

MATH 21A SECOND MIDTERM REVIEW

Selection of slides

Maths 21a, November 3, 2013

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PDE'S

An equation for an unknown function which involves derivatives with respect to at least two variables

$$u_t = u_x \quad \text{Transport}$$

$$u_t = u_{xx} \quad \text{Heat}$$

$$u_{tt} = u_{xx} \quad \text{Wave}$$

$$u_t + u u_x = u_{xx} \quad \text{Burgers}$$

$$u_{xy} = u_{yx} \quad \text{Clairot}$$

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

Laplace

PROBLEM

$$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(x,y) = -12$$

$$\mathbf{u} = (1, 0)$$

$$D_{\mathbf{v}}f(x,y) = -4$$

$$\mathbf{v} = (3, 4)/5$$

$$f(1,1) = 3$$

Can you estimate
 $f(0.999, 0.9999)$

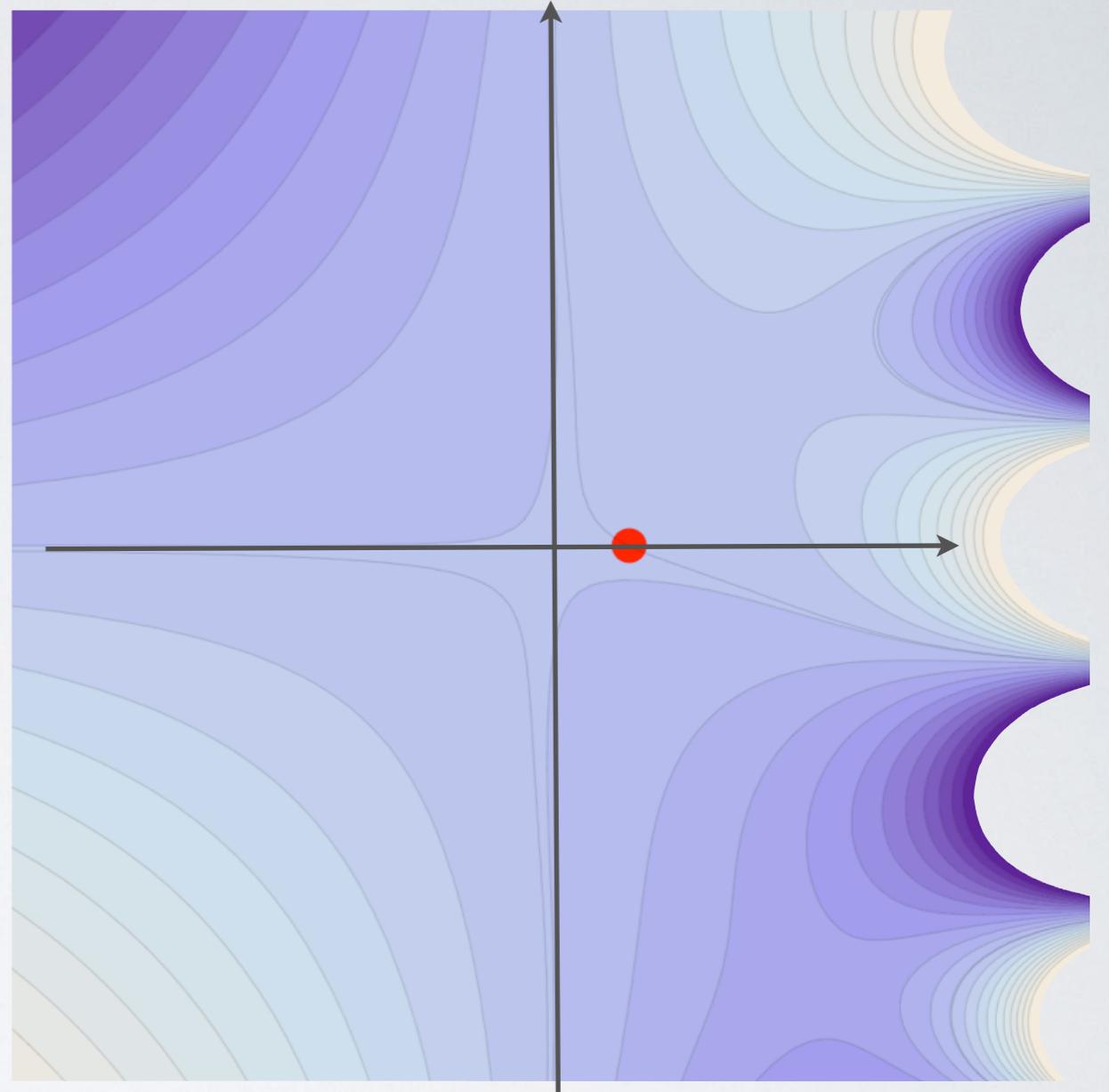
PROBLEM



Find the tangent line to

$$2xy + e^{x-1} \cos(y) = 1$$

at $(1, 0)$

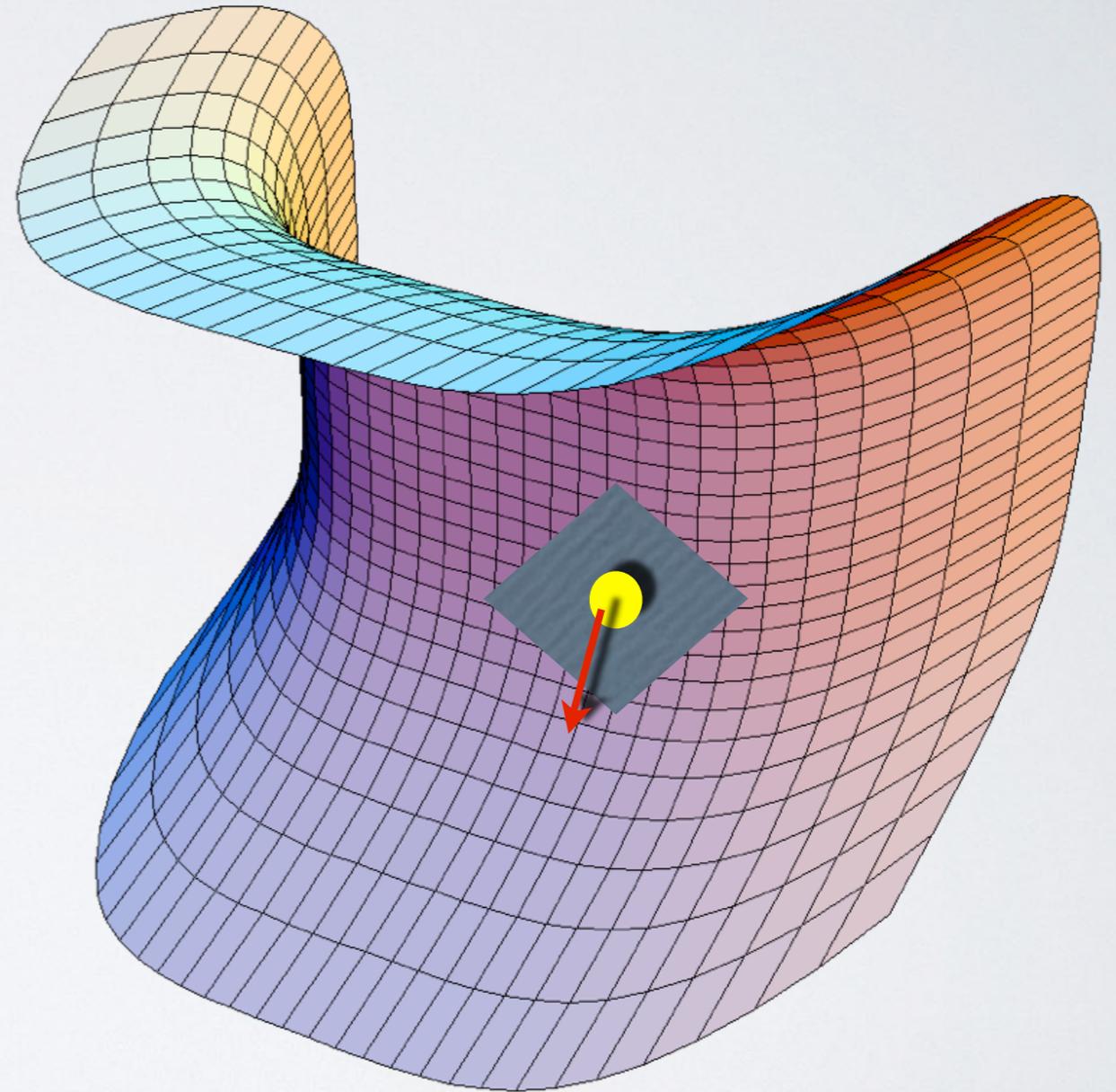


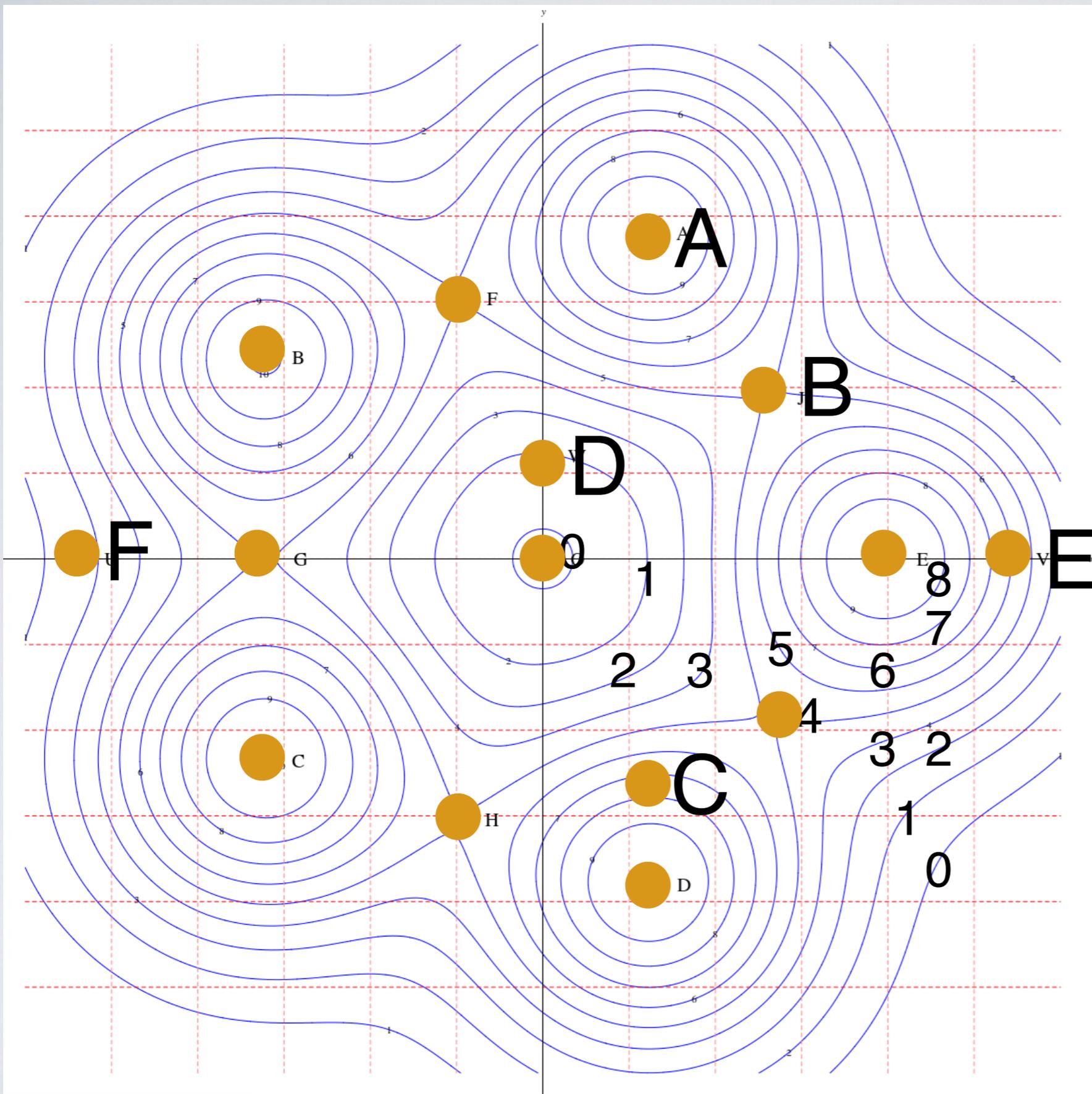
Problem

Find the **tangent plane** to the surface

