



OKAN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK-MİMARLIK FAKÜLTESİ
MÜHENDİSLİK TEMEL BİLİMLERİ BÖLÜMÜ

2014.01.09

MAT 233 – Matematik III – Final Sınavı

N. Course

ADI: Ö R N E K T İ R █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █
SOYADI: S A M P L E █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █
ÖĞRENCİ No: █ █ █ █ █ █ █ █
İMZA: █ █ █ █

Süre: 120 dk.

Bu sorulardan 4
tanesini seçerek
cevaplayınız.

**Do not open the exam until you are told that you may begin.
Sınavın başladığı yüksek sesle söyleneneye kadar sayfayı çevirmeyin.**

1. You will have **120** minutes to answer **4** questions from a choice of 5. If you choose to answer more than 4 questions, then only your best 4 answers will be counted.
2. The points awarded for each part, of each question, are stated next to it.
3. All of the questions are in English. You may answer in English or in Turkish.
4. You must show your working for all questions.
5. Write your student number on every page.
6. This exam contains 12 pages. Check to see if any pages are missing.
7. If you wish to leave before the end of the exam, give your exam script to an invigilator and leave the room quietly. You may not leave in the first 20 minutes, or in the final 10 minutes, of the exam.
8. Calculators, mobile phones and any digital means of communication are forbidden. The sharing of pens, erasers or any other item between students is forbidden.
9. All bags, coats, books, notes, etc. must be placed away from your desks and away from the seats next to you. You may not access these during the exam. Take out everything that you will need before the exam starts.
10. Any student found cheating or attempting to cheat will receive a mark of zero (0), and will be investigated according to the regulations of Yükseköğretim Kurumları Öğrenci Disiplin Yönetmeliği.

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Formula Page

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta &= \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta\right) \\ \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta &= 1 \\ 1 + \tan^2 \theta &= \sec^2 \theta \\ 1 + \cot^2 \theta &= \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta \\ \cos(A+B) &= \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B \\ \sin(A+B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ \cos 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ \sin 2\theta &= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ \cos^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \\ \sin^2 \theta &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) \\ c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \theta\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ x &= \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta \\ y &= \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta \\ z &= \rho \cos \phi \\ \rho &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 0 &= \cos 0^\circ = 1 \\ \sin 0 &= \sin 0^\circ = 0 \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{4} &= \cos 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{4} &= \sin 45^\circ = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{3} &= \cos 60^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{3} &= \sin 60^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} &= \cos 90^\circ = 0 \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2} &= \sin 90^\circ = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(uv)' &= uv' + u'v \\ \left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' &= \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2} \\ (f \circ g)'(x) &= f'(g(x))g'(x) \\ (f^{-1})'(x) &= \frac{1}{f'(f^{-1}(x))} \\ y' &= \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= \frac{dy'/dt}{dx/dt} \\ \int u \, dv &= uv - \int v \, du \\ \frac{d}{dt} f(x(t), y(t)) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} \\ H(f) &= f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} x^n &= nx^{n-1} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sin x &= \cos x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \cos x &= -\sin x \\ \tan x &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} & \frac{d}{dx} \tan x &= \sec^2 x \\ \int \tan x \, dx &= \ln |\sec x| + C \\ \sec x &= \frac{1}{\cos x} & \frac{d}{dx} \sec x &= \sec x \tan x \\ \int \sec x \, dx &= \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C \\ \cot x &= \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} & \frac{d}{dx} \cot x &= -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x \\ \int \cot x \, dx &= \ln |\sin x| + C \\ \operatorname{cosec} x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} & \frac{d}{dx} \operatorname{cosec} x &= -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x \\ \int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx &= -\ln |\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x| + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{a^2 + x^2} \\ \frac{d}{dx} \sec^{-1} \frac{x}{a} &= \frac{a}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}} \\ \sinh x &= \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} & \frac{d}{dx} \sinh x &= \cosh x \\ \cosh x &= \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} & \frac{d}{dx} \cosh x &= \sinh x \\ \frac{d}{dx} e^x &= e^x \\ \frac{d}{dx} \log |x| &= \frac{1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \int dA \\ dA &= \frac{1}{2}r^2 \, d\theta \\ L &= \int ds \\ ds &= \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}e &= \frac{c}{a} \text{ where } c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \text{ or } c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \\ Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F &= 0 \\ \text{discriminant} &= B^2 - 4AC \\ x &= x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha \\ y &= x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha \\ \cot 2\alpha &= \frac{A - C}{B}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}dA &= dx dy = rdr d\theta = |J(u, v)| \, dudv \\ dV &= dx dy dz = rdr d\theta dz = \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho d\phi d\theta \\ &= |J(u, v, w)| \, dudv dw\end{aligned}$$

