

# Math 241: Midterm 1

Name:

NetID:

## Circle your discussion section:

Professor Anema:

- ADA: 8am Field
- ADB: 9am Wen
- ADC: 10am Livesay
- ADD: 11am Livesay
- ADE: Noon Golze
- AD1: 11am Klajbor  
Goderich
- ADF: 1pm Golze
- AD2: 1pm Donepudi
- ADG: 2pm Shinkle
- ADH: 3pm Shinkle
- ADI: 4pm Field
- ADK: 9am Zhang
- ADL: 10am Zhang
- ADM: 2pm Li
- ADN: 3pm Li

Professor Bell:

- BDA: 8am Dunn
- BDB: 9am Dunn
- BDC: 10am Butler
- BDD: 11am Butler
- BDE: Noon Kaplan
- BDF: 1pm Ahmed
- BDG: 2pm Wen
- BDH: 3pm Tatum
- BDI: 4pm Tatum
- BDJ: 9am Roman-Garcia
- BDK: 10am Roman-Garcia
- BDL: Noon Okano
- BDM: 2pm Carmody
- BDN: 3pm Shin
- BDO: 4pm Okano
- BDR: Noon Carmody
- BDS: 10am Shin

**Instructions:** You have **75 minutes** to complete this exam. There are **45 points** available and not all problems are weighted equally. Calculators, books, notes, and suchlike aids are **not** permitted. **When space is provided, show work that justifies your answer** as in those problems **credit will not be given** for correct answers without proper justification. Work written outside of the space provided for a problem will **not** be graded.

***Do not open exam until instructed.***

Do not write in the space below or in the similar areas on each page of the exam. These are reserved for grading.

1. (a) Compute the dot product of  $\langle 1, -3, -2 \rangle$  and  $\langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle$ . **(1 point)**

Answer:

- (b) Compute  $\langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, 1, 0 \rangle \times \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$ . **(2 points)**

Answer:

- (c) Find the area of the triangle whose vertices are  $(2, 1, 3)$ ,  $(3, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, -1, 2)$ . **(2 points)**

Answer:

2. (1 point each) Which of the following properties hold for all vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  and scalars  $c$  and  $d$ ? For each property, circle either True or False.

(a)  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{u}$  True / False

(b)  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}$  True / False

(c)  $\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  True / False

(d)  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{u} = |\mathbf{u}|$  True / False

(e)  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{0}$  True / False

(f)  $(c + d)(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = c\mathbf{u} + d\mathbf{v}$  True / False

3. (a) Give a vector  $\mathbf{v}$  perpendicular to the plane that contains the line  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = 2 + t$ ,  $z = 3 - t$  and the line  $x = -1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 2$ ,  $z = 1 + 2t$ . **(3 points)**

$$\mathbf{v} = \langle \quad, \quad, \quad \rangle$$

- (b) Find the angle  $\theta$  between the planes  $-2x + 4y + 2z = 12$  and  $3x + y + z = -1$ . **(4 points)**

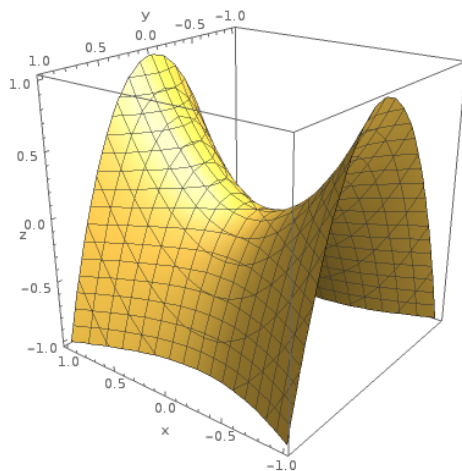
$$\theta =$$

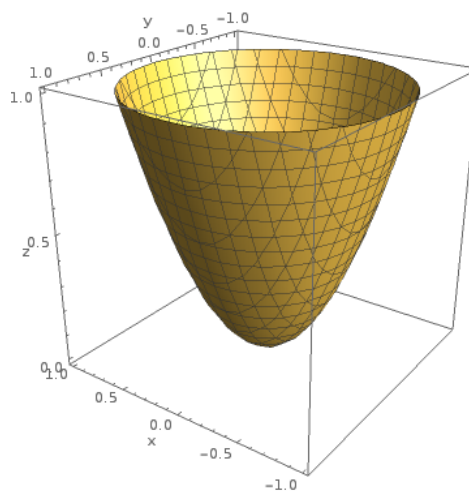
4. The plane  $P$  has normal vector  $\langle 3, 3, 6 \rangle$  and passes through  $(0, -1, 0)$ . Find the shortest vector  $\mathbf{v}$  from  $(9, 2, -3)$  to  $P$ . **(5 points)**

