

1. a) Let  $f(x, y, z) = x \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{z} \right)$ . Find the directional derivative of  $f$  at the point  $(-3, 1, 1)$  in the direction  $\langle 10, 11, -2 \rangle$ .  
b) What is the **rate** of maximum increase at this point? (Not the direction!)
2. Use the chain rule to compute the partial derivative  $\frac{df}{dt}$  at the point  $t = 3$ .

$$f(x, y) = x^2 e^{xy}$$

$$x = \sin t \quad y = t^2 + t$$

3. a) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface at the point  $(1, -1, 4)$  to  $z^2 - 2x^2 - 2y^2 = 12$ .  
b) Find the unit vector perpendicular to the tangent plane to the above surface at this point.  
c) The tangent plane intersects the  $xy$  plane to form a line. Find the equation of this line.
4. Find the minimum value of  $f(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + y^2 + 3z^2$  subject to the constraint  $2x - 3y + 4z = 49$ .
5. Find all critical points of the following function and use the second derivative test to determine which are relative maxima, relative minima, and saddle points.

$$f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2 - 8x + y}{xy}$$

6. Find the absolute extrema of the function  $f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 2y^2 - 4y$  on the region bounded by  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 12$ .