MA 213 Worksheet #12

Sections 14.6 and 14.7 (local extrema)

- **1** 14.6.10 $f(x, y, z) = y^2 e^{xyz}$, P(0, 1, -1), $\mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{3}{13}, \frac{4}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \rangle$
 - (a) Find the gradient of f.
 - (b) Evaluate the gradient at the point P.
 - (c) Find the rate of change of f at P in the direction of the vector \mathbf{u} .
- **2** (a) 14.6.13 Find the directional derivative of the function $g(s,t) = s\sqrt{t}$ at the point (2,4) in the direction of vector $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} \mathbf{j}$.
 - (b) 14.6.20 Find the directional derivative of $f(x,y) = xy^2z^3$ at P(2,1,1) in the direction of Q(0,-3,5).
- **3** 14.6.33 Suppose that over a certain region of space the electrical potential V is given by $V(x, y, z) = 5x^2 3xy + xyz$.
 - (a) Find the rate of change of the potential at P(3,4,5) in the direction of the vector $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \mathbf{k}$.
 - (b) In which direction does V change most rapidly at P?
 - (c) What is the maximum rate of change at P?
- 4 Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function.

14.7.5
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 + y$$

14.7.7 $f(x,y) = (x-y)(1-xy)$

14.7.15
$$f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$$

5 14.7.23 Find the local maximum and minimum values and saddle point(s) of the function $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^{-2}y^{-2}$ precisely, using calculus.

Additional Recommended Problems

- **6** 14.6.15 Find the directional derivative of the function $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z$ at the point (1, 2, 3), in the direction of vector $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2, -1, 2 \rangle$.
- 7 14.6.42 Find equations of (a) the tangent plane and (b) the normal line to the given level surface at the point (3, 1, -1).
- 8 14.6.55 Are there any points on the hyperboloid $x^2 y^2 z^2 = 1$ where the tangent plane is parallel to the plane z = x + y?
- **9** 14.7.31 Find the absolute maximum and minimum values of $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 2x$ on the set D, where D is the closed triangle with vertices (2,0), (0,2), and (0,-2).
- 10 14.7.43 Find the points on the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ that are closest to the point (4,2,0).