

Name & ZID: _____

(10 pts.) 1. Find the points on the curve $x = 2 \sin \theta$, $y = \cos \theta$ where the tangent is horizontal or vertical.

(15 pts.) 2. Find the area of the region that lies inside the curve $r = 4 \cos \theta$ and outside the curve $r = 2$.

(10 pts.) 3. A parallelogram has vertices $P(1, 0, -3)$, $Q(2, 1, 0)$ and $R(4, 2, 2)$. Find the area of this parallelogram.

(15 pts.) 4. Find parametric and symmetric equations for the line through the points $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(4, 6, 8)$.

(15 pts.) 5. Find the velocity and position vectors of a particle with acceleration $\mathbf{a}(t) = -9\mathbf{k}$, initial velocity $\mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ and initial position $\mathbf{r}(0) = 2\mathbf{j}$.

(15 pts.) 6. Find the limit, if it exists, or show that the limit does not exist.

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

(b)
$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^4 - y^4}{x^2 + y^2}$$

(15 pts.) 7. Find the linear approximation (linearization) of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{10 - x^2 - 2y^2}$ at $(1, 2)$ and use it to approximate $f(.9, 2.1)$.

(15 pts.) 8. Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + xy^2 + 5x^2 + y^2$.

(15 pts.) 9. Find the surface area of the part of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ that lies above the plane $z = 1$.

(15 pts.) 10. Evaluate $\iiint_E dV$, where E is the region in the first octant bounded by the plane $x + 2y + z = 2$.

(15 pts.) 11. Use the transformation $u = x - 3y$, $v = 3x - y$ to evaluate $\iint_R 4x - 4y \, dA$, where R is the parallelogram enclosed by the lines $x = 3y$, $x - 3y = 1$, $3x = y$, $3x - y = 2$.

(15 pts.) 12. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C xy^3 \, ds$, where C is given by $x = 4 \sin t$, $y = 4 \cos t$, $z = 3t$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$.

(15 pts.) 13. Evaluate $\int_C (3x^2 + y) dx + (x + 2y) dy$, where C is the upper half of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, starting at $(-1, 0)$ and ending at $(1, 0)$.

(15 pts.) 14. Use Green's Theorem to evaluate $\int_C (\sqrt{x} + y) dx + (3x + \sin y) dy$, where C consists of the arc of the curve $y = \cos x$ from $(-\pi/2, 0)$ to $(\pi/2, 0)$ and the line segment from $(\pi/2, 0)$ to $(-\pi/2, 0)$.