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I _____ II _____ III _____ IV _____ V _____ VI _____ VII _____ TOTAL

April 2
2004

Mathematics 206a
Multivariable Calculus
Examination #3

Mr. Haines

(10) I. Calculate the value of $\int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} z \, dz dy dx$.

(10) II. Give a function $\mathbf{f} : R \subset \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^3$ that is a parametrization of the piece of the surface with equation $x - xy + z = 10$ that lies above the region in the xy -plane bounded by $x = 0$, $x = 1$, $y = 0$, and $y = x^2$.

(20) III. If C is the closed curve formed by the unit circle oriented counterclockwise, with parametrization $f(t) = (\cos t, \sin t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

A. What is the value of $\oint_C u(x, y) dL$ if $u(x, y) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$?

B. What is the value of $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$ if $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right)$?

(20) IV. Suppose \mathbf{F} is the vector field given by $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i}$. If C is the straight line segment from $(1, 1, 1)$ to $(3, 4, 5)$,

A. Give a parametrization for C .

B. Calculate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$.

(10)V. $\mathbf{f} : R \subset \mathfrak{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{R}^3$ defined by $\mathbf{f}(s, t) = (s, \cos t, \sin t)$ with $0 \leq s \leq 4$ and $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ is a parametrization of a surface M in \mathfrak{R}^3 .

Calculate the surface integral $\iint_M (x + z) d\sigma$.

(10) VI. Compute the line integral of the vector field \mathbf{F} over the curve C , where $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (y, x^2)$ and C is the boundary of the right triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(0, 2)$, and $(1, 0)$ oriented counter-clockwise.

(20) VII. Given the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (y, x, 0)$,

A) Prove that \mathbf{F} is path independent in \mathcal{R}^3 by finding a potential function for \mathbf{F} .

B) If C is a path in \mathcal{R}^3 parametrized by $\mathbf{c}(t) = \left(\frac{t^4}{4}, \sin^3\left(\frac{t\pi}{2}\right), 0 \right)$ with

$0 \leq t \leq 1$ calculate the line integral $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{x}$.