

PROBLEM 1

(30 pt) Let T be the triangle with vertices at $P = (-8, -9)$, $Q = (-7, 10)$, $R = (-7, 1)$, find the area of T .

$$\vec{PR} = (1, 10)$$

$$\vec{PQ} = (1, 19)$$

(10 pt)

$$\begin{matrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 19 & 0 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 19 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -29 \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 1 & 19 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

"

$$\vec{PR} \times \vec{PQ}$$

(10 pt)

$$|-29| = \text{area of } \begin{matrix} Q \\ \triangle \\ P \quad R \end{matrix}$$

$$|-29| / 2 = 29 / 2 = \text{Area of}$$

(10 pt)



(10 pt)

PROBLEM 2

(30 pt) If $w = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + xy$, where $x = st$, $y = s - t$, $z = s + 2t$, find $\partial w / \partial s$.

$$\partial w / \partial s = \left(2x \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + 2y \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right) \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

$$+ 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} y + x \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right)$$

(10 pt)

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = 1$$

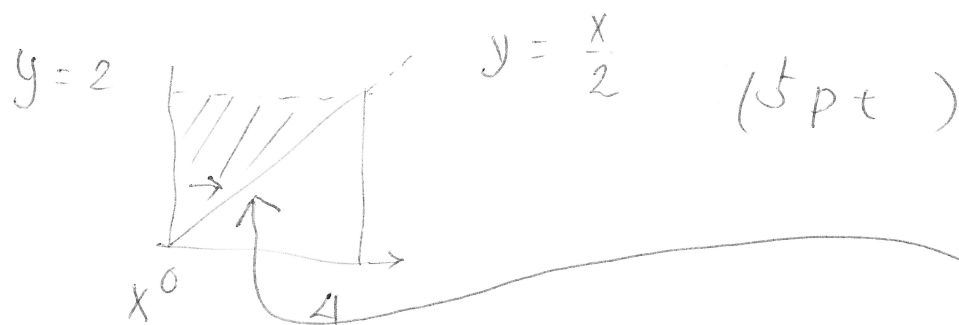
(10 pt)

PROBLEM 3

(30 pt) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^4 \int_{x/2}^2 e^{y^2} dy dx.$$

(5 pt) $\int e^{y^2} dy$ won't yield an algebraic closed form (i.e. you cannot find the "nice" function for the integral)



$$\int_{y=0}^2 \int_{x=0}^{2y} e^{y^2} dx dy \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^2 e^{y^2} \cdot 2y dy$$

$$= e^{y^2} \Big|_0^2 \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

PROBLEM 5

(30 pt)

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \mathbf{j}$$

Let C be the circle $\mathbf{X}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j}$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$. Compute $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{X}$.

$$\dot{\mathbf{X}}(t) = x(t) \mathbf{i} + y(t) \mathbf{j}$$

Note

$$\text{i.e. } x(t) = \cos(t)$$

$$x'(t) = -y(t)$$

$$y(t) = \sin(t)$$

$$y'(t) = x(t)$$

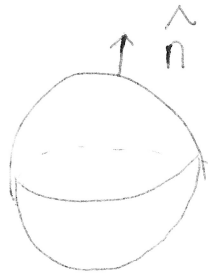
$$\int \left(\frac{-y(t)}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \cdot (dx, dy)$$

$$\int \left(\frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \cdot (-y, x) dt$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{2\pi} \frac{y^2 + x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dt = 2\pi$$

PROBLEM 6

(30 pt) Let $\mathbf{F} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$ and S be the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$. Denote by \mathbf{n} the outward unit normal vector to S . Compute $\int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds$.



(10 pt)

$$\text{Gauss} = \int \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \, dV$$

$$= \int (0 + 0 + 2) \, dV \quad (5 \text{ pt})$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^3 2\rho^2 \sin\phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \quad (5 \text{ pt})$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \pi \cdot 3^3$$

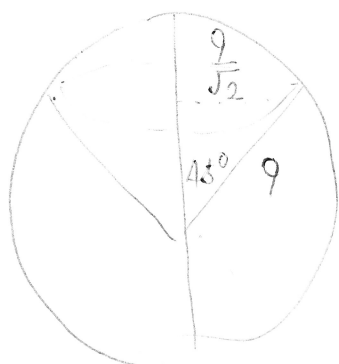
(10 pt)

PROBLEM 7

(30 pt) Find the surface area of the part of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 81$ that lies above the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

method

(1)



$$\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\phi=0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 9^2 \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

$$= 9^2 \cdot 2\pi \cdot (-\cos \phi) \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

$$= 9^2 \cdot 2\pi \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

method (2), Surface integral (10 pt)

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 81 = 0 \quad z = \sqrt{81 - x^2 - y^2}$$

~~$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) = \left(2x, 2y, 2z \right)$$~~

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{81 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

(10 pt)

$$S = \int \frac{9}{\sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2}} \, dA \quad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{81 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{r=0}^{\frac{9}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{9}{\sqrt{9-r^2}} r \, dr = 2\pi \cdot 9 \cdot \sqrt{9-r^2} \Big|_{9/\sqrt{2}}^0 \quad (10 \text{ pt})$$

PROBLEM 8

(10 pt) The unit disc in the plane has boundary S : the circle, $x^2 + y^2 =$

1. Find out

$$\frac{1}{2} \oint_S (-y dx + x dy).$$

Method 1. Green's

$$M = -y$$

$$N = x$$

$$N_x = 1$$

$$M_y = 1$$

) (5 pt)

$$Int = \frac{1}{2} \int_D 2 \, dA$$

unit disk

) (5 pt)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \pi = \pi$$

Method 2

$$x = \cos \theta$$

$$y = \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta$$

$$\frac{dy}{d\theta} = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (+\cos \theta) (\cos \theta)$$

$$(-\sin \theta) (-\sin \theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \pi$$