

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial  
#: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all the questions

Show all of your work

Question #	Grade
1	/ 4
2	/ 4
3	/ 4
4	/ 4
5	/ 4
6	/ 4
7	/ 4
8	/ 4
9	/ 4
10	/ 4
11	/ 4
12	/ 4
13	/ 4
14	/ 4
15	/ 4
16	/ 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>/ 70</b>

- Let  $x = 3t^3 - 4t^2 - 12t + 3$ , and  $y = 2t^2 - 4t + 5$  represents a parametric curve, then find  $t$  at which the curve has horizontal tangent.
- Find equation of the tangent plane to the surface  $z = 2x^2 - y^2$  that is parallel to the plane  $x + 2y + z - 3 = 0$
- Determine whether the limit exist or not (show all details)

$$\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0,0} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 - y^4}$$

- Sketch the two polar curves  $r = 2 \cos 3\theta$ , and  $r = 1$  and give the angles of all points of intersection.
- Find the distance between the two skew lines  
 $L_1 : x = 2t - 1, y = t - 2, z = 3t - 2$   
 $L_2 : x = 3t - 3, y = 2t - 2, z = t - 2$
- Let  $z = f(2x - 3y) \cos xy$ , where  $f$  is a differentiable function of  $x$  and  $y$ . Find  $3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .
- Sketch the polar region  $r = 1 - 2 \sin \theta$  and find the area inside the smaller loop
- Find the point of intersection between the line  $x = t - 4, y = 2t - 1, z = 2t$  and the plane  $2x + y + 3z - 3 = 0$
- Find the volume of the solid in the first octant which is between the surfaces  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ , and  $z = 3x^2 - 3y^2$
- Find equation of the plane that is perpendicular to the plane  $2x + 2y + z - 5 = 0$  and containing the line  $x = t - 1, y = 2t - 1, z = 2t - 3$
- Find the maximum and minimum of the function  $f(x,y) = y^2 - x^2 - 2x - 4y$  over the closed rectangle with vertices  $(0,0)$ ,  $(0,3)$ ,  $(4,0)$ ,  $(4,3)$ .
- Use polar double integral to evaluate the integral  $\iint_Q \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA$ , where  $Q$  is the region in the first quadrant inside the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .
- Use double integral to find the area bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 2x - 1$ , and  $y$  axis.
- Let  $f(x,y,z) = x^2 \ln x - y + yz^2$ , then find the maximum directional derivative of  $f(x,y,z)$  at  $P(3, 2, 1)$
- Set up the equivalent spherical triple integral that is equivalent to triple integral 
$$\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$$
- For each of the following give a short answer in the assigned space:
  - A normal vector to the plane  $2x + y - 5 = 0$  is equal to  


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  - The graph of the polar equation  $r = 4 \cos \theta$  has an equivalent rectangular equation equals to

\_\_\_\_\_

c. The graph of the level surface for  $f(x,y,z) = 3x^2 - y^2 - z^2$  that passes through the point  $P(1, 2, 1)$  is called

\_\_\_\_\_

d. The cylindrical surface  $z = r$  has an equivalent rectangular equation to be

\_\_\_\_\_

e. Let  $f(x,y) = x \sin 2y^2$ , then find  $f_x$

\_\_\_\_\_

f. Let the point  $P(\sqrt{2}, 2)$  with rectangular coordinates, then the equivalent polar coordinates \_\_\_\_\_

g. The line  $x = 2t - 1$ ,  $y = 3t + 4$ ,  $z = 2t - 2$  has a parallel vector equals to

\_\_\_\_\_

h. The two vectors  $v = 1, a, 1$ , and  $u = 2, 1, 1$  are perpendicular if  $a$  equals to \_\_\_\_\_

i.  $\int_0^2 \int_1^1 6x^2 dy dx$  is equal to

\_\_\_\_\_

j. A unit vector parallel to  $b = 2, 2, 1$  is

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King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

Department of Mathematics

Math 201 - Section 10

First Major Exam

Wed 16 / 3 / 2005

Sem II 2004-05

Time  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all the questions

Show all of your work

All the questions have equal mark

Question #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Grade									

1. Find the area of the triangle with vertices  $P(1, 0, 1)$ ,  $Q(2, 1, 0)$ , and  $R(0, 1, 2)$ .
2. Find the angles at which the polar curve  $r = 1 + \cos \theta$  has horizontal tangent line
3. Determine whether the two lines are parallel, intersecting, or skew;  
 $L_1 : x = 2 + 2t, y = 2 + t, z = 2t$ ,  $L_2 : x = 2t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 2 + t$
4. Sketch the polar curves  $r = 2 \cos 2\theta$ , and  $r = 1$ , and find the polar coordinates of all the points of intersection.
5. Find the distance from the point  $P(0, 2, 1)$  to the line  
 $L : x = 2 + 2t, y = 2t, z = t$ .
6. Find the area inside  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$  and outside  $r = 1$
7. Let  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  be vectors in 3-space, show that  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{4} \|\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}\|^2 - \frac{1}{4} \|\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v}\|^2$
8. For each of the following give a short answer in the assigned space:
  - a. Find  $a$  so that the vector  $\mathbf{u} = (2, 2a, a)$  is perpendicular to the vector  $\mathbf{v} = (3, 2, 2)$   
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Let  $P(1, \sqrt{3})$  with rectangular coordinates. Find equivalent polar coordinates  
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. Find parametric equations of the line through  $P(0, 2, 1)$  and parallel to the vector  $\mathbf{v} = (2, 0, 3)$   
 \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. Let  $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 1)$ , and  $\mathbf{b} = (2, 1, 0)$ . Find  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$   
 \_\_\_\_\_

e. Give the center and the radius of the sphere with the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4x - 8y - 2z - 5 = 0$$

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King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals

Department of Mathematics

Math 201 Sem II 2004-2005

Second Major Exam

Wed 27 / 4 / 2005

Time 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  hours

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

Answer all the questions

Show all of your work

Question #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Grade	/5	/6	/5	/5	/5	/6	/8	/40

- Use local linear approximation to estimate the volume of a cylindrical tank with radius  $r = 3.02\text{ m}$ , and height  $h = 4.96\text{ m}$ , where  $V = r^2h$
- Find equation of the plane that contains the point  $P(2, 1, 1)$  and the line  $x = 2 + t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 2t$
- Determine whether the limit exist or not (show all details)

$$\lim_{x,y,z \rightarrow 0,0,0} \frac{xy + xz + yz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

- Sketch the region enclosed by the paraboloid  $2z = 3 - x^2 - y^2$ , and the cone  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$ , and describe their curve(s) of intersection.
- Find the distance between the point  $P(2, 1, 1)$ , and the plane determined by the points  $Q(1, 0, 2), R(1, 1, 0), S(0, 2, 1)$
- Let  $z = f(3x - y - xy)$ , where  $f$  is a differentiable function of  $x$  and  $y$ . Find  $\frac{z}{x} - 3\frac{z}{y}$
- For each of the following give a short answer in the assigned space:

a. The normal vector to the plane  $x - 2y + 3z - 1 = 0$  is equal to

\_\_\_\_\_

b. The graph of the spherical equation  $r = 4$  has an equivalent rectangular equation equals to

\_\_\_\_\_

c. The level surface for  $f(x, y) = 3x^2 - 2y^2$  that passes through the point  $P(1, 2)$  is

\_\_\_\_\_

d. The quadric surface  $x^2 - 9y^2 - 4z^2 - 8z - 3 = 0$  is called

\_\_\_\_\_

e. Let  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x^2 - 2y^2 - 4z^2)$ , then find  $\frac{f(3, 2, 1)}{z}$

\_\_\_\_\_

f. Let the point  $P(\sqrt{2}, \frac{1}{4}, 3)$  with cylindrical coordinates then the equivalent

rectangular coordinates are \_\_\_\_\_

and spherical coordinates are \_\_\_\_\_

g. If  $z = f(x, y) = 3x^2 - xy$ , and  $x = 3t$ ,  $y = 2t$ , then find  $\frac{dz}{dt}$  at  $t = 1$

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Math 201-10

Quiz #1B

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1: Sketch the graph of the polar curve  $r = 3 - 3\cos \theta$ , show the angles where the graph passes through the pole.

Q2: Find the slope of the tangent line to the parametric curve  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = \sin t$  at  $t = \frac{\pi}{3}$

Q3: Find the angles where the graph  $r = \cos \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$  has horizontal tangent.

Math 201-10

Quiz #2B

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1: Find the area inside  $r = 2\cos \theta$  and outside  $r = 1$ .

Q2: Find the equation of the sphere centered at  $(2, 1, 2)$  and passes through the origin.

Q3: Find the vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  in 2-space where  $2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{u} - 3\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$

Math 201-10

Quiz #2A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1: Find the area inside  $r = 2\sin \theta$  and outside  $r = 1$ .

Q2: Find the equation of the sphere centered at  $(1, 2, -2)$  and passes through the origin.

Q3: Find the vectors  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  in 2-space where  $3\mathbf{u} + 2\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{u} - 3\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$

Math 201-10

Quiz #3A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1: Find equation of the plane that contains the line

$x = 2 - t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 2t$  and the point  $P(1, 0, 1)$

Q2: Identify and sketch the surface  $9x^2 - 4y^2 - 9z^2 = 36$

Q3: Find distance between the line  $L_1 : x = 1 + 2t, y = 1 + t, z = 1 + 2t$ , and the plane  $x + 4y + z = 2$ .

Q4: Find equivalent spherical coordinates of the point with rectangular coordinates  $P(2, 2, 0)$

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Quiz #4A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1:  $\lim_{x,y,z \rightarrow 0,0,0} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

Q2:  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 1,0} \frac{y + x - 1}{y^2 + x - 1}$

Q3: Find  $\frac{z}{x}$  and  $\frac{z}{y}$  by using implicit differentiation :  $y^2z = \cos(xyz)$

Math 201-10

Quiz #4B

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.# \_\_\_\_\_ Serial # \_\_\_\_\_

Q1:  $\lim_{x,y,z \rightarrow 0,0,0} \frac{\sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$

Q2:  $\lim_{x,y \rightarrow 0,1} \frac{x + y - 1}{x^2 + y - 1}$

Q3: Find  $\frac{z}{x}$  and  $\frac{z}{y}$  by using implicit differentiation :  $x^3z = \sin(xyz)$

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

- Find all the relative extrema and saddle points(if exist) of the function  $f(x,y) = 3x - x^3 - 2y + y^2$ .
- Find the absolute extremum of  $f(x,y) = 2x - 2y^2$  over the rectangular region with vertices  $(0,0), (1,0), (0,1),$  and  $(1,1)$ .
- Evaluate the double integral  $\int_R (6xy - 2y) dA$  where  $R$  is the rectangle  $[0,1] \times [0,2]$

Math 201 - 10

Quiz #5 B

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_



- Find all the relative extrema and saddle points(if exist) of the function  $f(x,y) = 3y - y^3 - 2x - x^2$
- Find the absolute extremum of  $f(x,y) = 2y - x^2$  over the rectangular region with vertices  $(0,0)$ ,  $(1,0)$ ,  $(0,1)$ , and  $(1,1)$ .
- Evaluate the double integral  $\int_R (6xy - 4x) dA$  where  $R$  is the rectangle  $[0,2] \times [0,1]$

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Quiz #6 B

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

- Use polar to evaluate the integral  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_x^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy dx$ .
- Find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by  $z = 9 - y^2$ ,  $z = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $y = x$ .
- Express the integral as an equivalent integral with the order of integration reversed  $\int_0^2 \int_1^{e^y} f(x,y) dx dy$

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Quiz #6 A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

- Use polar to evaluate the integral  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_y^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} (x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx dy$ .
- Find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by  $z = 9 - y^2$ ,  $z = 0$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $y = x$ .
- Express the integral as an equivalent integral with the order of integration reversed  $\int_1^e \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy dx$

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Quiz #7 A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

- Set up the triple integral to find the volume of the solid bounded by the surfaces  $z = x^2 - y^2$ , and  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ .
- Evaluate  $\int_G 6y dV$  where  $G$  is the region bounded by the surfaces  $y = x^2$ ,  $z = y - 4$ , and  $z = 0$ .
- Express the integral  $\int_0^4 \int_0^{2-\frac{x}{4}} \int_0^{\frac{x}{2}} f(x,y,z) dy dz dx$  as integral in the given order  $\int f(x,y,z) dz dy dx$  (set up the new limits)

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Quiz #Make up A

Sem 042

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ I.D.#: \_\_\_\_\_ Serial #: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Set up the rectangular triple integral to find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the surfaces  $z = 1 - y^2$ , and  $x = 2$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $z = 0$ .
2. Let  $\int_G (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$  where  $G$  is the region below the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$  and above the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$ ,
  - a. Set up the triple integral by using Cylindrical Coordinates .
  - b. Set up the integral by using Spherical coordinates