

NOTE TO PRINTER

*Cover pg only
on blue*

(These instructions are for the printer. They should not be duplicated.)
THIS EXAMINATION SHOULD BE PRINTED ON $8\frac{1}{2} \times 14$ PAPER,
AND STAPLED WITH 3 SIDE STAPLES, SO THAT IT OPENS LIKE
A LONG BOOK.

There are FOUR versions of this examination. Each of them should be printed with a
DIFFERENT COLOURED COVER. IN THE EXAMINATION ROOM VERSIONS ##1,2
OF THE BOOKS SHOULD BE ALTERNATED IN ONE ROW (=STRIPE=COLUMN)
AND VERSIONS ##3,4 IN THE ROWS (=STRIPES=COLUMNS) ON EITHER SIDE,
WITH A DIFFERENT PAIR OF BOOKS USED IN ALTERNATE ROWS, SO THAT NO
STUDENT IS NEXT ON ANY SIDE TO A STUDENT WRITING THE SAME COLOUR
OF EXAMINATION.

NORMALLY THIS BOOK IS ENOUGH FOR ALL THE STUDENT'S WRITTEN
WORK, including rough work; STUDENTS SHOULD NOT NORMALLY BE GIVEN A
BLANK EXAMINATION BOOKLET IN ADDITION.

1. **BRIEF SOLUTIONS** [10 MARKS]

Consider the function $f(x, y, z) = x - \frac{y^2}{8} - \frac{z^2}{18}$.

- (a) [3 MARKS] Give an equation for the level surface of f passing through the point $(4, 2, 3)$.

ANSWER ONLY

- (b) [4 MARKS] Give an equation for the tangent plane through $P(4, 2, 3)$ to the level surface of f passing through P .

ANSWER ONLY

- (c) [3 MARKS] At the point $(4, 2, 3)$ determine the rate of change of $f(x, y, z)$ with respect to distance in the direction of $2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$.

ANSWER ONLY

2. [10 MARKS]

- (a) **BRIEF SOLUTIONS** [2 MARKS] For the function $\frac{1}{1+x}$, the Maclaurin series is

ANSWER ONLY

The interval of convergence of this series is

ANSWER ONLY

- (b) **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [4 MARKS] Use your result in the preceding part to determine the Maclaurin series for $f(x) = \ln(1-x)$. Justify all steps in your derivation, and state without proof the interval of convergence of the series you obtain.
- (c) **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [4 MARKS] When $x = \frac{1}{2}$, carefully determine a partial sum of the Maclaurin series for f that could be used to approximate $\ln \frac{1}{2}$ to within an error of 0.01.

3. **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [10 MARKS]

(a) [6 MARKS] For the curve

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \left(\frac{2}{1+t^2} - 1 \right) \mathbf{i} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k} \quad (-\infty < t < +\infty)$$

determine — simplified as much as possible — a formula for the distance $s(t)$ from the point with parameter value $t = -1$ measured in the direction of increasing t . Show all your work.

(b) [4 MARKS] Showing all your work, determine — simplified as much as possible — parametric equations for the tangent to the curve at the point where $t = 2$.

4. [10 MARKS] Let $I = \int_0^2 \int_y^{\sqrt{8-y^2}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$.

- (a) **BRIEF SOLUTIONS** [2 MARKS] Sketch the region over which this iterated integral is taken.

ANSWER ONLY

- (b) **BRIEF SOLUTIONS** [2 MARKS] Write I as one or more iterated integrals with the order of integration reversed from that of the given iteration.

ANSWER ONLY

- (c) **BRIEF SOLUTIONS** [2 MARKS] Write I as an iterated integral in polar coordinates.

ANSWER ONLY

- (d) **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [4 MARKS] Evaluate I .

5. **[SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!]** [10 MARKS] Use the method of Lagrange multipliers — no other method will be accepted for this problem — to find all points on the surface $x^2 + 10y^2 + z^2 = 5$ where the function $8x - 4z$ has a global maximum, and all points where it has a global minimum.

6. **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [10 MARKS]

- (a) [5 MARKS] Showing all your work, determine and classify all critical points of the function

$$f(x, y) = 3xy - x^2y - xy^2$$

as local maxima, local minima, or saddle points.

- (b) [5 MARKS] Determine the global extrema of f over the triangle with vertices at $(0, 0)$, $(0, 4)$, and $(4, 0)$.

7. **SHOW ALL YOUR WORK!** [10 MARKS] Suppose that $z = f(u, v)$, where f has continuous second partial derivatives. If $u = e^s \cos t$, and $v = e^s \sin t$, carefully determine the value of

$$(u^2 + v^2) \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

and show that it is constant.

CONTINUATION PAGE FOR PROBLEM NUMBER

You *must* refer to this continuation page on the page where the problem is printed!

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