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#### Remember to study

- 1. Exam 1 and Review Packet
- 2. Exam 2 and Review Packet
- 3. Exam 3 and Review Packet
- 4. The material since Exam 3  $\,$
- 5. Homework and solutions

optimization worksneet	Maill 201
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Optimization	
1. <b>Define:</b> We say that $f$ has	s a <i>critical point</i> at $(a, b)$ if
In other words, either	or
In other words, either	01
,	
2. The	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima.
2. The	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima.
<ol> <li>The</li> <li>Second Derivative Test: on a disc around (a, b).</li> </ol>	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable
<ol> <li>The</li> <li>Second Derivative Test: on a disc around (a, b).</li> </ol>	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable Define $D = f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2$
<ol> <li>The</li> <li>Second Derivative Test: on a disc around (a, b).</li> <li>Derivative Test: Derivative Test: Derivati</li></ol>	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable Define $D = f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2$
<ul> <li>2. The</li></ul>	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. are Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable Define $D = f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2$ 0 > 0, then
<ul> <li>2. The</li></ul>	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. are Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable Define $D = f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2$ 0 > 0, then 0 < 0, then
2. The 3. Second Derivative Test: on a disc around $(a, b)$ . Derivative Test: on a disc around $(a, b)$ . Derivative Test: (a, b). Derivative Test: (b) If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(a, b)$ (c) If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(a, b)$ (c) If $D < 0$ , then	are all the <i>potential</i> local maxima and minima. Suppose that $f$ has a critical point at $(a, b)$ and if $f$ is differentiable Define $D = f_{xx}(a, b) f_{yy}(a, b) - (f_{xy}(a, b))^2$ 0 > 0, then 0 < 0, then
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critical point	$f_{xx}$	$f_{yy}$	$f_{xy}$	$D = f_{xx}fyy - (f_{xy})^2$	analysis

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5. Find all critical points of the given function and use the second derivative test to identify each as a local maximum, a local minimum, or undetermined.

$$f(x,y) = x^2y - 4y$$

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6. Find all critical points of the given function and use the second derivative test to identify each as a local maximum, a local minimum, or undetermined.

$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^3 + 6x - 3y$$

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7. Find all critical points of the given function and use the second derivative test to identify each as a local maximum, a local minimum, or undetermined.

$$f(x,y) = -x^2 + xy - y^2 + 12y$$

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#### Integrating Functions of Two Variables

Notation: we denote rectangles as the *cartesian* product of two intervals.

 $R = [a,b] \times [c,d] = \{(x,y): a \leq x \leq b \text{ and } c \leq y \leq d\}$ 

1. Let  $R = [0,3] \times [0,2]$ . Compute the following integral

$$\iint_R xy^3 \ dA$$

2. Let  $R = [1, 2] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{3}]$ . Compute the following integral

$$\iint_R x \cos(2y) \ dA$$

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3. Let 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{y}^{2y-1} 2x - y^{2} dx dy$$

- (a) Sketch the region of integration
- (b) Compute the specified volume.

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- 4. Let  $f(x, y) = 2y x^2$ . Compute the net volume under f on the region D bounded between y = 3x and  $y = x^2$ .
  - (a) Sketch the region of integration

(b) Write the volume under f on D as a Type I integral (where functions give the boundary for the top and bottom of D).

(c) Compute the volume under f(x, y) on the specified region

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5. Let 
$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} xy \, dy \, dx$$

- (a) Sketch the region of integration
- (b) Compute the specified volume.

(c) Write an *equivalent* integral with the order of integration reversed

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### Integration in Polar Coordinates

1. Sketch the region defined by the polar rectangle  $\mathcal{R}$  with  $r \in [1,2]$  and  $\theta \in [0,\pi/2]$ . Then compute the net volume under f(x, y) = 4xy + 3x on  $\mathcal{R}$ .

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2. Suppose that a washer  $\mathcal{D}$  with an inner radius of 1m and an outer radius of 2m is centered at  $\mathcal{O}$ . The density of  $\mathcal{D}$  is given by  $d(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ . Compute the mass of the washer.

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# Triple Integrals

1. Compute 
$$\iiint_{\mathcal{B}} \frac{2x+6y}{z} \, dV$$
 on the box  $\mathcal{B} = [0,3] \times [1,2] \times [1,e]$ .

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2. Let f(x, y, z) = x be a density function. Compute the mass of the region bounded by the planes z = x - 2y and z = 2x + y above the rectangle  $[0, 2] \times [0, 1]$ .

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3. Compute the integral

 $\int_0^2 \int_0^{1-x} \int_x^{x+y} x \, dz \, dy \, dx$ 

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## Integration in Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates

1. A certain density function is given by  $f(x, y, z) = z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  in  $kg/m^3$ . Integrate f over the cylinder  $\mathcal{W}$  with  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  and  $1 \leq z \leq 5$ .



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2. Set up and evaluate the integral of f(x, y, z) = z on the cylinder  $\mathcal{D}$ with  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  above the x - y plane and below the plane z = y.



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3. Use integration with spherical coordinates to compute the volume of a sphere of radius r.

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4. Suppose you buy a spherical bearing with radius  $\rho = 2 m$ . The bearing's density is given by  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  in  $kg/m^3$ . Find the mass of the bearing.