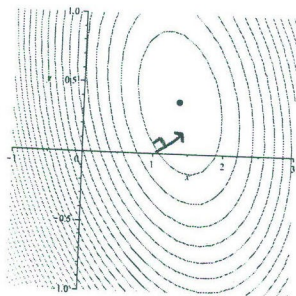


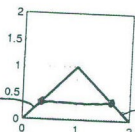
**Instructions:** This quiz is worth five points. You get one point for taking this quiz.

1. (1 pt.) Below is a contour plot of a function  $f(x, y)$  with a unique maximum value at the point  $(x, y)$  indicated by a dot. At the point  $(1, 0)$  draw the gradient vector  $\nabla f(1, 0)$ . (Your answer will only be a positive scalar multiple of the  $\nabla f(1, 0)$  since you do not know the magnitude.)



$\nabla f(1, 0)$  is orthogonal to the contour line and points in the direction of maximal increase for  $f$ .

2. (2 pts.) Find the volume of the solid that lies below the surface  $z = xy$  and above the pictured triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(2, 0)$ , and  $(1, 1)$ .



Easiest to integrate "dx dy"

$y = x \Rightarrow x = y$

$y = 2 - x \Rightarrow x = 2 - y$

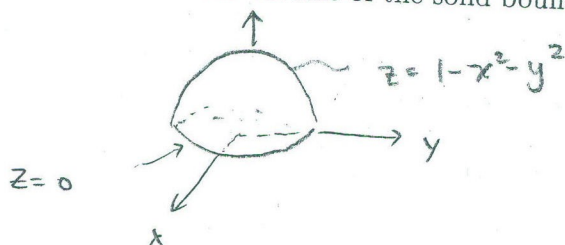
$$\text{Vol} = \int_0^1 \int_y^{2-y} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left. \frac{1}{2} x^2 y \right|_y^{2-y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} (2-y)^2 y - \frac{1}{2} y^2 y \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} (4 - 4y + y^2) y - \frac{1}{2} y^3 \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (2y - 2y^2 + \frac{1}{2} y^3 - \frac{1}{2} y^3) dy = \int_0^1 (2y - 2y^2) dy = \left. y^2 - \frac{2}{3} y^3 \right|_0^1$$

$$= (1 - \frac{2}{3}) - 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

3. (1 pt.) Set up, but do not evaluate, an iterated integral in polar coordinates that computes the volume of the solid bounded by the plane  $z = 0$  and the paraboloid  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ .



$$\iint_R (1 - x^2 - y^2) \, dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r - r^3) \, dr \, d\theta$$