

2018 Fall <b>Calculus-2 Midterm-Exam</b>	Dept. or School		proctor						
	Student ID		Name						
<div>1. (3pts) Find a 2-dimensional <u>unit</u> vector <math>v</math> such that <math>v</math> is orthogonal to the vector <math>\langle 1, 1 \rangle</math>, and <math>v \cdot w &gt; 0</math> when <math>w = \langle -2, 1 \rangle</math>.</div> <div>2. (3pts) Is the function <math>f(x,y)</math> continuous at <math>(0,0)</math>? Prove your answer. <math display="block">f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2} &amp; (x,y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 &amp; (x,y) = (0,0) \end{cases}</math></div>					<div>3. (4pts) Let <math>S</math> be a sphere which is tangent to the two planes <math>x+y+z=3</math> and <math>x+y+z=9</math>. Find the center point of <math>S</math>, when the planes <math>2x-y=0</math> and <math>3x-z=0</math> pass through the center point.</div>				

4. (4pts) Find the radius of the osculating circle of the curve  $r(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t, t^2 \rangle$  at the point  $r(1)$ .
5. (4pts) The base radius and height of a right circular cylinder are measured as 10cm and 25cm respectively, with a possible error in measurement of as much as 0.01cm in each. Estimate the maximum error in the calculated volume of the cylinder by using differentials.

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<div>6. (4pts) Evaluate <math>\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}</math> at <math>(x,y) = (2,2)</math>, when <math>u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}</math>.</div> <div>7. (4pts) Find <math>\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}</math>, when <math>yz + x \ln y = z^2</math>.</div> <div>8. (4pts) The plane <math>x + ay + bz + c = 0</math> is the tangent plane to the surface <math>xy^2z^3 = 8</math> at the point <math>(2,2,1)</math>. Find the value of <math>c</math>.</div>				

9. (5pts) Let  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2$  and  $g(x,y,z) = z - xy$ .  
Find a unit vector  $u$  satisfying

$$D_u f(1,1,\frac{1}{2}) = 0 = D_u g(1,1,\frac{1}{2}).$$

10. (5pts) Let  $C$  be the curve of the intersection of the two surfaces  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  and  $4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ . And let  $L$  be the tangent line to  $C$  at the point  $(1, -1, 2)$ . Calculate the distance from the point  $(0,0,0)$  to  $L$ .