Math 392 Quiz 6B

March 6, 2019

Name: ANSWERS

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

1. Define the following:

(a)
$$\int_{c}^{c} f(x,y) dy = \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt}{\int_{c}^{b} F(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt}$$
(b) $\int_{c}^{c} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{\int_{a}^{b} F(\vec{r}(t)) \cdot \vec{r}'(t) dt}{\int_{c}^{b} f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^{2} + (y'(t))^{2}} dt}$

(where $\mathcal C$ is a smooth curve parametrized by $\vec r(t) = < x(t), y(t) >$. No shorthand, flesh out full definition.)

2. What does it mean to say " \vec{F} is conservative"? $\vec{F} = \nabla f$ for some scalar function f.

3. State the equation in Green's Theorem: $\int P dx + Q dy = \int Qx - Py dA$

4. State the equation in the fundamental theorem for line integrals: $\int \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a))$

5. Let $\vec{F} = \langle P(x,y), Q(x,y) \rangle$ 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?

6. Let D be the triangle in the plane with vertices at (0,0), (2,0), and (0,1). Let C be the positively oriented boundary of D.

Set-up integrals to compute (where a sum of integrals may be necessary): $\int_{c}^{c} 2xy \, dx + \left(\sin y + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right) dy$ (a) Line integral(s): $\int_{c}^{c} -4t(z-zt) + \sin t + \frac{(z-zt)^2 + t^2}{2} - \sin(1-t) - \frac{(1-t)^2}{2} \, dt$ (b) Pouble integral(s): $\int_{c}^{c} (-x) \, dy \, dx$

(c) Compute one of the parts above to give the value of the integral in 6. Ans:

Bonus:

1. Let $\vec{F} = \langle y^2, e^x, xyz^2 \rangle$, compute:

(a)
$$curl\vec{F} = \langle xz^2, -yz^2, e^x - zy \rangle$$

(b) $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 2 \times y \neq 2$

2. If $curl\vec{F} = \vec{0}$, then \vec{F} is called irrotational

3. If $div \vec{F} = \vec{0}$, then \vec{F} is called incompressible