

Math 16C  
Final Exam

Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(FIRST) (LAST)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

ID Number \_\_\_\_\_

**Please Show All Your Work, and Mark Your Answers Clearly.  
No Calculators – No Scratch Paper – No Cell Phones**

There are **8 pages** of problems. (#4 and #18 are for extra credit.)

**You are expected to do your own work, and to adhere  
to the UCD Code of Academic Conduct.**

**Simplify all numerical answers, except in #12 and #17.**

**Be sure to use the limit symbol and summation sign where needed.**

When you solve a 1st order linear DE, include all steps of the solution;  
do not just substitute into the formula given in the text.

**Please indicate clearly if you continue work on the back of a page.**

Please stop working **immediately** when time is called.

**Have a Good Summer!**

- ① Find the center and radius of the sphere with equation  
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10x + 4y - 6z + 22 = 0.$

6  
 pts

- ② A tank initially contains 250 gallons of water with 15 lb of salt. Water containing 4 lb of salt per gallon enters the tank at the rate of 8 gal/min, and the stirred mixture is drained at the rate of 5 gal/min. Set up a DE to find  $A(t)$ , the amount of salt in the tank at time  $t$ .

8  
 pts

- ③ Sketch the region in the  $xy$ -plane which corresponds to the domain of  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{9 - y - x^2}$ .

6  
 pts

- ④ Use Newton's method with initial estimate  $x_1 = 1$  to find the next estimate  $x_2$  for the solution of the equation  $e^{3x-3} + x^3 + 8x = 9 - 2 \ln x$ .

8  
 pts  
 (extra  
 credit)

⑤ Let  $f(x,y) = 3x^2 - x^2y - y^3 + 6y^2$ .  
 Given that  $f_x = 6x - 2xy$  and  $f_y = -x^2 - 3y^2 + 12y$ ,

1) Find all the critical points for  $f$ .

7  
pts

2) Classify each critical point as corresponding to a rel. maximum, rel. minimum, or saddle point. (Calculate the value of  $D$  at each critical point.)

12  
pts

⑥ Find the solution of the DE  $y' = x\sqrt{y} e^{x/4}$  whose graph passes through the point  $(4,9)$ .

12  
pts

- ① Find the solution of the DE  $xy' - 2y = 6x^4 + 5x^3 + 9x^2 + 8$  whose graph passes through the point  $(1, 10)$ .

12  
PTS

- ② A ball is dropped from a height of 80 ft, and each bounce is  $\frac{11}{15}$  times as high as the previous bounce. Find the total vertical distance traveled by the ball.

8  
PTS

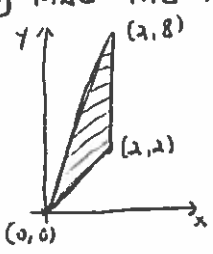
- ④ Set up, but do not evaluate, a double integral for the volume of the solid bounded by the top half of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 117$  and the paraboloid  $z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$ .

9  
PTS

10) Evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_{x^3}^8 \frac{27x^2}{\sqrt{y^2+36}} dy dx$  by reversing the order of integration, (sketch, and shade, the region of integration.)

14  
pts

11) Find the average value of  $f(x,y) = \frac{18y}{(x^3+2)^2}$  on the triangular region shown:



13  
pts

- (12) Use the first 4 nonzero terms of a Maclaurin series to approximate  $\int_0^4 x^2 e^{-x^5} dx$ , and find an upper bound for the error in your estimate.

12  
PB

- (13) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the max. and min. values of  $f(x, y, z) = 2x - 3y - z$  on the ellipsoid  $(x+2)^2 + 3(y-1)^2 + 2z^2 = 120$ .

14  
PB

14) DETERMINE IF EACH OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES CONVERGES OR DIVERGES. JUSTIFY YOUR ANSWERS COMPLETELY, AND IDENTIFY EACH TEST YOU USE.

$$1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{9(4^{n+1})}{5^{n-1}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

8  
PTS

$$2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n + 6^n}{6^{n+2} + 5^n}$$

1  
PTS

$$3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n (n+1)!}{n^n}$$

9  
PTS

14) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+10}{n^3+n^2+2}$$

9  
173

15) FIND THE OPEN INTERVAL OF CONVERGENCE FOR THE POWER SERIES

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n+6}{5^n n^9} (x-3)^n.$$

(WRITE YOUR ANSWER IN INTERVAL NOTATION.)

10  
173

16) APPROXIMATE  $\sqrt{6}$  USING THE FIRST 4 TERMS OF THE TAYLOR SERIES FOR  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  CENTERED AT  $C = 4$ , AND SIMPLIFY EACH TERM IN YOUR ANSWER.

12  
173



(17) APPROXIMATE  $\int_0^3 \frac{x^2}{x^2+2} dx$  USING THE FIRST 3 NONZERO TERMS OF A MACLAURIN SERIES, AND FIND AN UPPER BOUND FOR THE ERROR.

P. 8

12  
PTS

(18) ASSUME THAT THE POPULATION  $Y(t)$  OF BACTERIA ON CALLISTO GROWS AT A RATE PROPORTIONAL TO THE SUM OF THE POPULATION AND ITS SQUARE ROOT. IF THERE WERE 100 BACTERIA INITIALLY AND 400 BACTERIA AFTER 6 YEARS, WHEN WILL THERE BE 2500 BACTERIA ON CALLISTO?

15  
PTS  
(EXTRA  
CREDIT)