



REVIEW

EXAM 2

MA 26100-FALL 2023

DR. HOOD

Convert the following surfaces to Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates.

Cartesian	Cylindrical	Spherical
$x - y = 0$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$	$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$
$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$	$r^2 + z^2 = a^2$	$\rho = a$
$x^2 + y^2 = b^2$	$r = b$	$\rho \sin \phi = b$
$\sqrt{3} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$	$z = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$	$\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$

EXAM 2 INFORMATION

- Tuesday, November 7, 2023 at Time: 8:00pm – 9:00pm
- Location: ELLT 116 and Loeb Playhouse.

– Seating chart:

https://www.math.purdue.edu/academic/courses/semester/202410/ma26100/resources/261_exam2_fall2023_merged.pdf

– Lessons covered on the exam: Lessons 17 – 28.

– Study Guide:

https://www.math.purdue.edu/~kthood/docs/MA261_Fall2023/exam2_study_guide_ma261_f23.pdf

MA 26100
Exam 1
Tues., Oct. 3, 2023
8:00-9:00 p.m.
Loeb Balcony

	114	12	110	108	106	104	102	NN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	NN	101	103	105	107	109	111	113														
				108	106	104	102	MM			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			MM	101	103	105	107																	
			112	110	108	106	104	102	LL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		LL	101	103	105	107	109	111														
			112	110	108	106	104	102	KK		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		KK	101	103	105	107	109	111														
			112	110	108	106	104	102	JJ		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		JJ	101	103	105	107	109	111														
			112	110	108	106	104	102	HH			1								9	10	11		HH	101	103	105	107	109	111														
			114	112	110	108	106	104	102	GG			1								9	10	11		GG	101	103	105	107	109	111	113												
126	124	122	120	118	116			114	112	110	108	106	104	102	FF	1	2	3					11	12	13	14	FF	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125				
126	124	122	120	118	116			114	112	110	108	106	104	102	EE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	EE	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	
128	126	124	122	120	118	116		114	112	110	108	106	104	102	DD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	DD	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	127
128	126	124	122	120	118	116		114	112	110	108	106	104	102	CC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	CC	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	127
126	124	122	120	118	116			114	112	110	108	106	104	102	BB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	BB	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	
126	124	122	120	118	116			114	112	110	108	106	104	102	AA	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	AA	101	103	105	107	109	111	113	115	117	119	121	123	125	

Manav
 Batavia

Maximize $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ subject to the constraint $2x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2$. Use Lagrange Multipliers to find a relationship between x and y .

a) $x = y$

b) $x = -y$

c) $x^2 = y^2$

d) $x^2 = -y$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$$

$$y(2x = \lambda(4x + 3y))$$

$$x(2y = \lambda(3x + 4y))$$

$$\cancel{\lambda}(3x^2 + 4xy) = 2xy = \cancel{\lambda}(4xy + 3y^2)$$

$$3x^2 = 3y^2$$

$$x^2 = y^2 \rightarrow x = \pm y$$

For each of the following integrals, decide if it is better to leave it in Cartesian coordinates or to convert to cylindrical or spherical coordinates.