$$f(x,y,z) = x^4 - 2z^4 - y = 0$$

at the point $(1,0,1)$





$$f_x > 0, f_y = 0$$

$$f_x < 0, f_y = 0$$

$$f_x = 0, f_y > 0$$

$$f_x = 0, f_y < 0$$

Saddle

Max

PROBLEM

We fly along

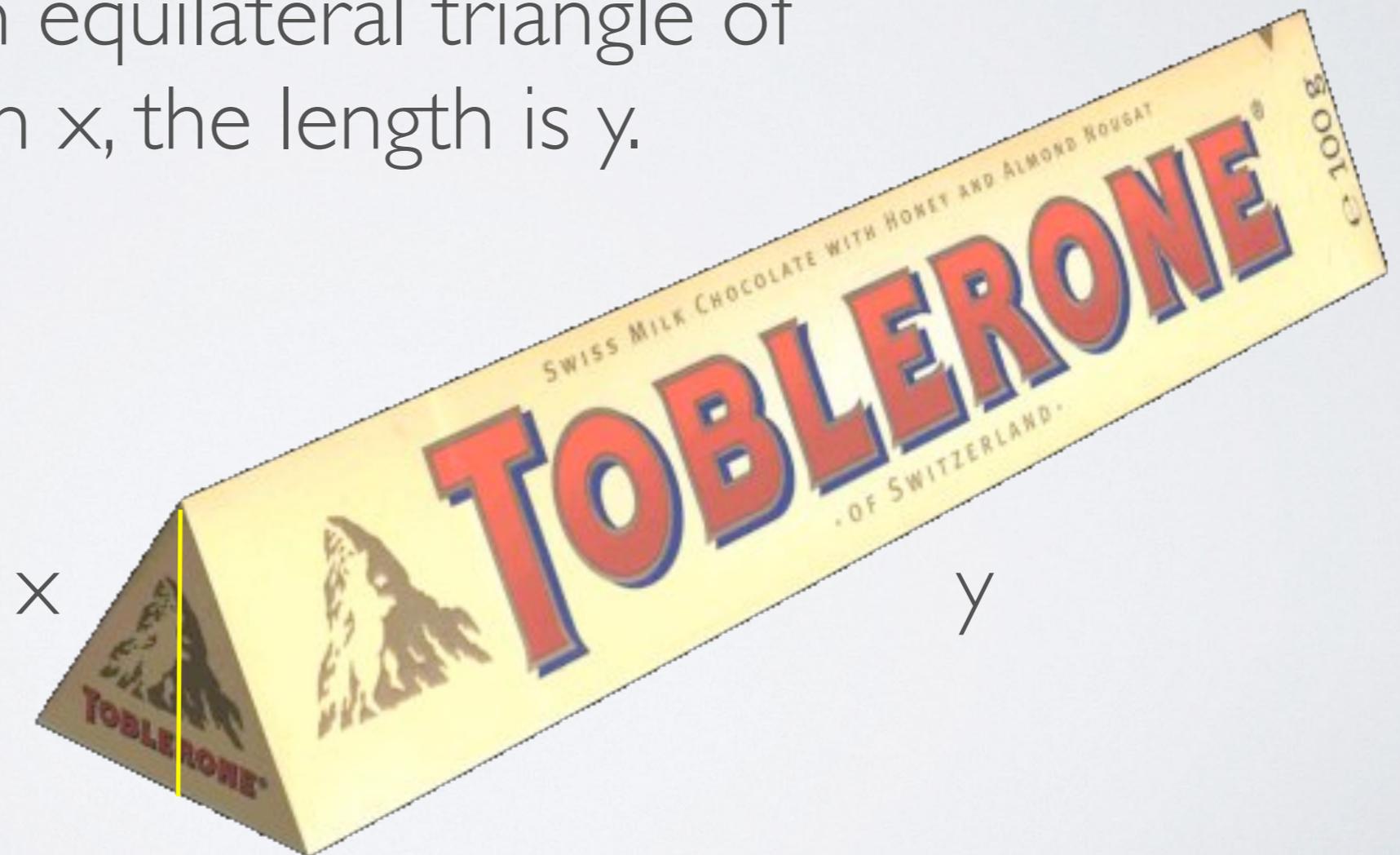
$$r(t) = \langle t, 3\sin(t), 1 - \cos(t) \rangle .$$

How fast does the distance to the origin change at $t=0$?

