

Math 2110 Practice Final

Instructions: You may not refer to any notes or your textbook. No calculators are permitted. You have from 3:30pm until 5:30pm to complete the test.

1. Suppose that $f(x, y) = x^3y + xy^2 - y$, but $x(s, t) = s \cos t$ and $y(s, t) = ts$. Compute $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ at $(s, t) = (3, \pi)$.
2. Set up two iterated integrals (in different orders) for the volume of the tetrahedron with vertices $(0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(1, 4, 0)$. **(DO NOT EVALUATE THESE INTEGRALS.)**
3. Find the distance from $(8, 2, 3)$ to the plane $x + 2y - 2z = 7$.
4. Compute

$$\iint_R \frac{3}{2} e^{(y^{3/2})} dA$$

where R is the region between the curves $x = 0$, $y = x^2$ and $y = 4$. (Hint: The order of integration may affect whether you can do the integral!)

5. Find all local maximum, minimum and saddle points of

$$f(x, y) = 4x^3 + xy^2 + 2x^2y - 9x$$

6. Evaluate

$$\int (y + 7e^{\sqrt{x}}) dx + (3x + 7 \cos(y^2)) dy$$

over the positively oriented boundary of the region between $y = x^2$ and $y^2 = x$.

7. Compute $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV$ where E is the region between $z = 45 - 4x^2 - 4y^2$ and $z = x^2 + y^2$.

Formula Sheet: Math 2110

- Projections of \mathbf{b} onto \mathbf{a}

$$\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$$
$$\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} \right) \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|}$$

- Cross product of $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ and $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

- Theorem on cross and dot products of vectors \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , \mathbf{c} .

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}$$
$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c}$$

- Volume of parallelepiped determined by \mathbf{a} , \mathbf{b} , and \mathbf{c} is $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}|$.
- Derivatives of dot and cross products

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)) = \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}'(t)$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)) = \mathbf{u}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t)$$

- Curvature is given by

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3}$$

- The binormal is $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}$.
- Acceleration is $\mathbf{a} = a_T \mathbf{T} + a_N \mathbf{N}$ where

$$a_T = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$$
$$a_N = \kappa v^2 = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$$

- The discriminant in the second derivative test for two-variable functions is given by

$$D = f_{xx}(a, b)f_{yy}(a, b) - \left(f_{xy}(a, b)\right)^2$$