

Formula Page

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{dx}x^n = nx^{n-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin x = \cos x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cos x = -\sin x$$

$$\tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan x = \sec^2 x$$

$$\int \tan x \, dx = \ln|\sec x| + C$$

$$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sec x = \sec x \tan x$$

$$\int \sec x \, dx = \ln|\sec x + \tan x| + C$$

$$\cot x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cot x = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$$

$$\int \cot x \, dx = \ln|\sin x| + C$$

$$\operatorname{cosec} x = \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\operatorname{cosec} x = -\operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

$$\int \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx = -\ln|\operatorname{cosec} x + \cot x| + C$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sin^{-1}\frac{x}{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\tan^{-1}\frac{x}{a} = \frac{a}{a^2+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sec^{-1}\frac{x}{a} = \frac{a}{|x|\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$$

$$\sinh x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\sinh x = \cosh x$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\cosh x = \sinh x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}e^x = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\log|x| = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$A = \int dA$$

$$dA = \frac{1}{2}r^2 d\theta$$

$$L = \int ds$$

$$ds = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

$$e = \frac{c}{a} \text{ where } c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \text{ or } c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 + Dx + Ey + F = 0$$

$$\text{discriminant} = B^2 - 4AC$$

$$x = x' \cos \alpha - y' \sin \alpha$$

$$y = x' \sin \alpha + y' \cos \alpha$$

$$\cot 2\alpha = \frac{A - C}{B}$$

$$dA = dx dy = r dr d\theta = |J(u, v)| du dv$$

$$dV = dx dy dz = r dr d\theta dz = \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$= |J(u, v, w)| du dv dw$$

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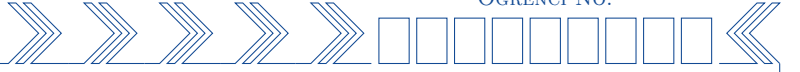
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Soru 1 (Partial Derivatives, The Chain Rule and Directional Derivatives) Suppose that

$$w = x^2 + \frac{y}{x}$$

where

$$x = u - 2v + 1 \quad \text{and} \quad y = 2u + v - 2.$$

(a) [12p] Use the Chain Rule to calculate

$$\left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right|_{(u,v)=(0,0)} .$$

Let $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2$, $P_0 = (1, 1, 1)$ and $v = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$.

- (b) [13p] 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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Soru 2 (Lagrange Multipliers)

English

I want to make a cuboid box of width x metres, depth y metres and height z metres. The volume of my box must be 60m^3 .

The top of the box must be left open. The front and the base of the box must be made of metal. The other three sides must be made of plastic.

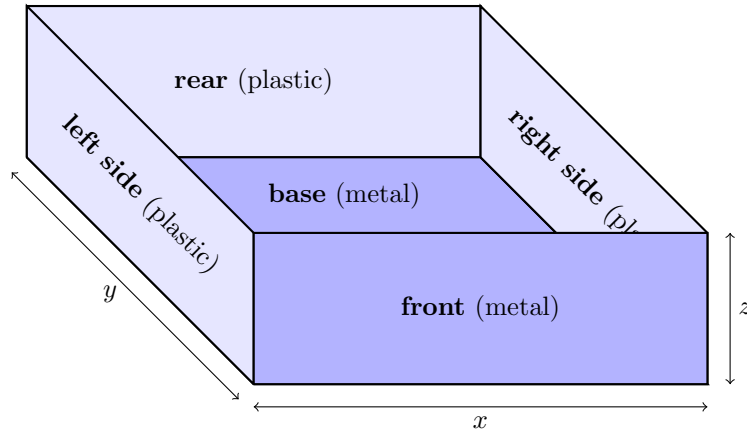
Metal costs 5 Turkish Lira per square metre. Plastic costs 1 Turkish Lira/ m^2 . Other than buying the materials, there are no other costs involved in making the box.

Türkçe

Geniřlięi x metre, derinlięi y metre ve yükseklięi z metre olan küboid bir kutu yapmak istiyorum. Kutunun hacmi 60m^3 olmalı.

Kutunun üstü açık bırakılmalı. Kutunun ön yüzü ve tabanı metalden yapılmalı. Dięer üç yüzü plastikten yapılmalı.

Metalin metrekaresi 5 Türk Lirasına mal olmakta. Plastięin maliyeti 1 Türk Lirası/ m^2 dir. Malzemelerin dıřında kutuyu yapmak için bařka bir maliyet yoktur.



I want to make the box as cheaply as possible.

[25p] Use a **Lagrange Multiplier** to find which dimensions (x , y and z) I should use.

Kutuyu mümkün olan en ucuz şekilde yapmak istiyorum.

[25p] **Lagrange Çarpanı'nı** kullanarak hangi boyutları (x , y ve z için) kullanmam gerektięini bulunuz.

You should choose

$x =$ metres, $y =$ metres, and $z =$ metres

Soru 3 (Substitutions in Multiple Integrals) Let R be the region bounded by the lines $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 1$, $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$, $y = -\frac{x}{4}$ and $y = -\frac{x}{4} + 1$.
 [25p] Use the transformation

$$u = 3x + 2y \quad \text{and} \quad v = x + 4y,$$

to calculate

$$\iint_R (3x^2 + 14xy + 8y^2) \, dx \, dy.$$

[HINT: $uv = ?$]

Soru 4 (Double Integrals) Let $g : (0, \infty) \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be defined by

$$g(x, y) = \frac{3}{2}e^{\left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x}}\right)}.$$

Let $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ be the region bounded by the curves $x = 1$, $x = 4$ and $x = y^2$.

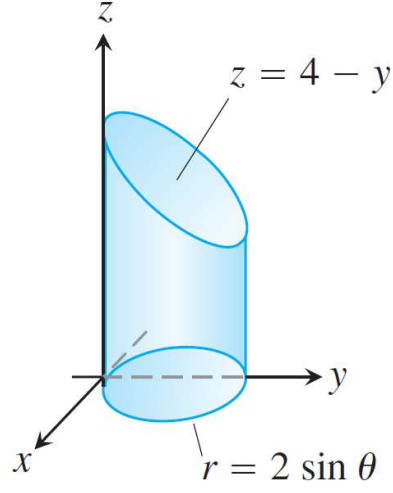
(a) [5p] Sketch R .

(b) [20p] Calculate

$$\iint_R g \, dA.$$

Soru 5 (Cylindrical Polar Coordinates) Let $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ be the region shown below.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$



[25p] Use a triple integral to calculate the volume of D .

[HINT: $\int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\pi$ and $\int_0^\pi \sin^4 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{3}{8}\pi$.]

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