
Review Problems For Test # 2

Problem 1. The acceleration of a moving object is given by $\vec{a}(t) = \langle 12t, 2, 6t + 4 \rangle$. Find the position vector of this object with the initial conditions $\vec{v}(0) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ and $\vec{r}(0) = \langle 1, -2, -1 \rangle$.

Problem 2. The acceleration of a moving object is given by $\vec{a}(t) = \langle 6, 4 - 12t, 24t \rangle$. Find the position vector of this object such that $\vec{v}(1) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ and $\vec{r}(2) = \langle 0, 2, -1 \rangle$.

Problem 3. Find the domain of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} + \ln(x^2 y)$. Then graph this domain.

Problem 4. Find the domain of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2} + \arcsin(x)$. Then graph this domain.

Problem 5. Find the domain of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 4} + \ln(4 - y - x)$. Then graph this domain.

Problem 6. Show that $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{x^6 + y^2} = 0$.

Problem 7. Show that the following limit does not exist: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$.

Problem 8. Show that the following limit does not exist: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x\sqrt{y}}{x^2 + y}$.

Problem 9. Find $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$, and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ when $f(x, y) = x \sin y + \int_y^{2x} \sin(t^2) dt$.

Problem 10. Find $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$, and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ when $f(x, y) = x^2 \cos y + \int_{2y}^{xy} \sqrt{1 + t^4} dt$.

Problem 11. Show that the function $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + e^{3x} \cos 3y$ is harmonic.

Problem 12. Find $g'(t)$ when $g(t) = f(4 \sin 2t, 5 \cos 2t)$.

Problem 13. Use differential (linear approximation) to estimate $\sqrt[4]{16.03} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{7\pi}{20}\right)$.

Problem 14. Use differential (linear approximation) to estimate $\sqrt[4]{81.05} \cdot \sin\left(\frac{21\pi}{80}\right)$.

Problem 15. Let $f(x, y) = \sin x \cos y$. Use the linear approximation to estimate $f\left(\frac{9\pi}{20}, \frac{3\pi}{10}\right)$.

Problem 16. Find the direction in which $f(x, y, z) = e^x + e^y - e^{2z}$ increases most rapidly at $(1, 1, -1)$.

Problem 17. Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + yz$ at $(1, -3, 2)$ in the direction of the path $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} + 3t \mathbf{j} + (1 - t^3) \mathbf{k}$

Problem 18. Use the chain rule to find $\frac{du}{dt}$ where $u = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$; $x = \cos t$, $y = \sin t$.

Problem 19. Use the chain rule to find $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s}$ for $u = x^2 - 3xy + 2y^2$; $x = s \cdot \cos t$, $y = t \cdot \sin s$.

Problem 20. Write equation of tangent plane to the surface $z = 3x^2y - xy^3$ at the point $P = (-1, 1, 4)$ of this surface.

Problem 21. Find an equation for the tangent plane and symmetric equations for the normal line to the surface $x^2z + xy^2 - z^3 = 5$ at the point $(2, -1, 1)$.

Problem 22. Find the critical points of $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3x^2 + 6y^2 + 3x + 12y + 7$, and test them for local maximum and minimum.

Problem 23. Find the absolute maximum and minimum of the function $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y + 4$ on the set $\{(x, y) : |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$.

Problem 24. Find the absolute maximum and minimum of the function $f(x, y) = 2x - 2xy + y^2$ over the region in xy -plane bounded by the graphs of $y = x^2, y = 2$.

Problem 25. Find the extreme values of $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 2x + 3$ subject to the constraint $x^2 + y^2 \leq 10$.

Problem 26. Evaluate the integral $\iint_R (4y + x) dA$, where R is the region between the parabola $y = 3 - x^2$ and $y = 2x$.

Problem 27. Evaluate $\iint_R (4 + x^2) dA$, where R is the bounded region between the parabolas $y = 1 + x^2$, and $y = 3 - x^2$.

Problem 28. Evaluate $\iint_R x^2y dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant of xy -plane bounded by $y = x^2 - x$ and $y = 2$.

Problem 29. Evaluate $\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^4 x e^{y^2} dy dx$

Problem 30. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{(x^2+y^2)} dy dx$.

Problem 31. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$.