

$$1.(a) \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xy^2z & 2x^2y^2 & 6yz \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= i(6z - 6z) - j(0 - 0) + k(4x - mx) \\ = k(4 - m)k$$

\therefore when $m=4$, $\nabla \times \vec{F} = 0$

$$m=4/1$$

$$(b) f = \int \vec{F} d\vec{r}$$

$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = \left\{ (4xy + 3x); (2x^2 + 3z^2); (6yz) \right\} k \quad k(x+y+z)$$

$$f = \int \left[4xy + 3x dx + 2x^2 + z^2 dy + 6yz dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2x^2y + 2x^2y + 3yz^2$$

\therefore answer

Ans

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Ans

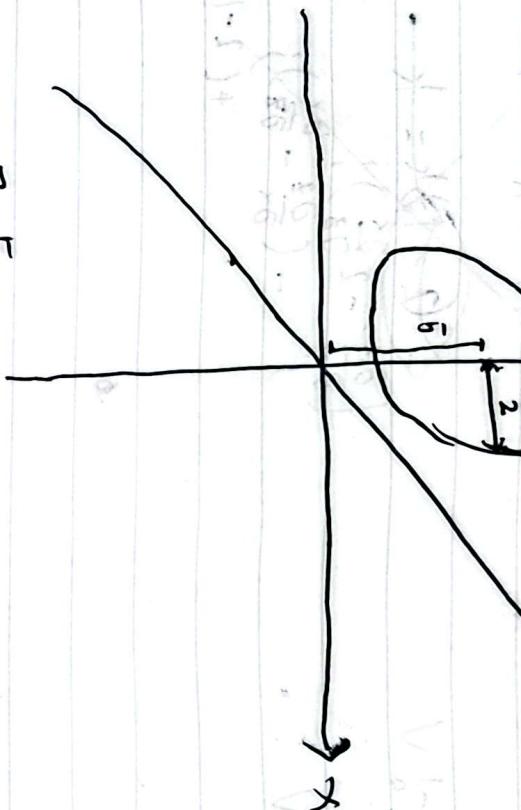
Ans

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$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 2\sin^2\theta}}$$

Q3

2d)



$$z=5$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 - 5$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4, \quad z=5$$

let $x = r\cos\theta \Rightarrow 2\cos\theta$

$$y = r\sin\theta = 2\sin\theta$$

$$x \approx 2\cos\theta, \quad y \approx 2\sin\theta, \quad z=5 \quad \text{where } 0 < \theta < 2\pi$$

b) $\iiint_E (\nabla \cdot F) \cdot n \, dS$

$$= \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$= \int [2\sin\theta \hat{i} + 4\cos\theta \hat{j} + 5k \hat{k}] \cdot [2\cos\theta \hat{i} + 2\sin\theta \hat{j} + 5k \hat{k}] \, d\theta$$

$$= \int 2\sin\theta \, d\theta [2\cos\theta] + 4\cos\theta \, d\theta [2\sin\theta] + 5k \, d\theta [5k]$$

$$= \int -4\sin^2\theta \, d\theta + 8\cos^2\theta \, d\theta + 25k \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 4\cos^2\theta + 4\cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\cos 2\theta + 2 + 4\cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 6\cos 2\theta + 2 \, d\theta$$

$$= [3\sin 2\theta + 2\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi$$

$$c) \iiint_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \, dV$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} 0 \, dV$$

$$= 0$$

$$\int \int \int_{\Omega} u \cdot \nabla (\nabla \times F) \, dV = \int \int \int_{\Omega} \left| \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0_x & 0_y & 0_z \\ 0_x & 0_y & 0_z \end{matrix} \right| k \, dV$$

$$\int \int k \cdot (-k) \sqrt{\rho^2 + \theta^2 + 1} \, dxdy = (z-1)k = k$$

$$\int \int -1 \, dxdy$$

$$\int \int_0^{2\pi} -r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{1}{2}(2r)^2 \, d\theta \\ &= -2(2\pi) \\ &= -4\pi \end{aligned}$$