234 Quiz 8

Section: Name:

5 pts for each. 20 minutes. Bonus on back.

- 1. Consider $f(x, y) = \ln(1 + x)2^{y}$.
 - (a). Compute the Taylor expansion of f about (0,0) up to second order.
 - (b). Let $g(x,y) = \ln(1+x^2)2^{y^3}$. Can you figure out $g_{xx}(0,0), g_{xy}(0,0), g_{yy}(0,0)$ without computing $g_{xx}(x,y), g_{xy}(x,y), g_{yy}(x,y)$? (Hint: No computation is needed. Use the result in (a) and do substitution.)
- 2. f(x,y) is differentiable(and hence continuous) and satisfies that $f_x(x,y) = f_y(x,y) > 0$ for all points (Caution: this doesn't mean $f_x = f_y$ is a constant). Inside the unit disk $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$, does f have a global maximum and a global minimum? If yes, find them. (This is an old exam problem. For the boundary extremum, use Lagrange multiplier.)

(Bonus 2. 1 pt for each) Solve the integrals (I'm not expecting you to solve them all. Choose the ones you feel good to solve.)

a.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{y^2-49}}{y} dy$$

b.
$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx$$

a.
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 49}}{y} dy$$
b.
$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx$$
c.
$$\int \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} dx$$