Soru 1 (Extrema and Saddle Points).

- (a) [10p] Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 + 4xy$$

Find all the local maxima, local minima and saddle points of f .

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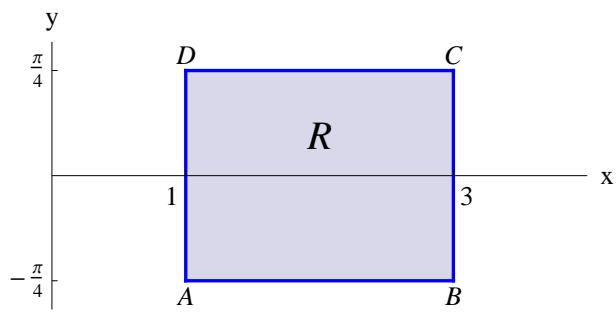
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Let $R = [1, 3] \times [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ be the closed region shown below. Let $g : R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$g(x, y) = (4x - x^2) \cos y.$$

- (b) [15p] Find the absolute maximum and absolute minimum of g on R .



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Soru 2 (Partial Derivatives, The Chain Rule and Directional Derivatives).

- (a) [5p] Suppose that
- $g(x, y) = xe^{\frac{y^2}{2}}$
- . Calculate
- $\frac{\partial^5 g}{\partial x^2 \partial y^3}$
- .

- (b) [10p] Suppose that
- $w = xy + yz + xz$
- where
- $x = u + v$
- ,
- $y = u - v$
- and
- $z = uv$
- .

Use the Chain Rule to calculate

$$\left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right|_{(u,v)=(\frac{1}{2},1)} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right|_{(u,v)=(\frac{1}{2},1)} .$$

- (c) [10p] Let $f(x, y) = xy + yz + xz$, $P_0 = (1, -1, 2)$ and $v = 3\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$. Calculate the derivative of f at the point P_0 in the direction \mathbf{v} .

[HINT: \mathbf{v} is not a unit vector.]

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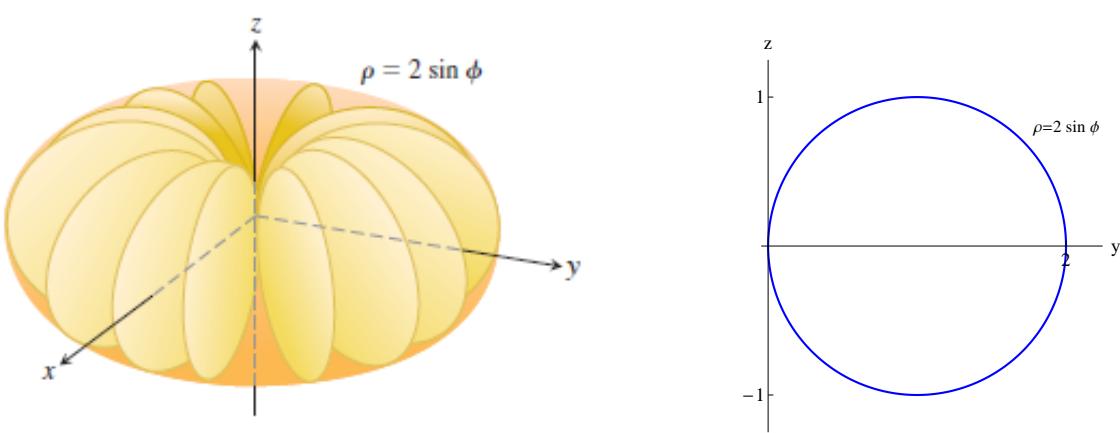
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Soru 3 (Spherical Polar Coordinates). Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ be the region enclosed by $\rho = 2 \sin \phi$. Define a function $F : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$

[25p] Calculate the average value of F on D .

[HINT: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \zeta \, d\zeta = 1$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \zeta \, d\zeta = 1$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{\pi}{4}$,
 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{2}{3}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{3\pi}{16}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{3\pi}{16}$,
 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^5 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{8}{15}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^5 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{8}{15}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^6 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{5\pi}{32}$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^6 \zeta \, d\zeta = \frac{5\pi}{32}$.]



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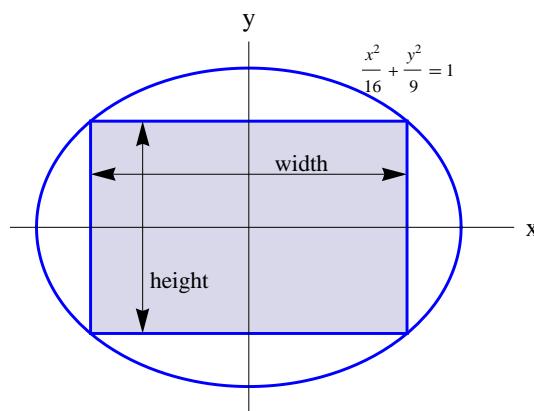
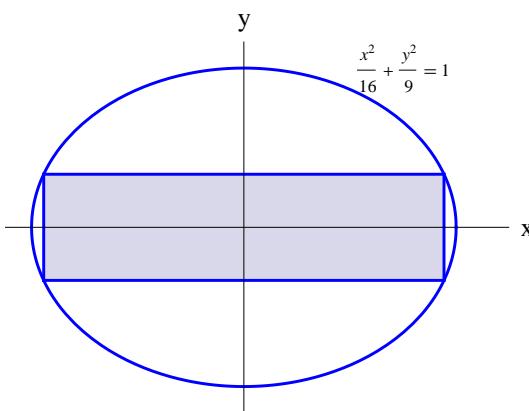
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Soru 4 (Lagrange Multipliers). Consider the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1.$$

- (a) [23p] Of all the rectangles that can fit inside the ellipse, use a Lagrange Multiplier to find the width and the height of the rectangle with the **biggest area**.
- (b) [2p] What is the area of this rectangle?



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Soru 5 (Substitutions in Multiple Integrals). Let R be the region bounded by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

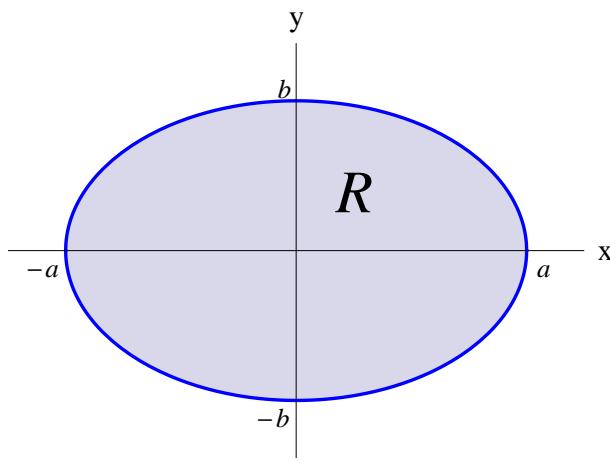
where $a > 0$ and $b > 0$ are constants.

[25p] Use the transformation

$$x = ar \cos \theta \quad \text{and} \quad y = br \sin \theta,$$

to calculate

$$\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy.$$



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