

**EGR 265, Math Tools for Engineering Problem Solving**  
April 13, 2009, 50 minutes

Name: .....

<b>TEST III</b>
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Problem 1 (9+9 points)

(a) Let  $f(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2$ . Find  $f_{xx} + f_{yy}$ .

(b) For the function  $g(x, y) = xe^{2xy}$  find  $g_x$ ,  $g_y$  and  $g_{xy}$ .

Problem 2 (9+9 points)

(a) For the function of three variables  $h(x, y, z) = x \sin(yz)$  find its gradient  $\nabla h(x, y, z)$ .

(b) Find the directional derivative of  $h(x, y, z)$  at the point  $(1, 3, 0)$  in the direction of the vector  $\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ .

Problem 3 (12+6 points + 8 bonus points)

(a) Find an equation for the tangent plane to the paraboloid  $z = 2x^2 + y^2$  at the point  $(1, 1, 3)$ .

(b) Also, find parametric equations for the normal line of  $z = 2x^2 + y^2$  at  $(1, 1, 3)$ .

(c) (Bonus) The curve  $C$  parameterized by  $x = t$ ,  $y = t$ ,  $z = 3t^2$ ,  $-\infty < t < \infty$  lies in the paraboloid  $z = 2x^2 + y^2$  and goes through the point  $(1, 1, 3)$  for  $t = 1$ . Find a tangent vector  $\mathbf{v}$  to  $C$  at  $(1, 1, 3)$  and a vector  $\mathbf{u}$  which lies in the tangent plane of  $z = 2x^2 + y^2$  at  $(1, 1, 3)$  and is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{v}$ .

Problem 4 (12 points)

Evaluate  $\int_C (2 + x^2y) ds$ , where  $C$  is the upper half of the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

Problem 5 (12 points)

Find the work done by the force field

$$F(x, y) = 6x^3y\mathbf{i} + e^y\mathbf{j}$$

along the graph of the function  $y = x^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ .

Problem 6 (5+5 points)

Determine for each of the following force fields if it is conservative.

(a)  $F(x, y) = (x - y)\mathbf{i} + (x - 2)\mathbf{j}$

(b)  $F(x, y) = (3 + 2xy)\mathbf{i} + (x^2 - 3y^2)\mathbf{j}$

Problem 7 (12 points)

For the conservative force field  $F(x, y)$  from Problem 6 find a potential function  $\phi(x, y)$  and calculate the work done by the force field along the curve traced by the vector function  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (e^t \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (e^t \cos t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .