Name:

Instructions. (100 points) You have two hours. The exam is closed book, closed notes, and only simple calculators are allowed. Show all your work in order to receive full credit.

1. [6 points] Consider the limit

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{x^4-4y^2}{x^2+2y^2}.$$

Either show it does not exist, or give strong evidence for suspecting it does.

2. [10 points] For the given function

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

(a) (5 pts) Use the chain rule to compute $\frac{dg}{dt}$ (0), where:

$$g(t) = f(t^2 + e^{2t}, 2t + 1).$$

(b) (5 pts) Give an equation for the linear (tangent plane) approximation to f at te point (1,-1), and use it to estimate f(1.1,-0.9).

3. [12 points] Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \int_{0}^{x} \sin(y) \, dy \, dx$$

fully, by first drawing the region of integration, and then reversing the order of integration.

4. [12 points] Find the classify (using the Second Derivative Test) all critical points of

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

5. [8 points] Give an equation for the tangent plane to the surface

$$\frac{xy}{z} + e^x \ln(z + 2y) = 2$$

at the point (2, 1, 1).

6. [10 points] Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the solid bounded above by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and below by the disk $x^2 + y^2 \le 25$.

- 7. **[16 points]** Find the mass and the center of mass of a triangular lamina with vertices (0,0), (1,0), (0,2) if the density function is $\rho(x,y) = x + 2$.
 - (a) [4 points] Draw the triangular lamina.

(b) [6 points] Use the formula

$$m = \iint\limits_{D} \rho(x, y) \, dA$$

to find the mass of the lamina.

(c) [6 points] Use formulas

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{D} x \rho(x, y) dA, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{D} y \rho(x, y) dA$$

to set up the expressions for coordinates of the center of mass of the lamina. DO NOT EVALUATE THE INTEGRALS.

8. **[10 points]** Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum surface area of the rectangular box whose total edge length is 200 *cm*.

- 9. **[16 points]** For the given function $f(x, y) = y^2 e^{xy}$, the point P(0, 1), and the directional vector $u = \langle 3/5, 4/5 \rangle$
 - (a) [5 points] Find the gradient of f at the point P.

(b) [5 points] Find the rate of change of f at P in the direction of the vector u.

(c) **[6 points]** Fully set up bounds and integrand for computing the **surface area** of f over the region $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 2]$. DO NOT EVALUATE.