## Name:

Instructions: No calculators! Answer all 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) $\int_{C} f(x, y, z) d s=$ $\qquad$
(b) $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d \vec{r}=$ $\qquad$
(c) $\int_{C}^{C} f(x, y, z) d y=$ $\qquad$
(where $C$ is a smooth curve parametrized by $\vec{r}(t)=<x(t), y(t), z(t)>$. No shorthand, flesh out full definition.)
2. State the equation in the fundamental theorem for line integrals:
3. State the equation in Stokes' Theorem: $\qquad$
4. What does it mean to say " $\vec{F}$ is conservative"? $\qquad$
5. State the equation in Green's Theorem: $\qquad$
6. State the equation in the Divergence Theorem: $\qquad$
7. 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? $\qquad$
8. 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? $\qquad$
9. Let $S_{1}$ be a surface parametrized by $\vec{r}(s, t)$. Find a formula for a normal vector $\vec{n}_{1}$ to $S_{1}: \vec{n}_{1}=$ $\qquad$
10. Let $S_{2}$ be a surface given by $z=g(x, y)$. Find a formula for a normal vector $\vec{n}_{2}$ to $S_{2}: \vec{n}_{2}=$ $\qquad$
11. For $S_{1}$ above, define $\iint_{S_{1}} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d \vec{S}=$ $\qquad$
12. For $S_{2}$ above, define $\iint_{S_{2}} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot d \vec{S}=$ $\qquad$
