## February 11, 2019

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

1. Define the following:

$$(a) \nabla f(x,y) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$(b) \int_C f(x,y) \, ds = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

(where  $\tilde{C}$  is a smooth curve parametrized by  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle x(t), y(t) \rangle$ . No shorthand, flesh out full definition.)

2. Setup an integral to find the length of the curve parametrized by  $x=3e^t\cos t$ ,  $y=3e^t\sin t$  for  $0\leq t\leq 2\pi$ .

L = (Simplify the integrand, but do not evaluate the integral)

- 3. Evaluate the above integral: L =
- 4. Let  $f = z \cos^2(xy)$ , find  $\nabla f =$
- 5. Let *C* be the line segment from (-1, -1) to (1,1), compute  $\int_C 2x^2 ds$

Integral set-up: \_\_\_\_\_ Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

## **Bonus:**

1. Compute  $\int_C 3y \, ds$  where C consists of the quarter circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  in the second quadrant, traversed counterclockwise, followed by the line segment from (-1,0) to (-2,0).

Integral(s) set-up: \_\_\_\_\_ Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Define  $\int\limits_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} =$  \_\_\_\_\_\_

State the meanings of the symbols in the above: \_\_\_\_\_\_

(Problem 2 is all-or-nothing)

3. Define  $\int_C f(x,y) dy = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$