

# Math 200 (midterm 3).

09.05. 2008

1. (10 pts.) Given the function  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3xy + y^2$ .

a) find the directional derivative of  $f$  at the point  $P(1, 1)$  in direction of the vector  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ ,

b) find the maximum directional derivative of  $f$  at the point  $P(1, 1)$  and the direction at which it occurs.

2. (15 pts.) Give the definition of a point of local minimum and find points of local minimum for the following functions:

$$a) f(x, y) = x^2 + y^4 + 2, \quad b) g(x, y) = 3x - x^3 - 3xy^2.$$

3.(10 pts.) Find the points on the hyperbola  $xy = 1$  that are closest to the origin  $(0, 0)$ .

4. (15 pts.) Show that  $\{t, t + 1, t^2 - 1\}$  is a basis of the space  $P_2$  of polynomials of order  $\leq 2$ .

5.(10 pts.) Determine whether the vectors  $\{\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle\}$  form a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and determine the dimension of the space spanned by these vectors.

6. (10 pts.) Show that the set of all triples  $\langle 5a, 3a, -2a \rangle$  form a subspace of  $R^3$ .

7. (15 pts.) Given an Euclidean space  $E$  and two orthogonal vectors  $u, v \in E$ , such that  $\|u\| = 2$  and  $\|v\| = 5$ . Show that the  $u$  and  $v$  are linearly independent and find  $(3u + v, u - v)$ .

8. (15 pts.) Given the operators

$$A\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle = \langle x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3, x_2 - 2x_3 \rangle, \quad T\langle x_1, x_2, x_3 \rangle = \langle x_1 + x_2, x_2 - x_1 + x_3, x_2 - x_3 \rangle.$$

a) Show that  $A$  is a linear operator,

b) Find the null space of the operator  $T$ ,

c) Are the operators  $A$  and  $T$  one-to-one? Why?

9. (20 pts.) Given the matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

a) Find  $AB$ , b)  $A^T + A$ , c)  $A^{-1}$ .

10.(10 pts.) Let  $X$  be a linear space and  $\theta \in X$  is its zero element. Show that  $0x = \theta$ ,  $\alpha\theta = \theta$  for each  $x \in X$  and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$