

Do all your work and submit answers with your work, on the separate paper provided. Organize your work for efficient grading and feedback. Leave a margin, especially in the top left, where the staple goes!

1. (10 pts) Find and graph the domain of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{y-1} + \sqrt{25-x^2}$.

2. Find the first partials f_x and f_y for...
 - a. (10 pts) $f(x, y) = (x^2 - 3xy + 5y^{-4})^2$
 - b. (10 pts) $f(x, y) = \int_0^{x^2-5x} \left(\frac{\sin(\tau) \cosh(\tau)}{\tau^2 + \pi} \right) d\tau$

3. Find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ for the equation $y \sin(xy^3) + x^2 yz^2 = 2xyz$ in 2 ways:
 - a. (5 pts) Use implicit differentiation, holding y constant and treating z as an implicit function of x .
 - b. (5 pts) Form a function $F(x, y, z)$ and find $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ for the level surface $F(x, y, z) = 0$.

4. Let $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 4y^2 + 10$.
 - a. (10 pts) Find an equation of the tangent plane to f at the point $(1, -1, f(1, -1)) = (1, -1, 16)$.
 - b. (10 pts) Use your previous answer to approximate $f(1.2, -0.9)$.
 - c. (5 pts) Find the actual value of $f(1.2, -0.9)$.
 - d. (5 pts) Find Δz for the change in z from $f(1, -1) = 16$ to $f(1.2, -0.9)$
 - e. (5 pts) Find the differential approximation $dz \approx \Delta z$. You may calculate this, directly, or just use previous work and a subtraction.
 - f. (5 pts) What is the gradient of f at $(1, -1, 16)$?
 - g. (5 pts) Find the directional derivative for f , $D_{\vec{u}}$ in the direction of $\vec{u} = \langle -3, 2 \rangle$ at the point $(1, -1, 16)$

5. Find the shortest distance between the plane $2x - y + 3z = 6$ and the point $P(2,3,7)$ in three ways:
- (5 pts) Use 1st- and/or 2nd- derivative test.
 - (5 pts) Use earlier skills from Chapter 12.
 - (5 pts) Use Lagrange Multipliers.

Bonus: Answer up to 3 of the following for up to 15 bonus points.

- (5 pts) (Line segment) Write the equation of the line segment between $A(1,2,3)$ and $B(-3,2,1)$.
- (5 pts) Consider the object $9x^2 + 4z^2 - 25y = 0$. Show its traces in the planes $x = k, y = k, z = k$ for different choices of k and project those into the yz -, xz -, and xy - planes, respectively.
- (5 pts) Give a verbal description of the statement $\kappa = \left| \frac{d\bar{T}}{ds} \right|$. What is it? What does it mean? What's our shortcut for calculating it, in terms of $\bar{r}(t)$?