

(1.) Determine if the following limits exist. Find the limit if it does exist.

(a.)  $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (1,-1,2)} \frac{x^2yz - 2xyz}{x^2 + y^2 - z^2}$       (b.)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 \sin x}{x^2 + y^2}$       (c.)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}$

(2.) Find all first partial derivatives for the given function (Do not simplify):

(a.)  $f(x, y) = [\ln(x^2 + 2xy)]^2$       (b.)  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{xyz}(x^2 - 2z)$       (c.)  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(x^2y)}{x^2 - y}$

(3.) Find the indicated (partial) derivatives of the given function (Do not simplify):

(a.)  $w = u^2 + 2uv^2, u = t^3, v = 2t + \ln t; \frac{dw}{dt}$   
 (b.)  $w = \sin(uv) - \cos(2uv), u = x^2 + xy, v = y^2 + 2xy; \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$   
 (c.)  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + 4x - 8y - 1; f_{xx}, f_{xy}, f_{yx}, f_{yy}$

(4.) Suppose that  $w = f(x - y, y - z, z - x)$ . Show that  $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0$

(5.) Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y, z) = 4 - x^2 + 3y^2 + y + z$  in the direction of  $\mathbf{u} = 3\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$  at the point  $(-1, 0, 0)$ .

(6.) Find the gradient of  $f(x, y, z) = xye^z$  at the point  $(2, 3, 0)$ .

(7.) Find a vector which is normal to the surface  $x^2 - 3x^2y + 2y^3 = 11$  at the point  $(-1, 2)$ .

(8.) Find a vector which is normal to the graph of  $f(x, y) = ye^x$  at the point  $(0, 1, 1)$

(9.) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface  $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$  at the point  $(3, -2, -2)$ .

(10.) Find all critical points, relative maximums/minimums and saddle points of the given functions:

(a.)  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y - \frac{1}{2y^2}$       (b.)  $-2x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4x + 3y - 1$

(11.) Find the extreme values of  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 6$  over the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$ .

(12.) Suppose that two non-overlapping rectangles are placed in the triangle whose vertices are  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$  and  $(0, 0)$ . If their sides are parallel to the coordinate axes, how large can their total area be? See figure below (hint: find a relationship between  $a$  and  $b$  and another between  $c$  and  $d$ .)

