

**FINAL EXAM**  
**MA227**  
**DECEMBER 2004**

Name:

**Closed Book. No calculators. Show your work.**

1. (10 pts. each) Evaluate the following:

(a) If  $z = e^y \sin x$  and

$$\left. \frac{dx}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 2, \quad x(0) = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dy}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1 = y(0),$$

find

$$\left. \frac{dz}{dt} \right|_{t=0}.$$

(b) Calculate  $\operatorname{div}\mathbf{F}$  for

$$\mathbf{F} = \sin(x^2 + y) \mathbf{i} + ye^z \mathbf{j} + x \ln y \mathbf{k}$$

(c) Compute the curl  $\mathbf{F}$  for  $\mathbf{F} := (xe^y - z) \mathbf{j} + xyz \mathbf{k}$ .

(d) Let  $E$  be the region described by  $1 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 4$ . Evaluate the integral

$$\iiint_E z \, dV$$

by changing to spherical coordinates.

(e) Determine whether or not the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  is conservative. If it is conservative, find  $f(x, y, z)$  in order that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ .

2. Find all local maxima, minima, and saddle points for

$$f(x, y) = y^3 - 6xy + x^3.$$

3. Find the volume of the solid bounded above by the surface  $z = xy^2$  and below by the triangle in the  $xy$ -plane with vertices  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 2)$ , and  $(2, 0)$ .

4. Find the surface area of the part of the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  that lies between the cylinders  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

5. Suppose that  $C$  consists of the line segment from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 0)$ , the line segment from  $(1, 0)$  to  $(1, 1)$ , and the arc of the curve  $x = y^2$  from  $(1, 1)$  to  $(0, 0)$ . Use Green's Theorem to evaluate

$$\oint_C (xe^{3x} - 4y^2) dx + (2xy + y \sin y^2) dy.$$

**Extra Credit:** Let the surface  $S_1$  be the part of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$  that lies inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and above the  $xy$ -plane. Let  $S_2$  be the part of the plane  $z = 2$  that lies inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . If for some vector field  $\mathbf{F}$ ,

$$\iint_{S_1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 3,$$

how does this fact relate to

$$\iint_{S_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = ?$$

(The amount of extra credit - if any - will depend upon how well you justify your answer.)



Test 1  
MA227  
September 2004  
**Name:**

**Closed Book. No calculators.**

**CIRCLE YOUR ANSWER. You must show your work and justify your answer to receive credit.**

1. (a) (10 pts.) If  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{j}$  find the directional derivative  
 $D_{\mathbf{u}} \sin(xy)$ .

- (b) (5 pts.) If  $\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$ , what are values of  $a$  and  $b$  (with  $a^2 + b^2 = 1$ ) that maximizes  $D_{\mathbf{u}} \sin(xy)$  at the point with  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ ?

2. (20 pts.) Let

$$f(x, y) = xye^{-(3x+2y)}.$$

Find **all** critical points and classify as local maxima, local minima, or saddle points.

3. A helix is described by

$$\mathbf{r}(t) := 3(\sin 2t)\mathbf{i} + 3(\cos 2t)\mathbf{j} - 4t\mathbf{k}.$$

(a) (6 pts.) Find the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}$  at the point  $(0, 3, 0)$  on the helix.

(b) (6 pts.) Find the (principal unit) normal vector  $\mathbf{N}$  at the point  $(0, 3, 0)$  on the helix.

(c) (8 pts.) Find the plane containing the point  $(0, 3, 0)$  and determined by the vectors  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$  from parts (a) and (b), i.e., the *osculating plane*.

4. (15 pts.) Calculate the limit exists if it exists. If it does not exist, justify your answer.

(a) (Hint: Change to polar coordinates.)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3 - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(b)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - 2xy}{4x^2 + y^2}$$

5. (15 pts.) Find  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$  if

$$f(x, y) = (\sin y) \ln(x^2 + 2), \quad \text{and} \quad x = 2 \cos(st), \quad y = 3s - 2t.$$

6. An athlete puts a shot which leaves his hand 6 ft. above the ground at a 45 degree angle to the horizon and at a speed of  $29\sqrt{2}$  ft./sec.
- (a) (8 pts.) Find the position vector  $\mathbf{r}(t)$ , which describes the motion of the shot for any time  $t$ .<sup>1</sup>

- (b) (4 pts.) How many seconds later does the shot hit the ground?

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<sup>1</sup>Assume that the only force acting on the body is gravity. Hint: The acceleration of gravity is  $-32\text{ft./sec.}^2$ .

(c) (3 pts.) How far (horizontally) does the shot go?