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Instructions: Please show all of your work as partial credit will be given where appropriate, **and** there may be no credit given for problems where there is no work shown. All answers should be completely simplified, unless otherwise stated.

1. (10 points) Determine whether  $F(x, y) = (-e^{-x} \ln y)\mathbf{i} + (e^{-x} y^{-1})\mathbf{j}$  is conservative. If so, find  $f$  such that  $F = \nabla f$ . If not, state that  $F$  is not conservative.

$$M(x, y) = -e^{-x} \ln y \quad N(x, y) = e^{-x} y^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{y} \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{y}$$

So, conservative.

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \ln y \Rightarrow f(x, y) = e^{-x} \ln y + c(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{-x}}{y} + c'(y) = \frac{e^{-x}}{y}$$

So,  $c'(y) = 0$  and so  $c(y) = C$ .

Conservative:  True or  False (circle one)

If conservative,  $f = \underline{e^{-x} \ln y + C}$

2. (10 points) Show that the line integral is independent of path and then evaluate it.

$$\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(\pi,\pi,0)} (\cos x + 2yz) dx + (\sin y + 2xz) dy + (z + 2xy) dz$$

Prove independence of path:

$$\vec{F} = \langle \cos x + 2yz, \sin y + 2xz, z + 2xy \rangle$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \cos x + 2yz & \sin y + 2xz & z + 2xy \end{vmatrix} = (2x - 2x)\hat{i} + (2y - 2y)\hat{j} + (2z - 2z)\hat{k} = \vec{0}$$

Evaluate integral:

Answer

2

Take the parametrization:

$$x(t) = \pi t \quad dx = \pi dt$$

$$y(t) = \pi t \quad dy = \pi dt$$

$$z(t) = 0 \quad dz = 0$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \cos(\pi t) (\pi dt) + \sin(\pi t) (\pi dt)$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 [\cos(\pi t) + \sin(\pi t)] dt$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{\sin(\pi t)}{\pi} - \frac{\cos(\pi t)}{\pi} \right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{\pi} - \left(-\frac{1}{\pi}\right) \right) = \boxed{2}$$

3. (10 points) Evaluate the line integral  $\int_C xz dx + (y+z) dy + x dz$  where  $C$  is the curve  $x=e^t, y=e^{-t}, z=e^{2t}$  and  $t$  goes from 0 to 1.

$$dx = e^t dt$$

$$dy = -e^{-t} dt$$

$$dz = 2e^{2t} dt$$

$$\int_0^1 [e^{3t}(e^t dt) + (e^{-t} + e^{2t})(-e^{-t} dt) + e^t(2e^{2t} dt)] dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 [e^{4t} - e^{-2t} - e^t + 2e^{3t}] dt$$

$$= \left. \frac{e^{4t}}{4} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} - e^t + \frac{2}{3}e^{3t} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} - e + \frac{2}{3}e^3 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{2}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} - e + \frac{2}{3}e^3 - \frac{5}{12}$$

Answer:  $\frac{e^4}{4} + \frac{e^{-2}}{2} - e + \frac{2}{3}e^3 - \frac{5}{12}$

4. (10 points) (True or False)

T or  (circle one) There are 8 possible orders of integration for a triple integral.

T or  (circle one) The cross product of two unit vectors is another unit vector.

or F (circle one)  $2+2=4$