

Math 392 Quiz 4A

February 20, 2019

Name: _____

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

1. Define the following:

$$(a) \int_C f(x, y) ds = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$(b) \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

$$(c) \int_C f(x, y) dx = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

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

2. For us, what is the most important interpretation of $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$? _____

3. (a) Sketch the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ and $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

(b) Parametrize the curve of intersection, C , of the above two surfaces. Set up the limits so that the curve is traversed once.

$$C: \vec{r}(t) = \underline{\hspace{10cm}} \quad \text{Limits: } \underline{\hspace{10cm}} \leq t \leq \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

(c) Given $\vec{F} = \langle -y, x, x^2y^2 \rangle$, find the work done by \vec{F} in moving a particle around C once, by:

(i) Setting up an appropriate integral: _____ (ii) Evaluating: _____

$$(d) \text{Set-up: } \int_C x^3y ds = \underline{\hspace{10cm}}$$

Bonus:

1. Suppose $\vec{F} = \langle P(x, y), Q(x, y) \rangle$ and that P, Q , and their first order partial derivatives are continuous on \mathbb{R}^2 .

What equation can be checked to see if \vec{F} is conservative on \mathbb{R}^2 ? _____

2. What does it mean for \vec{F} to be "conservative"? _____