

Each problem is worth 5 points. Clear and complete justification is required for full credit.

1. Evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{G} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where $\mathbf{G}(x, y) = \langle xy^2, x^2y \rangle$ and C is a line segment from $(2, 1)$ to $(5, -4)$.

Potential function \rightarrow $g(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{2}$

Fundamental theorem:
 $\int_C \mathbf{G} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = g(\vec{r}(b)) - g(\vec{r}(a))$

$$b = (5, -4) \quad a = (2, 1)$$

$$g(5, -4) = 200$$

$$g(2, 1) = 2$$

$$= g(5, -4) - g(2, 1)$$

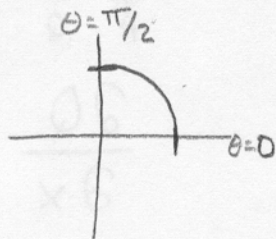
$$= 200 - 2 = \boxed{198}$$

Great.

2. Evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle xy^3, 2y^4 \rangle$ and C is the first-quadrant portion of a circle with radius 1, centered at the origin and traversed counterclockwise.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3xy^2 \quad \text{So do the long way!}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$$



$$\vec{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t \rangle \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\vec{F}(\vec{r}(t)) = \langle \cos t \sin^3 t, 2 \sin^4 t \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}'(t) = \langle -\sin t, \cos t \rangle$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \langle \cos t \sin^3 t, 2 \sin^4 t \rangle \cdot \langle -\sin t, \cos t \rangle dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (-\cos t \sin^4 t + 2 \cos t \sin^4 t) dt$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos t \sin^4 t) dt$$

Nice
Work!

U-substitution

$$\text{let } u = \sin t$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \cos t$$

$$\frac{du}{\cos t} = dt$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{t=\pi/2} \cos t u^4 \frac{du}{\cos t}$$

$$\int_{t=0}^{t=\pi/2} u^4 du$$

$$\frac{1}{5} u^5 \Big|_{t=0}^{t=\pi/2} = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{5} \sin^5(0)$$

$$\frac{1}{5}(1) - 0 = \boxed{\frac{1}{5}}$$