

# MATH 241-02 Multivariable Calculus

## SOLUTIONS to Sample Final Exam Questions

- (a) (ii)  
(b) (i)  
(c) (iii)  
(d) (ii)  
(e) (iii)
- (a)  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 1, -2, 2 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = \langle 2, 0, 2 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{BC} = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle$   
(b)  $B$  and  $C$   
(c)  $45^\circ$  or  $\pi/4$   
(d)  $x = 5 - 4t$ ,  $y = 2t$ ,  $z = 1 + 4t$
- $\mathbf{T}(1) = \langle \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{N}(1) = \langle -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{4}{3\sqrt{5}}, \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}} \rangle$
- (a)  $\langle \cos t, \sin t, t \rangle$ , 3 loops  
(b) speed is  $\sqrt{2}$ , time to snitch is  $6\pi$   
(c)  $6\pi$  meters  
(d)  $9\pi/\sqrt{2}$ , Gryffindor wins (of course!)
- (a) Domain is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , Range is  $3 \leq z \leq 5$   
(b)  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point.  
(c) Level curves are hyperbolas. The  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes are level curves.
- (a)  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(-1, -1)$ .  
(b)  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point,  $(1, 1)$  is a local maximum,  $(-1, -1)$  is a local maximum.  
(c) No absolute min, but absolute max is 0.
- 64 (use Lagrange multipliers).
- (a) 0  
(b)  $\frac{16\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{3})$
- (a) Show that  $Q_x - P_y = 0$ .  
(b)  $f(x, y) = e^{xy} + \sin(x - y) + 3y$   
(c)  $1 - 3\pi/2$
- 0

11. (a)  $0 \leq r < \infty$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ . The value of the integral is  $\pi/4$ .

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} \cdot e^{-y^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \left( \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

$$(c) \left( \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \pi/4 \implies \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}/2.$$