Name\_\_\_\_\_

**MATH 251** 

Exam 2 Version A

Fall 2018

**Sections 504/505** 

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Multiple Choice: (5 points each. No part credit.)

1-11	/55	13	/25
12	/20	EC	/5
		Total	/105

1. Which of these functions has the contour plot at the right?

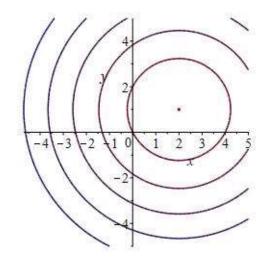
**a.** 
$$x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2y$$

**b**. 
$$x^2 + y^2 - 4x + 2y$$

$$\mathbf{c}. \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4x - 2y + 1}$$

**d**. 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 4x + 2y + 5}$$

**e**. 
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 2y + 9}$$



2. If  $f = x \cos y - y \sin x$  which of the following is INCORRECT?

**a**. 
$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial x \partial x} = y \cos x$$

**b**. 
$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial x \partial x} = \sin x$$

**c**. 
$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial x} = \sin x$$

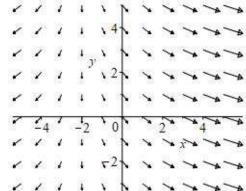
$$\mathbf{d.} \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial x \partial y} = -\sin x$$

$$\mathbf{e.} \quad \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y \partial y \partial y} = x \sin y$$

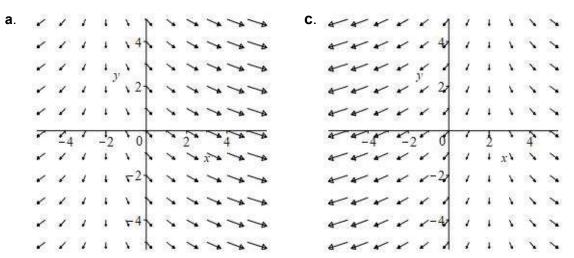
- **3**. The partial derivative  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(2,3)}$  gives the
  - **a.** slope at y = 3 of the x-trace of f with x fixed at 2.
  - **b.** slope at x = 2 of the x-trace of f with y fixed at 3.
  - **c.** slope at y = 3 of the y-trace of f with x fixed at 2.
  - **d**. slope 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
  - **a**. −20
  - **b**. -16
  - **c**. 4
  - **d**. 16
  - **e**. 20
- **5**. The equation  $x^3z^3 y^2z^2 = -1$  implicitly defines z as a function of x and y. Find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  at (x,y,z)=(2,3,1).
  - **a**. −2
  - **b**. -1
  - **c**. 0
  - **d**. 1
  - **e**. 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
  - **a**. c = 12
  - **b**. c = 6
  - **c**. c = 2
  - **d**. c = -2
  - **e**. c = -12

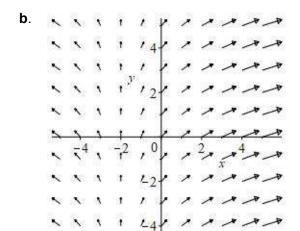
- 7. The strength, S, of a support beam of length L, width W and height H is given by  $S = \frac{WH^2}{L}$ . Currently, L = 50 cm, W = 5 cm and H = 10 cm. Use the linear approximation to estimate the change in the strength if L increases by 5 cm, W increases by 0.5 cm and H increases by 2 cm.
  - **a**. 10
  - **b**. 8
  - **c**. 6
  - **d**. 4
  - **e**. 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.
  - **a**.  $\frac{20}{\sqrt{6}}$
  - **b**. 20
  - **c**.  $20\sqrt{6}$
  - **d**.  $10\sqrt{6}$
  - **e**. 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.
  - **a**.  $\left\langle \frac{-4}{13}, \frac{-12}{13}, \frac{-3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - **b**.  $\left\langle \frac{4}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, \frac{3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - **c**.  $\left\langle \frac{-4}{13}, \frac{12}{13}, \frac{-3}{13} \right\rangle$
  - **d**.  $\left\langle \frac{4}{13}, \frac{-12}{13}, \frac{3}{13} \right\rangle$

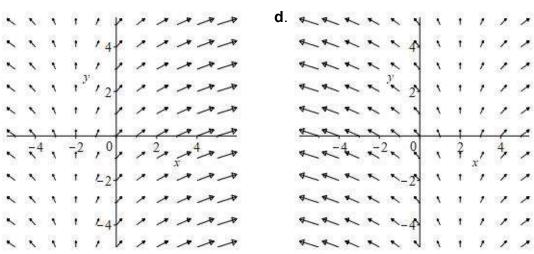
- **10**. Which is the plot of the vector field  $\vec{F} = \langle x 2, 2 \rangle$ ?



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- **11**. Find a scalar potential, f(x,y,z), for  $\vec{F} = \left\langle -\frac{yz}{r^2}, \frac{z}{x}, \frac{y}{x} \right\rangle$ . 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  $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 4, -4 \rangle$ .

<b>13</b> . (25 points+5 points extra credit) Find the point, $X = (x,y,z)$ , on the upper half of the hyperboloi $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ which is closest to the point $P = (8,6,0)$ . What is the distance?	d		
You may solve by either method. There is 5 points extra credit for solving by both methods.			
Method: Lagrange Multipliers:			

**Method: Eliminate the Constraint:**