

CALCULUS TA SESSION JANUARY 2 (VERSION 1)

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- (1) Definition 1012 A1 Midterm Problem 4

Let

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}.$$

Answer the following questions.

- (i) Compute $f_x(0, 0)$ and $f_y(0, 0)$.
 - (ii) Compute $f_x(x, y)$ and $f_y(x, y)$ where $(x, y) \neq 0$.
 - (iii) Are $f_x(0, 0)$ and $f_y(0, 0)$ continuous at $(0, 0)$?
 - (iv) Determine $f_{xy}(0, 0)$ and $f_{yx}(0, 0)$ if they exist. If they do not exist, explain why.
 - (v) Is f differentiable?
- (2) Definition 1052 A1 Midterm Problem 4

Consider the function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + 2y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

- (i) Find the limit $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ or explain why the limit does not exist.
 - (ii) Compute the directional derivative $D_u f(0, 0)$, where $u = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ is any direction.
- (3) Implicit Derivative 1042 A1 Midterm Problem 9

Suppose that x, y, z satisfy the relation $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy - z = 9$. Find $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

- (4) Gradient 1072 A1 Midterm Problem 3

Consider the level surface $z^2 + z \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\pi}{4} + 1$

- (i) Find the tangent plane for the level surface at $(1, 1, 1)$.
- (ii) The level surface defines z implicitly as a function of x and y , $z = f(x, y)$. Compute the directional derivative of $f(x, y)$ at $(1, 1)$ in the direction of $(\frac{-3}{5}, \frac{4}{5})$.

- (5) Gradient 1062 B Midterm Problem 5

Find the tangent plane of $xe^{yz} + \ln(y^3z^2) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{z}\right)$ at $(0, 1, 1)$

- (6) Directional Derivative 1052 A2 Midterm Problem 5

Let $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + z^2) \sin\left(\frac{\pi xy}{2}\right) + yz^2$ and a point $(1, 1, -1)$ called p .

(i) Find the gradient of f at p .

(ii) Find the approximate value of $f(0.98, 1.02, -0.97)$.

(iii) Find the plane tangent to the level surface through p defined by $f(p) = 3$

(iv) [I dropped out this problem.]

Note: Tell the difference between tangent to level surface (curve) and tangent to graph of function $z = f(x, y)$.

- (7) Directional Derivative 1052 A1 Midterm Problem 5

A differentiable function $f(x, y)$ has the following properties:

- $f(0, 0) = 1$
- $D_u f(0, 0) = 2$, where $u = \left(\frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}\right)$
- $D_v f(0, 0) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$, where $v = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$.

Answer the following questions.

(i) What is the maximal rate of increase of $f(x, y)$ at $(0, 0)$?

(ii) Use the linearization of $f(x, y)$ at $(0, 0)$ to estimate $f(0.07, -0.05)$.

- (8) Second Derivative Test 1062 A1 Midterm Problem 8

Let $f(x, y) = 1 + 3x^2 - 2x^3 + 3y - y^3$

(i) Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of $f(x, y)$.

(ii) Find the extreme values of $f(x, y)$ on the region D bounded by the triangle with vertices $(-2, 2)$, $(2, 2)$ and $(2, -2)$.

- (9) Lagrange Multiplier 1072 B Midterm Problem 4

Find the points on the graph of the plane $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$ such that $-x^2 + 4xy + 2y^2$ has maximum and minimum.

- (10) (*) Lagrange Multiplier 1032 A1 Midterm Problem 11

Find the points on the intersection of the plane $x+y+2z = 2$ and the paraboloid $z = x^2+y^2$ that are nearest to and farthest from the origin.

- (11) Double Integral 1052 A2 Final Problem 3

Sketch the region of integration and evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^8 \int_{\sqrt{1+x}}^3 \cos\left(\frac{x}{y+1}\right) dy dx .$$

- (12) Coordinate Change 1032 A1 Final Problem 2

Write the integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

in 5 other orders.

- (13) Coordinate Change: Polar coordinate 1052 B Midterm Problem 7

Evaluate

$$\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dA,$$

where D is a region bounded by $r = 1 - \cos \theta$, $y = x$ and $y = -x$ with $y \geq 0$.

- (14) Coordinate Change: Polar coordinate 1072 B Midterm Problem 6

Evaluate

$$\iint_D x dA,$$

where D is a region bounded by $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ and $0 \leq r \leq \sin 2\theta$.

- (15) Coordinate Change: Polar coordinate *1032 A1 Final Problem 3(b)*

Evaluate

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_{1-y}^1 \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dx dy + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy dx$$

- (16) Coordinate Change: Jacobian *1062 B Midterm Problem 1*

Evaluate

$$\iint_{\Omega} (x-y)^{20} dA$$

where Ω is enclosed by $2x + y = 0$, $2x + y = 1$, $x + 2y = 0$ and $x + 2y = 1$.

- (17) Triple Integral *1052 A1 Final Problem 3*

Evaluate

$$\iiint_{\Omega} y \cos((y-z)^2) dV$$

where E is the solid tetrahedron bounded by four planes $x = 1$, $y = 1$, $z = 0$ and $x + y - z = 1$.