

1) Find the curl and divergence of $\vec{F} = \left\langle x^2 y, \frac{x^3}{3}, xy \right\rangle$. Label each answer with appropriate notation. (4 points)

2) Use Stokes' Theorem **once** to find $I = \oint_{\text{Bd}(S)} x^2 y \, dx + \frac{x^3}{3} \, dy + xy \, dz$ if S is the intersection of $z = y^2 - x^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, and S is oriented up. (4 points)

3) Use Stokes' Theorem **once** to find $I = \iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$ if $\vec{F} = \langle e^z - y, e^z + x, \cos(xz) \rangle$ and S is the upper hemisphere, $\rho = 1$ with $z \geq 0$ oriented **down**. (5 points)

4) Use the Divergence Theorem **once** to find $I = \iint_{\text{Bd}(T)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ if $\vec{F} = \langle 2xy, 3y^2, -2zy \rangle$ and T is the solid cube in the first octant with four of its vertices at $(0, 0, 0)$, $(2, 0, 0)$, $(0, 2, 0)$, and $(0, 0, 2)$. (6 points)

5) Use the divergence theorem to find $I = \iint_S 3x^2 + xy + yz \, dS$ if S is $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$. (6 points)