

Please. Use “ $f(x)$ notation” when writing fncs; in particular, for trig and log fncs. E.g, write “ $\sin(x)$ ” rather than the horrible $\sin x$ or $[\sin x]$. Do **not** approx.: If your result is “ $\sin(\sqrt{\pi})$ ” then write that rather than $.9797\dots$. Please write **DNE** in a blank if the described object does not exist or if the indicated operation cannot be performed.

Y3: Show no work.

z Prof. King believes that writing in complete sentences aids in communicating technical ideas. Circle
one: **True** **What’s a sentence?** **DNE**

a Let $P_0 := (2\pi, 1, 2)$. Compute the gradient of $h(x, y, z) := xy + z \cdot \sin(x)$.

$[\nabla h](P_0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Give an example of a *polynomial* f which has a saddle-point at $R := (-3, 5)$.

$f(x, y) := \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

b In \mathbb{R}^3 , let S be the surface

$$6x - 3x^2 + 3 = 2y^2 + z^2.$$

Vector $\mathbf{v} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \neq \mathbf{0}$ is $\perp S$ at $Q := (0, 1, 1)$.

In form $A[x - x_0] + B[y - y_0] + C[z - z_0] = 0$, write an *equation* for the tangent plane to S at Q .

Eqn:

Have arranged that A, B, C are **integers** with no common factor; also, that $A \geq 0$.

c Let $f(x, y) := x - 14y$. Subject to the constraint that $y^2 = x$, compute the location (x_0, y_0) of a **global maximum** of f , and compute the location (x_1, y_1) of a **global minimum** of f .

Max= $(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$; Min= $(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$.

d At the point $P := (1, 0)$, the *curvature* of curve $y = \ln(x)$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

e Glued to a massless plate is a 10 lb weight at the origin, a 15 lb weight at the point $(3, -1)$, and 5 lb at point $(\underline{\hspace{1cm}}, \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$, thus putting the center-of-mass of the weighted-plate at $(2, 1)$.

Y4: A cylindrical soup-can has radius r and height y . Let $A(r, y) =$

denote the *surface area* of the can. Note that the volume of the can is $\pi \cdot r^2 \cdot y$.

Subject to the volume being held constant (say, 10 cubic inches), what is the *ratio* of r/y that **minimizes** surface area (i.e, minimizes the cost of the can)? Use Lagrange multipliers.

Let $g(r, y) := \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ denote the specifier fnc that you choose. Compute the three equations (one constraint eqn. followed by two Lagrange eqns.). Use β for your L.Multiplier.

$C_g : \hspace{10em} = \hspace{10em} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$L_r : \hspace{10em} = \hspace{10em} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$L_y : \hspace{10em} = \hspace{10em} \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Solve the system to compute $\frac{r}{y} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

End of Y-class

Y-home: _____ 265pts

Y3: _____ 120pts

Y4: _____ 40pts

Total: _____ 425pts

HONOR CODE: “I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor (or his colleague).”
Name/Signature/Ord

Ord: _____