

- (1) (10 points) A rectangle with corners at  $(-x, 0)$ ,  $(x, 0)$ ,  $(x, y)$ ,  $(-x, y)$  is inscribed in a half circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  where  $y \geq 0$ . Note that rectangle is in the upper half plane. Assume we move  $x$  on the half circle,  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , as  $x(t) = t^2$  and  $t$  goes from 0 to 1.

(a) (7 points) Find the rate of change of  $y(t)$ .

(b) (3 points) Find the rate of change of the area  $A(t) = 2x(t)y(t)$  of the rectangle.

- (2) (10 points) (a) (5 points) Analyze the local extrema of the function

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^2}$$

on the real axes using the second derivative test.

(b) (5 points) Are there any global extrema?

- (3) (10 points) Suppose that  $x^2y + xz^2 = 5$ , and let  $w = x^3y$ . Express  $(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z})_y$  as a function of  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ , and evaluate it numerically when  $(x, y, z) = (1, 1, 2)$ .

- (4) (15 points) Consider the region  $R$  in the first quadrant bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = x^2/5$ ,  $xy = 2$ , and  $xy = 4$ .

(a) (7 points) Compute  $dx dy$  in terms of  $du dv$  if  $u = x^2/y$  and  $v = xy$ .

(b) (8 points) Find a double integral for the area of  $R$  in  $uv$  coordinates and evaluate it.

- (5) (15 points) Find the Lagrange multiplier equations for the point of the surface

$$x^4 + y^4 + z^4 + xy + yz + zx = 6$$

at which  $x$  is largest. (Do not solve.) Explain clearly how you reach your conclusion.

- (6) (10 points) Prove or disprove the following statement:

$$\frac{x}{1+x^2} < \tan^{-1}(x) < x \quad \text{for all } x > 0.$$

- (7) (15 points) (a) (3 points) Find the Taylor series of  $\ln(1+x)$  centered at  $a = 0$ .

(b) (5 points) Determine the radius of convergence of this Taylor series.

(c) (2 points) Use the first two non-zero terms of the power series you found in (a) to approximate  $\ln(1.5)$ .

(d) (5 points) Give an upper bound on the error in your approximation in (c) using Taylor's inequality.

- (8) (15 points) The point  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = 5 + \sin t$  travels on a circle with center at  $(0, 5)$ . Revolving that circle around the  $x$  axis produces a doughnut. Find its surface area.