## Math 2233 Practice Midterm 1 Solutions

Instructor: Jay Daigle

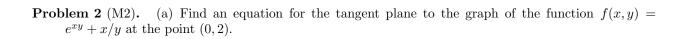
- (a) These are the instructions you will see on the real test, next week. I include them here so you know what to expect.
- (b) You will have **90** minutes for this test.
- (c) You are not allowed to consult books or notes during the test, but you may use a one-page, one-sided, handwritten cheat sheet you have made for yourself ahead of time.
- (d) You may use a calculator, but don't use a graphing calculator or anything else that can do symbolic computations. Using a calculator for basic arithmetic is fine, but will probably hurt you.

	1	
Name:	2	
	3	
Recitation Section:	4	
	5	
	Σ	

**Problem 1** (M1). (a) Find the area of the triangle with vertices (4,1,1), (3,2,2), (2,3,4).

(b) Find the cosine of the angle between the vectors  $\vec{v} = 3\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} - \vec{k}$  and  $\vec{u} = \vec{i} - 2\vec{j} + \vec{k}$ .

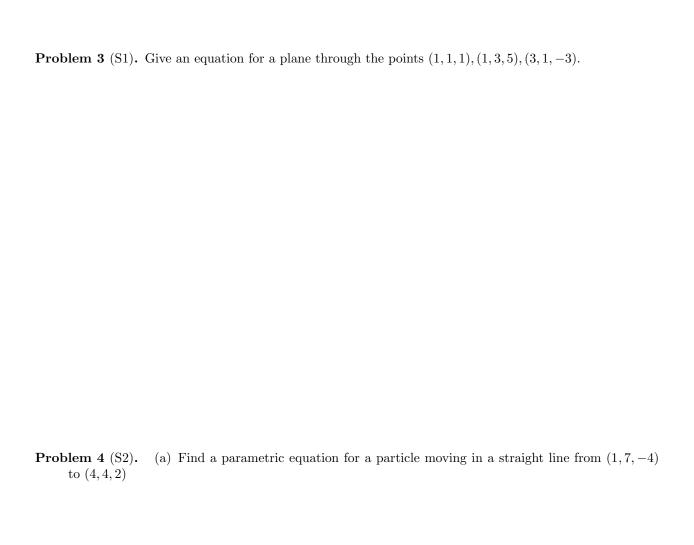
(c) Let  $\vec{v} = 3\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$  and  $\vec{u} = -2\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$ . Compute the orthogonal decomposition of  $\vec{v}$  with respect to  $\vec{u}$ . That is, write  $\vec{v} = \vec{v}_{\text{parallel}} + \vec{v}_{\perp}$ .



(b) Let  $g(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z$ . Use a linear approximation at the point (1, 2, 3) to estimate g(.9, 2.1, 3.2).

(c) Let  $h(x,y) = 2xy - x^2y - 2$ , and  $\vec{u} = \frac{-3}{5}\vec{i} + \frac{4}{5}\vec{j}$ . Compute  $h_{\vec{u}}(2,1)$ .

(d) Compute  $\nabla (x^2z + \sqrt{xy})$ . At the point (1, 2, 1), which direction should we move to increase the value of this function as quickly as possible?



(b) Suppose another particle follows the path  $\vec{r}_2(t) = (4t, t+3, t^2+t)$ . Does this particle's path intersect the path of the particle from part (a)?

**Problem 5** (S3). Let  $f(x,y) = 2xy - x^2y - 2$ 

(a) Sketch and clearly label cross-sections of f for x=-1,0,1 and y=-2,0,2.

(b) Sketch and clearly label contours of f for c=-4,-2,0.