

This week on the problem set you will get practice applying and understanding Green's theorem and Stokes' theorem.

**Homework:** The homework will be due on Friday 5 June. It will consist of questions 3, 4, 5 below.

\*Numbers in parentheses indicate the question has been taken from the textbook:

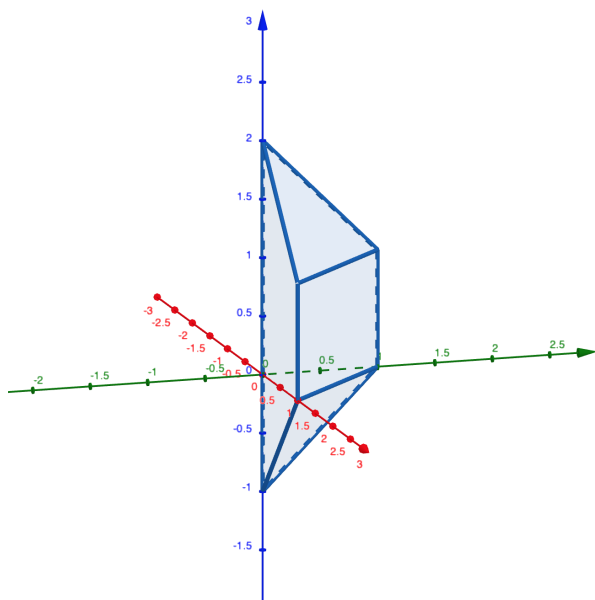
J. Rogawski, C. Adams, *Calculus, Multivariable*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., W. H. Freeman & Company,

and refer to the section and question number in the textbook.

- (Section 18.1) 3, 7, 8, 9, 12, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 36\*, 41, 45. (Use the following translations 4<sup>th</sup>  $\mapsto$  3<sup>rd</sup> editions: 7  $\mapsto$  5, 8  $\mapsto$  6, 9  $\mapsto$  7, 12  $\mapsto$  10, 19  $\mapsto$  15, 20  $\mapsto$  16, 21  $\mapsto$  17, 23  $\mapsto$  19, 24  $\mapsto$  20, 25  $\mapsto$  21, 29  $\mapsto$  25, 36  $\mapsto$  32, 41  $\mapsto$  37, 45  $\mapsto$  41 otherwise the questions are the same).
- (Section 18.2) 5, 8, 9, 18, 19. (Use the following translations 4<sup>th</sup>  $\mapsto$  3<sup>rd</sup> editions: 18  $\mapsto$  16, 19  $\mapsto$  17, otherwise the questions are the same).
- Let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle x, x + y^3, x^2 + y^2 - z \rangle$  and let  $S$  be the surface  $z = x^2 - y^2$  where  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$  with upward orientation and boundary  $\mathcal{C}$  (with the usual boundary orientation). Find  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ .
- Let  $\mathbf{F} = \langle x, y, -2z + e^{x^4+y^2} \rangle$  and let  $S$  be the part of the hyperboloid  $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + z^2$  where  $z^2 \leq 3$  oriented so that at points with positive  $z$  values the  $z$  coordinate of the normal vector is negative (i.e. with outward pointing normal). What is  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ ?

**Hint:** Find a simpler surface with the same boundary.

- Consider the 3 dimensional polyhedron pictured below with vertices



(0, 0, 2)  
 (0, 0, -1)  
 (0, 1, 0)  
 (1, 0, 0)  
 (0, 1, 1)  
 (1, 0, 1)

with outward pointing orientation. Find the flux of  $\mathbf{F} = \langle 2x^2 - 3xy^2, xz^2e^z + y^3, \sin(x^2 + y^2) \rangle$  through  $S$ .

\*The questions marked with an asterisk are more difficult or are of a form that would not appear on an exam. Nonetheless they are worth thinking about as they often test understanding at a deeper conceptual level.