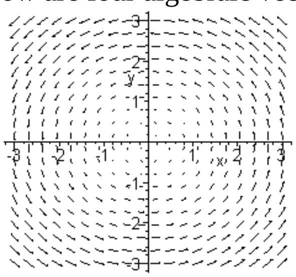
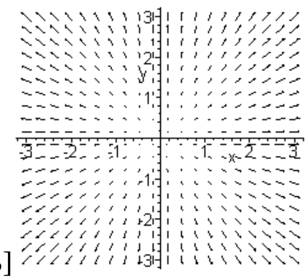
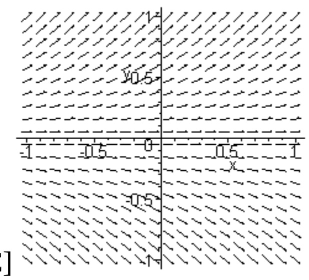
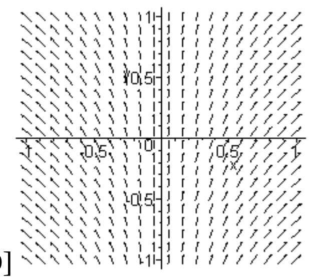
Math 2511: Calc III - Practice Exam 3

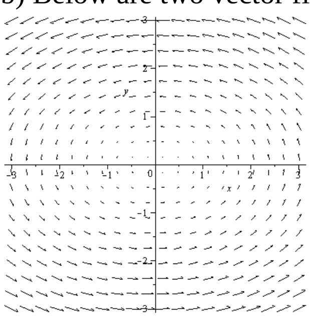
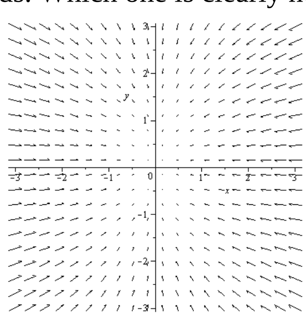
1. State the meaning or definitions of the following terms:
   a) vector field, conservative vector field, potential function of a vector field, volume, length of a curve, work, surface area
   b) curl and divergence of a vector field F, gradient of a function
   c) $\iint_R dA$ or $\iint_R f(x,y)dA$ or $\iiint_Q f(x,y,z)dV$
   d) $\int_C ds$ or $\int_C f(x,y)ds$ or $\int_C f(x,y)dx$ or $\int_C f(x,y)dy$
   e) $\int_C \vec{F}\cdot d\vec{r}$
   f) $\int_C M(x,y,z)dx + N(x,y,z)dy + P(x,y,z)dz$
   g) What does it mean when a "line integral is independent of the path"?
   h) State the Fundamental Theorem of Line Integrals. Make sure to know when it applies, and when it helps.
   i) State Green's Theorem. Make sure to know when it applies, and in what situation it helps.

2. Below are four algebraic vector fields and four sketches of vector fields. Match them.

[A]  [B]  [C]  [D] 

(1) $F(x,y) = \langle x, y \rangle$, (2) $F(x,y) = \langle -y, x \rangle$, (3) $F(x,y) = \langle x, 1 \rangle$, (4) $F(x,y) = \langle 1, y \rangle$

b) Below are two vector fields. Which one is clearly not conservative, and why?

c) Say in the left vector field above you integrate over a straight line from (0,-1) to (1,0). Is the integral positive, negative, or zero? How about if you integrate from (-2,1) to (2,1)? How about from (-2,-1) to (2,-1)?

3. Are the following statements true or false:
   a) If the divergence of a vector is zero, the vector field is conservative.
   b) If $F(x,y,z)$ is a conservative vector field then $curl(F) = 0$
   c) If a line integral is independent of the path, then $\int_C F\cdot dr = 0$ for every path C
   d) If a vector field is conservative then $\int_C F\cdot dr = 0$ for every *closed* path C
   e) $\iint_R dA$ denotes the surface area of the region R

f) $\iint_R f(x,y)dA$ denotes the volume of the region under the surface *f(x,y)* and over R, if *f* is positive.

g) Can you apply the Fundamental Theorem of line integrals for the function $f(x,y,z) = xy\sin(z)\cos(x^2+y^2)$?

h) Can you apply the Fundamental Theorem of line integrals for the vector field $F(x,y) =< 6xy^2 - 3x^2, 6x^2y + 3y^2 - 7 >$?

i) Can you apply Green's theorem for a curve C, which is a straight line from (0,0,0) to (1,2,3)?

