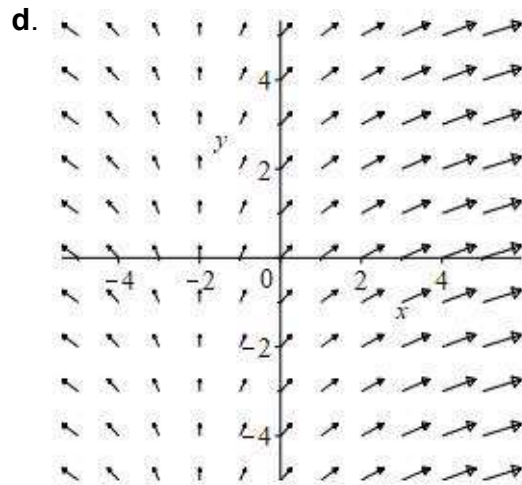
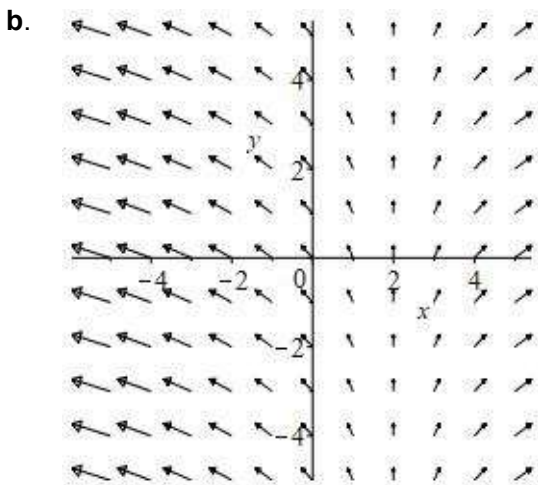
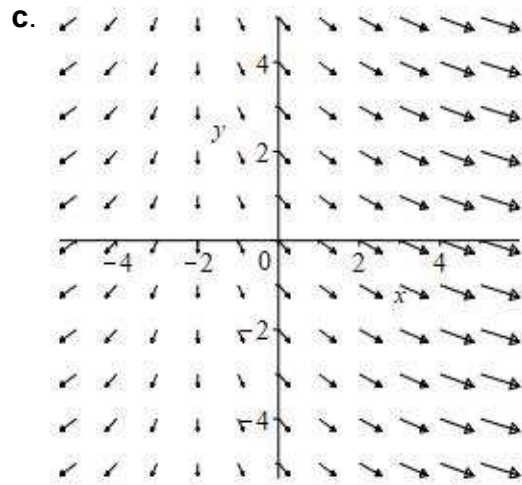
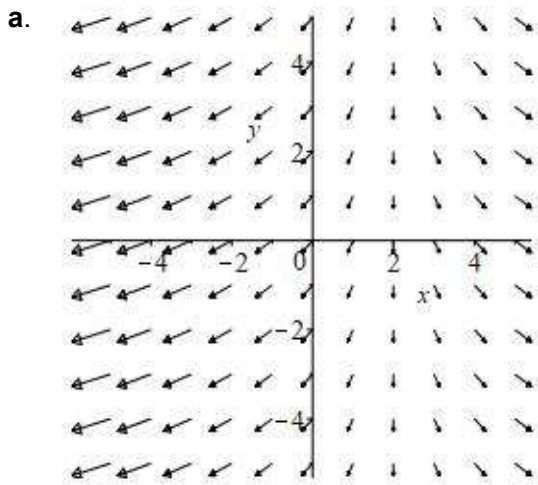


3. The partial derivative $\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(2,3)}$ gives the
- slope at $y = 3$ of the x -trace of f with x fixed at 2.
 - slope at $x = 2$ of the x -trace of f with y fixed at 3.
 - slope at $y = 3$ of the y -trace of f with x fixed at 2.
 - slope at $x = 2$ of the y -trace 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 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 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
- $c = -12$
 - $c = -2$
 - $c = 2$
 - $c = 6$
 - $c = 12$

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 1 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.
- 10
 - $10\sqrt{6}$
 - $20\sqrt{6}$
 - 20
 - $\frac{20}{\sqrt{6}}$
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 $f(4, 4, 4) - f(1, 1, 1) =$

- 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 $\vec{v} = \langle 1, 3, -3 \rangle$.

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 $P = (6,8,0)$. 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: