Name:

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TTH 10 Jun-Hou Fung
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TTH 11:30 Aukosh Jagannath
TTH 11:30 Sebastian Vasey

- Start by printing your name in the above box and **check your section** in the box to the left.
- Do not detach pages from this exam packet or unstaple the packet.
- Please write neatly. Answers which are illegible for the grader cannot be given credit.
- **Show your work**. Except for problems 1-3, we need to see details of your computation.
- No notes, books, calculators, computers, or other electronic aids can be allowed.
- You have 180 minutes time to complete your work.

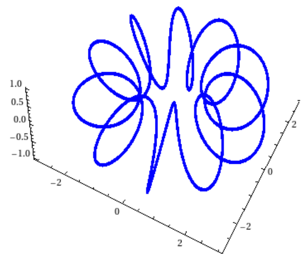
1		20
2		10
3		10
4		10
5		10
6		10
7		10
8		10
9		10
10		10
11		10
12		10
13		10
14		10
Total:		150

Problem 1) True/False questions (20 points). No justifications are needed.

1)	T	F	The functions $e^{x^2+y^3-y}$ and x^2+y^3-y have the same critical points.
2)	T	F	The line $\vec{r}(t) = \langle t^2, t^2, t^2 \rangle$ hits the plane $x+y+z=100$ at a right angle.
3)	T	F	The quadric $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 5$ is a one sheeted hyperboloid.
4)	T	F	The relation $\lvert\vec{u} \times \vec{v}\rvert = \lvert\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}\rvert$ is only possible if at least one of the vectors $\vec{u}$ and $\vec{v}$ is the zero vector.
5)	T	F	The partial differential equation $u_x = u_{tt}$ is called the **Heat equation**.
6)	T	F	The curvature of the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin(2t), \cos(2t)/\sqrt{2}, \cos(2t)/\sqrt{2} \rangle$ at $t=0$ is equal to the curvature of the curve $\vec{s}(t) = \langle 0, \cos(3t), \sin(3t) \rangle$ at $t=0$.
7)	T	F	The space curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin(t), t^2, \cos(t) \rangle$ for $t \in [0, 10\pi]$ is located on a cylinder.
8)	T	F	If a smooth function $f(x,y)$ has a global maximum, then it has a global minimum.
9)	T	F	If $L(x,y)$ is the linearization of $f(x,y)$ at (x_0,y_0) and $\vec{s}(t)$ is the line tangent to the curve $\vec{r}(t)$ on $f=c$ at the point $\vec{r}(t_0) = \vec{s}(t_0) = (x_0,y_0)$ so that $\lvert\vec{r}\,'(t_0)\rvert = \lvert\vec{s}\,'(t_0)\rvert = 1$, then $\lvert d/dt L(\vec{s}(t))\rvert = \lvert d/dt f(\vec{r}(t))\rvert$ at the time $t=t_0$.
10)	T	F	If $\vec{F}$ is a gradient field and $\vec{r}(t)$ is a flow line defined by $\vec{r}\,'(t) = \vec{F}(\vec{r}(t))$, then the line integral $\int_0^1 \vec{F} \cdot \vec{dr}$ is either positive or zero.
11)	T	F	The flux of the vector field $\vec{F} = \nabla f$ through the surface $f(x,y,z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1$ is positive if the surface is oriented so that $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v$ points in the direction of the gradient of f.
12)	T	F	If we extremize the function $f(x,y)$ under the constraint $g(x,y)=1$, and the functions are the same $f=g$, all points on the constraint curve are extrema for f.
13)	T	F	If a point (x_0,y_0) is a minimum of $f(x,y)$ under the constraint $g(x,y)=1$, then it is also a local minimum of the function $f(x,y)$ without constraints.
14)	T	F	If a vector field $\vec{F}(x,y)$ is a gradient field, then any line integral along any closed ellipse is zero.
15)	T	F	The flux of an irrotational vector field is zero through any surface S in space.
16)	T	F	The divergence of a gradient field $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \nabla f(x,y,z)$ is everywhere zero.
17)	T	F	The line integral of the vector field $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \langle x,y,z \rangle$ along a circle in the $xy-$ plane is zero.
18)	T	F	For any solid E, the moment of inertia $\iiint_E x^2+y^2 \; dxdydz$ is always larger than the volume $\iiint_E 1 \; dxdydz$ of E.
19)	T	F	The curvature of a parametrized curve satisfying $\lvert\vec{r}\,'(t)\rvert = 1$ is bounded above by the length $\lvert\vec{r}\,''\rvert$ of the acceleration.
20)	T	F	Given a vector field $\vec{F} = \langle P,Q,R \rangle$, the directional derivative of $\operatorname{div}(\vec{F}(x,y,z))$ in the direction $\vec{v} = \langle 1,0,0 \rangle$ is $P_{xx} + Q_{xy} + R_{xz}$.

