

**Math 22 Exam 2C**  
Akers — FS 00

1) (10 pts) Given  $f(x, y) = xy + e^y \cos y - 2$  find  $f_x$ ,  $f_y$ ,  $f_{xx}$ ,  $f_{yy}$  and  $f_{xy}$ .

2.(5 pts) Given  $z^3 - zy = \cos x + 4$ , find  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ .

3.(10 pts) Use the Chain Rule to find  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial s}$  when  $s=1$  and  $t=0$  if

$$w = \sqrt{x} + y^2 + z \quad \text{and} \quad x = e^{2t} + s^2, \quad y = t^2 + 1, \quad z = s(t-1).$$

4.(10 pts) Find the equations of the tangent plane and the normal line to the surface  $z^2 + zx - y^2 = 2$  at the point  $(1, 2, -2)$ .

5a. (10 pts) Find the rate of change of  $z = f(x, y) = 2\sqrt{x} - y^2$  at the point  $(1, 5)$  in the direction of  $\langle -3, 4 \rangle$ .

5b. (5 pts) In 5a. above, at the point  $(1, 5)$ , what is the **direction** of the maximum rate of change of the function and what is the **magnitude** of this maximum rate of change?

6. (10 pts) Show the following limit does not exist and clearly show why.

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

7. (10 pts) Given  $z = f(x, y) = y\sqrt{x}$ , find the linearization  $L(x, y)$  for  $f(x, y)$  at the point  $(4, 1)$  and use it to approximate the value of  $(1.1)\sqrt{3.92}$ . Compare your approximation with your calculator's value.

$$L(x, y) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

8. (15 pts) Given  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + 7$ , find and classify all critical points of  $f(x, y)$ .

9. (10 pts) A company makes widgets and thingamajigs and their monthly profit is modeled by  $P(x, y) = x^2y$ , where  $x$  is the number of widgets and  $y$  is the number of thingamajigs. Use Lagrange multipliers to find the values of  $x$  and  $y$  that will maximize the company's profit if the total number of items the company can make in a month is 90. (i.e.  $x + y = 90$ )

10. (5 pts) You are standing on **top** of a hill at an elevation of 300 feet. The terrain falls away from you in all directions. If you consider the hill to be defined by  $z = f(x, y)$ , what is the gradient vector,  $\nabla f$ , where you are standing? If you next consider the hill to be defined by  $F(x, y, z) = f(x, y) - z = 0$ , what is the direction of  $\nabla F$  where you are standing?

$$\nabla f = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{direction of } \nabla F = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$