

MAT 21C Practice Final Exam

The actual final exam will take place on Tuesday, March 15, 2011 from 3:30pm to 5:30pm at YOUNG 198.

Last Name: _____

First Name: _____

Student ID #: _____

Discussion Section Time: (Circle 3pm, 4pm, 5pm, 6pm, or 7pm)

Name of Left Neighbor: _____

Name of Right Neighbor: _____

If you are next to the aisle or wall, then please write “aisle” or “wall” appropriately as your left or right neighbor.

- Read each problem carefully.
- **Write every step of your reasoning clearly.**
- Usually, a better strategy is to solve the easiest problem first.
- This is a closed-book exam. You may not use the textbook, crib sheets, notes, or any other outside material. Do not bring your own scratch paper. Do not bring blue books.
- No calculators/laptop computers/cell phones are allowed for the exam. The exam is to test your basic understanding of the material.
- Everyone works on their own exams. Any suspicions of collaboration, copying, or otherwise violating the Student Code of Conduct will be forwarded to the Student Judicial Board.

Problem #	Score
1 (10 pts)	
2 (10 pts)	
3 (10 pts)	
4 (10 pts)	
5 (10 pts)	
6 (10 pts)	
7 (10 pts)	
8 (10 pts)	
9 (10 pts)	
10 (10 pts)	
11 (10 pts)	
12 (10 pts)	
Total (120 pts)	

Problem 1 (10 pts) Find the radius of convergence and interval of convergence of the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n(x+2)^n}{5^{n-1}}.$$

Score of this page: _____

Problem 2 (10 pts) Consider the function $f(x) = \ln x$.

(a) (5 pts) Approximate $f(x)$ by a Taylor polynomial of degree 2 at $x = 2$.

(b) (5 pts) How accurate is this approximation when $1 \leq x \leq 3$?

Score of this page: _____

Problem 3 (10 pts) State and prove the *Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality*. Note that you also need to state and prove the condition for the equality to hold.

Score of this page: _____

Problem 4 (10 pts) Let $P(1, 4, 6)$, $Q(-2, 5, -1)$, $R(1, -1, 1)$.

(a) (5 pts) Find the area of the triangle $\triangle PQR$.

(b) (5 pts) Find the distance from P to the line QR .

Problem 5 (10 pts) Find the limit if it exists, or show that the limit does not exist.

(a) (5 pts)

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{y^4}{x^4 + 3y^4}.$$

Hint: Consider $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ along the line $y = mx$.

(b) (5 pts)

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

Hint: Consider the limit in the polar coordinates (r, θ) .

Problem 6 (10 pts) Verify that the function of two variables

$$u(x, t) = e^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \sin kx,$$

where k is an arbitrary positive integer is a solution of the heat conduction equation over the interval $x \in [0, \pi]$

$$u_t = \alpha^2 u_{xx},$$

with the boundary condition

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0 \quad \text{for all } t \geq 0.$$

Problem 7 (10 pts) Assuming that the equation

$$\sin x + \cos y = \sin x \cos y.$$

defines y as a differentiable function of x , use the Implicit Differentiation Theorem to find $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

Problem 8 (10 pts) Find the direction in which $f(x, y, z) = \ln(xy^2z^3)$

- (a) (3 pts) Increases most rapidly at the point (1, 2, 3),
- (b) (3 pts) Decreases most rapidly at the point (1, 2, 3).
- (c) (4 pts) Does not change (i.e., is flat) at the point (1, 2, 3).

Problem 9 (10 pts)

- (a) (5 pts) Show the equation of the tangent plane at the point $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ on the ellipsoid $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ is

$$\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = 1.$$

- (b) (5 pts) Compute the normal line to the same ellipsoid at the same point P_0 . Furthermore, compute the point where this normal line intersects with the xy -plane. Assume that $z_0 \neq 0$.

Problem 10 (10 pts) Find the linearization of $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ at the point $(3, 2, 6)$. Then use it to approximate $f(3.1, 1.9, 6.2)$ by the three decimal point number. Note that the true value of $f(3.1, 1.9, 6.2)$ is 7.188 in the three decimal point number.

Problem 11 (10 pts) Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of

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

on the closed triangular domain bounded by the lines $x = 0$, $y = 2$, $y = 2x$, i.e.,

$$\Omega = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0, y \leq 2, y \geq 2x\}.$$

Problem 12 (10 pts) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values of the function

$$f(x, y) = e^{xy} \quad \text{subject to} \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

Note that we only consider the real values for x and y , not the complex values.