

2017 final C pdf quiz 267

Q1. $\int_C 7y dx + 3x dy$

$C \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 100$ clockwise.

Ans: ~~$x=0..10$ $\theta=0..2\pi$~~

$P = -y^3$ $Q = x^3$

$Q - x - P - y = 3(x^2 + y^2)$

$y = \sqrt{100 - x^2}$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} 3r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = 1250\pi$

~~$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} (7r \sin \theta + 3 \cdot r \cos \theta) r dr d\theta$~~

~~$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{7}{3} r^3 \sin \theta + r^3 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^{10} d\theta$~~

~~$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{7000}{3} \sin \theta + 1000 \cos \theta \right) d\theta = \frac{7000}{3} + 1000 \sin \theta - \frac{7000 \cos \theta}{3}$~~

Q2. $z = x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ (1, 1, 5)

Ans: $f_x = 2x + 3y = 5$

$f_y = 3x + 2y = 5$

$z - 5 = 5(x - 1) + 5(y - 1)$

$z = 5x + 5y - 5$

Q3. $f(x, y) = x^2 y$ $\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x\}$

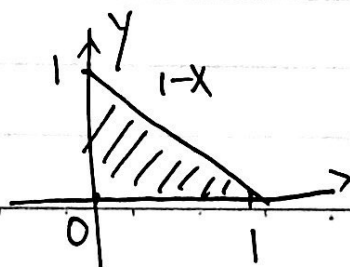
Ans: $f_x = 2xy$ $f_y = x^2$

$2xy = 0$ $x^2 = 0$

$x = 0$ or $y = 0 \therefore (0, 0)$ $f(0, 0) = 0$

~~$x = 0, y = 0..1-x$~~

~~$f(0, y) = 0$~~



① $x = 0$ $y = 0..1$

② $x = 0..1$ $y = 0..1-x$

③ $x = 0..1$ $y = 0$



$$f(x, y) = x^2 y$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ when } y=0, x=0 \quad f=0$$

$$x=1 \quad f=0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ when } x=0, y=0 \quad f=0$$

$$y=1 \quad f=0$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ when } x=0, y=0 \quad f=0$$

$$x=1, y=0 \quad f=0$$

$$x=1, y=1-x \quad f=1-x$$

\therefore the maximum is $1-x$, minimum is 0 .

$$\text{Q4. } f(x, y, z) = \sin(x^2 + y + z)$$

$$f_x = 2x \cdot \cos(x^2 + y + z)$$

$$f_{xx} = 2 \cos(x^2 + y + z) + (2x)^2 \cdot (-\sin(x^2 + y + z))$$

$$= 2 \cos(x^2 + y + z) + 4x^2 \cdot (-\sin(x^2 + y + z))$$

$$f_{xy} = -2 \sin(x^2 + y + z) + (-4x^2 \cdot \sin(x^2 + y + z))$$

$$f_{xyz} = -2 \cos(x^2 + y + z) + 4x^2 \cdot \sin(x^2 + y + z)$$

$$\text{plug in } (0, 0, 0) = -2 \cos 0 + 0$$

$$= -2$$



$$Q5. \frac{dz}{dy} = xy + xz + yz + x^2 y^2 z^2 = 4$$

$$0 = x + x \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} + z + y \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} + x^2 \cdot 2y \cdot z^2 + 2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dy} \cdot x^2 y^2$$

$$0 = \frac{dz}{dy} (x + y + 2z \cdot x^2 y^2) + x + z + 2x^2 y z^2$$

$$\frac{dz}{dy} (1, 1, 1) = \frac{-x - z - 2x^2 y z^2}{x + y + 2z \cdot x^2 y^2} = \frac{-2 - 2}{2 + 2} = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$Q6. \text{line } a: (1+t, 2+t, 3+t)$$

$$b: (-t, 1+t, 2+t)$$

$$a \times b = \begin{vmatrix} 1+t & 2+t & 3+t \\ -t & 1+t & 2+t \end{vmatrix} = ((2+t)^2 - (1+t) \cdot (3+t))i - [(1+t) \cdot (2+t) + t \cdot (3+t)]j + [(1+t)^2 + (2+t) \cdot t]k$$

$$= (1, -2t^2 - 6t - 2, 2t^2 + 4t + 1)$$

$$0 = (x+t) + (-2t^2 - 6t - 2) \cdot (y - 1 - t) + (2t^2 + 4t + 1) \cdot (z - 2 - t)$$

$$z = 2y - x - (-2y + 2z)t^2 - (-6y + 4z)t$$



Q8.7.

$$\int a(t) dt = v(t) = \int -4 \sin 2t + (-4 \cos 2t) + 9e^{3t} dt$$

$$= 2 \cos(2t) i - 2 \sin(2t) j + 3e^{3t} k + C$$

$$v(0) = (2, 0, 3)$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$v(t) = 2 \cos(2t) i - 2 \sin(2t) j + 3e^{3t} k$$

$$r(t) = \int v(t) dt = \sin(2t) i + \cos(2t) j + e^{3t} + C$$

$$r(0) = (0, 1, 1)$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$r(t) = \sin(2t) i + \cos(2t) j + e^{3t} k$$

$$r\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = (1, 0, e^{\frac{3\pi}{4}})$$

