

PRINT NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

STUDENT ID NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

- (1) No books, notes or calculators are allowed.
- (2) Show your work in details.

Problem	Score	Problem	Score
1 (30)		2 (20)	
3 (20)		4 (30)	
5 (20)		6 (25)	
7 (25)		8 (30)	
Total (200)			

(1) (30 pts) Let

$$f(x) = \cos^2(x^2)$$

(a) (15 pts) Find the Taylor series of  $f(x)$  about the point  $x = 0$  and its radius of convergence.

(b) (15 pts) Write down an expression to approximate the integral

$$\int_0^{0.1} f(x) dx$$

with an error of magnitude  $< 10^{-5}$ . You need not simplify your answer but must justify it.

- (2) (20 pts) Find an equation for the plane through points  $P = (-1, 1, 0)$ ,  $Q = (8, -3, -1)$  and  $R = (-4, 1, 1)$  and the area of the triangle  $\Delta PQR$ .

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- (3) (20 pts) Let  $w = f(x, y)$ ,  $x = r \cos \theta$ , and  $y = r \sin \theta$ . Find  $\partial w / \partial r$  and  $\partial w / \partial \theta$  and express your answers in terms of  $r$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $f_x$  and  $f_y$ .

(4) (30 pts) Let

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 + 4xy$$

(a) (15 pts) Find all the critical points of  $f(x, y)$  and identify local maxima, local minima and saddle points among them.

(b) (15 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum of  $f(x, y)$  in the region given by  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$  and  $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ .

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- (5) (20 pts) Find an equation of the plane through the point  $(2, 1, -1)$  and perpendicular to the line of intersection of the planes  $2x + y - z = 3$  and  $x + 2y + z = 2$ .

(6) (25 pts) Find the points on the surface

$$xy + yz + zx - x - z^2 = 0$$

where the tangent plane is parallel to the  $xy$ -plane.

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- (7) (25 pts) Find the point closest to the origin on the curve of intersection of the plane  $2y+4z = 5$  and the cone  $z^2 = 4x^2+4y^2$ .

(8) (30 pts) Let  $C$  be a plane curve given by

$$\mathbf{s}(t) = (2 \ln t)\mathbf{i} - \left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right)\mathbf{j}$$

(a) (10 pts) Find the length of  $C$  for  $1 \leq t \leq 2$ .

(b) (10 pts) Find the curvature of  $C$  at  $t = 1$ .

(c) (10 pts) Find the osculating circle to the curve  $C$  at  $t = 1$ .