

## Exam 1

October 17, 2007

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

This is a closed book exam. Show all significant work and justify all your answers. Use your own paper and/or the paper provided by the instructor. You have 50 minutes to work on the following 4 problems. Relax.

1. The points  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 2, 0)$  and  $(0, 0, 3)$  determine a unique plane in three dimensional Euclidean space,  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (a) Give the equation of the plane.
  - (b) Find the point on the plane which is the closest to the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (c) Find the (shortest) distance from the plane to the origin in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .
  - (d) Give an expression for the line segment connecting the origin to its closest point on the plane.

2. Let  $D$  denote an open subset of the  $xy$ -plane,  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and let  $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a vector valued function defined on  $D$ .

- (a) State precisely what it means for  $F$  to be continuous at  $(x_o, y_o) \in D$ .
- (b) Let  $f$  and  $g$  denote scalar fields defined on  $D$  and define  $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  by

$$F(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} f(x, y) \\ g(x, y) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in D.$$

Prove that  $F$  is continuous at  $(x_o, y_o) \in D$  if and only if  $f$  and  $g$  are both continuous at  $(x_o, y_o)$ .

3. Let  $U$  denote an open subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n$ , and let  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a scalar field on  $U$ .
  - (a) State precisely what it means for  $f$  to be differentiable at  $x \in U$ .
  - (b) Fix a vector  $v$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and define the scalar field  $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  by

$$f(x) = v \cdot x \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathbb{R}^n;$$

that is,  $f(x)$  is the dot product of  $x$  with the vector  $v$ .

Show that  $f$  is differentiable at every  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  and compute the linear map  $Df(x): \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . What is the gradient of  $f$  at  $x$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ?

4. Let  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  for all  $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . Compute  $\nabla r$  and give its domain.