

Exam 2 - Fall 2018

1. (Midterm 1) 2. (Midterm 1)

3. Maximize $f(x, y) = y$ subject to constraint $g(x, y) = (2x-y)^2 + 2(x+3y)^2 = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla f &= \langle 0, 1 \rangle \\ \nabla g &= \langle 2(2x-y)2 + 4(x+3y), 2(2x-y)(-1) + 4(x+3y)(2) \rangle \\ &= \langle 8x - 4y + 4x + 12y, -4x + 2y + 12x + 9y \rangle \\ &= \langle 12x + 8y, 8x + 11y \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 = \lambda(12x + 8y) \\ 1 = \lambda(8x + 11y) \\ (2x-y)^2 + 2(x+3y)^2 = 3 \end{array} \right.$$

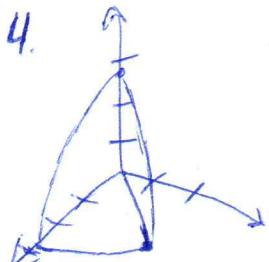
$$1^{\text{st}} \text{ Equation} \implies (\lambda = 0) \text{ or } (12x + 8y = 0) \implies y = -\frac{12x}{8} = -\frac{3x}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\downarrow \\ 1 &= 0 \quad (\text{2nd equation}) \\ &\text{Contradiction} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{aligned} &\implies (2x + \frac{3x}{2})^2 + 2(x + 3(-\frac{3x}{2}))^2 = 3 \\ &\implies (\frac{7x}{2})^2 + 2(-\frac{7x}{2})^2 = 3 \\ &\implies 3 \cdot \frac{49x^2}{4} = 3 \implies x^2 = \frac{4}{49} \implies x = \pm \frac{2}{7} \end{aligned} \right.$$

Critical points are $(2/7, -3/7)$ and $(-2/7, 3/7)$

$$(x_0, y_0) = (-2/7, 3/7)$$

4.



$$\int_0^{\sqrt{8}} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2 \sin(\rho^2)}{\rho} \rho^2 \sin(\phi) d\phi d\theta d\rho$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{8}} 2\rho \sin(\rho^2) d\rho \right) \left(\int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(\phi) d\phi \right) = \left[-\cos(\rho^2) \right]_0^{\sqrt{8}} \left(\pi/4 \right) \left(-\cos(\phi) \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= (1 - \cos(8)) \left(\pi/4 \right) (+1) = \left(\frac{+\pi}{4} (1 - \cos(8)) \right) \end{aligned}$$