

Name Key Date 7-17-2012

**Instructions:** Please show all of your work as partial credit will be given where appropriate, **and** there may be no credit given for problems where there is no work shown. All answers should be completely simplified, unless otherwise stated.

1. (15 points) Find the limit of  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$  or state and explain why it does not exist.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{r}$$

$$= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} -r \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r \cos \theta \sin \theta = 0$$

Answer: 0

2. (10 points) Find the equation of the tangent plane of  $f(x,y) = x^3 y + 3xy^2$  at the point at  $\mathbf{p} = (2, -2)$  ?

$$f(2, -2) = 2^3(-2) + 3(2)(-2)^2 = 8$$

$$\nabla f = \langle 3x^2y + 3y^2, x^3 + 6xy \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f(2, -2) &= \langle 3(2)^2(-2) + 3(-2)^2, 2^3 + 6(2)(-2) \rangle \\ &= \langle -12, -16 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(\vec{p}) = z &= 8 + \langle -12, -16 \rangle \cdot \langle x-2, y-(-2) \rangle \\ &= 8 - 12x + 24 - 16y - 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = -12x - 16y \Rightarrow 12x + 16y + z = 0$$

Answer:

$$\boxed{12x + 16y + z = 0}$$

3. (15 points) Find  $\nabla f$  given  $f(x,y)=x^2-3xy+2y^2$ . Use this to find the directional derivative of  $f$  at the point  $(-1,2)$  in the direction of the vector  $2\mathbf{i}-\mathbf{j}$ .

$$\nabla f = \langle 2x-3y, 4y-3x \rangle$$

$$\nabla f(-1,2) = \langle -8, 11 \rangle$$

$$\vec{a} = 2\hat{i} - \hat{j}$$

$$\hat{a} = \frac{\vec{a}}{\|\vec{a}\|} = \frac{\langle 2, -1 \rangle}{\sqrt{5}} = \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\hat{a}} f(-1,2) &= \langle -8, 11 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle \\ &= -\frac{16}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{11}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{27}{\sqrt{5}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla f : \underline{\langle 2x-3y, 4y-3x \rangle}$$

$$\text{Directional Derivative : } \underline{-\frac{27}{\sqrt{5}}}$$