MTH301-Calculus-II
Mid TERM Solved MCQS
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Question No: 1

Every point in three dimensional space can be described by --------coordinates.

- ► Two
- ► **Three**
- ► Four
- ► Eight

Question No: 2

What are the direction cosines for the line joining the points (1, 3, 2) and (7, -2, 3)?

- ► $\frac{1}{7}, \frac{-3}{2}$ *and* $\frac{2}{3}$
- ► $\frac{7}{11}, \frac{-6}{11}$ *and* $\frac{6}{11}$
- ► $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{10}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{10}}$ *and* $\frac{5}{3\sqrt{10}}$
- ► $\frac{6}{\sqrt{62}}, \frac{5}{\sqrt{62}}$ *and* $\frac{1}{\sqrt{62}}$

Question No: 3

The angles which a line makes with positive x ,y and z-axis are known as ----------

- ► Direction cosines
- ► Direction ratios
- ► **Direction angles**

Question No: 4

Which of the following is geometrical representation of the equation $y = 4$, in three dimensional space?

- ► A point on y-axis (Farhan)
- ► Plane parallel to xy-plane
- ► Plane parallel to yz-axis
- ► **Plane parallel to xz-plane (Ali)**

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Question No: 5

Domain of the function $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ is

- ► **Entire 3D-Space**
- ► Entire 3D-Space except origin
- ► $(0, \infty)$
- ► $(-\infty, \infty)$

Question No: 6

If $f(x, y) = x^2 y - y^3 + \ln x$

then $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} =$

- ► $2xy + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- ► $2y + \frac{1}{x^2}$
- ► $2xy - \frac{1}{x^2}$
- ► $2y - \frac{1}{x^2}$

Question No: 7

Suppose $f(x, y) = xy - 2y^2$ *where* $x = 3t + 1$ *and* $y = 2t$. Which one of the following is true?

- ► $\frac{df}{dt} = -4t + 2$
- ► $df = -16t - t$ ~~dt~~
- ► $\frac{df}{dt} = 18t + 2$

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► $\frac{df}{dt} = -10t^2 + 8t + 1$

Question No: 8

For a function $f(x, y, z)$, the equation $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 x} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 y} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial^2 z} = 0$ is known as ----------

► Gauss Equation

► Euler's equation

► **Laplace's Equation**

► Stoke's Equation

Question No: 9

Magnitude of vector $\vec{a}$ is 2, magnitude of vector $\vec{b}$ is 3 and angle between them when placed tail to tail is 45 degrees. What is $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$?

► 4.5

► 6.2

► 5.1

► **4.2**

Question No: 10

Is the function $f(x, y)$ continuous at origin? If not, why?

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

- $f(x, y)$ is continuous at origin
- $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} f(x, y)$ does not exist

- $f(0, 0)$ is defined and $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} f(x, y)$ exists but these two numbers are not equal.

Question No: 11

Let R be a closed region in two dimensional space. What does the double integral over R calculates?

- Area of R.??(ali)
- **Radius of inscribed circle in R**
- Distance between two endpoints of R.
- None of these

Question No: 12

Which of the following formula can be used to find the Volume of a parallelepiped with adjacent edges formed by the vectors a , b *and* c ?

- $\left|a \times \left(b \times c\right)\right|$
- $\left|a \text{ g}\left(b \text{ g}c\right)\right|$
- $\left|a \text{ g } b \times c\right|$
- $\left|a \times \left(b \text{ g}c\right)\right|$

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Question No: 13

Two surfaces are said to be orthogonal at a point of their intersection if their normals at that point are ---------

- ► Parallel
- ► **Perpendicular**
- ► In opposite direction

Question No: 14

Two surfaces are said to intersect orthogonally if their normals at every point common to them are ----------

- ► perpendicular
- ► parallel
- ► **In opposite direction**

Question No: 15

Let the function $f(x, y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $\left(f_{xx}, f_{yy} \text{ and } f_{xy}\right)$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let

$$D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0)$$

If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$ then f has ----------

- ► **Relative maximum at** (x_0, y_0)
- ► Relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)

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► Saddle point at (x_0, y_0)

► No conclusion can be drawn.

