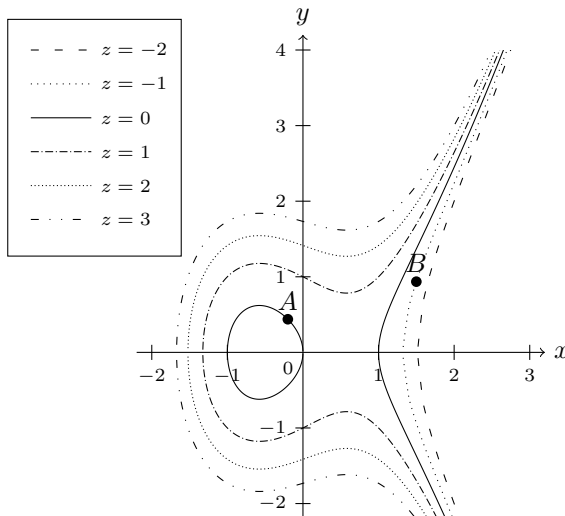


**Instructions.** (100 points) You have 60 minutes. No calculators allowed. *Show all your work* in order to receive full credit.

(6<sup>pts</sup>) 1. Explain why  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} \frac{xy^2}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}$  does not exist.

(6<sup>pts</sup>) 2. The plot below shows several level curves of a function  $z = f(x, y)$ . At the points A and B sketch vectors representing the correct directions for  $\nabla f$ . Would  $\nabla f$  be longer at A or at B?



(6<sup>pts</sup>) 3. The pressure  $P$  (in kilopascals) of one mole of an ideal gas is determined by its temperature  $T$  (in kelvins) and volume  $V$  (in liters) according to

$$P = 8.3 \frac{T}{V}.$$

If  $T = 300$  kelvins,  $dT/dt = 0.2$  kelvins/sec,  $V = 10$  liters,  $dV/dt = 0.1$  liters/sec, at what rate will the pressure be changing?

- (12<sup>pts</sup>) 4. Compute the iterated integral by switching the order of integration.

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{y}} e^{x^3} dx dy.$$

- (8<sup>pts</sup>) 5. Using the method of Lagrange multipliers, find the points on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  where the maxima and minima of the function

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y$$

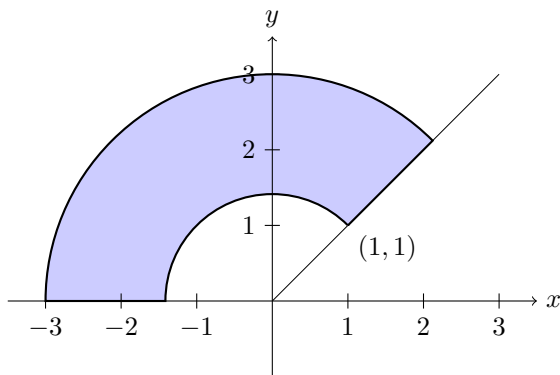
occur. For each of the points, indicate whether a maximum or a minimum occurs.

- (8<sup>pts</sup>) 6. Find an equation of the tangent plane to the surface

$$y \cos(z + x) + z^2 = 5$$

at the point  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (2, 0, -2)$ .

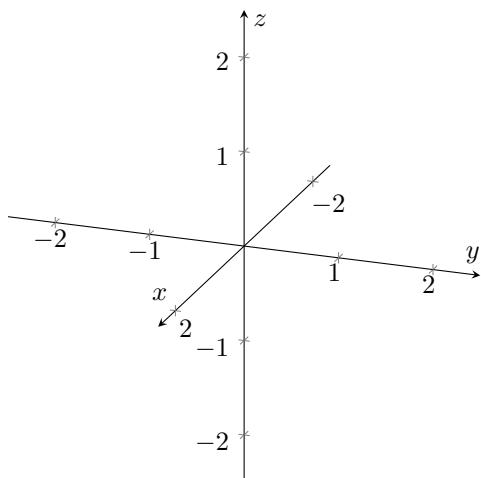
- (10<sup>pts</sup>) 7. Compute  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  for  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$  and  $R$  the bounded region shaded below.



(12<sup>pts</sup>) 8. The mass of a solid  $Q$  is given by:

$$m = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\pi} \rho^4 \cos^2 \phi \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \, d\rho.$$

(a) (4 pts) Describe and sketch the solid  $Q$ .



(b) (2 pts) Deduce from the equation above the density function:

$$f(x, y, z) =$$

(c) (6 pts) Evaluate the mass  $m$ .

(20<sup>pts</sup>) **9.** Consider the function

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^3 + 2.$$

(a) (4 pts) At the point  $(2, -1)$ , in which direction should you move to produce the greatest rate of decrease in  $f$ ?

(b) (6 pts) At the point  $(2, -1)$ , what is the directional derivative of  $f$  in the direction towards the origin?

(c) (4 pts) Show that  $(0, 0)$  and  $(-1/12, 1/6)$  are critical points of  $f$ . (They are the only critical points, but you need not show that.)

(d) (6 pts) Determine whether each of the critical points is a maximum, a minimum, or a saddle point.

- (12<sup>pts</sup>) **10.** Let  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  be the center of mass of a triangular planar lamina of density  $\rho(x, y) = y$  determined by the vertices  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ , and  $(0, 2)$ .
- (a) (9 pts) Write an integral formula for  $\bar{x}$ . Fully set up the integral(s) with the integrand and limits of integration, but DO NOT EVALUATE.

- (b) (3 pts) Can you find the value of  $\bar{x}$  without computation? Explain your answer.