Problem 2) (6 points)

a) (6 points) Match the objects with their definitions



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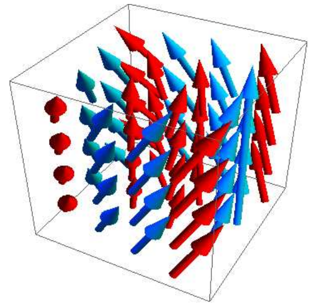

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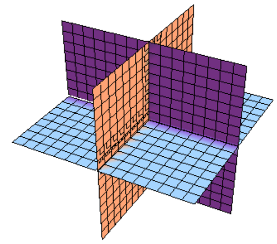

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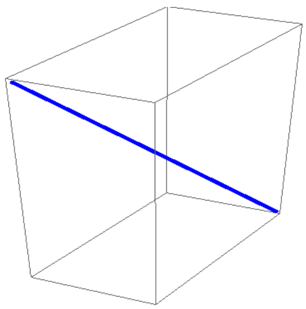

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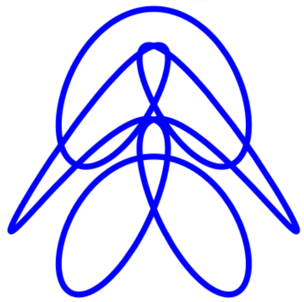

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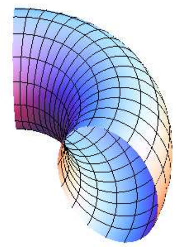
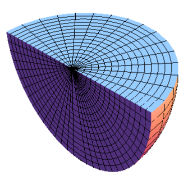


6

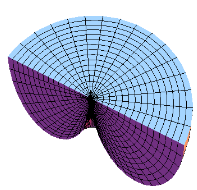
Enter 1-6	Object definition
	$\vec{r}(t) = \langle (2+\cos(10t))\cos(t), (2+\cos(10t))\sin(t), \sin(10t) \rangle$
	$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle -y, x, 2 \rangle$
	$\vec{r}(t, s) = \langle (2+\cos(s))\cos(t), (2+\cos(s))\sin(t), \sin(s) \rangle$
	$x^2y^2z^2 = 0$
	$(x-1)/5 = (y-2)/10 = (z-1)/3$
	$\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin(t) + \cos(5t), \cos(t) + \cos(6t) \rangle$

b) (4 points) Match the solids with the triple integrals:

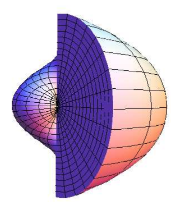
Enter A-D	3D integral computing volume
	$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{1/\cos(\phi)} \rho^2 \sin(\phi)\ d\rho d\phi d\theta$
	$\int_0^{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_0^{\sin(\phi)} \rho^2 \sin(\phi)\ d\rho d\phi d\theta$
	$\int_0^{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_0^{1} \rho^2 \sin(\phi)\ d\rho d\phi d\theta$
	$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi-\theta} \rho^2 \sin(\phi)\ d\rho d\phi d\theta$



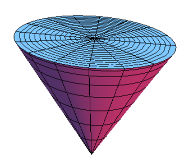
A



B



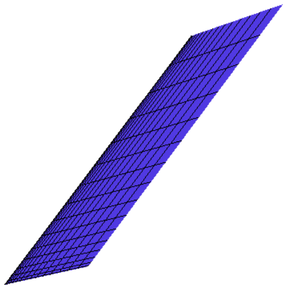
C

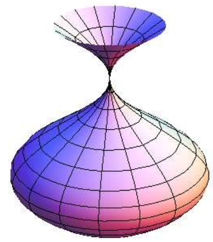


D

Problem 3) (10 points)

a) (6 points) The surfaces are given either as a parametrization or implicitly. Match them. Each surface matches one definition.


A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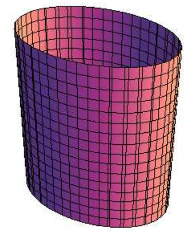
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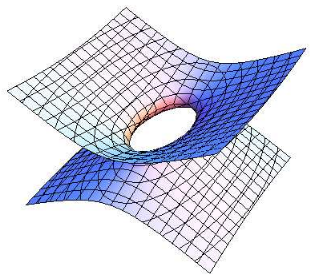
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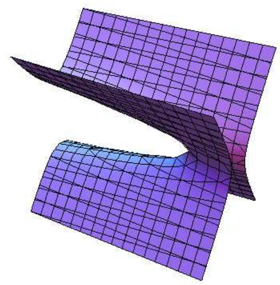
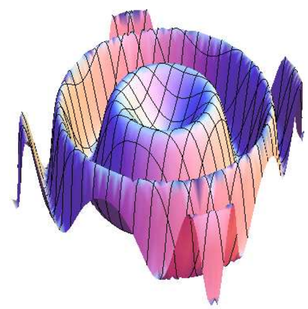