Question No: 16

Let the function $f(x, y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $(f_{xx}, f_{yy}$ and $f_{xy})$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let

$$D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0)$$

If $D = 0$ then ----------

► f has relative maximum at (x_0, y_0)

► f has relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)

► f has saddle point at (x_0, y_0)

► **No conclusion can be drawn.**

Question No: 17

If $R = \{(x, y) / 0 \le x \le 2 \text{ and } 1 \le y \le 4\}$, *then*

$$\iint_R (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dA =$$

► $\int_1^4 \int_0^2 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dydx$

► $\int_0^2 \int_1^4 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dxdy$

► $\int_1^4 \int_0^2 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dxdy$

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- $\int_{2}^{4}\int_{0}^{1}(6x^2 + 4xy^3)dxdy$

Question No: 18

If $R = \{(x, y) / 0 \le x \le 2 \text{ and } -1 \le y \le 1\}$, *then*
$\iint_R (x + 2y^2)dA =$

- $\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{0}^{2}(x + 2y^2)dydx$
- $\int_{0}^{2}\int_{1}^{-1}(x + 2y^2)dxdy$
- $\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{0}^{2}(x + 2y^2)dxdy$
- $\int_{1}^{2}\int_{-1}^{0}(x + 2y^2)dxdy$

Question No: 19

If $R = \{(x, y) / 2 \le x \le 4 \text{ and } 0 \le y \le 1\}$, *then*
$\iint_R (4xe^{2y})dA =$

- $\int_{0}^{1}\int_{2}^{4}(4xe^{2y})dydx$
- $\int_{0}^{1}\int_{2}^{4}(4xe^{2y})dxdy$

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- $\int_{1}^{4}\int_{0}^{2}(4xe^{2y})dxdy$

- $\int_{1}^{4}\int_{0}^{2}(4xe^{2y})dydx$

Question No: 20

$If\ R=\{(x,y)/0\le x\le 4\ and\ 0\le y\le 9\},then$
$\iint_{R}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dA=$

- $\int_{0}^{9}\int_{0}^{4}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dydx$

- $\int_{0}^{4}\int_{4}^{9}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dxdy$

- $\int_{4}^{9}\int_{0}^{0}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dxdy$

- $\int_{0}^{4}\int_{0}^{9}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dydx$

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1. Every real number corresponds to_____on the co-ordinate line.

- Infinite number of points
- Two points (one positive and one negative)
- A unique point??f
- None of these

2. There is one-to-one correspondence between the set of points on co-ordinate line and _____.

- Set of real numbers
- Set of integers
- Set of natural numbers
- Set of rational numbers

3. Which of the following is associated to each point of three dimensional spaces?

- A real number
- An ordered pair
- An ordered triple
- **A natural Number**

4. All axes are positive in_____octant.

- **First**
- Second
- Fourth
- Eighth

5. The spherical co-ordinates of a point are $\left(\sqrt{3}, -, -\right)$.What are its cylindrical co-ordinates?

- $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, -, 0\right)$
- $\left(\sqrt{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{3}, \sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{3}, 0\right)$

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- $\left(\sqrt{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{2},\sqrt{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
- $\left(\sqrt{3},\frac{\pi}{3},0\right)$

6. Suppose $f(x,y)=xy-2y^2$ *where* $x=3t+1$ *and* $y=2t$. Which one of the following is true?

- $\frac{df}{dt}=4t+2$
- $\frac{df}{dt}=-16t-t$
- $\frac{df}{dt}=18t+2$
- $\frac{df}{dt}=-10t^2+8t+1$
- $\frac{df}{dt}$
- $\frac{df}{dt}$

7. Let $w=f(x,y,z)$ *and* $x=g(r,s)$, $y=h(r,s)$, $z=t(r,s)$ then by chain rule $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}=$

- $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$

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- $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$
- $\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial r}\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\frac{\partial y}{\partial r}\frac{\partial y}{\partial s}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial s}$
- $\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial w}{\partial r}\frac{\partial r}{\partial z}$

8. Magnitude of vector $\vec{a}$ is 2, magnitude of vector $\vec{b}$ is 3and angle between them when placed tail to tail is 45 degrees. What is$\vec{a}.\vec{b}$?

