

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

I \_\_\_ II \_\_\_ III \_\_\_ IV \_\_\_ V \_\_\_ VI \_\_\_ VII \_\_\_ VIII \_\_\_ IX \_\_\_ X \_\_\_ XI \_\_\_ TOTAL  
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January 30  
2006

Mathematics 206a  
Multivariable Calculus  
Examination #1

Mr. Haines

(20) I. Suppose  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin x}{y}$

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

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

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

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

(10) II. Prove that the points  $(2, 1, 4)$ ,  $(3, 2, 5)$ , and  $(5, 4, 7)$  lie on the same line by:

A. Finding a parametric equation for that line

B. Then finding values of the parameter in your equation that give these three points.

(10) III.  $\mathbf{A}(t) = (1+t, \ln t, 1, t^2)$  is a parametrization of a path in 4-space. Give the equation of the tangent line to this path at the point where  $t = 1$ .

(5) IV. Here are the four corners of a parallelogram in  $\mathfrak{R}^2$ :  $(2, 2)$ ,  $(4, 7)$ ,  $(5, 9)$ , and  $(3, 4)$ . What is the area of the parallelogram?

(5) V. Give a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{u} = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 0 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$

(5) VI. Give a parametrization of the plane whose coordinate equation is  $2x - 3y + z = 0$ .

(5) VII. Give the coordinate equation of the set of all points in  $\mathfrak{R}^4$  which are 2 units from the point  $(1, 2, 3, 4)$ .

(5) VIII. Sketch the level curves for the function  $f : \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$  given by the rule  $f(x, y) = x^2 y^2$  for values of  $c = 0, 1, 2,$  and  $3$ . Mark on your graph the value of  $c$  that corresponds to each curve.

(10) IX. Given the quadratic form  $r(x, y, z) = xy + xz + yz$

A. Find a symmetric matrix  $\mathbf{S}$  so that  $r(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)\mathbf{S}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$ ,

B. Is  $r(x, y, z)$  positive definite, negative definite, or indefinite? Explain why.

(10) X. Give two examples of subsets of  $\mathfrak{R}^2$ , one for each one of these two conditions. You must write the set in the form  $\{(x, y) \in \mathfrak{R}^2 \mid \dots\}$ .

A) open and bounded

B) closed and not bounded

(15) XI. Give examples of:

A. Equations of two distinct parallel lines in  $\mathfrak{R}^3$ .

B. A unit vector in  $\mathfrak{R}^4$ .

C. A function  $f : \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}$  with a removable discontinuity.