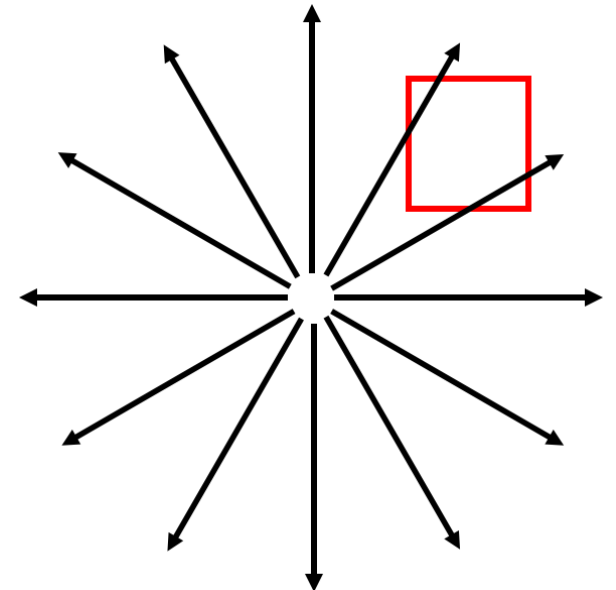


This diagram shows the field of a positive point charge. What is the divergence in the boxed region?

- A. Zero
- B. Not zero
- C. ???



For me, the first homework was ...

- A. entirely a review.
- B. mostly a review, but it had a few new things in it.
- C. somewhat of a review, but it had quite a few new things in it.
- D. completely new for me.

I spent ... hours on the first homework.

A. 1-2

B. 3-4

C. 5-6

D. 7-8

E. More than 9

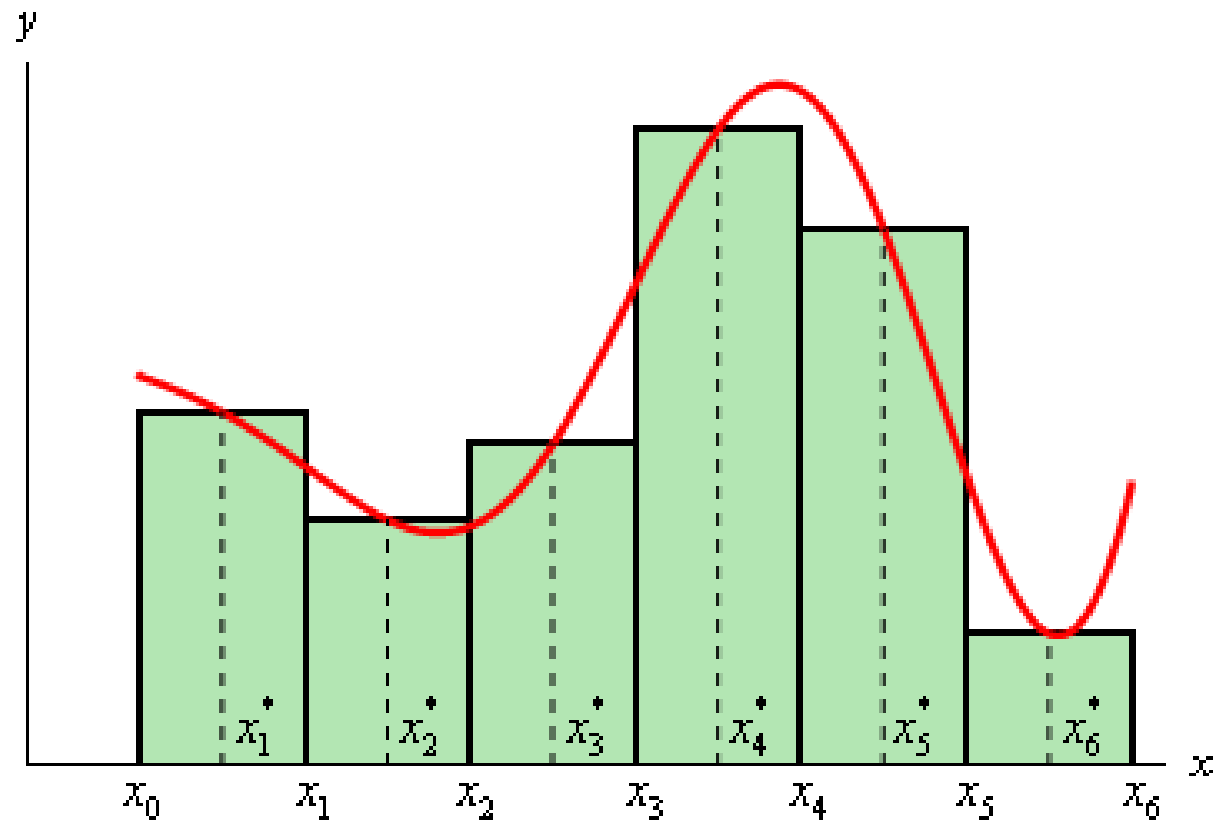
Consider a vector field defined as the gradient of some well-behaved scalar function:

$$\mathbf{v}(x, y, z) = \nabla T(x, y, z).$$

What is the value of $\oint_C \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{l}$?

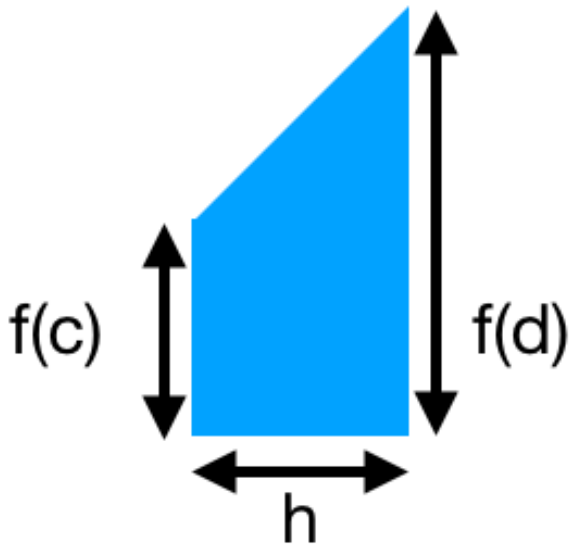
- A. Zero
- B. Non-zero, but finite
- C. Can't tell without a function for T

NUMERICAL INTEGRATION



Consider this trapezoid

What is the area of this trapezoid?



A. $f(c)h$

B. $f(d)h$

C. $f(c)h + \frac{1}{2}f(d)h$

D. $\frac{1}{2}f(c)h + \frac{1}{2}f(d)h$

E. Something else

The trapezoidal rule for a function $f(x)$ gives the area of the k th slice of width h to be,

$$A_k = \frac{1}{2}h (f(a + (k - 1)h) + f(a + kh))$$

What is the approximate integral, $I(a, b) = \int_a^b f(x)dx$,
 $I(a, b) \approx$

- A. $\sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{2}h (f(a + (k - 1)h) + f(a + kh))$
- B. $h \left(\frac{1}{2}f(a) + \frac{1}{2}f(b) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} f(a + kh) \right)$
- C. $h \left(\frac{1}{2}f(a) + \frac{1}{2}f(b) + \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} f(a + kh) \right)$
- D. None of these is correct.
- E. More than one is correct.

The trapezoidal rule takes into account the value and slope of the function. The next "best" approximation will also take into account:

- A. Concavity of the function
- B. Curvature of the function
- C. Unequally spaced intervals
- D. More than one of these
- E. Something else entirely