E

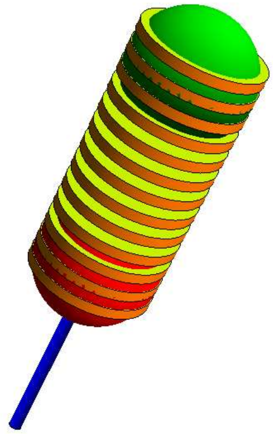

F

Enter A-F here	Function or parametrization
	$\vec{r}(u,v) = \langle u^2, v^2, u^2+v^2 \rangle$
	$\vec{r}(u,v) = \langle (1+\sin(u))\cos(v), (1+\sin(u))\sin(v), u \rangle$
	$4x^2 + y^2 - 9z^2 = 1$
	$x - 9y^2 + 4z^2 = 1$
	$\vec{r}(u,v) = \langle u, v, \sin(u^2+v^2) \rangle$
	$4x^2 + 9y^2 = 1$

b) (4 points) If the blank box is replaced by $\nabla f(5,6)$ the statement becomes true or false. Determine which case we have. The function $f(x,y)$ is an arbitrary nice function like for example $f(x,y) = x - yx + y^2$. The curve $\vec{r}(t)$, wherever it appears, parametrizes the level curve $f(x,y) = f(5,6)$ and has the property that $\vec{r}(0) = \langle 5,6 \rangle$.

True/False	Topic	Statement
	Linearization	$L(x,y) = f(5,6) + \square \cdot \langle x-5, y-6 \rangle$
	Chain rule	$\frac{d}{dt} f(\vec{r}(t))\|_{t=0} = \square \cdot \vec{r}\,'(0)$
	Steepest descent	f decreases at $(5,6)$ most in the direction of $\square$
	Estimation	$f(5+0.1, 5.99) \sim f(5,6) + \square \cdot \langle 0.1, -0.01 \rangle$
	Directional derivative	$D_{\vec{v}} f(5,6) = \square \cdot \vec{v}$, $\|\vec{v}\| = 1$
	Level curve	of f through $(5,6)$ has the form $\square \cdot \langle x-5, y-6 \rangle = 0$
	Vector projection	of $\nabla f(5,6)$ onto $\vec{v}$ is $\vec{v}(\vec{v} \cdot \square)/\|\vec{v}\|^2$
	Tangent line	of $\vec{r}(t)$ at $(5,6)$ is parametrized by $\vec{R}(s) = \langle 5,6 \rangle + s\, \square$

Problem 4) (10 points)



Two ice cream scoops given by spheres

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z+1)^2 = 1$$

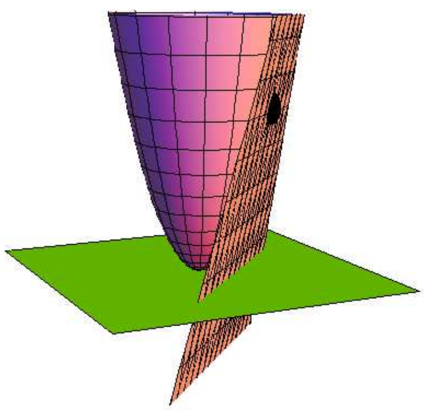
and

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-2)^2 = 1$$

are enclosed by a cylinder which is tangent to both spheres. Find the equation of the cylinder.

Hint: consider the distance of a general point (x, y, z) to the line passing through the centers of the spheres.

Problem 5) (10 points)



Find a parametrization

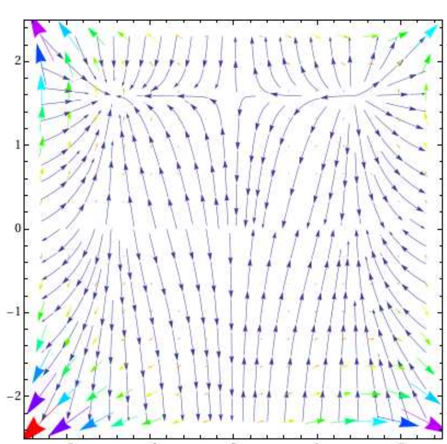
$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t), z(t) \rangle$$

for the line obtained by intersecting the tangent plane Σ to the surface

$$x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$$

at $(-1, -1, 2)$ with the xy-plane.

