

**Math 2374**  
**Practice final exam answers and hints**  
Email corrections to [mosher@umn.edu](mailto:mosher@umn.edu)

**Spring 2007**

1. Four critical points:  $(0, 0)$  max ( $D = 8$  and  $f_{xx} = -4$ ),  $(0, 2)$  saddle ( $D = -8$ ),  $(4, 0)$  saddle ( $D = -8$ ), and  $(4, 2)$  min ( $D = 8$  and  $f_{xx} = 4$ ).
2. -2. (A potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $f = e^{xy} + x^2 - \sin y$ .)
3. (a)  $\sqrt{2}$ .  
(b)  $(-2, 0)$ .
4.  $7\pi$ . (Use Green's Theorem.)
5.  $6x + 4y - z - 11 = 0$ . (Use  $t$ -coefficients to get two vectors in the plane; use cross product to find normal.)

6.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 \int_0^3 (2 + 2zr^2)r \, dr \, dz \, d\theta = 720\pi.$$

(Use Gauss' Theorem and cylindrical coordinates.)

7.  $(\pi + 4, 2\pi + 2, -1) \cdot (x - 2, y - 1, z - 6) = 0$ . (Use  $(f_x, f_y, -1)$  to find normal.)
8. 0. The line integral resulting from Stokes' Theorem is

$$\int_0^{2\pi} -4^5 \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta.$$

9.  $3\pi$ . (Use the chain rule. Note:  $\nabla g$  is a  $1 \times 2$  matrix, not a  $2 \times 1$ . Also note:  $g(0, 0) = 3$  is unnecessary information.)
10.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . (Use parametrization  $\mathbf{c}(t) = (\sin t, \cos t)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .)
11.  $f(x, y) \approx 5 + 6(x - 1) + 5(y - 2) + 2(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (x - 1)(y - 2)$ .  
 $f(0.8, 2.1) \approx 4.37$ . (It turns out to be the exact value, as well. Indeed,  $f$  itself is a second-degree polynomial.)
12.  $\frac{\pi}{6}(17^{3/2} - 5^{3/2})$ . (Use parametrization  $\Phi(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r^2 - 3)$  for  $1 \leq r \leq 2$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .)