## Math 392 Quiz 6B July 16, 2019

## Name:

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

In this quiz, the less shorthand the better. For example, when writing a formula for which you need a normal vector  $\vec{n}$ , don't just write " $\vec{n}$ ", but rather the formula used to find it. Everything is positively oriented.

1. Define the following:

(a) 
$$\int_{C} f(x, y, z) ds =$$
(b) 
$$\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} =$$
(c) 
$$\int_{C} f(x, y, z) dy =$$

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

- State the equation in the fundamental theorem for line integrals: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 3. State the equation in Stokes' Theorem: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 4. What does it mean to say " $\vec{F}$  is conservative"?
- 5. State the equation in Green's Theorem: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. State the equation in the Divergence Theorem: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 7. 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?

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

- 9. Let  $S_1$  be a surface parametrized by  $\vec{r}(s, t)$ . Find a formula for a normal vector  $\vec{n}_1$  to  $S_1: \vec{n}_1 =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. Let  $S_2$  be a surface given by z = g(x, y). Find a formula for a normal vector  $\vec{n}_2$  to  $S_2$ :  $\vec{n}_2 =$  \_\_\_\_\_\_

11. For 
$$S_1$$
 above, define  $\iint_{S_1} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{S} =$   
12. For  $S_2$  above, define  $\iint_{S_2} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d\vec{S} =$