## Preparation Sheet for Final Exam

**Problem 1.** Vectors and the Geometry of Space. Vector-Valued Functions and Motion in Space.

- a) [5 marks] Find the point in which the line through the origin perpendicular to the plane 2x y z = 4 meets the plane 3x 5y + 2z = 6.
- b) [6 marks] Find a vector of magnitude 2 parallel to the line of intersection of the planes x + 2y + z 1 = 0 and x y + 2z + 7 = 0.
- c) [6 marks] Suppose  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (e^t \cos t)\mathbf{i} + (e^t \sin t)\mathbf{j}$ . Show that the angle between  $\mathbf{r}$  and  $\mathbf{a}$  never changes. What is the angle?
- d) [8 marks] Find equations for the osculating, normal, and rectifying planes of the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}$  at the point (1, 1, 1).

## **Problem 2.** Partial Derivatives.

- a) [7 marks] What is the largest value that the directional derivative of f(x, y, z) = xyz can have at the point (1, 1, 1)?
- b) [10 marks] Find the extreme values of f(x, y, z) = x(y + z) on the curve of intersection of the right circular cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and the hyperbolic cylinder xz = 1.
- c) [8 marks] Find the points on the surface  $(y+z)^2 + (z-x)^2 = 16$  where the normal line is parallel to the yz-plane.

Problem 3. Multiple Integrals. Integrals and Vector Fields

- a) [7 marks] Find the area of the "triangular" region in the xy-plane that is bounded on the right by the parabola  $y = x^2$ , on the left by the line x + y = 2, and above by the line y = 4.
  - b) [10 marks] Convert

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_r^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} 3 \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta, \quad r \ge 0$$

- to (a) rectangular coordinates with the order of integration dz dx dy and
- (b) spherical coordinates.

Then (c) evaluate one of the integrals.

c) [8 marks] Use Green's Theorem to find the outward flux of  $\mathbf{F} = 2xy\mathbf{i} + 2yz\mathbf{j} + 2xz\mathbf{k}$  across the boundary of D: the entire surface of the upper cap cut from the solid sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 25$  by the plane z = 3.

**Problem 4.** Infinite Sequences and Series. Fourier series.

a) [15 marks] Given

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{n \ 3^n}$$

- (i) find the series' radius and interval of convergence. Then identify the values of x for which the series converges
  - (ii) absolutely and
  - (iii) conditionally.
  - b) [10 marks] The series

$$\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{\pi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} + \cdots$$

is the value of the Maclaurin series at x = 0 of a function f(x) at a particular point. What function and what point? What is the sum of the series?