

1. (40) Some basic integrals. (**Show all work**)

(a) Calculate $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 e^{x/y} dy dx$ by first reversing the order of integration.

(b) Use polar coordinates to evaluate $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_y^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$.

2. (20) Surface Integrals (**Show all work**)

(a) Let M be the portion of the cylinder given in cylindrical coordinates by

$$0 \leq z \leq 3, \quad r = 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2.$$

Orient M by normal vectors pointing away from the z -axis. Let C denote the boundary of M oriented counterclockwise when viewing M from the point $(5, 5, 1)$. Express the line integral $\oint_C \langle yz, -2xz, 0 \rangle \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ as a surface integral over M . **Do not evaluate.**

(b) Write down a parametrization $\Phi : D \rightarrow S$ of the surface S which is the graph of the function $x = y^2 + z^3$ over a domain D . Then determine the normal vector associated to this parametrization.

3. (30) Let M be the same surface as in (2a), namely the portion of the cylinder given in cylindrical coordinates by

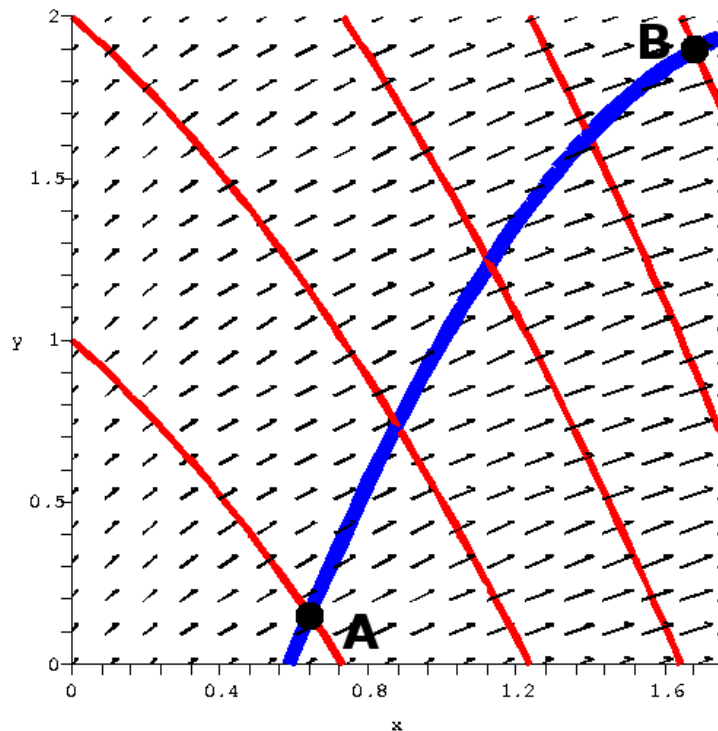
$$0 \leq z \leq 3, \quad r = 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2.$$

Orient M by normal vectors pointing away from the z -axis. By direct computation, calculate the flux (surface integral) of $\mathbf{F} = \langle 2x, y, -3z \rangle$ across M using the natural parametrization $\Phi(\theta, z) = \langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta, z \rangle$.

4. (30) (**Show all work**) Let C denote the oriented closed curve consisting of the line segment from $(0, 0)$ to $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$, followed by the arc of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ from $(\sqrt{2}, 0)$ to $(1, 1)$, followed by the line segment from $(1, 1)$ to $(0, 0)$. By any means you like, find the value of the line integral $I = \oint_C -y^3 dx + x^3 dy$.

5. (10) Short Answer. (Put answers in blanks provided; No partial credit)

- (a) The figure below shows a gradient vector field of a smooth function f and five level curves of f . The values of f on two adjacent level curves differs by 10 units. Consider the oriented curve C which goes from the point A to the point B . What is a good estimate of $\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r}$?



Answer: _____

- (b) (**Show all work**) Consider the vector field $\mathbf{F} = \langle 3x + 2yz, 2x - y + z, x - 3y + 2z \rangle$ and the unit cube $([0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ in the first octant. Find the flux of \mathbf{F} out of the surface of this cube.

Answer: _____

6. (20) **Multiple Choice** Circle the correct response. (No partial credit will be given)

- (a) Suppose that $f(x, y)$ has continuous second partials on an open domain D , and that (a, b) is a critical point of f lying in D . Suppose that $f_{xx}(a, b) = -2$ and $f_{yy}(a, b) = 3$. What can be said about the critical point (a, b) ?

- A.** nothing can be concluded from the information
- B.** (a, b) is a local minimum of f **C.** (a, b) is a local maximum of f
- D.** (a, b) is a saddle point of f **E.** none of the above

- (b) For every smooth function f , the integral $\int_0^1 \int_0^{2y^2+1} f(x, y) dx dy$ is equal to

- A.** $\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{(x-1)/2}} f(x, y) dy dx$ **B.** $\int_1^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{(x-1)/2}} f(x, y) dy dx$
- C.** $\int_0^3 \int_{\sqrt{(x-1)/2}}^1 f(x, y) dy dx$ **D.** $\int_1^3 \int_{\sqrt{(x-1)/2}}^1 f(x, y) dy dx$
- E.** none of the above

(c) Let C be a curve from $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 1)$. According to the fundamental theorem for line integrals $\int_C (y - 1)dx + (x + 2y)dy$ is equal to:

- A.** 1 **B.** 2 **C.** 3 **D.** 4 **E.** It depends upon C

(d) If C is the boundary of a planar domain D , and C is oriented as in the statement of Green's theorem, then $\oint_C x^2y dx - y dy$ equals

- A.** $\iint_D (2xy - 1) dA$ **B.** $\iint_D (1 - x^2) dA$ **C.** $\iint_D (-x^2) dA$
D. none of the above

This page for scrap work

This page for scrap work

NAME (Print!): _____

Check one: Shemanske (8:45): _____

Daileda (11:15): _____

Math 11

3 December 2005

Final Exam

Problem	Points	Score
1	40	
2	20	
3	30	
4	30	
5	10	
6	20	
Total	150	