

Last Initial C
Section CO1
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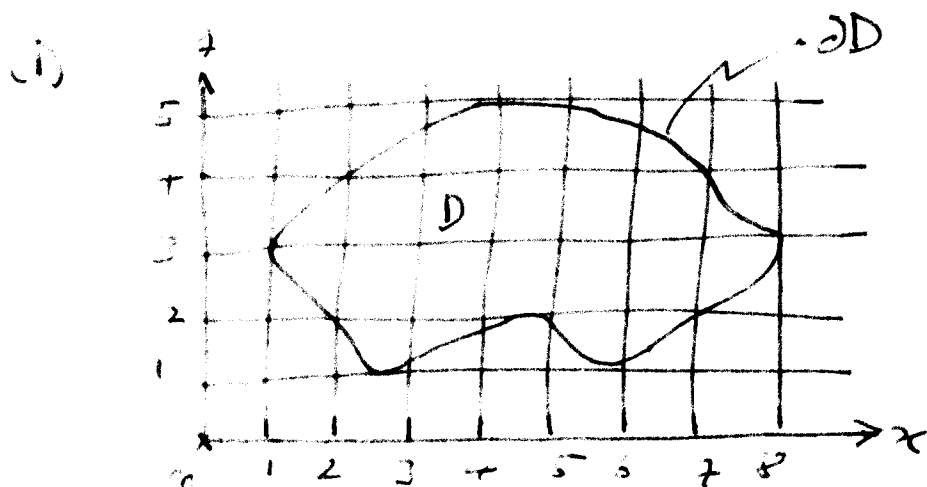
MIDTERM I

21C, Monday May 16, 2005

Declaration of honesty: I, the undersigned, do hereby swear to uphold the highest standards of academic honesty, including, but not limited to, submitting work that is original, my own and unaided by notes, books, calculators, mobile phones, bread machines, IPODs, fluffy toys or any other electronic device.

Signature  Date TODAY

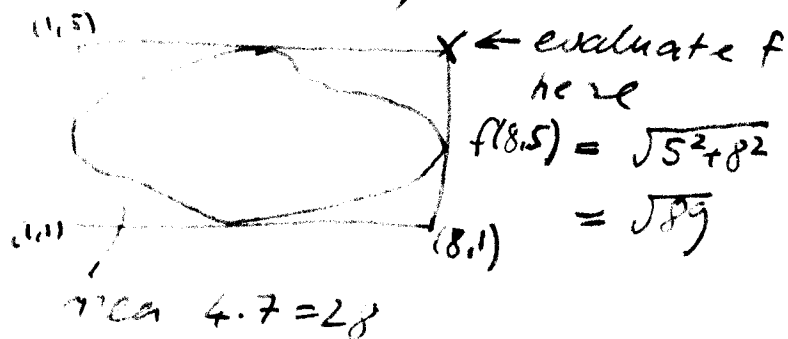
(Working space for Question 1)



ii) $1 < A < 24$

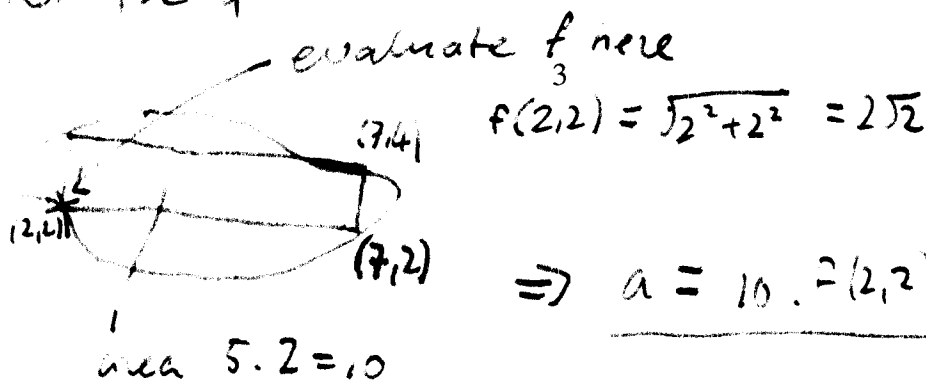
iii) $A = \int_D dA$

iv) use the rectangle for b



$$\Rightarrow b = 28 \cdot f(8, 5) = 28 \cdot \sqrt{89}$$

but for a



$$\Rightarrow a = 10 \cdot f(2, 2) = 20\sqrt{2}$$

(Working space for Question 1)

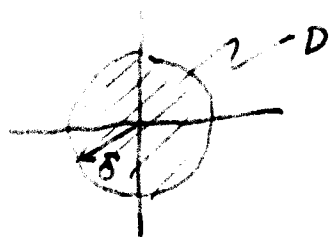
$$i) f(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$ii) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

lim $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ does NOT exist (along $x=0$ get 0,
along $x=y$ get $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

$$iii) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

Proof Consider a disc radius δ about $(0,0)$



hence if $(x,y) \in D$, we ~~never~~ get

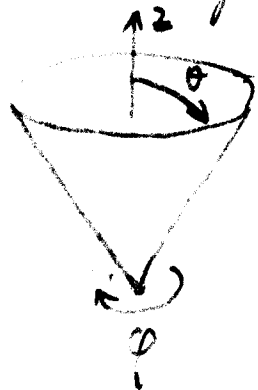
$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} < \delta$$

So choosing $\delta = \epsilon$ we have

$$\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = |f(x,y) - 0| < \epsilon \quad \underline{\text{QED}}.$$

(Working space for Question 1)

viii) The same region sketched above!



$$0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$r \cos \theta = 1$$

so at fixed θ, φ

$$0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$