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I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	TOTAL
(10)	(10)	(16)	(16)	(6)	(10)	(10)	(8)	(8)	(6)	_____
February 5				Mathematics 206a						Mr. Haines
2009				Multivariable Calculus						
				Examination #1						

(10) I. If $\mathbf{f} : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ with rule $\mathbf{f}(x, y) = (e^{-xy}, \sqrt{4-y}, \sqrt{y-x^2})$,

sketch a graph of the domain of \mathbf{f} .

(10) II. Give an equation of the straight line passing through the points $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(3, 6, 7)$.

(16) III. If $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$

A. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) =$

B. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) =$

C. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(x, y) =$

D. $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x, y) =$

(16) IV. If $\mathbf{a} = 3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ and $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$, compute these:

A. $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} =$

B. $\|\mathbf{b}\| =$

C. $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b} =$

D. $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}}\mathbf{b} =$

(6) V. Explain why $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ does not exist.

(10) VI. For the quadratic form $p(x, y, z) = x^2 + 5y^2 - 10z^2 + 6xy - 4xz + 2yz$,

A. give a symmetric matrix S that is the matrix of this quadratic form.

B. By taking determinants and using Sylvester's Theorem, determine if p is positive definite, negative definite, indefinite, or none of these.

(10) VII. If $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with rule $f(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{x^2}$, sketch the level curves of f for $c = 0, 1, 4,$
and 16.

(8) VIII. Give an equation of the plane through the point $(1, 2, 3)$ with normal vector parallel to the line with equation $(x, y, z) = (2t + 1, 5t - 7, -t + 8)$.

(8) IX. The points $(1, 1)$, $(2, 4)$, and $(7, 5)$ are three vertices of a parallelogram in \mathfrak{R}^2 .

A. What is the fourth vertex of that parallelogram?

B. What is the area of that parallelogram?

(6) X. If $\mathbf{A}(t) = \left(\cos t, t^2, \frac{1}{t} \right)$ with $t \geq \pi/2$ is a path in \mathfrak{R}^3 , calculate $\mathbf{A}'(t)$, which denotes the derivative of $\mathbf{A}(t)$.