## SE102:Multivariable Calculus

Hyosang Kang<sup>1</sup>

 $^{1}$  Division of Mathematics School of Interdisciplinary Studies DGIST

> Lecture 05 Exercises

Find all extremals of f(x,y) = xy - y + x - 2 on the region  $x^2 + y^2 \le 2$ .

Find all extremals of  $f(x,y) = -x^2 + 3xy - 2y^2$  on the region  $2x^2 - 6xy + 5y^2 \le 1$ .

Find the dimensions of the cube inscribed in the sphere of radius 2 whose surface area is maximum.

Find the point on the surface  $x^3 + y^2 + z = 2$  closest to the origin.

Suppose f(x, y) is a differentiable function defined on  $\mathbf{R}^2$ . If  $(x_0, y_0)$  is a critical point, explain why it is a saddle point if the Hessian  $H_f(x_0, y_0)$  is negative regardless of the value of  $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)$ .

Let  $\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}$  be linearly independent 3-dimensional position vectors. Show that the volume of the parallelogram bounded by these vectors is  $|(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) \cdot \mathbf{u}|$ .

Discuss the difference on geometric configurations of three vectors  $\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}$  when the value of  $(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) \cdot \mathbf{u}$  is positive, negative, or zero.

Prove or disprove: for any vectors  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{w}$ ,

- 1.  $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}) \cdot \mathbf{w}$ .
- 2.  $\mathbf{u} \times (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{w}$ .

Determine whether the limit exists:

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy + yx^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Determine whether the limit exists:  $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2\sin^2y}{x^2+2y^2}$ 

Determine whether the function is continuous at (0,0).

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2} & (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

Find all points where the directional derivative of  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y$  to the vector  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2}(1,1)$  is maximized.

Given a fixed c > 0, show that the sum of three intercepts of any tangent plane to the surface  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{c}$  is constant.

Consider a small circle of radius b rolling inside the larger circle of radius a (a > b). Find the parametric equations of the trajectory of the point on the small circle.