

Your Name

Your Signature

Student ID #

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Quiz Section

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Professor's Name

TA's Name

- CHECK that your exam contains 8 problems on 8 pages.
- This exam is closed book. You may use one  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  sheet of notes and a TI-30X IIS calculator. Do not share notes or calculators.
- Unless otherwise specified, you should give your answers in exact form. (For example,  $\frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $\sqrt{2}$  are in exact form and are preferable to their decimal approximations.)
- In order to receive full credit, you must show all of your work.
- Place a box around **YOUR FINAL ANSWER** to each question.
- If you need more room, use the backs of the pages and indicate to the reader that you have done so. DO NOT USE SCRATCH PAPER.
- Raise your hand if you have a question.

| Problem | Total Points | Score |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 1       | 12           |       |
| 2       | 12           |       |
| 3       | 12           |       |
| 4       | 11           |       |
| 5       | 12           |       |

| Problem | Total Points | Score |
|---------|--------------|-------|
| 6       | 14           |       |
| 7       | 15           |       |
| 8       | 12           |       |
| Total   | 100          |       |

1. (12 points) Below are a series of multiple choice questions. Circle the correct answer. You do not need to show your work.
- (a) Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the plane given by the equation  $2x + y - z = 5$ . Choose the sentence that best describes the plane  $\mathcal{Q}$  given by the equation  $2x + y - z = 10$ .
- a.  $\mathcal{Q}$  is parallel to  $\mathcal{P}$ .      b.  $\mathcal{Q}$  is equal to  $\mathcal{P}$ .      c.  $\mathcal{Q}$  intersects  $\mathcal{P}$  in a line.
- (b) Consider the set of points  $C$  whose distance to the origin is twice the distance to the  $x$ -axis. Which of the following best describes  $C$ ?
- a. a cone    b. an elliptic paraboloid    c. a hyperboloid of two sheets    d. none of these
- (c) Suppose  $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| > 0$ . Then  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are
- a. parallel.      b. perpendicular.      c. both the zero vector.
- (d) Which of the following surfaces does the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, t, 2t^2 \rangle$  lie on?
- a.  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$     b.  $x = 0$     c.  $x^2 + y^2 = z$     d. all of these    e. none of these

2. (12 points) Consider the vector function  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, \cos(t), \sin(t) \rangle$ .

(a) Compute the velocity vector  $\mathbf{v}(t)$  and the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}(t)$ .

(b) Compute the unit normal vector  $\mathbf{N}(t)$ .

(c) Compute the curvature of  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  at the point  $t = 1209.17$ .

3. (12 points) Find and classify all critical points of

$$f(x, y) = 2x^3 + 9xy^2 + 15x^2 + 27y^2.$$

4. (11 points) Suppose you need to know an equation of the plane tangent to a surface  $S$  at the point  $P(-7, 4, -33)$ . You don't have an equation for  $S$  but you know that the following curves lie on  $S$ :

$$\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \langle 2t - 9, 5 - t, -3t^2 + 26t - 56 \rangle \text{ and } \mathbf{r}_2(u) = \langle -\sqrt{u}, \sqrt{u - 33}, -33 \rangle.$$

Find the equation of the plane tangent to  $S$  at  $P$ .

Simplify your final answer to the form  $z = Ax + By + C$ .

5. (12 points) Evaluate the definite integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_{e^y}^e \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\ln x)^2}}{x} dx dy.$$

6. (14 points) Find the volume of the solid that is above the  $xy$ -plane, within the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , and below the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

7. (15 points) Let  $f(x) = \sqrt{x^3}$ .

(a) Find the second Taylor polynomial  $T_2(x)$  based at  $b = 1$ .

(b) Find an upper bound for  $|T_2(x) - f(x)|$  on the interval  $[1 - a, 1 + a]$ .  
Assume  $0 < a < 1$ . Your answer should be in terms of  $a$ .

(c) Find a value of  $a$  such that  $0 < a < 1$  and  $|T_2(x) - f(x)| \leq 0.004$  for all  $x$  in  $[1 - a, 1 + a]$ .



8. (12 points) The Basic Taylor Series are:

$$\sin(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} \quad \cos(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k}}{(2k)!} \quad e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k.$$

(a) Use the list of Basic Taylor Series to find the Taylor series for  $f(x) = x^4 \arctan(x^3)$  based at  $b = 0$ . (Use  $\Sigma$ -notation.)

(b) Find the open interval on which the series in part (a) converges.

(c) Find  $f^{(2017)}(0)$ . (That is, the 2017<sup>th</sup> derivative of  $f$  at 0.) Give an exact answer.