

Calculus 2 Final Exam version 1

Version 1: For who has the last digit of your student ID being even.

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Let ab be the final two digits of your student's ID. Define A and B as the following:

$$A = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{when } a \text{ is even} \\ 2 & \text{when } a \text{ is odd} \end{cases}.$$

and

$$B = \begin{cases} -2 & \text{when } b \in \{0, 3, 6, 9\} \\ 1 & \text{when } b \in \{1, 4, 7\} \\ 3 & \text{when } b \in \{2, 5, 8\} \end{cases}$$

1. **(12 points)** Compute the following double integral:

$$\iint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy$$

with $\Omega := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{x^2}{A^2} + \frac{y^2}{B^2} \leq 1\}$.

Hint. Change the variables to make Ω a disc of radius 1.

2. **(12 points)** Let $F = (9 + 6xy, 3x^2 - 9y^3)$ be a vector field defined on \mathbb{R}^2 .

Show that F is conservative and find the function f such that $F = \nabla f$.

3. **(12 points)** Let $R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq (B - 2)^2 + 1, x \leq 0\}$. Find

$$\iint_R (2Ax + By^2) dx dy.$$

4. **(16 points)** Let $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid z = x^2 + y^2 + 2, z \leq 11\}$ be a surface. We can parametrize the surface by variables $(u, v) = (x, y)$.

a. Find the unit normal vector \mathbf{n} of this surface.

b. Find the area of this surface.

5. **(12 points)** Let $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq |B|\}$. Find

$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + 2y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz.$$

6. **(12 points)** Let C be the boundary of the region enclosed by $y = x^2$, $x = y^2$. Find

$$\int_C (y + e^{\sqrt{x}})dx + (2x + \cos y^2)dy.$$

7. **(12 points)** Let $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | z^2 \geq x^2 + y^2, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$ and $V = (2x^3, 2y^3, 2z^3)$. Find

$$\iint_{\partial\Omega} V \cdot \vec{n} dS.$$

where \vec{n} is the outer unit normal of $\partial\Omega$.

8. **(12 points)** Let $S = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | x^2 + \frac{y^2}{B^2} + \frac{z^2}{A^2} = 1\}$. Explain why

$$\iint_S \text{curl}(V) \cdot \vec{n} dS = 0$$

for any vector field V defined on \mathbb{R}^3 .