- 4.5
- **6.2**
- 5.1
- **4.2**

9. Is the function $f(x,y)$ continuous at origin? If not, why?

$$f(x,y)=\begin{cases}0 & if\ x\geq 0\ and\ y\geq 0\\ 1 & otherwise\end{cases}$$

- $f(x,y)$ is continuous at origin
- $f(0,0)$ is not defined
- $f(0,0)$ is defined but $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ does not exist
- $f(0,0)$ is defined and $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ exist but these two numbers are not equal.

10. Is the function $f(x,y)$ continuous at origin? If not, Why?

$$f(x,y)=\begin{cases}\frac{3x^2y}{x^2+y^2} & if(x,y)\neq 0\\ 0 & if\ (x,y)=0\end{cases}$$

- $f(x,y)$ is continuous at origin
- $f(0,0)$ **is not defined**
- $f(0,0)$ is defined but $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ does not exist

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- $f(0,0)$ is defined and $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y)$ exist but these two numbers are not equal.

11. Let R be a closed region in two dimensional space. What does the double integral over R calculates?

- Area of R
- **Radius of inscribed circle in R.**
- Distance between two endpoints of R.
- None of these

12. Which of the following formula can be used to find the volume of a parallelepiped with adjacent edges formed by the vectors $\vec{a}$, $\vec{b}$ and $\vec{c}$?

- $|\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|$
- $|\vec{a} . (\vec{b} . \vec{c})|$
- $|\vec{a} . (\vec{b} \times \vec{c})|$
- $|\vec{a} \times (\vec{b} . \vec{c})|$

13. Two surfaces are said to be orthogonal at appoint of their intersection if their normals at that point are_____.

- Parallel
- **Perpendicular**
- In opposite direction
- Same direction

14. By Extreme Value Theorem, if a function $f(x,y)$ is continuous on a closed and bounded set R, then $f(x,y)$ has both _____on R.

- **Absolute maximum and absolute minimum value**
- Relative maximum and relative minimum value
- Absolute maximum and relative minimum value
- Relative maximum and absolute minimum value

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15. Let the function $f(x,y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $(f_{xx}, f_{yy}$ *and* $f_{xy})$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let $D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)\ f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f^2_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ if $D > 0$ *and* $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$ *then* f *has*_____.

- **Relative maximum at (x_0, y_0)**
- Relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)
- Saddle point at (x_0, y_0)
- No conclusion can be drawn.

16. Let the function $f(x,y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $(f_{xx}, f_{yy}$ *and* $f_{xy})$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let $D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0)\ f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f^2_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ if

if $D = 0$ then_____.

- f has relative maximum at (x_0, y_0)
- f has relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)
- f has saddle point at (x_0, y_0)
- **No conclusion can be drawn.**

17. 1 7 *If* $R = R_1 \cup R_2$ *,where* R_1 *and* R_2 are no over lapping regions then .

$$\iint_{R_1} f(x,y)dA + \iint_{R_2} f(x,y)dA =$$

- $\iint_R f(x,y)dA$
- **$\iint_{R_1} f(x,y)dA \cup \iint_{R_2} f(x,y)dA$**
- $\iint_R f(x,y)dV$
- $\iint_R f(x,y)dV \cap \iint_{R_2} f(x,y)dA$

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18. 1 8 . *If* $R = \{(x,y)/0 \le x \le 2 \text{ and } 1 \le y \le 4\}$ *,then* $\iint_R (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dA =$

