Name:
Instructions: No calculators! Answer all problems in the space provided! Do your rough work on scrap paper.

1. Define the following:
(a) $\int_{C} f(x, y) d s=$ $\qquad$
(b) $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d \vec{r}=$ $\qquad$
(c) $\int_{C} f(x, y) d x=$ $\qquad$
(where $C$ is a smooth curve parametrized by $\vec{r}(t)=\langle x(t), y(t)\rangle$. No shorthand, flesh out full definition.)
2. State the equation in the fundamental theorem for line integrals:
3. State the equation in Green's Theorem: $\qquad$
4. What does it mean to say " $\vec{F}$ is conservative"? $\qquad$
5. Let $\vec{F}=<P(x, y), Q(x, y)>$ be defined on an open, simply connected domain $D$. Suppose $P$ and $Q$ have continuous first partial derivatives on $D$. What equation would you use to check if $\vec{F}$ is conservative? $\qquad$
6. Let $\vec{F}=<P(x, y), Q(x, y), R(x, y)>$ be defined on an open, simply connected domain $D$. Suppose $P, Q$, and $R$ have continuous first partial derivatives on $D$. What equation would you use to check if $\vec{F}$ is conservative? $\qquad$
7. Let $\vec{F}=<x \sin y, x^{2} y e^{z}, z \tan (x z)>$, compute:
(a) $\operatorname{curl} \vec{F}=$ $\qquad$
(b) $\operatorname{div} \vec{F}=$ $\qquad$
8. If $\operatorname{curl} \vec{F}=\overrightarrow{0}$, then $\vec{F}$ is called $\qquad$
