

Math 241. Quiz 9. 4/8/09.

Name: _____

- Read problems carefully. Show all work.
- There are 15 points total.

1. §14.9, #9 (10 points): Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values (absolute) of

$$f(x, y, z) = 2x + y - 2z$$

subject to the constraint

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4 = 0.$$

$$\nabla f = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - 2\vec{k} ; \nabla g = (2x)\vec{i} + (2y)\vec{j} + (2z)\vec{k}$$

$$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \iff \left. \begin{array}{l} 2 = 2\lambda x \iff \frac{1}{x} = \lambda \\ 1 = 2\lambda y \iff \frac{1}{2y} = \lambda \\ -2 = 2\lambda z \iff -\frac{1}{z} = \lambda \end{array} \right\} \implies$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2y} \iff x = 2y \\ \frac{1}{2y} = -\frac{1}{z} \iff z = -2y \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{substit.} \\ \text{in } g \end{array} \implies g(x, y, z) = (2y)^2 + y^2 + (-2y)^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\iff 9y^2 = 4 \iff y^2 = \frac{4}{9} \iff y = \pm \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{2}{3} \implies x = \frac{4}{3}, z = -\frac{4}{3} \\ y = -\frac{2}{3} \implies x = -\frac{4}{3}, z = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right\} \implies \text{pts are: } \begin{array}{l} p_1(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{4}{3}), \\ p_2(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{3}) \end{array}$$

	p_1	p_2
$f(x, y, z)$	$6 \leftarrow \text{max}$	$-6 \leftarrow \text{min}$

2. §15.1, #5 (5 points): Evaluate the iterated integral

$$\int_0^{\ln 3} \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{x+y} dy dx.$$

$$u = x+y \Rightarrow I = \int_0^{\ln 3} \left(\int_x^{x+\ln 2} e^u du \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} \left(e^u \Big|_{u=x}^{x+\ln 2} \right) dx = \int_0^{\ln 3} \left(e^{x+\ln 2} - e^x \right) dx$$

$$= e^x (e^{\ln 2} - 1) = e^x (2 - 1) = e^x$$

$$= \int_0^{\ln 3} e^x dx = e^x \Big|_{x=0}^{\ln 3} = e^{\ln 3} - e^0 = 3 - 1 = \boxed{2}.$$