TOBLERONE PROBLEM

Find the toblerone chocolate shape which has maximal volume if the surface area is constant I .

The base is an equilateral triangle of side length x , the length is y .



$$g = 3xy + \frac{x^2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$f = x^2y \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$$

1 / 2

plug into 3

1

2

3

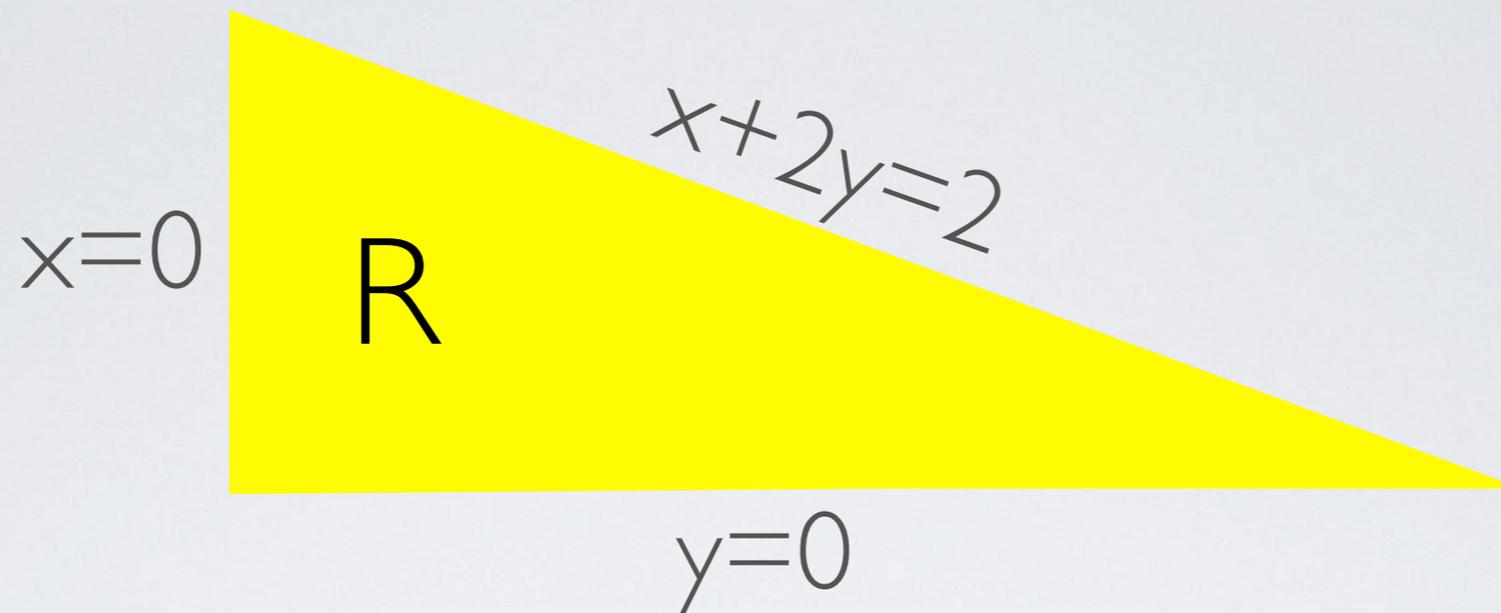


IS THERE GLOBAL MAX?

$$f(x,y) = yx^2 + y^4$$

PROBLEM:

Integrate $\exp(y)/(y-1)$ over
the region bound by $x+2y=2$, $y=0$ and
 $x=0$!

