

MA 261 PRACTICE MIDTERM 1

OCTOBER 2, 2018

Problem 5.1. Find the angle between the planes given by the equations $x + y = 2$ and $x + y + \sqrt{2}z = \sqrt{6}$.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) $\pi/2$ | (C) $\pi/6$ | (E) $\pi/3$ |
| (B) $\pi/4$ | (D) π | |

Problem 5.2. Find the length of the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t - \sin(t), 1 - \cos(t) \rangle$$

on $0 \leq t \leq \pi$. (*Hint:* Use the double angle formula $\cos(2\theta) = 1 - 2\sin^2(\theta)$.)

- | | | |
|-------|--------|------------|
| (A) 4 | (C) -4 | (E) 2π |
| (B) 8 | (D) -5 | |

Problem 5.3. Find the area of the triangle with vertices $P(2, 2, 1)$, $Q(1, -1, 2)$, and $R(0, 1, -1)$.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (A) $\sqrt{5}$ | (C) $\sqrt{31}/2$ | (E) $\sqrt{69}/2$ |
| (B) $3\sqrt{10}/2$ | (D) $2\sqrt{5}$ | |

Problem 5.4. The absolute minimum value of

$$f(x, y) = 2 + x^2y^2$$

in the region $x^2/2 + y^2 \leq 1$ equals 2. The absolute maximum value of f in this region is?

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| (A) 4.5 | (C) 3.5 | (E) 2.5 |
| (B) 4 | (D) 3 | |

Problem 5.5. Find $f'(1)$, where $f(t) = \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)$, $\mathbf{u}(1) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$, $\mathbf{u}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$, and $\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$.

- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| (A) 6 | (C) 28 | (E) 24 |
| (B) 14 | (D) 12 | |

Problem 5.6. Find the tangent plane to the level surface $xy^2z^3 = 12$ at $(3, 2, 1)$.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| (A) $x + 2y + 3z = 10$ | (C) $3x + 2y + z = 14$ | (E) $x + 3y + 9z = 18$ |
| (B) $x + y + z = 6$ | (D) $x + 3y + 6z = 15$ | |

Problem 5.7. Find the directional derivative for

$$T(x, y) = \frac{y - 1}{x - 2}$$

at $(3, -2)$ in the direction toward the origin.

- | | | |
|--------|--------------------|-------|
| (A) 7 | (C) $7/\sqrt{13}$ | (E) 5 |
| (B) -7 | (D) $-7/\sqrt{13}$ | |

Problem 5.8. Suppose the graph of $z = g(x, y)$ intersects the plane $x = 0$ along the curve $z = y^3 + 2y^2 + 1$. What is $g_y(0, 2)$?

- | | | |
|-------|--------|--------|
| (A) 1 | (C) 8 | (E) 20 |
| (B) 4 | (D) 17 | |