MA 26100 EXAM 1 Form 01 February 24, 2020

NAME	YOUR TA'S NAME
STUDENT ID #	RECITATION TIME
Be sure the paper you are looking at right r boxes (and blacken in the appropriate spaces be	now is GREEN! Write the following in the TEST/QUIZ NUMBER blow the boxes): $\boxed{01}$
name and the <u>COURSE</u> number. Fill in your <u>N</u>	e sheet (answer sheet). On the mark—sense sheet, fill in your <u>TA</u> 's <u>AME</u> and <u>STUDENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER</u> and blacken in <u>ECTION NUMBER</u> . If you do not know your section number, ask
in your choice of the correct answer in the spaces	(you will automatically earn 4 points for taking the exam). Blacken s provided for questions 1–12. Do all your work in this exam booklet. urn in both the scantron and the exam booklet when you are finished.
	leave the room after turning in the scantron sheet and the exam i:50. If you don't finish before 7:20, you MUST REMAIN SEATED sheet and your exam booklet.
I	EXAM POLICIES
(3) No student may leave in the first(4) Books, notes, calculators, or any should not even be in sight in the	until instructed to do so. ad requests by all proctors, TAs, and lecturers. 20 min or in the last 10 min of the exam. electronic devices are not allowed on the exam, and they exam room. Students may not look at anybody else's test, nybody else except, if they have a question, with their TA
(5) After time is called, the students their seats, while the TAs will col(6) Any violation of these rules and an	have to put down all writing instruments and remain in lect the scantrons and the exams. By act of academic dishonesty may result in severe penalties. reported to the Office of the Dean of Students.
I have read and understand the exam ru	les stated above:
STUDENT NAME:	
STUDENT SIGNATURE:	

- 1. A line l passes through the point (1,1,-2) and is perpendicular to the plane x+y-2z=8. At what point does this line intersect with the yz-plane?
 - A. (0, 1, 1)
 - B. (0, -1, 0)
 - C. (0, 1, -1)
 - D. (0, 0, 0)
 - E. (0, 1, 0)

2. Find the equation of the plane that passes through the point (1, 1, -2) and is perpendicular to both the planes 2x + 2y - z = 1 and x + 3z = 2.

A.
$$6x - 7y - 2z = 3$$

B.
$$6x + 7y - z = 15$$

C.
$$3x - y + z = 0$$

D.
$$6x - 8y - 2z = 2$$

E.
$$3x - y + 2z = -2$$

- 3. Identify the surface defined by the equation $x^2 y^2 + 2z z^2 = 2$.
 - A. Elliptic paraboloid
 - B. Hyperboloid of one sheet
 - C. Hyperboloid of two sheets
 - D. Ellipsoid
 - E. Hyperbolic paraboloid

4. Find a vector function that represents the curve of intersection of the cylinder $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and the plane x + 2y + z = 1.

A.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = <1 - 2\cos t - 2\sin t$$
, $\cos t$, $\sin t >$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$

B.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = <1 - 2\cos t - \sin t, \cos t, \sin t >, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

C.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = <1 - \cos t - 2\sin t, \cos t, \sin t >, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

D.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = <1 - \cos t - \sin t$$
, $2\cos t$, $\sin t >$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$

E.
$$\mathbf{r}(t) = <1 - \cos t + \sin t, \cos t, 2\sin t >, 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$

- **5.** Find the length of the curve $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, t^3/3, 7 \rangle, \ 0 \le t \le \sqrt{12}$.
 - A. $\frac{12^{3/2}-1}{3}$
 - B. $\frac{12^{3/2} 4}{3}$
 - C. $\frac{4^{3/2}-1}{3}$
 - D. $\frac{49}{3}$
 - E. $\frac{56}{3}$

- **6.** A particle is moving with acceleration $\mathbf{a} = \langle 0, 6t, 4 \rangle$. If the position at time t = 1 is $\mathbf{r}(1) = \langle 0, 5, 1 \rangle$ and the velocity at time t = 0 is $\mathbf{v}(0) = \langle -2, 2, -1 \rangle$, then the position at time t = 2 is:
 - A. $\langle -1, 14, 2 \rangle$
 - B. $\langle 1, -8, 12 \rangle$
 - C. (3, -4, 5)
 - D. $\langle -2, 14, 6 \rangle$
 - E. (1, 1, 2)

7. Evaluate

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

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. -1
- D. e^2
- E. The limit does not exist

8. Let $f(x, y, z) = e^{x+y-z}$ and suppose that

$$x(s,t) = ts$$
, $y(s,t) = 2s - 2t$, and $z(s,t) = s - t$.

Compute $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s} - 2\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$ when s = 0 and t = -1.

- A. -3e
- B. 3*e*
- C. 5e
- D. 2*e*
- E. -2e

9. Which of the following is an equation for the plane tangent to the surface

$$z = (x^2 + y^2)^{1/3}$$
 at the point $(2, 2, 2)$?

A.
$$z = x + y - 2$$

B.
$$3z = x + y + 2$$

C.
$$3z = x + 2y$$

D.
$$4z = 6x + 8y - 20$$

E.
$$4z = x + y + 4$$

- **10.** The function $f(x,y) = x^4 + y^4 2x^2 18y^2 + 20$ has nine critical points, and among them are (1,3), (1,-3), (-1,0) and (-1,-3). Which of the following is correct about these critical points which are listed?
 - A. Two are saddle points, one is a local maximum and one is a local minimum
 - B. Three are local minima and one is a local maximum
 - C. Three are saddle points and one is a local minimum
 - D. Two are minima and two are saddle points
 - E. Three are local minima and one is a saddle point

11. The absolute minimum of the function $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + 5xy$ on the triangular region with vertices (0,0), (1,0) (0,1) is equal to zero. Its absolute maximum is equal to:

- A. $\frac{9}{4}$
- B. $\frac{5}{4}$
- C. $\frac{7}{4}$
- D. $\frac{7}{3}$
- E. $\frac{8}{3}$
- **12.** Find the directional derivative of the function $f(x, y, z) = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2 + e^z)$ in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{u} = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ at the point P(1, 1, 0).

- $A. \ \frac{9}{4\sqrt{14}}$
- B. $\frac{15}{2\sqrt{14}}$
- C. $\frac{16}{7\sqrt{14}}$
- D. $\frac{9}{2\sqrt{14}}$
- E. $\frac{18}{7\sqrt{14}}$