

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

2. (10) Let  $(x, y)$  be rectangular coordinates and  $(r, \theta)$  be polar coordinates. Compute  $(\partial r / \partial x)_y$  when  $x = 3$  and  $y = 4$ .

3. (10) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface given by  $x^2 + 3xy^3z = 1$  at  $(x, y, z) = (1, 0, 1)$ .

4. (10) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface given by  $z = x^2 + 3xy^3 - 1$  at  $(x, y, z) = (1, 0, 0)$ .

5. (20) For the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + y^3$ , find and classify all relative maxima, minima, and saddle points.

6. (20) For the function  $f(x, y) = x + 2xy + y^2$ , find the points in the rectangle  $\{(x, y) : -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$  where  $f$  has its absolute maximum and absolute minimum.

7. (20) Use the linear approximation at  $(1, 0)$  to estimate  $f(x, y) = x + \ln(x^2 + \tan y)$  at  $(x, y) = (3/4, 1/4)$ . Do not estimate the error.