

Instructions: Ten points total. Show all work for credit.

1. (5 pts.)

(a) (4 pts.) Find (i) the best linear approximation to the function

$$f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \text{at the point } (3, 2, 6)$$

and (ii) use it to approximate the value of $\sqrt{(3.01)^2 + (1.98)^2 + (6.01)^2}$, using a calculator to give your answer to four decimal places.

Answers: (i) Linear approximation:

$$(ii) \sqrt{(3.01)^2 + (1.98)^2 + (6.01)^2} \approx$$

(continued from LAST page)

- (b) (1 pt.) (**Visualization practice**) Describe carefully in words the level surface

$$f(x, y, z) = 12$$

2. (a) (5 pts)

- i. (2 pts.) Use the Chain Rule to find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$ when $z = \arctan(x^2 + y^2)$, for $x = s \ln(t)$ and $y = te^s$. (You **must** use the chain rule to earn credit for this part. No chain rule, no credit.) You may give your answer in terms of x , y , s , and t .

- ii. (2 pts.) Now compute the value $\left. \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} \right|_{(0,1)}$.

That is, compute the value of the partial derivative at the point $(s, t) = (0, 1)$.

- iii. (1 pt.) Is the function z increasing, decreasing, or stable in the t -direction at the point $(s, t) = (0, 1)$? Justify briefly.