

# Calculus III (Math 273, Section 2) – Fall 2014

## Exam 2

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

WSU ID: \_\_\_\_\_

- There are **eight** problems and **four** pages in this exam.
- Show all work, and provide appropriate **justifications** where required.
- Calculators, cell phones, laptops, or any other electronic devices are **not** allowed.
- Good luck!

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total

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1. (14) Find the equation for the plane tangent to the surface  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 1$  at the point  $P_0(1, 2, 4)$ . Also find the equation to the line normal to the given surface at  $P_0$ .

2. (12) The area of the ellipse  $(x/a)^2 + (y/b)^2 = 1$  is given by  $A = \pi ab$ . If  $a = 10$  **cm** and  $b = 5$  **cm** as measured **to the nearest millimeter**, what is the percentage error in the calculated area?

3. **(12)** Find the parametric equation for the line tangent to the curve of intersection of the two surfaces  $2x^2 + y^2 + 3z = 6$  and  $x = 1$  at  $P_0(1, 1, 1)$ .

4. **(14)** Find all local minima, local maxima, and saddle points of the function given below. You should evaluate the function at each critical point.

$$f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy + y^3.$$

5. **(16)** Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y) = 4xy - 3x^3 - 2y^2$  on the region  $R$  that is the part of the  $x$ -axis connecting the points  $(1, 0)$  and  $(4, 0)$ .

6. **(12)** Evaluate the double integral over the given region  $R$ .

$$\iint_R \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + 1} dA, \quad R: 0 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2.$$

7. **(14)** Sketch the region of integration, and write an equivalent integral with the order of integration reversed. Then evaluate this reverse ordered integral.

$$\int_0^3 \int_{\sqrt{x/3}}^1 e^{y^3} dy dx.$$

8. **(6)** Decide whether each of the following statements is *True* or *False*. **Justify** your answer.

(a) A saddle point of a function cannot be on the boundary of its domain.

(b) Reversing the order of integration of a double integral is equivalent to swapping  $x$  and  $y$  in the integral, i.e., replace every occurrence of  $x$  in the integral with  $y$ , and vice versa.