

1. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = x \sin(xy)$.

(a) Calculate $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$. (2p)

(b) Calculate $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$. (2p)

(c) Calculate $\nabla f(1, 1)$. (2p)

2. Let $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = xe^{xy}$.

(a) Find the tangent plane of the graph of f at $(1, 1, e)$. (2p)

(b) Calculate the directional derivative $D_u f(1, 1)$ where $u = (1, 2)$. (2p)

(c) Approximate the value of $f(1.1, 1.2)$ by using the previous calculation. (2p)

3. Calculate

(a) The Taylor series for the function $x \sin(x)$ about 0. (2p)

(b) The value of the integral

$$\int_0^1 x \sin(x) dx$$

with the precision of one decimal place by using Taylor polynomials. (4p)

Hint: Alternating series.

4. Find the closest point of the curve $y(x) = \frac{1}{x}$, $x > 0$, to the origin by using Lagrangian multiplier. (6p)