

**Math 223, Section 4**

**Final Exam**

**5/9/2017**

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

Problem	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Score									
Possible	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	200

**NOTE:** In order to receive full credit, I need to see all your work. Unjustified solutions, or solutions from a calculator, will receive partial or no credit.

1. (25 points) Let  $S$  be the surface of the tetrahedron in the first octant formed by the three coordinate planes (i.e. the  $xy$ -plane, the  $xz$ -plane, and the  $yz$ -plane) and the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  (note  $S$  is closed). Let

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 3x^2 + 2xy + z^3, -4xy - 2y^2, 2yz - xz \rangle.$$

Compute the total flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  across  $S$ .

**2.** (25 points) Let's play with lines and planes and surfaces.

(8 points) Find the equation of the plane that contains the points  $(2, 4, -1)$ ,  $(5, 2, 2)$ , and  $(8, 0, 0)$ .

(8 points) Find the line of intersection of the planes  $x + y - 2z = 0$  and  $x - y + 3z = 1$ .

(9 points) Identify by name each of the following surfaces:

(i)  $x = z^2 + y^2$ .

(ii)  $x^2 = z^2 + y^2$ .

(iii)  $x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

**3.** (25 points)

(a) (8 points) Set up in spherical coordinates, but DO NOT EVALUATE, the integral of the function  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  over the inside of the part of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$  inside the first octant.

(b) (8 points) Set up, but DO NOT EVALUATE, the integrals to find the center of mass of the region bounded by  $y = x^2$  and  $x = y^2$ , if the density function is given by  $\rho(x, y) = e^{x+y}$ .

(c) Compute the work done by the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xy\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + yz\mathbf{k}$  along the straight line from  $(1, 0, -1)$  to  $(3, 4, 2)$ . Note: I DO want you to evaluate this integral.

4. (25 points) Let  $f(x, y) = \sin(xy) + x^3y^2$ .

(a) (5 points) Compute  $f_x$  and  $f_y$ .

(b) (5 points) Compute the gradient of  $f$  at  $(1, \pi)$ .

(c) (5 points) Compute the directional derivative of  $f$  in the direction of the vector  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{j}$  at the point  $(1, \pi)$ .

(d) (5 points) In what direction is the slope of  $f(x, y)$  the steepest at  $(1, \pi)$ ? Your answer should be a unit vector.

(e) (5 points) Let  $x = e^t$  and  $y = 2t$ . Compute  $\frac{df}{dt}$ .

**5.** (25 points)

(a) (13 points) Let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (\frac{-y^3}{3} + x^5 \sin(x))\mathbf{i} + (\frac{x^3}{3} + e^{y^2})\mathbf{j}$ . Let  $C$  be the unit circle centered at the origin, traversed counterclockwise. Use Green's theorem to compute  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ .

(b) (12 points) Let  $S$  be the surface of the hemisphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , with  $z \geq 0$ . Use Stokes' theorem to compute the flux of  $\text{curl}(\mathbf{F})$  across  $S$  (with the upward orientation) if

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle -y, 2x, x + z \rangle.$$

6. (25 points) Let  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + e^t\mathbf{k}$ .

(a) (7 points) Compute the curvature  $\kappa(t)$  for this vector curve.

(b) (6 points) Set up, but DO NOT EVALUATE, the integral to compute the length of this curve from  $t = 0$  to  $t = 3$ .

(c) (6 points) Compute  $\mathbf{T}(t)$  for this curve.

(d) (6 points) Give the formulas for  $\mathbf{N}(t)$  and  $\mathbf{B}(t)$ . You do NOT need to compute them for this curve, I just want to see that you know the formulas.

7. (25 points) Let

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (2xyz e^{x^2 y z})\mathbf{i} + (x^2 z e^{x^2 y z} + z^3)\mathbf{j} + (x^2 y e^{x^2 y z} + 3yz^2)\mathbf{k}.$$

(a) (6 points) Show that  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative.

(b) (7 points) Find the potential function  $f$  for  $\mathbf{F}$ .

(c) (6 points) Compute the work done by  $\mathbf{F}$  along the path  $\langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$  from  $(0, 0, 0)$  to  $(1, 1, 1)$ .

(d) (6 points) Compute the work done by  $\mathbf{F}$  along the path from  $(1, 0, 0)$ , along the helix  $\langle \cos(t), \sin(t), t \rangle$  to  $(1, 0, 2\pi)$ , and then back to  $(1, 0, 0)$  along a straight line.



8. (25 points) Use Lagrange multipliers to find the maximum and minimum values of the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2$  subject to the constraint  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

Here's the punchline: He's so excited, he jumps up, and his butt falls off!  
Enjoy your summer!