

## Math 324 A, Spring 2017, pop quiz!

You have 10 minutes to complete the quiz. Make sure to explain your reasoning. This quiz is out of 5 points. Your score will be added to your second midterm grade.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (For all the marbles.) Let  $S$  denote the upper hemisphere of the sphere of radius 1 centered at the origin, i.e. the points  $(x, y, z)$  satisfying  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $z \geq 0$ . Also, let  $E$  be the inside of the top hemisphere, i.e. all  $(x, y, z)$  with  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  and  $z \geq 0$ . Give  $S$  the outward orientation, so the normal vector  $\hat{n}$  to  $S$  has positive  $z$  component. Consider the vector field  $F = x^2yz\hat{i} + (x+2)\sin(z)\hat{j} - xyz^2\hat{k}$ . Suppose we want to compute the flux of  $F$  through  $S$ .

Henry, Jacob's evil twin brother, reasons as follows. Note that

$$\nabla \cdot F = \frac{d}{dx}x^2yz + \frac{d}{dy}(x+2)\sin(z) - \frac{d}{dz}xyz^2 = 2xyz + 0 - 2xyz = 0,$$

so by the divergence theorem,

$$\iint_S F \cdot dS = \iiint_E \nabla \cdot F \, dV = \iiint_E 0 \, dV = 0.$$

It happens to be true that

$$\iint_S F \cdot dS = 0,$$

but Henry's reasoning is flawed. Explain where Henry went wrong, and why he got the right answer anyway.

[Hint: what is  $\partial E$ ?]