Please show **all** your work! Answers without supporting work will not be given credit. Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets.

If you run out of room for an answer, continue on the back of the page.

Please note that use of calculator is not allowed.

Full Name: _____

Question	Points	Score
1	5	
2	5	
3	15	
4	15	
5	15	
6	10	
7	10	
Total:	75	

This exam has 7 questions, for a total of 75 points.

The maximum possible point for each problem is given on the right side of the problem.

1. Consider the straight line in 3 dimension that passes through the origin and the point (3, 4, 12). What is the angle between the straight line and the positive X—axis?

5

2. Find λ and μ if the vector $\vec{a} = 3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} - \hat{k}$ is perpendicular to the vector $\vec{b} = 2\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \mu\hat{k}$ and $\|\vec{a}\| = \|\vec{b}\|$.

- 3. The vertices of a triangle $\triangle ABC$ are A = (4,3,2), B = (1,3,1), and C = (-5,5,-2). Let D be the foot of the perpendicular from A to the side \overline{BC} .
 - (a) Find the vectors \overrightarrow{BA} and \overrightarrow{BC} .

(b) Find the vector \overrightarrow{BD} .

[HINT: \overrightarrow{BD} is the projection of \overrightarrow{BA} on to \overrightarrow{BC}]

(c) Find the length of \overline{BD} and \overline{AD} .

- 4. (a) Find the equation of the plane that passes through the point P(4,0,1) and is perpendicular to $\vec{n} = \hat{i} \hat{j} + 4\hat{k}$.
- 3

- (b) Suppose this plane intersects the X,Y, and Z axes at A,B, and C respectively. Find the coordinates of A,B, and C.
- 3

(c) Find the vector \overrightarrow{BC} .

- 1
- (d) Find the equation of the straight line that passes through *A* and is parallel to \overrightarrow{BC} .
- 6

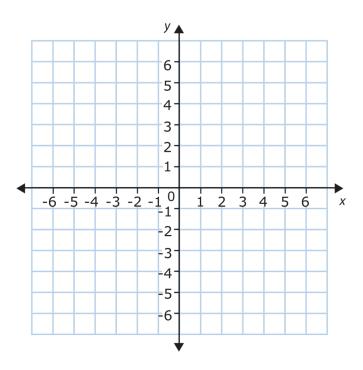


Figure 1: Level curve of f(x, y) passing through (4, 1)

- 5. (a) Identify the level curve of $f(x,y) = \ln(x-y^2)$ that passes through (2, 1). Describe and draw a picture of it in the given coordinate grid.
 - (b) Find the gradient of f at (2,1).
 - (c) Find $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ at (2, 1).

6. Let

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^3 + xy}{y\sqrt{4y - x^2}}$$

- (a) Find and describe the domain of the function f(x, y).
- (b) Show that

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}f(x,y)$$

does not exist by considering one path to the origin along the Y axis and another path along the parabola $y=x^2$.

7. Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = e^x \cos(xyz)$ in the direction parallel to the line

$$\frac{x-1}{4} = \frac{y-4}{5} = \frac{z-2}{-3}$$