Problem 6) (10 points)



The vector field

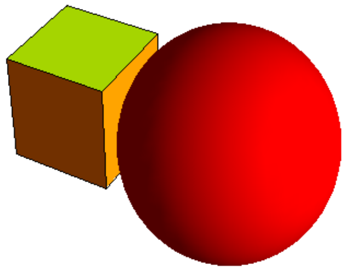
$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle P, Q \rangle = \langle y(x^4 - 2x^2), x(y^4 - 4y) \rangle$$

has the curl

$$f(x, y) = \text{curl}(\vec{F})(x, y) = Q_x(x, y) - P_y(x, y) \; .$$

Find and classify all critical points of f by deciding whether they are local maxima, local minima or saddle points. Is there a global maximum or global minimum of f?

Problem 7) (10 points)



We want to minimize the volume of the union of a **sphere** of radius x and a **cube** of side length y under the constraint that the sum of the two surface areas is equal to 4. Find the minimal value using the Lagrange method.

Remark: You do not have to show any derivations of the volume and surface area of the sphere.

Problem 8) (10 points)

A solid E in space is determined by the inequalities

$$0 \leq z \leq 9 \ ,$$

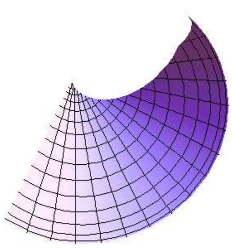
$$z^2 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 4$$

and

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \ .$$

Find the volume of E.

Problem 9) (10 points)



A surface S is parametrized by

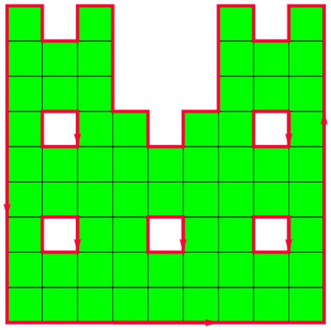
$$\vec{r}(u,v) = e^{-u^2}\langle 1, \sin(v), \cos(v)\rangle$$

where

$$0 \leq u \leq \sqrt{\pi}, u^2 \leq v \leq \pi \ .$$

Find its surface area.

Problem 10) (10 points)

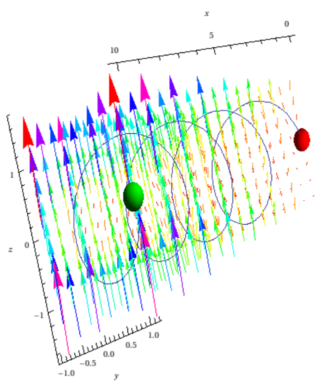


What is the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ of the vector field

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 1 + y + 2xy, y^2 + x^2 \rangle$$

along the boundary C of the planar "castle region" shown in the picture? Each of the 5 windows is a unit square and the base of the castle has length 9. The boundary consists of 6 curves which are all oriented so that the region is to the left.

Problem 11) (10 points)



Compute the line integral of the vector field

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle \cos(x), 2 + \cos(y), e^z + x(y^2 + z^2) \rangle$$

along the curve $\vec{r}(t) = \langle t, \cos(t), \sin(t) \rangle$ with $0 \leq t \leq 3\pi$.

Hint: you might want to find a split $\vec{F} = \vec{G} + \vec{H}$ and compute line integrals of $\vec{G}$ and $\vec{H}$ separately.

Problem 12) (10 points)

A biker in the Harvard Hemenway gym pedals. Assume that the force of a foot is

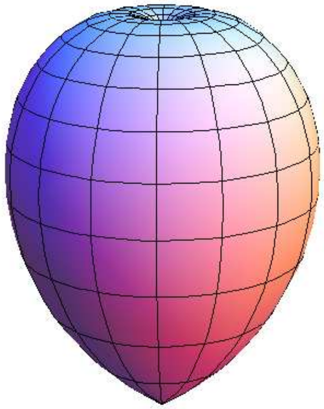
$$\vec{F} = \langle 0, 0, x^3 - x^2 + \sqrt{2 + \sin(z)} \rangle$$

and that one of the feet moves on a path $C : \vec{r}(t) = \langle 2\cos(t), 0, 2\sin(t) \rangle$. How much work

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

is done by this foot, when pedaling 10 times which means $0 \leq t \leq 20\pi$?

Problem 13) (10 points)



X-Rays have intensity and direction and are given by a vector field

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \langle z^7, \sin(z) + y + z^{77}, z + \cos(xy) + \sin(y) \rangle \ .$$

A **tonsil** is given in spherical coordinates as $\rho \leq \phi$. Find the flux of the X-Ray field $\vec{F}$ through the surface $\rho = \phi$ of the tonsil. The surface is oriented with normal vectors pointing outside. **Remark:** The flux is the amount of **ionizing radiation** absorbed by the tissue. This X-ray exposure is measured in the unit **Gray** which corresponds to the radiation amount to deposit 1 **joule** of energy in 1 **kilogram** of matter and corresponds to about 100 **Rem**. A typical dental X-ray is reported to lead to about one tenth to one half of a Rem.