Q8. $\int_C (x+y+z^2) ds$ $r(t) = (t, 2t, 2t)$ $0 \leq t \leq 1$

Ans: $ds = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3 dt$

$$\int_0^1 (t + 2t + 4t) \cdot 3 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 7t \cdot 3 dt$$

$$= \frac{7t^2}{2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{7}{2} = 10.5$$



Q9.

$$\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,1,1)} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} f(x,y,z)\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} g(x,y,z)\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot 1\right) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2\right)$$

$$= \sin\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \cos\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 0$$

Q10. $\iint_S F \cdot d\mathbf{s}$

$$= \iint_D \left(-P \frac{dz}{dx} - Q \frac{dz}{dy} + R \right) dA$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = y \cdot e^{xy} \quad \frac{dz}{dy} = x \cdot e^{xy}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^y (x^2 + \sin(y+z)) \cdot y \cdot e^{xy} - (y^2 + xz^3) \cdot x \cdot e^{xy} + (z^2 + e^{xy}) dx dy.$$



$$Q11. F(x, y, z) = (ze^{2x+3y+4z}, 3e^{2x+3y+4z}, 4e^{2x+3y+4z})$$

$$\int f_x dx = e^{2x+3y+4z} + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} \cdot f = 3e^{2x+3y+4z}$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \cdot f = 4e^{2x+3y+4z}$$

$$\therefore C = 0$$

$$\therefore f = \int_C F \cdot dr = e^{2x+3y+4z}$$

$$Q12. \int_C 5y dx + 5x dy + 6z dz$$

$$x = t^2, y = t, z = t^2 \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\text{Ans: } \int_0^1 5(t) \cdot 2t dt + 5(t^2) dt + 6t^2 \cdot 2t dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 10t^2 + 5t^2 + 12t^3 dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 15t^2 + 12t^3 dt$$

$$= 5t^3 + 3t^4 \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 8$$



$$\text{Q13. } \iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dv$$

$$\{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 100, z < 0\}$$

$$\text{Ans: } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$

$$\iiint_E \frac{1}{\rho} \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} \frac{1}{\rho} \cdot \rho^2 \sin\phi \, d\rho \cdot d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} \rho \cdot \sin\phi \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \sin\phi \right|_0^{10} \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} 50 \sin\phi \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

$$= \int_0^\pi 100\pi \cdot \sin\phi \, d\phi$$

$$= 100\pi \cdot \left. -\cos\phi \right|_0^\pi$$

$$= 100\pi (1 + 1)$$

$$= 200\pi.$$



Q14.

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^w \int_0^z \int_0^y 360x \, dx \, dy \, dz \, dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^w \int_0^z 180x^2 \Big|_0^y \, dy \, dz \, dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^w \int_0^z 180y^2 \, dy \, dz \, dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^w 60y^3 \Big|_0^z \, dz \, dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 15z^4 \Big|_0^w \, dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 15w^4 \, dw$$

$$= 3w^5 \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 3$$



Q15.

$$\text{Jacobian} = \cancel{6 \sin(2u+v)} \cdot \cancel{[(1 - \sin(u+v))]}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{dx}{du} & \frac{dx}{dv} \\ \frac{dy}{du} & \frac{dy}{dv} \end{vmatrix} = 6 \cos(2u+v) \cdot (1 - \sin(u+v)) - (1 - \sin(u+v)) \cdot 12 \cos(2u+v)$$

$$= (1 - \sin(u+v)) \cdot (6 \cos(2u+v) - 12 \cos(2u+v))$$

$$= (1 - \sin 0) \cdot (3 \cos 0)$$

$$= 1 \cdot 3 = 3$$

$$\text{Q16. } f(x, y) = x^3 + y^2 - bxy$$

$$f_x = 3x^2 - by \quad f_y = 2y - bx \quad f_{xx} = 6x \quad f_{yy} = 2$$

$$f_{xy} = -b$$

$$\cancel{2x} \quad 3x^2 - by = 0 \quad 2y - bx = 0$$

$$3x^2 = by \quad 2y = bx$$

$$x^2 = \frac{2y}{3} \quad y = 3x$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} = 3x$$

$$x^2 = 6x$$

$$x = 6$$

critical point is
(6, 18) (0, 0)



$$D = f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2$$

$$= (b \cdot b) \cdot 2 - 3b$$

$$= 2b^2$$

\therefore local minimum is $3b$ at $f(b, b)$

at $(0, 0)$ $D = 0 \cdot 2 - 3b$

$$= -3b < 0$$

\therefore saddle point is at $f(0, 0)$

Q17. $\text{div} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

$$x = -9 \dots 11 \quad y = -12 \dots 8 \quad z = -6 \dots 14$$

$$\int_{-6}^{14} \int_{-12}^8 \int_{-9}^{11} 3 \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_{-6}^{14} \int_{-12}^8 60 \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_{-6}^{14} 1200 \, dz$$

$$= 24000$$