- $\int_1^0 \int (6x^2 + 4xy^3)\,dydx$
- $\int_0^2 \int_1^4 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)\,dydx$
- $\int_1^0 \int_4^2 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)\,dydx$
- $\int_2^0 \int_1^4 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)\,dydx$

19. 1 9 . *If* $R = \{(x,y)/2 \le x \le 4 \text{ and } 0 \le y \le 1\}$ *, then* $\iint_R (4xe^{2y})dA =$

- $\int_0^2 \int (4xe^{2y})\,dydx$
- $\int_0^2 \int_1^4 (4xe^{2y})\,dxdy$
- $\int_1^0 \int_4^2 (4xe^{2y})\,dxdy$
- $\int_1^0 \int_4^2 (4xe^{2y})\,dydx$

20. 2 0 . *If* $R = \{(x,y)/0 \le x \le 4 \text{ and } 9 \le y \le 4\}$ *,then* $\iint_R (3x - 4x\sqrt{xy})dA =$

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- $\int_0^0 \int_0^0 \left(3x - 4x\sqrt{xy}\right) dydx$
- $\int_0^4 \int_0^0 \left(3x - 4x\sqrt{xy}\right) dxdy$
- $\int_4^0 \int_0^0 \left(3x - 4x\sqrt{xy}\right) dxdy$
- $\int_0^0 \int_0^0 \left(3x - 4x \quad xy\right) dydx$

Question No: 1

Which of the following number is associated to each point on a co-ordinate line?

- An integer
- **A real number**
- A rational number
- A natural number

Question No: 2

If $a > 0$, then the parabola $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ opens in which of the following direction?

- **Positive x - direction**
- Negative x - direction
- Positive y - direction
- Negative y - direction

Question No: 3

Rectangular co-ordinate of a point is $(1, \sqrt{3}, -2)$. What is its spherical co-ordinate?

□□□□□□□▶□ $\left(2, 2, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

□□□□□□□▶□ $\left(2, 2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

□□□□□□□▶□ $\left(2, 2, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

□□□□□□□▶□ $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{} & 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

Question No: 4

If a function is not defined at some point, then its limit---------- exist at that point.

□□□□□□□►□Always

□□□□□□□►□Never

□□□□□□□►□**May**

Question No: 5

Suppose $f(x, y) = x^3 e^{xy}$. Which one of the statements is correct?

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$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3x^3e^{xy}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^3e^{xy}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^4e^{xy}$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^3ye^{xy}$

Question No: 6

If $f(x, y) = x^2y - y^3 + \ln x$

then $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$ =

$2xy + \frac{1}{x^2}$

$2y + \frac{1}{x^2}$

$2xy - \frac{1}{x^2}$

$2y - \frac{1}{x^2}$

Question No: 7

Suppose $f(x, y) = xy - 2y^2$ *where* $x = 3t + 1$ *and* $y = 2t$. Which one of the following is true?

$\frac{df}{dt} = -4t + 2$

$\frac{df}{dt} = -16t - t$

$\frac{df}{dt} = 18t + 2$

$\frac{df}{dt} = -10t^2 + 8t + 1$

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Question No: 8

Is the function $f(x, y)$ continuous at origin? If not, why?

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$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & If\ x \geq 0\ and\ y \geq 0 \\ 1 & Otherwise \end{cases}$$

□□□□□□□►□ $f(x, y)$ **is continuous at origin**
□□□□□□□►□ $f(0, 0)$ is not defined

□□□□□□□►□ $f(0, 0)$ is defined but $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)} f(x, y)$ does not exist
□□□□□□□►□ $f(0, 0)$ is defined and $\lim_{(x, y)\to(0, 0)}$ exists but these two numbers are not equal.

Question No: 9
What is the relation between the direction of gradient at any point on the surface to the tangent plane at that point ?

□□□□□□□►□parallel
□□□□□□□►□perpendicular
□□□□□□□►□opposite direction
□□□□□□□►□No relation between them.

