- 1. Let  $f(x, y, z) = z + \sin \frac{z}{y} \ln(x^2 xy + y^2)$ .
  - (a) Find the partial derivatives  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$  and  $f_z$ .

(b) Find the linear approximation of f nearby the point  $(1, 1, \pi/2)$  and estimate value of  $f(1.01, 1.02, \pi/2 + 0.03)$ .

- 2. Let z = f(x, y) be the function implicitly defined by the equation  $e^z + z + xy = 3$ .
  - (a) Find the partial derivatives  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  [Hint: use Implicit Function Theorem].

(b) First verify that z = 0 when x = 2 and y = 1. Then find the linear approximation of z = f(x, y) nearby the point (2, 1).

3. Let D be a closed bounded set in xOy plane defined by  $\{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 - 4 \le y \le 4 - x^2\}$  and  $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 4$  Find the maximum and minimum value of f on D.

4. Let R be the rectangular region  $D = [0,1] \times [0,2] = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1, \ 0 \le y \le 2\}$ . Estimate the integral  $\iint_R \ln(x^2 + y^2 + 1) \, dx dy$  using double Riemann sum. Divide R into 8 0.5 by 0.5 squares and choose the sample point to be the upper right corner of each square.