

Review session problems - 2

Math 120 Section 4

- Limits and continuity
- Partial derivatives, chain rule, tangent planes
- Maxima and minima
- Line integrals, and the FTLI
- Green's theorem (special case of Stokes')

1. Compute each limit, or show it does not exist:

$$(a) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad (b) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
$$(c) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3xy}{\sin(x^2 + y^2)} \quad (d) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^4 y^2 + 1}}$$

2. What are the level curves of the function $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$?
3. Consider the surface defined implicitly by

$$\sin(xyz) = x + 2y + 3z$$

Find the equation of the tangent plane and normal line at $(2, -1, 0)$.

4. Find the local max and min and saddle points of $f(x, y) = 3xy - x^2y - xy^2$.
5. Find the absolute max and min of the function $f(x, y) = x/\sqrt{2} + y^2 - 1$ on the region D defined by $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $x \geq 0$, $y \geq 0$.
6. Parametrize the curves of intersection of
- (a) the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and the plane $x + z = 5$.
- (b) the parabolic cylinder $y = 1 - x^2$ and the plane $x + y + z = 1$.
7. Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = y^2 \cos z \vec{i} - x \vec{j} + \sin z \vec{k}$ and C is the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t, t \rangle$ where $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

8. Let $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle \ln(1 + y^2), \frac{2xy}{1+y^2}, z^2 \rangle$. Evaluate

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

where C is the curve given by the parametric equation $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t, t^{1/3} \rangle$ for $0 \leq t \leq 6\pi$.

9. Let $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle y - \cos y, x \sin y + x \rangle$. Find $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where C is the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t \rangle$

where $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

10. Let $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle \sqrt{x} + y^3, x^2 + \sqrt{y} \rangle$. Find $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where C is the curve given by the graph of $y = \sin x$ from $(0, 0)$ to $(\pi, 0)$.