

1. Let $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$.

- (1) (5 pts) Compute the gradient of f at $(1, 1)$.
- (2) (2 pts) In which direction does f decrease fastest at $(1, 1)$?
- (3) (5 pts) Find the linear approximation of f at $(1, 1)$.
- (4) (3 pts) Use (3) to estimate $f(1.1, 1.1)$. (Note that $e^{-2} \approx 0.14$).
- (5) (5 pts) Find the equation of the tangent plane to the graph of f at $(1, 1)$.
- (6) (3 pts) Find the equation of the tangent line to the level curve of f at $(1, 1)$.
- (7) (2 pts) Sketch the graph of f .

The last two questions are for bonus.

$$(1) \left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= -2x e^{-x^2-y^2} \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -2y e^{-x^2-y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \nabla f(1,1) = \boxed{(-2e^{-2}, -2e^{-2})}$$

$$(2) -\nabla f(1,1) = (2e^{-2}, 2e^{-2})$$

$$(3) f(x, y) \approx f(1,1) + f_x(1,1)(x-1) + f_y(1,1)(y-1) \\ = \boxed{e^{-2} - 2e^{-2}(x-1) - 2e^{-2}(y-1)}$$

$$(4) f(1.1, 1.1) \approx e^{-2} - 2e^{-2}(0.1) - 2e^{-2}(0.1) \\ = (0.6)e^{-2} \\ \approx (0.6)(0.14) \\ = \boxed{0.084}$$

$$(5) z = e^{-2} - 2e^{-2}(x-1) - 2e^{-2}(y-1)$$

$$(6) 0 = -2e^{-2}(x-1) - 2e^{-2}(y-1)$$

$$\boxed{y = -x + 2}$$

(7)

