

Name: _____

/ 25

30 minutes maximum. No aids (book, calculator, etc.) are permitted. Show all work and use proper notation for full credit. Answers should be in reasonably-simplified form. 25 points possible.

1. [4 points] Is $\mathbf{F} = 2x \cos y \mathbf{i} - x^2 \sin y \mathbf{j}$ conservative? If it is, find a potential function.

$$P = 2x \cos y \rightarrow P_y = -2x \sin y$$

$$Q = -x^2 \sin y \rightarrow Q_x = -2x \sin y$$

) ✓ yes

$$f_x = P = 2x \cos y$$

$$f(x, y) = x^2 \cos y + g(y)$$

$$-x^2 \sin y = Q = f_y = -x^2 \sin y + g'(y)$$

$$0 = g'(y)$$

$$g(y) = c$$

potential:

$$f(x, y) = x^2 \cos y$$

+C

optimal

2. [4 points] Is $\mathbf{F} = \langle \sin y, -x \cos y, x \rangle$ conservative? If it is, find a potential function.

method 1: $\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial_x & \partial_y & \partial_z \\ \sin y & -x \cos y & x \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\hat{i} - (1 - 0)\hat{j} + (-\cos y - \cos y)\hat{k}$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} \neq \vec{0}$$

\therefore no

not zero

also not zero

method 2:

$$P = \sin y$$

$$Q = -x \cos y$$

$$R = x$$

$$P_y = \cos y$$

$$Q_x = -\cos y$$

$$R_x = 1$$

$$P_z = 0$$

$$Q_z = 0$$

$$R_y = 0$$

\therefore no

3. [4 points] Is the following statement **true** or **false**? Explain in one or two sentences, justifying with any theorem that might apply.

If a vector field $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ is conservative on the open and connected region D , then line integrals of \mathbf{F} are path independent on D , regardless of the shape of D .

If C_1, C_2 are paths with the same endpoints,
and if $\vec{F} = \nabla f$, then

$$\int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

same endpoints

$$\int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_2} \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$$

FTC LI

by fund. thm. line integrals, so \vec{F} is path independent.
True.

4. [4 points] Suppose $f(x, y, z) = xyz^2 - yz$ and C is a straight line from $(0, 1, 2)$ to $(1, 1, 1)$. Evaluate the integral using the Fundamental Theorem for Line Integrals:

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 1, 1) - f(0, 1, 2)$$

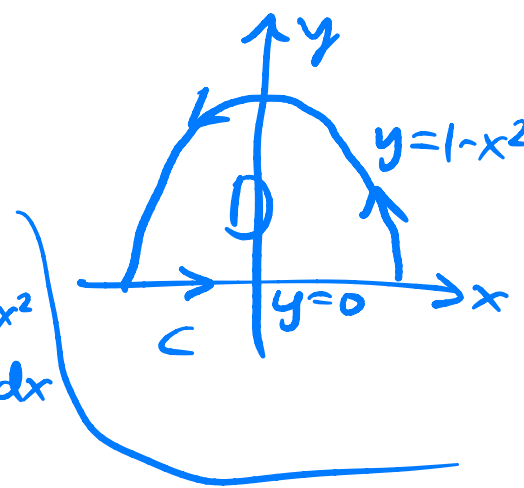
$$= (1 - 1) - (0 - 2)$$

$$= \textcircled{2}$$

5. [4 points] Suppose C is the boundary of the region lying between the graphs of $y=0$ and $y=1-x^2$, and assume that C is oriented in the counterclockwise direction. Compute using Green's theorem:

$$\oint_C \overbrace{x^2}^P dx + \overbrace{3yx}^Q dy =$$

$$= \iint_D Q_x - P_y dA$$

$$= \int_{x=-1}^1 \int_{y=0}^{1-x^2} 3y - 0 dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{3}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x^2} dx$$


$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 1 - 2x^2 + x^4 dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left[x - \frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{2} \left[2 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{5} \right] = \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)$$

6. [5 points] Suppose D is **any** simply-connected region in the plane, and let C be its boundary, oriented in the counterclockwise direction. Compute using Green's theorem and simplify as far as possible:

$$\oint_C \underbrace{-y}_{P} dx + \underbrace{x}_{Q} dy = \iint_D Q_x - P_y dA$$

$$= \iint_D 1 - (-1) dA = \iint_D 2 dA$$

$$= 2 (\text{area of } D)$$

Extra Credit. [1 point] Suppose C is the parameterized curve $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos(1-t^2), \sin(1-t^2) \rangle$ for $-1 \leq t \leq 1$, whose graph is the upper half of the unit circle. Suppose $\mathbf{F} = \langle xe^y, \sin(x+y) \rangle$. Compute the line integral, explaining your steps:

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$

(Hint. Do not apply brute force. Think about the curve.)

CORRECTED

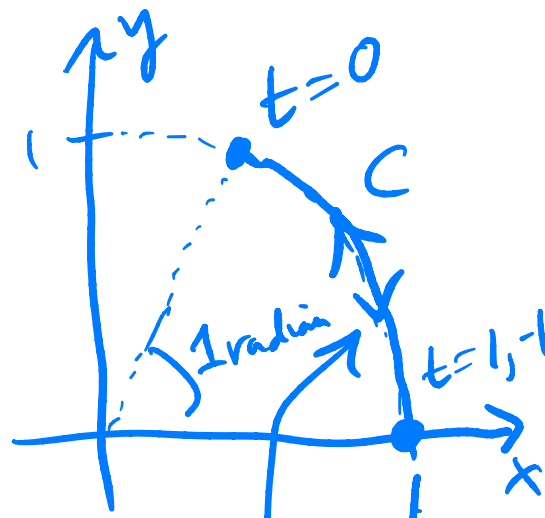
C_1 : same $\vec{r}(t)$, $-1 \leq t \leq 0$

C_2 : same $\vec{r}(t)$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} + \int_{C_2} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} - \int_{C_1} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

C_2 is C_1 with reversed direction



C is traversed twice

EXTRA SPACE FOR ANSWERS

