

## Problem 10.7.11

Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$  by the divergence theorem:

$$\boxed{\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA = \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dV}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = [e^x, e^y, e^z], \quad S \text{ the surface of the cube } |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1, |z| \leq 1$$

### Solution

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = e^x + e^y + e^z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA &= \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dV \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 (e^x + e^y + e^z) \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 e^x \, dx \, dy \, dz + \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 e^y \, dx \, dy \, dz + \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 e^z \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= 3 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 e^x \, dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= 12 \int_{-1}^1 e^x \, dx \\ &= 12e^x \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \boxed{12(e - e^{-1})} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 10.7.13

Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$  by the divergence theorem.

$$\mathbf{F} = [\sin y, \cos x, \cos z], \quad S \text{ the surface of } x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, |z| \leq 2 \text{ (a cylinder and two disks!)}$$

### Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} &= 0 + 0 - \sin z \\ &= -\sin z \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA &= \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dV \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (-\sin z) r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\ &= \int_0^2 r \, dr \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{-2}^2 (-\sin z) \, dz \\ &= \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \cdot (2\pi) \cdot [\cos z]_{-2}^2 \\ &= 4\pi(\cos(2) - \cos(-2)) \\ &= \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 10.7.17

Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$  by the divergence theorem.

$$\mathbf{F} = [x^2, y^2, z^2], \quad S \text{ the surface of the cone } x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq h$$

### Solution

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 2x + 2y + 2z$$

In cylindrical coordinates,

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 2(r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA &= \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} \, dV \\ &= 2 \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^z (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^z (r^2 \cos \theta + r^2 \sin \theta + rz) \, dr \, d\theta \, dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{r^3}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{r^3}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} z \right]_{r=0}^{r=z} d\theta \, dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} z^3 \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta \, dz \\ &= 2 \int_0^h z^3 \, dz \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [z^4]_0^h \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi h^4}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

## Problem 10.7.22

Given a mass of density 1 in a region  $T$  of space, find the moment of inertia about the x-axis,

$$I_x = \iiint_T (y^2 + z^2) \, dV$$

$$T : \text{The paraboloid } y^2 + z^2 \leq x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq h$$

### Solution

In cylindrical coordinates along the  $x$ -axis, the integrand becomes  $r^2$  and

$$T : \text{The paraboloid } r^2 \leq x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq h$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_x &= \iiint_T (y^2 + z^2) \, dV \\
&= \iiint_T (r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta \, dx \\
&= \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} (r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta \, dx \\
&= \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} (r^3) \, dr \, d\theta \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^h \int_0^{2\pi} (x^2) \, d\theta \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^h (x^2) \, dx \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\
&= \frac{\pi}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^h \\
&= \boxed{\frac{\pi h^3}{6}}
\end{aligned}$$

### Problem 10.8.1. Harmonic functions.

Verify Theorem 1 for  $f = 2z^2 - x^2 - y^2$  and  $S$  the surface of the box  $0 \leq x \leq a$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq b$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq c$ .

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#### Theorem 1. A Basic Property of Harmonic Functions

Let  $f(x, y, z)$  be a harmonic function in some domain  $D$  in space. Let  $S$  be any piecewise smooth closed orientable surface in  $D$  whose entire region it encloses belongs to  $D$ . Then the integral of the normal derivative of  $f$  taken over  $S$  is zero.

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#### Solution

### Problem 10.8.3. Green's First Identity

$$\boxed{\iiint_T (f \Delta g + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g) \, dV = \iint_S f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} \, dA}$$

Verify for  $f = 4y^2$ ,  $g = x^2$ ,  $S$  the surface of the “unit cube”  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ . What are the assumptions of  $f$  and  $g$ ? Must  $f$  and  $g$  be harmonic?

#### Solution

### Problem 10.8.5. Green's Second Identity

$$\boxed{\iiint_T (f \Delta g - g \Delta f) \, dV = \iint_S \left( f \frac{\partial g}{\partial n} - g \frac{\partial f}{\partial n} \right) \, dA}$$

Verify for  $f = 6y^2$ ,  $g = 2x^2$ ,  $S$  the surface of the “unit cube”  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ .

**Solution****Problem 10.8.7**

Use the divergence theorem, assuming that the assumptions on  $T$  and  $S$  are satisfied.

Show that a region  $T$  with boundary surface  $S$  has the volume

$$V = \iiint_S x \, dy \, dz = \iiint_S y \, dz \, dx = \iiint_S z \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_S (x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx + z \, dx \, dy)$$

**Solution****Problem 10.9.3**

Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$  for the given  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $S$ .

$$\mathbf{F} = [e^{-z}, e^{-z} \cos y, e^{-z} \sin y], \quad S : z = \frac{y^2}{2}, \quad -1 \leq x \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

**Solution****Problem 10.9.5**

Evaluate the surface integral  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA$  for the given  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $S$ .

$$\mathbf{F} = [z^2, \frac{3}{2}x, 0], \quad S : 0 \leq x \leq a, \quad 0 \leq y \leq a, \quad z = 1$$

**Solution****Problem 10.9.13**

Calculate  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{r}'(s) \, ds$  by Stokes's theorem,

$$\boxed{\iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dA = \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{r}'(s) \, ds}$$

for the given  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $C$ . Assume the Cartesian coordinates to be right-handed and the  $z$ -component of the surface normal to be nonnegative.

$$\mathbf{F} = [-5y, 4x, z], \quad C \text{ the circle } x^2 + y^2 = 16, \quad z = 4$$

**Solution****Problem 10.9.15**

Calculate  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{r}'(s) \, ds$  by Stokes's theorem for the given  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $C$ . Assume the Cartesian coordinates to be right-handed and the  $z$ -component of the surface normal to be nonnegative.

$$\mathbf{F} = [z^3, x^3, y^3], \quad \text{around the triangle with vertices } (0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (1, 1, 0)$$

**Solution****Problem 10.9.19**

Calculate  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{r}'(s) \, ds$  by Stokes's theorem for the given  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $C$ . Assume the Cartesian coordinates to be right-handed and the  $z$ -component of the surface normal to be nonnegative.

$$\mathbf{F} = [z, e^z, 0], \quad C \text{ the boundary curve of the portion of the cone } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x \geq 0, \quad y \geq 0, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1$$

**Solution**