
Time: 13:00-18:00

Instructions:

- During the exam you CAN NOT use any textbook, class notes, or any other supporting material.
- Non-graphical calculators will be provided for the exam by the department. Other calculators MAY NOT be used.
- In all your solutions show your reasoning, explaining carefully what you are doing. Justify your answers.
- Use natural language when appropriate, not just mathematical symbols.
- Write clearly and legibly.
- Mark clearly where is your final answer by putting A BOX around it.

Grades: There are 6 problems. Each solved problem is awarded by up to 5 points. At least 15 points are necessary for the grade E. The problems are not ordered according to the difficulty.

1. Let A be the matrix

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -4 & k-11 & 5 \\ -2 & -5 & k \end{pmatrix}.$$

depending on the parameter $k \in \mathbb{R}$.

- (a) Compute the determinant $|A|$ as a function of k . (2p)
- (b) Determine the values of k for which the matrix A is invertible. (1p)
- (c) Solve the system of linear equations

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 5 & -1 \\ -4 & -11 & 5 \\ -2 & -5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -2 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

in the variables x , y and z . (2p)

2. Consider the function $f(x, y) = \ln(1 + x^2 + y^2)$ defined on the compact set

$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq 1 - x\}.$$

- (a) Draw the set D and determine the intersection of D with the line $\{y = 1 - x\}$. (1p)
- (b) Determine the critical points of f and compute the value of f at those points. (2p)
- (c) Determine the maximal and the minimal values of f on D . (2p)

3. Compute the integrals

(a) $\int_1^{(\frac{e+1}{2})^2} \frac{3\sqrt{t} + 5}{2\sqrt{t} - 1} dt$, (2p) (b) $\int (2x^3 - 2x)(e^{x^2-1} - 1) dx$. (3p)

4. Let $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}$ and $g(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + (y - 1)^2$. Our goal is to optimize the function f when the variables x and y are submitted to the constraint $g(x, y) = 1$.

(a) Compute $\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)$ and $\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}\right)$. (2p)

(b) Solve in x and y the following equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = 0. \quad (2p)$$

(c) Find the extremal values of f when x and y satisfy $g(x, y) = 1$. (1p)

5. Compute the limits

$$(a) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + x^2)}{e^{3x} - 1 - 3x}, \quad (3p) \qquad (b) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{3x + 2}{\sqrt{x} - 1} - \frac{1}{x - 1}. \quad (2p)$$

6. Consider the function $f(x) = e^{1+x-x^2}$.

(a) Compute the Taylor polynomial $T_2(x)$ of order 2 of $f(x)$ at $x = 0$. (3p)

(b) Show that for any x that satisfies $|x| < 10^{-1}$, the following inequality is true

$$|f(x) - T_2(x)| < e^{1,09} \cdot 10^{-3}.$$

(hint: use the inequality $|a + b + c + d| < |a| + |b| + |c| + |d|$.) (2p)

Formulas

The Taylor polynomial $T_n(x)$ of order n of the function $f(x)$ at $x = x_0$ is

$$T_n(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f'(x_0)}{1!}(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n$$

and the remainder $R_{n+1}(x) := f(x) - T_n(x)$ is given by

$$R_{n+1}(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1}$$

for some number ξ between x and x_0 .

The solutions of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ are given by $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ if $b^2 - 4ac \geq 0$.

GOOD LUCK!