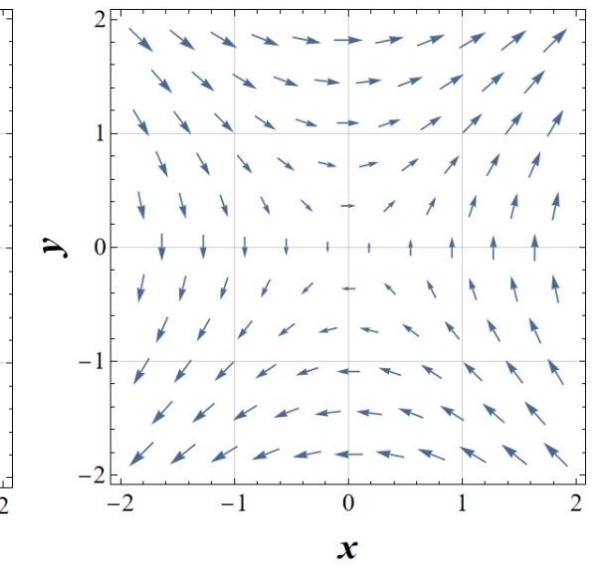
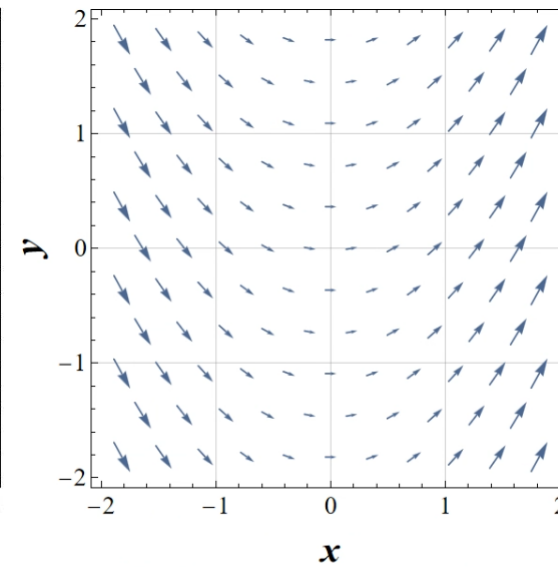
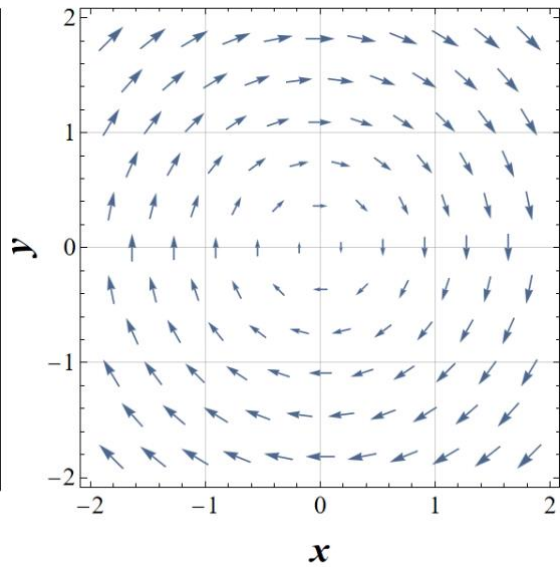
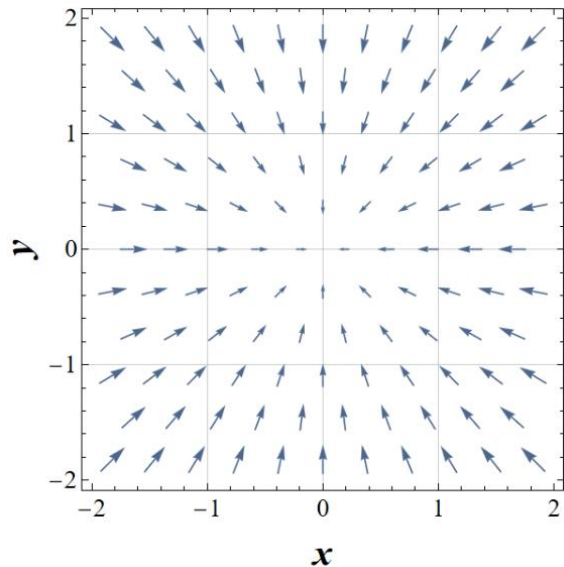
Integral	Convert?
$\int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} \int_0^{9-3\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dz dx dy$	<p>cyl $\int_0^\pi \int_0^3 \int_0^{9-3r} r dz dr d\theta$</p> <p>$z = 9 - 3r$ $r = 3 - \frac{z}{3}$ switch dz and dr</p>
$\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{8-x^2-y^2}} 3 dz dy dx$	<p>sph $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 3\rho^2 \sin\phi d\phi d\rho d\theta$</p>
$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_0^{1-y-z} z dx dy dz$	<p>leave $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\sqrt{8}} 3\rho^2 \sin\phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$</p>

For each vector field $\vec{F}(x, y)$, determine if it is radial, rotational, and/or conservative. Sketch the vector field.

$\langle -x, -y \rangle$	$\langle y, -x \rangle$	$\langle 1, x \rangle$	$\langle y, x \rangle$

For each vector field $\vec{F}(x, y)$, determine if it is radial, rotational, and/or conservative. Sketch the vector field.

$\langle -x, -y \rangle$	$\langle y, -x \rangle$	$\langle 1, x \rangle$	$\langle y, x \rangle$
<p>radial Yes cons $\phi = -\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2} + C$</p>	<p>rotational Not cons.</p>	<p>NOT cons.</p>	<p>Yes cons. $\phi = xy + C$</p>



Which question from Practice Exam 2 Version B would you most like to see today?

- 2) Lagrange Multipliers
- 3) Double integral (rectangular)
- 4) Double integral (general)
- 5) Double integral (polar)
- 6) Triple integrals
- 7) Triple integral (cylindrical)
- 8) Triple integral (spherical)
- 9) Center of Mass
- 10) Vector fields
- 11) Scalar line integrals
- 12) Vector line integrals
- 13) Fundamental Theorem of line integrals