Question No: 10
Two surfaces are said to intersect orthogonally if their normals at every point common to them are ----------
► perpendicular
► parallel
► in opposite direction

Question No: 11
By Extreme Value Theorem, if a function $f(x, y)$ is continuous on a closed and bounded set R, then $f(x, y)$ has both---------- on R.

► Absolute maximum and absolute minimum value
► Relative maximum and relative minimum value

Question No: 12
Let the function $f(x, y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $(f_{xx}, f_{yy}\ and\ f_{xy})$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let

$$D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0)$$

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If $D > 0$ and $f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) < 0$ then f has ----------

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► **Relative maximum at** (x_0, y_0)

► Relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)

► Saddle point at (x_0, y_0)

► No conclusion can be drawn.

Question No: 13

Let the function $f(x, y)$ has continuous second-order partial derivatives $(f_{xx}, f_{yy} \text{ and } f_{xy})$ in some circle centered at a critical point (x_0, y_0) and let

$$D = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) f_{yy}(x_0, y_0) - f_{xy}^2(x_0, y_0)$$

If $D = 0$ then ----------

► f has relative maximum at (x_0, y_0)

► f has relative minimum at (x_0, y_0)

► f has saddle point at (x_0, y_0)

► **No conclusion can be drawn.**

Question No: 14

The function $f(x, y) = \frac{}{\sqrt{y-x}}$ is continuous in the region ---------- and discontinuous elsewhere.

► $x \neq y$

► $x \leq y$

► $x > y$

Question No: 15

Plane is an example of ----------

► Curve

► **Surface**

► Sphere

► Cone

Question No: 16

If $R = R_1 \cup R_2$, where R_1 and R_2 are no overlapping regions then

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$\int_{R_1}\int f(x, y)\, d+A \qquad f(\int_{R_2} x, \int$

- $\iint_R f(x, y)\, dA$
- $\int_{R_1}\int f(x, y)\, d\cup A \qquad f(\int_{R_2} x$
- $\iint_R f(x, y)\, dV$
- $\int_{R_1}\int f(x, y)\, d\cap A \qquad f(x$

Question No: 17

If $R = \{(x, y) / 0 \le x \le 2 \text{ and } 1 \le y \le 4\}$, *then*

$\iint_R (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dA =$

- $\int_1^4 \int_0^2 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dydx$
- $\int_0^2 \int_1^4 (6x^2 + 4xy^3)dxdy$

$(6x^2 + 4xy^3)dxdy$

- $\int_1^4 \int_0^2$
- $\int_2^4 \int_0^1$

Question No: 18

If $R = \{(x, y) / 0 \le x \le 2 \text{ and } -1 \le y \le 1\}$, *then*

$\iint_R (x + 2y^2)dA =$

- $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 (x + 2y^2)dydx$
- $\int_0^2 \int_1^{-1} (x + 2y^2)dxdy$

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- $\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{0}^{2}(x+2y^2)dxdy$
- $\int_{1}^{2}\int_{-1}^{0}(x+2y^2)dxdy$

Question No: 19

If $R=\{(x,y)/0\le x\le 2 \text{ and } 0\le y\le 3\}$, *then*

$\iint_R (1-ye^{xy})dA =$

- $\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{3}(1-ye^{xy})dydx$
- $\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{3}(1-ye^{xy})dxdy$
- $\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{3}(4xe^{2y})dydx$
- $\int_{2}^{3}\int_{0}^{0}$
- $\int_{0}^{3}\int_{2}^{0}$

Question No: 20

If $R=\{(x,y)/0\le x\le 4 \text{ and } 0\le y\le 9\}$, *then*

$\iint_R (3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dA =$

- $\int_{0}^{9}\int_{0}^{4}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dydx$
- $\int_{0}^{4}\int_{0}^{9}(3x-4x\,xy)dxdy$
- $\int_{0}^{4}\int_{0}^{9}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dxdy$
- $\int_{0}^{4}\int_{0}^{9}(3x-4x\sqrt{xy})dydx$
- $\int_{4}^{9}\int_{0}^{0}$
- $\int_{0}^{9}\int_{0}^{4}$

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