

**Circle or box, and simplify your final answers. Show work or some other defense of your answers.**

1) Use Stokes' Theorem **once** to find  $I = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$  if  $\vec{F} = \langle -y, x, z \rangle$  and  $S$  is the part of the sphere  $\rho = 2$  oriented **up** with  $z \geq \sqrt{3}$ . (5 points)

2) Find the flux of  $\vec{F} = y\hat{j}$  through the piece of  $z = x^2 + y^2$  that lies in the first octant inside the cylinder  $r = 1$  and oriented up. (5 points)

3) Let  $W(s, t) = F(u(s, t), v(s, t))$ , where  $F$ ,  $u$ , and  $v$  are differentiable with outputs given below. Find  $W_t(1, 0)$ . (5 points)

$$u(1, 0) = 2 \quad v(1, 0) = 3$$

$$u_s(1, 0) = -2 \quad v_s(1, 0) = 5$$

$$u_t(1, 0) = 6 \quad v_t(1, 0) = 4$$

$$F_u(1, 0) = 5 \quad F_v(1, 0) = 7$$

$$F_u(2, 3) = -1 \quad F_v(2, 3) = 10$$

4) Use  $u = y - x^3$  and  $v = x + y$  to set up an integral in terms of  $u$  and  $v$  that equals  $I = \iint_R \frac{3x^2 + 1}{x + y} dA$  if  $R$  is bounded by  $y - x^3 = 1$ ,  $y - x^3 = 3$ ,  $x + y = 1$ , and  $x + y = 2$ . **DO NOT EVALUATE.** (5 points)

5) Use the second partials test to find and classify all the critical points with  $0 < x \leq \pi$  for  $f(x, y) = y^2 - \sin^2(x)$ . (10 points)

6) Use spherical coordinates to **convert**  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} z \cdot r dz dr d\theta - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} z \cdot r dz dr d\theta$  to one triple integral that is ready to integrate, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE.** (5 points)

7) Find the mass of the part of the cylinder  $r = 2$  that lies between  $z = 0$  and the plane  $x + y + z = 4$  if the density of the surface is  $\delta(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2)$  grams per square cm. (10 points)

8A) Find the volume of the solid E bounded by  $z = 5 - x^2 - y^2$  and  $z = 1$ . (5 points)

8B) Use the divergence theorem to find  $I = \iint_{Bd(E)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$  if  $\vec{F} = \langle -y, x, z \rangle$  and E is the region in 8A. (3 points)

8C) Set up, **BUT DO NOT EVALUATE**, a triple integral equal to  $\bar{z}$ , the  $z$ -coordinate of the center of mass of E, if the density of E is 10 grams per cubic centimeter and E is the region in 8A. (2 points)

9A) Let  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$ . Find the equation of the tangent plane  $Ax + By + Cz = D$  to the level surface  $g(x, y, z) = 1$  at the point  $P = (1, 2, 2)$ . (5 points)

9B) Find the rate of change of  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$  at the point  $P = (1, 2, 2)$  in the direction  $\langle 3, 0, 4 \rangle$ . (3 points)

9C) Use differentials to estimate  $g(1.2, 2.1, 1.7)$ . From 9A we know  $g(1, 2, 2) = 1$ . (2 points)

10) Let  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  be subjected to the constraint  $4x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . Use a Lagrange multiplier to find the global maximum and global minimum of  $f(x, y)$  on the constraint. Sketch a diagram showing the constraint and a few appropriate level curves of  $f(x, y)$ . (10 points)

11A) **Fill in the blanks:**  $\vec{F}$  is a gradient field if the domain of  $\vec{F}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ and the curl of  $\vec{F}$  is \_\_\_\_\_. (2 points)

11B)  $\vec{F} = \langle e^y, xe^y + e^z, ye^z \rangle$  is a gradient field. Find a potential for  $\vec{F}$ . Use a method to find it and show it in an organized way. (6 points)

11C) Find the work done by  $\vec{F} = \langle e^y, xe^y + e^z, ye^z \rangle$  on a particle as it moves along an arbitrary piecewise smooth path from  $(0, 2, 0)$  to  $(4, 0, 3)$ . Hint: FTCLI. (2 points)

12) Evaluate  $I = \int_C \sqrt{1+x^3} dx + 2xy dy$  if  $C$  is the piecewise linear path from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(1, 3)$  to  $(1, 0)$  to  $(0, 0)$ .

Hint: Use Green's Theorem. (5 points)

13) Evaluate  $I = \int_C 3y dx + \frac{1}{2} dy$  if  $C = C_1 + C_2$  where  $C_1$  is the line segment from  $(0, 3)$  to  $(1, 1)$  and  $C_2$  is the curve from  $(1, 1)$  to  $(3, 9)$  on  $y = x^2$ . (10 points)