

Math 261-001**Quiz 9, November 7**

Name	CSU ID #
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Be sure to read each question carefully. You must choose and answer **exactly two** of the three problems. If you attempt more than two, only the first two will be graded. Write your final answers in the boxes provided. Each problem is worth the same number of points.

1. Find the flux of the vector field

$$F = \left(\frac{x}{3}, \frac{y}{3}, \frac{z}{3} \right)$$

out of the sphere of radius R , assuming the normal vectors point outward. (Your final answer should be an explicit number, not an integral.)

2. Your dog/cat/pet has one of those lamp things so they don't do something they shouldn't. With some time in your hand, you idealize it as the portion of the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ between $z = 2$ and $z = 4$. Parametrize this surface as the *ruled surface* joining the circles

$$r_1(t) = (2 \cos t, 2 \sin t, 2), \quad r_2(t) = (4 \cos t, 4 \sin t, 4).$$

(Any other parametrization will get you at most half credit.)

3. Let us practice the right-hand rule. Consider the following three surfaces:

- a cylinder of radius 1, given by $r(\theta, z) = (\cos \theta, \sin \theta, z)$;
- a surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$ about the y -axis, given by $r(x, \theta) = (x \cos \theta, \sqrt{x}, x \sin \theta)$;
- the graph of the function $z = \cos(x) + \sin(y)$, given by $r(x, y) = (x, y, \cos x + \sin y)$.

For each surface, indicate the order to cross the tangent vectors so that the normal vector points **outward** from the axis of symmetry (for the first two) and **upward** (for the graph). Your answer should be written in the form $r_u \times r_v$, no computations.

4. Consider the vector field

$$F = (y, x^2, z(x^2 - y^3)^7 \cos(e^{xyz})).$$

Find the flux of $\text{curl}(F)$ across the surface $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 36$ for $z \geq 0$, oriented **outward** (normals pointing away from the origin). Use Stokes' theorem and fear not. (Your final answer should be an explicit number, not an integral.) (You may use the facts $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(x)dx = \pi$, and $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3(x)dx = 0$.)

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