Fake Quiz 1 Calc 3 11/28/2016

This is a fake quiz, this is *only* a fake quiz. In the event of an actual quiz, you'd have been given fair warning. Repeat: This is *only* a fake quiz.

1. Compute $\int_C \left(x^2+y^2\right)dx - x\,dy$ along the quarter circle from (1,0) to (0,1).

Integrate the long way to get $-1-\pi/4$.

2. Evaluate $\iint_S \nabla\times\mathbf{F}\cdot\mathbf{n}\,d\sigma$ for the hemisphere S: $x^2+y^2+z^2=9$, $z\geq 0$ and the field $\mathbf{F}=y\mathbf{i}-x\mathbf{j}$.

Use Stokes' Theorem to get -18π.

3. Evaluate $\int (\sin y\sinh x+\cos y\cosh x)\,dx+(\cos y\cosh x-\sin y\sinh x)\,dy$ where C is the line segment from (1,0) to (2,π/2).

Integrate using the Fundamental Theorem for Line Integrals (the potential function is $f=\sin y\cosh x+\cos y\sinh x$) to get cosh 2 – sinh 1.

4. Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F}\cdot\mathbf{n}dS$, where $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=4x\mathbf{i}-3y\mathbf{j}+7z\mathbf{k}$ and S is the surface of the cube bounded by the coordinate planes and the planes $x=1$, $y=1$, and $z=1$.

Integrate using the Divergence Theorem to get 8.

5. Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F}\cdot\mathbf{n}dS$ where $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=x\,\mathbf{i}+y\,\mathbf{j}+2z\,\mathbf{k}$ and S is the portion of the cone $z^2=x^2+y^2$ between the planes $z=1$ and $z=2$, oriented upwards.

Integrate the long way to get $14\pi/3$.

6. Evaluate $\int_C \left(x^2-y\right)dx+x\,dy$, where C is the circle $x^2+y^2=4$ with counterclockwise orientation.

Use Green's Theorem to get 8π.

7. Evaluate $\iint_S \langle x^3, x^2y, xy\rangle\cdot d\mathbf{S}$, where S is the surface of the solid bounded by $z=4-x^2$, $y+z=5$, $z=0$, and $y=0$.

Use the Divergence Theorem to get 4608/35.

8. Compute $\int_C \mathbf{F}\cdot d\mathbf{r}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=y\,\mathbf{i}+z\,\mathbf{j}-x\,\mathbf{k}$ and C is the line segment from (1,1,1) to (-3,2,0).

Integrate the long way to get -13/2.

9. Compute $\int_C \left\langle \ln(1+y), -\frac{xy}{1+y} \right\rangle \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ where C is the triangle with vertices (0,0), (2,0), and (0,4).

Use Green's Theorem to get –4.

10. Evaluate $\int_{(0,1)}^{(\pi,-1)} y \sin x \, dx - \cos x \, dy$.

Use the Fundamental Theorem for Line Integrals (the potential function is $f = -y \cos x$) to get 0.

11. Compute , $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ where $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = 2y\,\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and S is the portion of the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ below the plane $z = 4$ with positive orientation.

Use the long way to get -12π.

12. Compute $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = \langle 4x, 7y, -3z \rangle$ and C is the boundary of the first-octant portion of a sphere with radius 5 (centered at the origin).

Use Stokes' Theorem to conclude that, since curl **F** is 0, the surface integral (and hence the line integral) is 0.