

## HOMWORK ASSIGNMENT 4

**Name:**

**Due:** Wednesday September 25 (before recitation)

Note: Homework must be submitted online on Canvas (scanned).

### PROBLEM 1:

Find the gradient of  $f$ ,  $\nabla f$ , at the given point:

1.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 + z \ln x$  at  $(1, 1, 1)$
2.  $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} + \ln(xyz)$  at  $(-1, 2, -2)$

### PROBLEM 2:

Find the directions in which the functions increase and decrease most rapidly at  $P_0$ . Then find the derivatives of the functions in these directions:

1.  $f(x, y) = x^2y + e^{xy} \sin y$  at  $P_0(1, 0)$
2.  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(xy) + \ln(yz) + \ln(xz)$  at  $P_0(1, 1, 1)$ .

### PROBLEM 3:

Consider  $f(x, y) = xy$ . Sketch the curve  $f(x, y) = -4$  together with  $\nabla f$  and the tangent line at the point  $(2, -2)$ . Then write an equation for the tangent line and an equation for the normal line at that point.

### PROBLEM 4:

1. In what direction is the derivative of  $f(x, y) = xy + y^2$  at  $P(3, 2)$  equal to zero?
2. Is there a direction  $\vec{u}$  in which the rate of change of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3xy + 4y^2$  at  $P(1, 2)$  equals 14? Give reasons for your answer.

### PROBLEM 5:

Find an equation for the tangent plane and an equation for the normal line to the surface  $2z - x^2 = 0$  at  $P_0(2, 0, 2)$ .

PROBLEM 6:

By about how much will

$$g(x, y, z) = e^x \cos(yz)$$

change as the point  $P(x, y, z)$  moves from the origin a distance of  $ds = 0.1$  in the direction of  $2\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}$ ?

PROBLEM 7:

Find the linearization  $L(x, y)$  of the function at each point:

1.  $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y$  at  $(0, 0)$  and at  $(0, \pi/2)$ .
2.  $f(x, y) = (x + y + 2)^2$  at  $(0, 0)$  and at  $(1, 2)$ .
3.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 3xy + 5$  at  $P_0(2, 1)$ .

PROBLEM 8:

You plan to calculate the area of a long, thin rectangle from measurements of its length and width. Which dimension should you measure more carefully to obtain a more accurate value of the area? Give reasons for your answer.

PROBLEM 9:

Find all the local maxima, local minima and saddle points of  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - 15x + y^3 - 15y$ .

PROBLEM 10:

Read Sections 14.7 and 14.8 of *Thomas' Calculus Early Transcendentals* book.

Midterm 1 covers sections 12.1, 12.2, 12.3, 12.5 and 14.1 to 14.8. Which topics would you like to review most for Midterm 1?