

WRITE YOUR NAME:

MAC 2313 B51 Spring 2024

Written homework #8

Due Tuesday March 12th, in Canvas

**Question 1.** Find all local maxima, local minima, and saddle points of the function.

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 + 3x^2 - 3y^2 - 8$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 + 6x \quad f_y = 3y^2 - 6y$$

$$\text{Critical points: } 3x^2 + 6x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x+2) = 0$$
$$3y^2 - 6y = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow y(y-2) = 0$$

$x = 0$  or  $-2$ , and  $y = 0$  or  $2$ . FOUR critical points:

(i)  $(0, 0)$     (ii)  $(0, 2)$     (iii)  $(-2, 0)$     (iv)  $(-2, 2)$

$$f_{xx} = 6x + 6 \quad f_{xy} = 0 \quad f_{yx} = 0 \quad f_{yy} = 6y - 6$$

(i) At  $(0, 0)$  we have  $\begin{vmatrix} 6x+6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y-6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = -36 < 0$   
SADDLE POINT

(ii) At  $(0, 2)$  we have  $\begin{vmatrix} 6x+6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y-6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 > 0$   $f_{xx} = 6 > 0$   $\ddot{\smile}$   
LOCAL MINIMUM

(iii) At  $(-2, 0)$  we have  $\begin{vmatrix} 6x+6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y-6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 \end{vmatrix} = 36 > 0$   $f_{xx} = -6 < 0$   $\ddot{\smile}$   
LOCAL MAXIMUM

(iv) At  $(-2, 2)$  we have  $\begin{vmatrix} 6x+6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6y-6 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = -36 < 0$   
SADDLE POINT

Question 2. Evaluate the integral

$$\iint_R xy \sin x^2 dA$$

where  $R$  is the region defined by  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{\pi/2}$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi/2}} \int_0^1 xy \sin x^2 dy dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi/2}} \left[ x \frac{y^2}{2} \sin x^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi/2}} \frac{1}{2} x \sin x^2 dx$$

$$\text{Sub } u = x^2 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} du = x dx$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow u=0$$

$$x=\sqrt{\pi/2} \Rightarrow u=\pi/2$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{\pi/2}} \frac{1}{2} \sin x^2 \cdot x dx = \int_{u=0}^{u=\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin u \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin u du = \frac{1}{4} \left[ -\cos u \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \cos u \right]_{\pi/2}^0 = \frac{1}{4} \left( \underbrace{\cos 0}_1 - \underbrace{\cos \frac{\pi}{2}}_0 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

Question 3. Evaluate the integral.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\ln 2} \int_{e^y}^2 \frac{y}{x} dx dy \\ & \int_0^{\ln 2} \left( \int_{x=e^y}^{x=2} y \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right) dy \\ & = \int_0^{\ln 2} \left[ y \cdot \ln|x| \right]_{x=e^y}^{x=2} dy = \int_0^{\ln 2} (y \ln 2 - \underbrace{y \ln(e^y)}_y) dy \\ & = \int_0^{\ln 2} (y \ln 2 - y^2) dy = \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{\ln 2} \\ & = \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{3} = (\ln 2)^3 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ & = \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{6} \end{aligned}$$