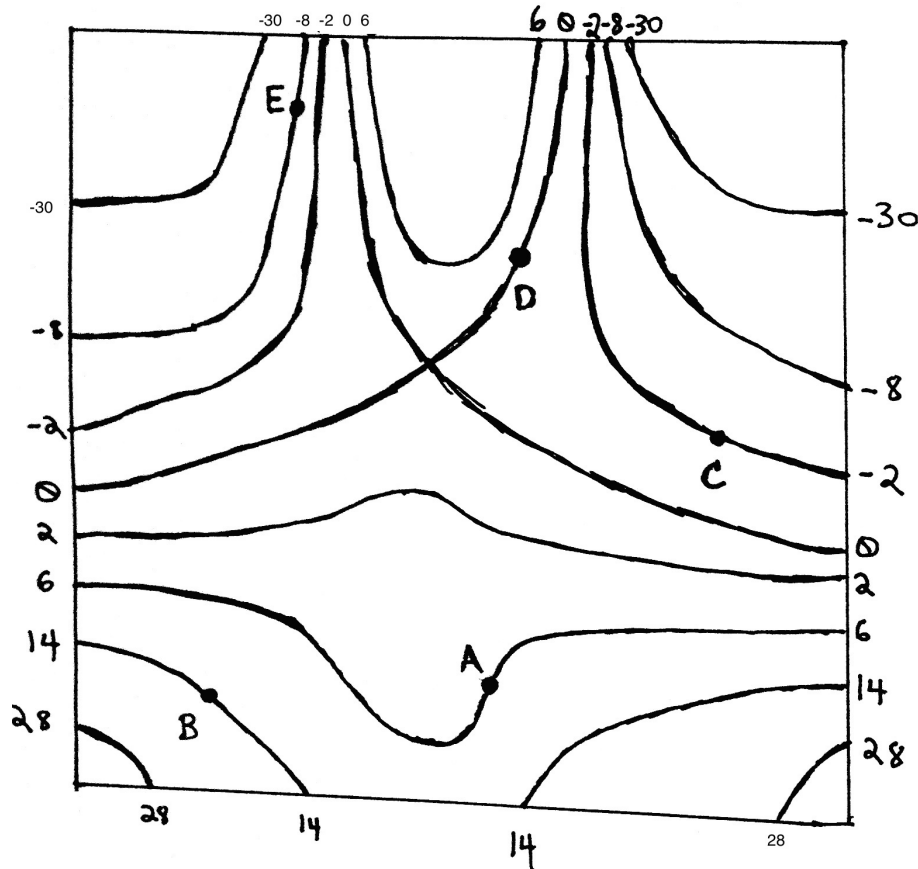


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1. (12 points) (2 points each) The diagram below shows several marked points on the contour map of a function $f(x, y)$. You may assume that f has continuous first and second derivatives, and that the scales on the x and y axes, which are parallel to the edges of the box, are the same. The numbers drawn are the heights of the various level sets.



Circle the appropriate word to complete each sentence (there is a unique *best answer* based on the diagram in each case). No justification is necessary.

- (a) At the point A the value of $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ is POSITIVE ZERO NEGATIVE.
- (b) At the point A , the value of $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ is POSITIVE ZERO NEGATIVE.
- (c) At the point B , the value of $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ is POSITIVE ZERO NEGATIVE.
- (d) At the point C , the value of $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$ is POSITIVE NEGATIVE.
- (e) At the point D , the value of $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ is POSITIVE NEGATIVE.
- (f) At the point E , the value of $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$ is POSITIVE NEGATIVE.

2. (a) (6 points) Let $\mathbf{r}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1+t^2} \\ 1 \\ e^{t-1} \end{bmatrix}$. Find a parametric representation of the tangent line to the image of \mathbf{r} at $\begin{bmatrix} 1/2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

- (b) (6 points) Find, using a method of your choice, an equation (of the form $ax + by + cz = d$) for the tangent plane to the surface $\{(x, y, z) | z = 2 + x^3 - 2xy^2\}$ at the point $(1, 1, 1)$.

3. Let $Ref_L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ denote the linear transformation which is reflection across the line $L = \text{span}(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix})$.
- (a) (6 points) Let $\mathcal{B} = \{\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}\}$. Find the matrix B for Ref_L in \mathcal{B} -coordinates (in class, we called this matrix $[\mathcal{M}(Ref_L)_{\mathcal{B}}]$).

- (b) (6 points) Find, using any method of your choice (but with justification), the matrix A for the linear transformation Ref_L (in standard coordinates).

- (c) (4 points) What is the matrix for the composition $Ref_L \circ Ref_L$?

4. (16 points) Find, with justification, an *orthonormal eigenbasis* for the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$.

5. Suppose the temperature at a point in space is described by the following function of \mathbb{R}^3 :

$$T(x, y, z) = x^3y^2 - \cos(x^2z)$$

- (a) (6 points) Imagine a bee is flying in space and is at the point $(1, 2, \frac{\pi}{2})$. If the bee is flying in the unit direction $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, is the temperature increasing, decreasing, or staying the same?

- (b) (4 points) The bee is feeling too hot at $(1, 2, \frac{\pi}{2})$. What (not necessarily unit) direction should the bee fly in to decrease the temperature as quickly as possible?

(c) (5 points) Suppose the *humidity* at a point in space is described by the function

$$H(x, y, z) = x^3 - y^2 + z^2.$$

Set up (but do not solve) for a system of equations (or inequalities) for a unit direction $\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$ which the bee could fly in from the point $(1, 2, \frac{\pi}{2})$ in which the humidity would stay the same and temperature would increase.

6. Suppose $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ is the following function:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e^x \\ e^y + y \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

You may assume without justification that f is differentiable.

(a) (4 points) Compute the matrix of partial derivatives of f at $(0, 0)$, $Df(0, 0)$.

(b) (6 points) Using the fact that f has a linearization, estimate $f(-0.1, 0.1)$.

(c) (6 points) Let $g : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a differentiable function, such that $g(1, 1, 3) = (0, 0)$. Suppose that $Dg(1, 1, 3) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$, calculate $D(f \circ g)(1, 1, 3)$.

7. (12 points) (2 points each) Each of the statements below is either *always true* (“T”), or *always false* (“F”), or *sometimes true and sometimes false, depending on the situation* (“MAYBE”). For each part, decide which and circle the appropriate choice; you *do not* need to justify your answers.

(a) If the partial derivatives of a function $f : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ all exist at $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{R}^n$, then f is differentiable at \mathbf{a} . T F MAYBE

(b) If an $n \times n$ matrix A is diagonalizable, then so is A^3 . T F MAYBE

(c) If an $n \times n$ matrix A^2 is diagonalizable, so is A . T F MAYBE

(d) There are functions $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which are not continuous at $(0, 0)$ but are still differentiable at $(0, 0)$. T F MAYBE

(e) If a 3×3 matrix A only has -1 and 2 as eigenvalues, then A is invertible. T F MAYBE

(f) If a 3×3 matrix A has only -1 and 2 as eigenvalues, then A is diagonalizable. T F MAYBE

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