4. Suppose that $F(x,y,z) =< x^3y^2z, x^2z, x^2y >$ is some vector field.
   a) Find div(F)
   b) Find curl(F)
   c) Find curl(curl(F))
   d) Find div(curl(F))
   e) grad., div., and curl of the vector field if appropriate for $< x^2, y^2, z^2 >$
   f) grad., div., and curl of the vector field if appropriate for $< \cos(y) + y\cos(x), \sin(x) - x\sin(y), xyz >$
   g) grad., div., and curl of the vector field if appropriate for $f(x,y,z) = z\ln(x^2+y^2)$

5. Decide which of the following vector fields are conservative. If a vector is conservative, find its potential function
   a) $F(x,y) =< 2xy, x^2 >$
   b) $F(x,y) =< e^x\cos(y), e^x\sin(y) >$
   c) $F(x,y,z) =< \sin(y), -x\cos y, 1 >$
   d) $F(x,y,z) =< 2xy, x^2 + z^2, 2zy >$
   e) $F(x,y) =< 6xy^2 - 3x^2, 6x^2y + 3y^2 - 7 >$
   f) $F(x,y) =< -2y^3\sin(2x), 3y^2(1+\cos(2x) >$
   g) $F(x,y) =< 4xy + z, 2x^2 + 6y, 2z >$
   h) $F(x,y) =< 4xy + z^2, 2x^2 + 6yz, 2xz >$

6. Evaluate the following integrals:
   a) $\iint_R \cos(x^2)dA$ where R is the triangular region bounded by y = 0, y = x, and x = 1
   b) $\int_0^1\int_1^{2y} x^2y^3dxdy$
   c) $\int_C ds$, where C is the curve given by $r(t) =< t^2, 1+t >$, $0 \le t \le 2$ (you should use Maple at some point)
   d) $\int_C x^2y^3dx$, where C is the curve given by $r(t) =< t^2, t^3 >$, $0 \le t \le 2$
   e) $\int_C x^2 - y + 3ds$ where C is the circle $r(t) =< 2\cos(t), 2\sin(t) >$, $0 \le t \le \pi$
   f) $\int_C x^2 - y + 3zds$ where C is a line segment given by $r(t) =< t, 2t, 3t >$, $0 \le t \le 1$
   g) $\int_C F\cdot dr$ where $F(x,y) =< y, x^2 >$ and C is the curve given by $r(t) =< 4-t, 4t-t^2 >$, $0 \le t \le 3$
   h) $\int_C F\cdot dr$ where $F(x,y) =< yz, x^2, zy >$ and C is the curve given by $r(t) =< 1-t, 3t, 2-t^2 >$, $1 \le t \le 3$
   i) $\int_C ydx + x^2dy$ where C is a parabolic arc given by $r(t) =< t, 1-t^2 >$, $-1 \le t \le 1$

7. For the following line integrals there is a short-cut you can use to simplify your computations (but justify your shortcut by quoting the appropriate theorem)
   a) $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where $F(x,y,z) = < e^x \cos(y), -e^x \sin(y) >$ and C is the curve $r(t) = < 2\cos(t), 2\sin(t) >$, $0 \le t \le 2\pi$
   b) $\int_C 2xyzdx + x^2zdy + x^2ydz$ where C is some smooth curve from (0,0,0) to (1,4,3)
   c) $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where $F(x,y) = < y^3 + 1, 3xy^2 + 1 >$ and C is the upper half of the unit circle, from (1,0) to (-1,0). *Hint: This is tricky. As a hint, we know that certain integrals do not depend on the particular choice of curve. If that was the case here, perhaps there is an easier (much easier) curve from (1,0) to (-1,0).*
   d) $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where $F(x,y) = < y^3 x, 3xy^2 >$ and C is the line segment from (-1,0) to (2,3).
   e) $\int_C y^3dx + (x^3 + 3xy^2)dy$ where C is the path from (0,0) to (1,1) along the graph of $y = x^3$ and from (1,1) to (0,0) along the graph of $y = x$.

8. Green's Theorem
   a) Use Green's theorem to find $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where $F(x,y) = < y^3, x^3 + 3xy^2 >$ and C is the circle with radius 3, oriented counter-clockwise (You may need the double-angle formula for cos somewhere during your computations, or use Maple)
   b) Evaluate $\iint_R dA$ where R is the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ by using a vector field $F(x,y) = < -\frac{y}{2}, \frac{x}{2} >$ and the boundary C of the ellipse R. Note that we did this in class, it is a very special application of Green's theorem.

9. Evaluate the following integrals. You can use any theorem that's appropriate:
   c) $\int_C 2xyzdx + x^2zdy + x^2ydz$ where C is a smooth curve from (0,0,0) to (1,4,3)
   d) $\int_C ydx + 2xdy$ where C is the boundary of the square with vertices (0,0), (0,2), (2,0), and (2,2)
   e) $\int_C xy^2dx + x^2ydy$, where C is given by $r(t) = < 4\cos(t), 2\sin(t) >$, t between 0 and 2 Pi.
   f) $\int_C xydx + x^2dy$ where C is the boundary of the region between the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $y = x$.

10. Prove that if $F(x,y,z) = < M(x,y,z), N(x,y,z), P(x,y,z) >$ is any vector field where M, N, P are twice continuously differentiable then $div(curl(F)) = 0$