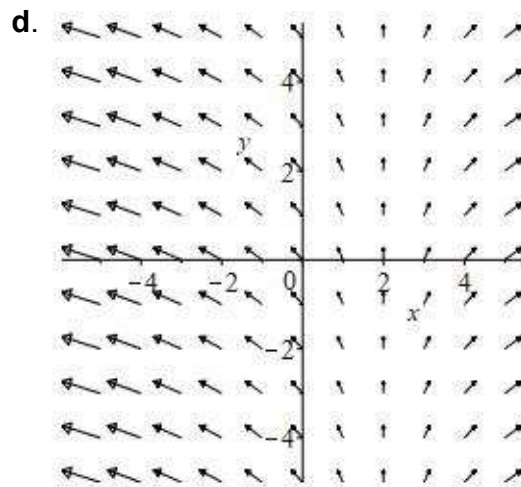
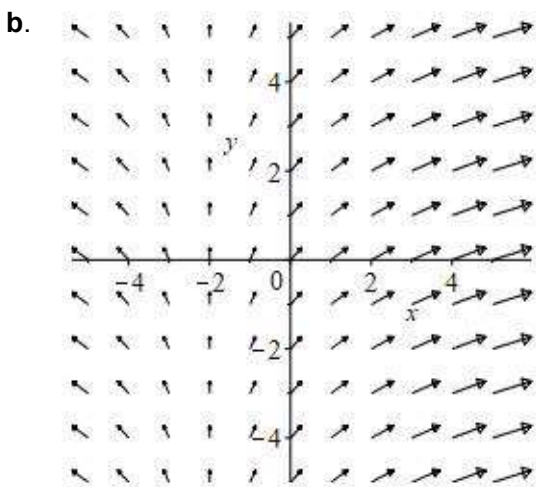
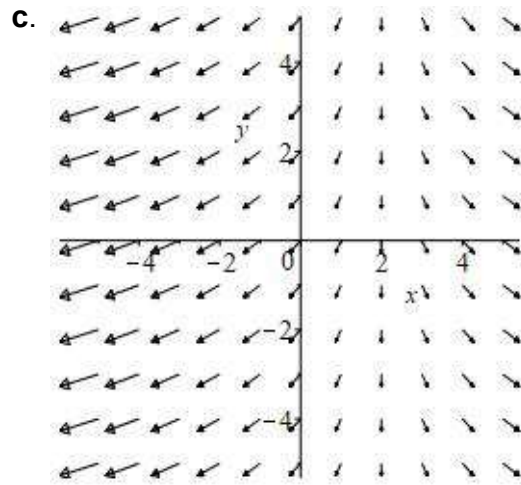
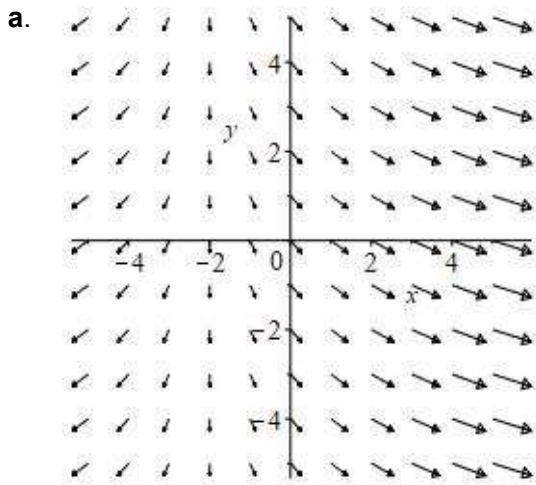




3. The partial derivative  $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{(2,3)}$  gives the
- slope at  $y = 3$  of the  $x$ -trace of  $f$  with  $x$  fixed at 2.
  - slope at  $x = 2$  of the  $x$ -trace of  $f$  with  $y$  fixed at 3.
  - slope at  $y = 3$  of the  $y$ -trace of  $f$  with  $x$  fixed at 2.
  - slope at  $x = 2$  of the  $y$ -trace of  $f$  with  $y$  fixed at 3.
4. Find the tangent plane to the graph of  $z = x^2y^3$  at  $(x,y) = (2,1)$ . The  $z$ -intercept is
- 20
  - 16
  - 4
  - 16
  - 20
5. The equation  $x^3z^3 - y^2z^2 = -1$  implicitly defines  $z$  as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ . Find  $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,3,1)}$  at  $(x,y,z) = (2,3,1)$ .
- 2
  - 1
  - 0
  - 1
  - 2
6. Find the equation of the plane tangent to the surface  $x^3z^3 - y^2z^2 = -1$  at  $(x,y,z) = (2,3,1)$ . The  $z$ -intercept is
- $c = 12$
  - $c = 6$
  - $c = 2$
  - $c = -2$
  - $c = -12$

7. The strength,  $S$ , of a support beam of length  $L$ , width  $W$  and height  $H$  is given by  $S = \frac{WH^2}{L}$ . Currently,  $L = 50$  cm,  $W = 5$  cm and  $H = 10$  cm. Use the linear approximation to estimate the change in the strength if  $L$  increases by 5 cm,  $W$  increases by 0.5 cm and  $H$  increases by 2 cm.
- 10
  - 8
  - 6
  - 4
  - 2
8. Dark Invader is flying through a dark matter field whose density is given by  $\delta = xyz^2$ . If Dark's current position is  $\vec{r}(2) = \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$  and his velocity is  $\vec{v}(2) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ , find the rate at which the density of dark matter is changing as seen by Dark.
- $\frac{20}{\sqrt{6}}$
  - 20
  - $20\sqrt{6}$
  - $10\sqrt{6}$
  - 10
9. When there is no wind, a weather balloon floats in the direction of **decreasing** air density. If the air density is  $\delta = x^2 + y^2 + z^3$  and the balloon is located at  $(x, y, z) = (2, 6, 1)$ , find the vector direction in which the balloon floats.
- $\left\langle \frac{-4}{13}, \frac{-12}{13}, \frac{-3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - $\left\langle \frac{4}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, \frac{3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - $\left\langle \frac{-4}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, \frac{-3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - $\left\langle \frac{4}{13}, \frac{-12}{13}, \frac{3}{13} \right\rangle$

10. Which is the plot of the vector field  $\vec{F} = \langle x - 2, 2 \rangle$ ?



11. Find a scalar potential,  $f(x, y, z)$ , for  $\vec{F} = \left\langle -\frac{yz}{x^2}, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{y}{x} \right\rangle$ . Then  $f(3, 3, 3) - f(1, 1, 1) =$

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

Work Out: (Points indicated. Part credit possible. Show all work.)

12. (20 points) Find the point(s),  $X = (x, y, z)$ , on the hyperboloid  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$  where the normal vector points in the same direction as  $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, -4 \rangle$ .

13. (25 points+5 points extra credit) Find the point,  $X = (x,y,z)$ , on the upper half of the hyperboloid  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$  which is closest to the point  $P = (8,6,0)$ . What is the distance?

You may solve by either method. There is 5 points extra credit for solving by both methods.

**Method: Lagrange Multipliers:**

**Method: Eliminate the Constraint:**