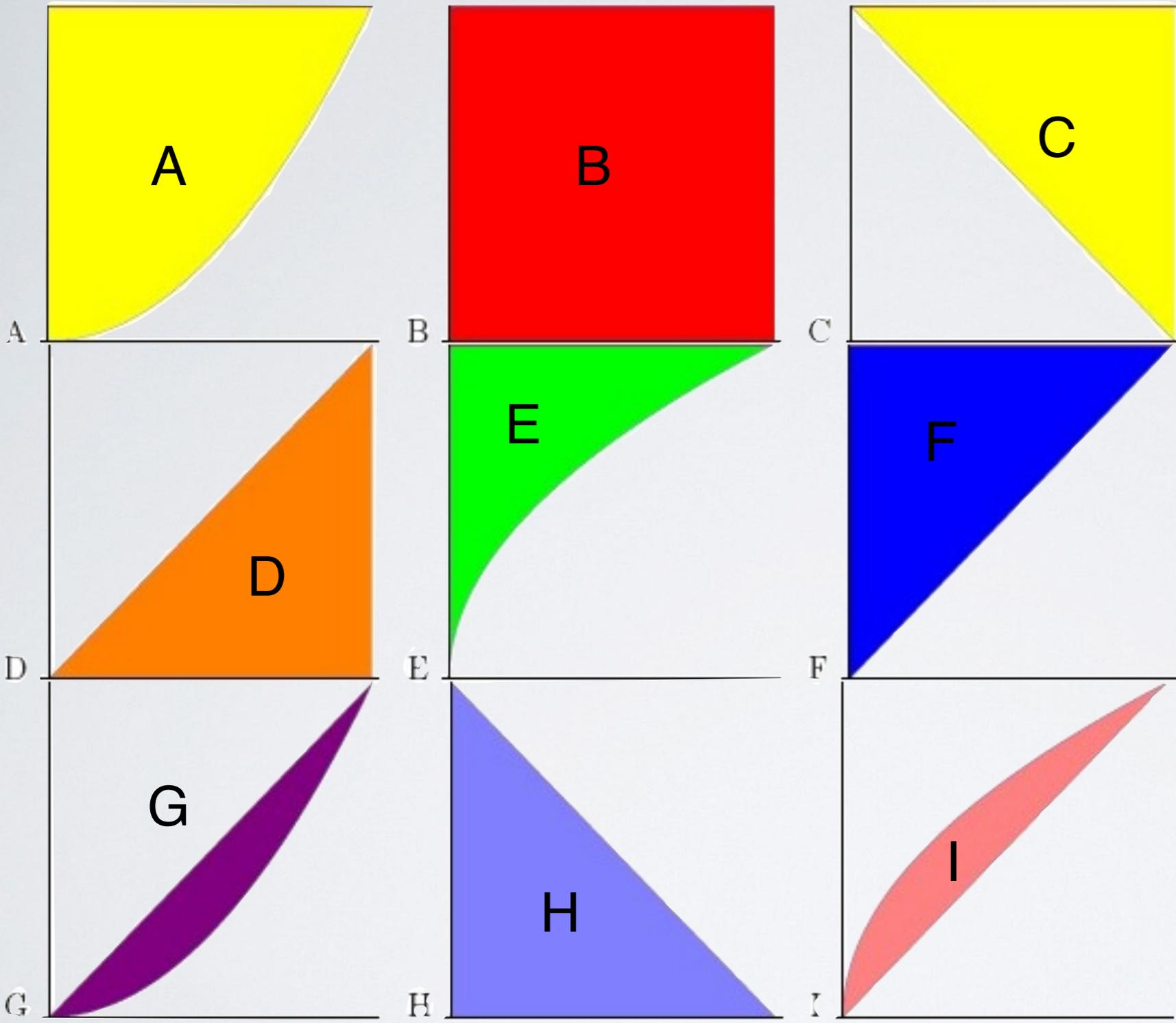


As a type I region

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{x/2-1} e^y / (y-1) \, dy \, dx$$

As a type II region

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2y} e^y / (y-1) \, dx \, dy$$

