

Sample problems for Exam 3 for Math 233

This sample exam has many more questions than the actual exam will have.

1. Show that the following limits do not exist:

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

2. Compute $\nabla f(1, 2)$ for the following functions:

$$f(x, y) = 4xy^3 \qquad f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + xy^2)$$

3. Find the total differential for the following functions:

$$f(x, y) = x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \qquad f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

4. Find an equation of the tangent plane to the graph of $f(x, y) = xy^2 - xy + 3x^3y$ at $P(1, 3)$.

5. Suppose the plane $z = 2x - y - 3$ is tangent to the graph of $z = f(x, y)$ at $P(2, 4)$.

Find $f(2, 4)$, $f_x(2, 4)$, $f_y(2, 4)$.

Approximate $f(2.2, 3.9)$.

6. Compute the directional derivative at P in the direction \mathbf{v} for the following functions:

$$f(x, y, z) = zx - xy^2, \quad P(3, -1), \quad \mathbf{v} = (2, -1, 2)$$

$$f(x, y, z) = \sin(xy + z), \quad P(0, 0, 0), \quad \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

7. Find an equation of the tangent plane at $P(0, 3, -1)$ to the surface

$$ze^x + e^{z+1} = xy + y - 3.$$

8. Let $f(x, y) = x^2y + y^2z$. If $x = s + t$, $y = st$, $z = 2s - t$, compute $\frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$.

9. Find the critical points and analyze them using the Second Derivative Test for the following functions:

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 4xy + 6x \qquad f(x, y) = x^3 + 2y^3 - xy$$

10. Use Lagrange multipliers to find the minimum and maximum value of $f(x, y) = 3x - 2y$ on the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.

11. Use Lagrange multipliers to find the minimum and maximum value of $f(x, y) = x^2y$ on the ellipse $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36$.

12. Use Lagrange multipliers to find the dimensions of a cylindrical can of fixed volume $V = 1$ with minimal surface area, including the top and bottom of the can.

13. Find the dimensions of the box of maximum volume that can be placed inside the ellipsoid

$$(x/a)^2 + (y/b)^2 + (z/c)^2 = 1$$