## Two and a half hours

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

## CALCULUS AND VECTORS B

> XX January 2019
> X. $00-$ X. 30

Answer ALL FIFTEEN questions.

The use of electronic calculators and formula tables are not permitted.
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1. Sketch in the complex plane the region where complex values of $z$ satisfy

$$
3<|3 z-9+i|<6 .
$$

2. Sketch graphs of the following real-valued functions of $x$ satisfying
(a)

$$
f(x)=-e^{-|x+2|}+1 ;
$$

(b)

$$
f(x)=\ln \left(4 x^{2}\right)
$$

3. A function $f$ is defined by

$$
f(x)=-\sqrt{-x-1} .
$$

(a) Find a formula for the inverse function $f^{-1}(x)$.
(b) Sketch the graphs of $f^{-1}(x)$ and $f(x)$ using the same coordinate axes.
4. By using implicit differentiation, find the derivative of the inverse trigonometric function

$$
\cos ^{-1}(x)
$$

5. Find the limits
(a)

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos ^{2}(x)}{x^{2}} ;
$$

(b)

$$
\lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^{2}+10 x}-x
$$

6. Find an equation of the tangent line to the elipse

$$
x^{2}+x y+y^{2}=3
$$

at the point $(1,1)$.
7. Sketch the region between the curves $y^{2}=x$ and $x^{2}=y$ in Cartesian coordinates $(x, y)$ and find the area of this region.
8. Find the first three nonzero terms in the Maclaurian series for the function

$$
f(x)=x e^{-x^{2}}
$$

9. The distance $\ell$ of the point $\vec{P}$ from the plane $\left(\vec{r}-\vec{r}_{0}\right) \cdot \vec{n}=0$ can be calculated as

$$
\ell=\frac{\left|\left(\vec{P}-\vec{r}_{0}\right) \cdot \vec{n}\right|}{|\vec{n}|}
$$

Find the distance between the point $(2,0,1)$ and the plane that passes through the three points $(2,3,4)$, $(1,2,4)$, $(4,2,1)$.
10. The distance $\ell$ of the point $\vec{P}$ from the line $\vec{r}=\vec{r}_{0}+t \vec{v}$ can be calculated as

$$
\ell=\frac{\left|\left(\vec{P}-\vec{r}_{0}\right) \times \vec{v}\right|}{|\vec{v}|}
$$

Find the distance between the point $(2,2,1)$ and the line

$$
2 x-4=y-3=-\frac{z}{2} .
$$

11. Sketch the region $D$ between $y=2 x, y=2, x=0$ and evaluate the following integral

$$
\iint_{D} e^{y^{2}} d y d x
$$

12. Use polar coordinates to evaluate the following integral

$$
\iint_{D} d A
$$

where $D$ is the interior of the curve $x^{2}-6 x+y^{2}=0$.
13. Find the volume of the solid bounded by the plane $z=0$ and the paraboloid

$$
z+x^{2}+y^{2}=1
$$

14. Find an equation of the tangent plane to the surface

$$
z=\sqrt{x+e^{4 y}}
$$

at the point $(3,0,2)$.
15. Find all critical points of the function

$$
f(x, y)=e^{4 y-x^{2}-y^{2}}
$$

and identify whether each one is a maximum, a minimum or a saddle point.