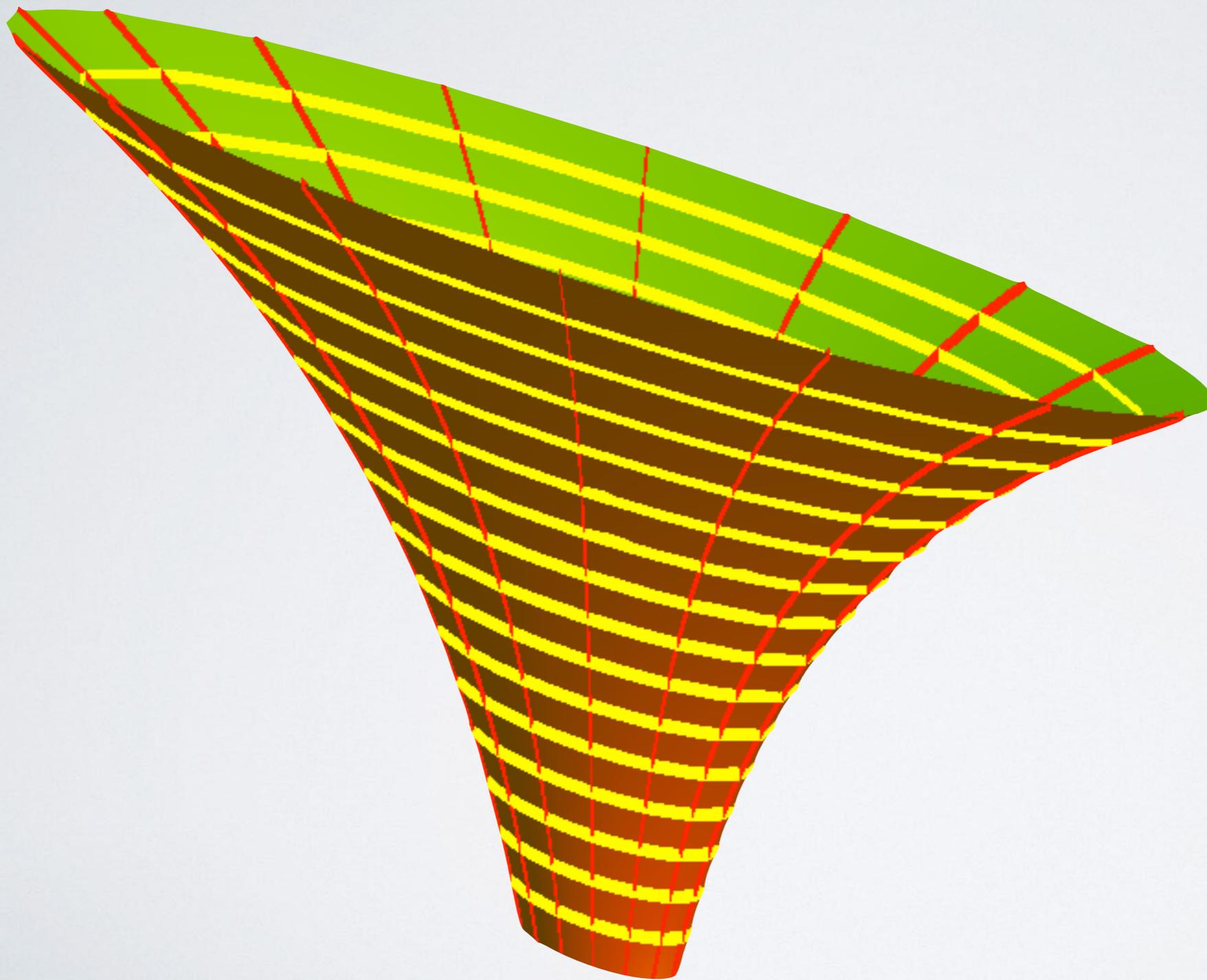


A-I	Integral
	$\int_0^2 \int_{x^2/2}^2 f(x, y) dydx$
	$\int_0^2 \int_0^x f(x, y) dydx$
	$\int_0^2 \int_0^2 f(x, y) dydx$

	$\int_0^2 \int_0^{y^2/2} f(x, y) dx dy$
	$\int_0^2 \int_0^y f(x, y) dx dy$
	$\int_0^2 \int_{y^2/2}^y f(x, y) dx dy$

	$\int_0^2 \int_{x^2/2}^x f(x, y) dydx$
	$\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dydx$
	$\int_0^2 \int_{2-x}^2 f(x, y) dydx$

FIND THE SURFACE AREA



$$x^2 + y^2 = e^{2z}$$

$$0 < z < 1$$