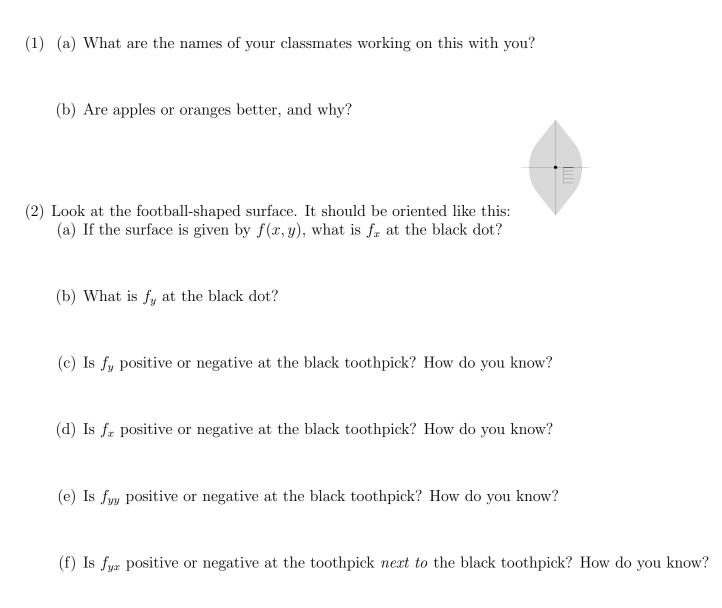
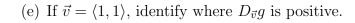
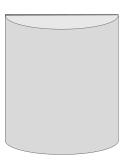
MULTIVARIABLE DERIVATIVES ACTIVITY MATH 32

9/28/22



- (3) Now, look at the half-cylinder. Suppose the surface is given by g(x, y).
 - (a) Identify all the places where $\nabla g = \vec{0}$.





(b) Identify all the places where $\nabla g = \langle 0, a \rangle$ with a > 0.



(c) Identify all the places where $\nabla g = \langle 0, a \rangle$ with a < 0

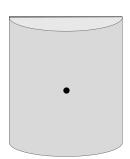


(d) Identify all the places where $\nabla g = \langle a, 0 \rangle$ with a > 0.

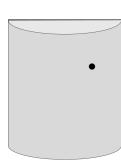




(f) Find all \vec{v} such that $D_{\vec{v}}g = 0$ at the black dot.



(g) Find all \vec{v} such that $D_{\vec{v}}g = 0$ at the black dot.



- (4) Look at exercises (2) and (3) above. If you wanted to find the maximum of a surface, how would you be able to do it using only the formula without graphing it?
- (5) If you finish early, confirm your answers to (2) and (3) by calculation. The football is approximately given by

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{y^2}{4}}$$

where the black dot is located near (0,0) and the black toothpick is located near (0,1).

The half-cylinder is approximately given by

$$g(x,y) = \sqrt{1 - y^2}, \quad -2 \le x \le 2$$

where (0,0) is located near the center of the surface.

Neither figure is to scale, but they do capture the general shape.