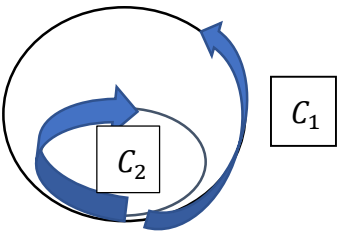


<p>1. Evaluate the work done by the force $\mathbf{F}(x,y)=(x^{3/2} - 3y)\mathbf{i} + (6x + 5\sqrt{y})\mathbf{j}$ on a particle moving counterclockwise around the closed triangle path C with vertices (0,0), (5,0) and (0,5)</p>	<p>2. Evaluate the line integral along the path $\int_C 2xyz ds$</p> <p>C: $\mathbf{r}(t)=\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$</p>
<p>3. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C 2xyz ds$ along the path</p> <p>C: $\mathbf{r}(t)=\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$</p>	<p>4. Is the vector field is conservative, $\mathbf{F}(x,y)=(x^3 + e^y)\mathbf{i} + (xe^y - 6)\mathbf{j}$, if it is, find its potential function.</p>
<p>5. Use the Green's Theorem to evaluate the line integral</p> <p>$\int_C \cos y dx + (xy - xsiny)dy$ with</p> <p>C: boundary of the region lying between the graphs of $y = x$ and $y = \sqrt{x}$.</p>	<p>6. Evaluate the line integral $\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ of the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=xy \mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$, C: $\mathbf{r}(t)=4\cos t \mathbf{i} + 4\sin t \mathbf{j}$, $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$</p>
<p>7. Evaluate the line integral</p> <p>$\int_C 2 \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} dx + \ln(x^2 + y^2) dy$, with</p> <p>C: $x = 4 + 2 \cos \theta$, $y = 4 + \sin \theta$</p>	<p>8. Find the Curl of the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=(4xy+z^2) \mathbf{i} + (2x^2 + 6yz)\mathbf{j} + (2xz)\mathbf{k}$</p>

<p>9. Find the Curl of the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=x^2z\mathbf{i}-2xz\mathbf{j}+yz^2\mathbf{k}$, at point (2, -1,3).</p>	<p>10. Find the divergence of the vector field $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z)=e^x \sin y\mathbf{i}-e^x \cos y\mathbf{j}+x^2\mathbf{k}$, at point (3,0,0).</p>
<p>11. Is the vector field is conservative, $\mathbf{F}(x,y)=(\ln y+2)\mathbf{i}+\frac{x}{y}\mathbf{j}$, if it is, find its potential function.</p>	<p>12. Let R be the region inside the circle $C_1: x = 5 \cos \theta, y = 5 \sin \theta$, (with counterclockwise orientation) and outside the ellipse $C_2: x = 2 \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta$, (with clockwise orientation). Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} - y) dx + (e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} + x) dy$ where $C = C_1 + C_2$.</p> 
<p>13. Find the area of the surface S: $\mathbf{r}(u,v)=(2u \cos v) \mathbf{i}+(2u \sin v)\mathbf{j}+(u^2)\mathbf{k}$ over the region $0 \leq u \leq 2, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$.</p>	<p>14. Find a tangent plane to the surface S: $\mathbf{r}(u,v)=u\mathbf{i}+v\mathbf{j}+\sqrt{uv}\mathbf{k}$ at the point (1,1,1).</p>
<p>15. Evaluate the surface integral $\iint_S (y^2 + 2yz)dS$ where S is the first octant portion of the plane $2x + y + 2z = 6$.</p>	<p>16. Evaluate $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)dS$, S: $z = x + y, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.</p>