

MAC 2313 (Calculus III) U03  
Test 1, Thursday January 31, 2008

Name:

PID:

Remember that no documents or graphing calculators are allowed during the test. Be as precise as possible in your work; you shall show all your work to deserve the full mark assigned to any question. Do not cheat, otherwise I will be forced to give you a zero and report your act of cheating to the University Administration. Good luck.

1. [9] Discuss each limit.

a)  $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,2,-1)} \frac{5xy - 3z}{1 + 2x^2 + y^2 - z^2}$

b)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{9x^2 + 4y^2}$

2. [15] Let  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^{\frac{9}{5}}y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0). \end{cases}$

a) Is  $f$  continuous at  $(0, 0)$ ? b) Find  $f_x(0, 0)$ , and  $f_y(0, 0)$ . c) Is  $f$  differentiable at  $(0, 0)$ ?

3. [10+4+6] a) Show that if  $f$  is differentiable at  $(x_0, y_0)$ , then  $f$  is continuous at  $(x_0, y_0)$ . b) Convert the point  $(1, \sqrt{3}, -2)$  from rectangular to spherical coordinates. c) Convert the equation of the surface  $\rho = 2 \csc \phi$ , from spherical to rectangular coordinates, and identify the surface.

4. [9+6] a) If  $\tan(w) + ze^{(yx)} = w$ , use implicit differentiation to find  $w_x$ ,  $w_y$ , and  $w_z$ . b) If  $f(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$ , find a local linear approximation  $L$  of the function  $f$  at  $P(1, -1, 1)$ , and use it to approximate  $f(0.99, -1.01, 1.001)$ .

5. [8] If  $x = uv$ ,  $y = u^2 - v^2$ , and  $z = \cos(x/y)$ , use the chain rule to find  $z_u$ ,  $z_v$ . Express your answers in terms of  $u$  and  $v$  only.

6. [16] Consider the surface  $z - 2y^2 - x^2 = 1$ . a) What equation results when the surface is reflected about  $x = z$ ?  
b) Describe in words the level surfaces:  $x^2 + 4y^2 - z^2 = k$ , for  $k = -1, 0, 1$ . c) Write down the equation of the sphere having the points  $P(1, -1, 1)$  and  $Q(1, 3, 1)$  as a diameter.

7. [20] Let  $f(x, y) = y^3 - 6x^2 + 2y^2 + x^4$ . Find all the critical points of  $f$  and classify each of them as a local maximum, a local minimum, or a saddle point.