

<b>CALCULUS II</b> <b>2014 Fall Final Exam</b>	Dept. or School		Year		proctor	
	Student ID		Name			
<p>※ Your answer must be provided with descriptions how to get the answer.</p> <p>1. Let <math>f(x,y) = e^{2x-x^2-2y^2}</math> and <math>g(x,y) =  \nabla f(x,y) </math>.          (1)(4 points) Find the maximum value of <math>g(x,y)</math>.</p> <p>(2)(2 points) At which point(s) <math>(x,y)</math> and in the direction of which unit vector(s) <math>\hat{u}</math> does the maximum value for the directional derivative <math>D_{\hat{u}}f(x,y)</math> occur?</p>						
<p>2.(4 points) Let <math>f(x,y) = e^{2x-x^2-2y^2}</math> and <math>R = \{(x,y)   -2 \leq x \leq 0, -2 \leq y \leq 0\}</math>.          By dividing <math>R</math> into four equal squares, calculate the smallest and largest Riemann sums for approximating <math>\iint_R f(x,y) dA</math>.</p>						

3. Evaluate the following iterated integrals.

(1)(3 points)  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^x (1 + x \sin^2 y + y^3 \cos^4 x) dy dx$   
+  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^y (2 + x \sin^2 y + y^3 \cos^4 x) dx dy$

(2)(3 points)  $\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy dx$

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4. ( 6 points) Let  $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = 2z\vec{i} + y\vec{j} - x\vec{k}$  and a curve  $C$  be obtained by the part of the intersection of the surfaces  $z = x^2$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  with non-negative  $y$ -coordinate and non-positive  $x$ -coordinate and oriented so that  $z$ -coordinate increases as one travel along  $C$ .

Evaluate  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ .

5. Let a vector field

$$F(x, y) = \langle \cos x + \frac{y^2}{1+x^2}, \frac{2y}{1+y^2} + 2y \tan^{-1} x \rangle$$

and a curve  $C: r(t) = \langle t^2, 2t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$  be given.

(1)(3 points) Find a potential function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = F$ .

(2)(3 points) Evaluate a line integral  $\int_C F \cdot dr$ .

6.(6 points) Find the area of the part of the surface

$f(x, y) = 2y + x^2$  that lies above the region

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid y \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

7.(6 points) Verify that Green's Theorem is true for the line

integral  $\int_C xy^2 dx - x^2 y dy$ , where  $C$  consists of the

parabola  $y = x^2$  from  $(-1, 1)$  to  $(1, 1)$  and the line segment from  $(1, 1)$  to  $(-1, 1)$ .