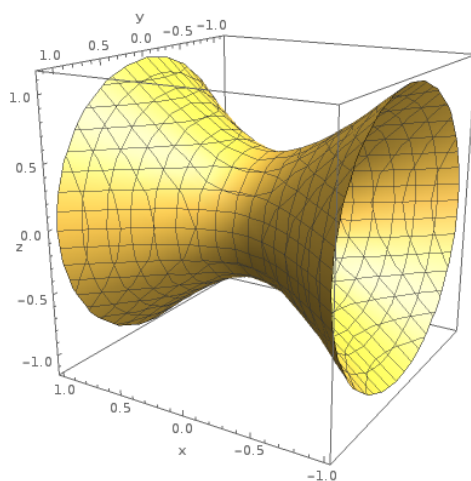
$\mathbf{v} = \langle \quad, \quad, \quad \rangle$
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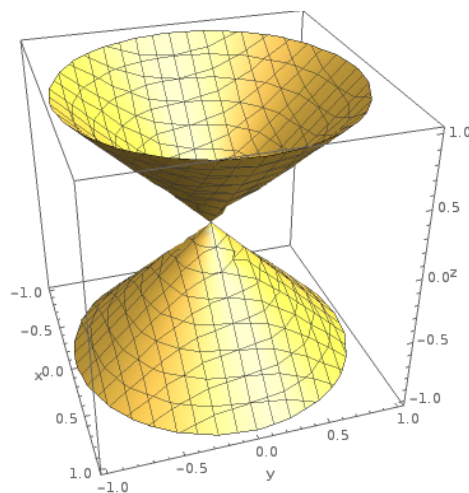
5. (1 point each + 1 for at least three correct) Identify the equations of each of the following graphs (write the letter of your selection below each graph):

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (A) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ | (E) $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$  |
| (B) $x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$   | (F) $x^2 - y^2 - z = 0$    |
| (C) $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$ | (G) $-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ |
| (D) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$ | (H) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = -1$ |

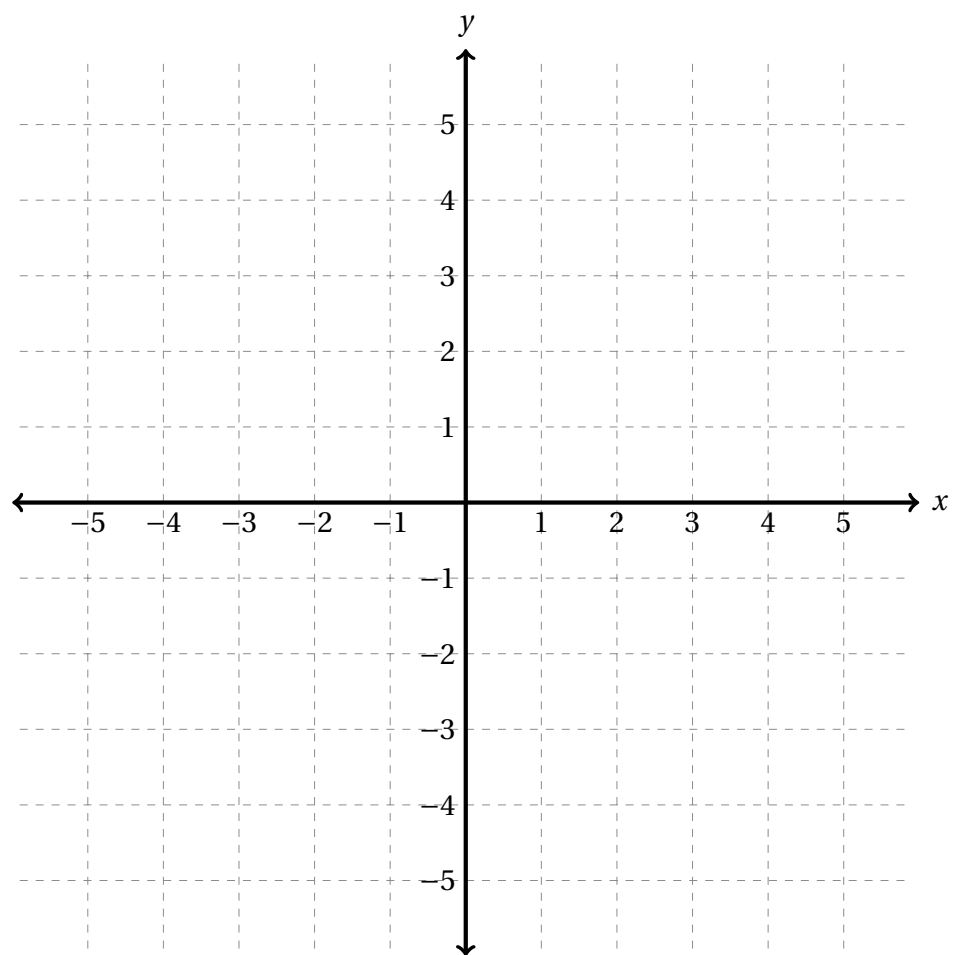








6. Sketch a contour map of  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 4x + y^2 + 5$  for level curves corresponding to  $z = 2, 5$  and 10. (4 points)



7. Consider each of the following limits. In each case does this limit exist (you must justify your answer)? If so, what is its value?

(a)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} y^4 + xy + 3$  **(1 point)**

(b)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$  **(3 points)**

(c)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{3xy^2 + x^2y}{x^2 + y^2}$  **(3 points)**

8. (2 points each) Let  $f(x, y) = x^3 + \sin(xy^2)$ . Compute:

(a)  $f_x =$

(b)  $f_y =$

(c)  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} =$