

1. Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be a vector field on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  given by  $\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2, F_3)$  where  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , and  $F_3$  are  $C^1$ -functions from  $\mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

- (a) Let  $\eta$  be the 2-form given by

$$\eta = F_3 dx dy + F_1 dy dz + F_2 dz dx$$

Show that  $d\eta = (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}) dx dy dz$

(page 489, #6)

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= F_3 dx dy + F_1 dy dz + F_2 dz dx \\ d\eta &= d(F_3 dx dy + F_1 dy dz + F_2 dz dx) \\ &= (dF_3) dx dy + (dF_1) dy dz + (dF_2) dz dx \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_3 dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_3 dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dz \right) dx dy + (dF_1) dy dz + (dF_2) dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dz dx dy + (dF_1) dy dz + (dF_2) dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_1 dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_1 dz \right) dy dz + (dF_2) dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 dx dy dz + (dF_2) dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 dx dy dz + \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_2 dx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_2 dy + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_2 dz \right) dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_2 dy dz dx \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 dx dy dz + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_2 dx dy dz \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} F_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} F_3 dx dy dz = (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}) dx dy dz \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Show that  $dF_1 \wedge dF_2 \wedge dF_3 = (\det D\mathbf{F}) dx dy dz$

$$df = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} dx_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} dF_1 \wedge dF_2 \wedge dF_3 &= \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge dF_3 \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} dx \wedge \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} dy \wedge \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} dz \wedge \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \right) \wedge dF_3 \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dx dz \right) \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dy dx + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dy dz \right) \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dz dx + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dz dy \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} dz \wedge \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} dz \right) \wedge dF_3 \end{aligned}$$

2. Let  $\omega$  be a  $k$ -form and let  $\eta$  be a  $\ell$ -form. Find  $d(d\omega \wedge \eta - \omega \wedge d\eta)$ .

3. Determine if  $\eta = y \, dx \, dy + dz \, dy \, dz - yz \, dz \, dx$  is exact. If  $\eta$  is exact find a 1-form  $\omega$  with  $d\omega = \eta$ .  
(compare with page 461, # 22)

4. Evaluate  $\iint_S \omega$ , where  $\omega = z \, dx \, dy + x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx$  and  $S$  is the unit sphere, directly and by the Divergence Theorem.

(page 489, #12)

5. Compute  $\int_S \omega$  and use symbolic algebra software to sketch  $S$  in each of the following.

(a)  $\omega = xz \, dx \, dy + x^2 \, dy \, dz + dy \, dz \, dx$

$S$  is the upper hemisphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ ,  $z \geq 0$  with  $\mathbf{n}$  pointing upward.

(b)  $\omega = z \, dx \, dy + x \, dy \, dz + y \, dz \, dx$

$S$  is the part of the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  which lies in the first octant oriented by the unit normal which points upward.

(c)  $\omega = xz \, dx \, dy + y \, dx \, dz + z^2 \, dy \, dz$

$S$  is the part of the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  between  $z = 1$  and  $z = 3$ , oriented by the unit normal with negative  $z$ -component.

(d)  $\omega = z \, dx \, dy + y \, dy \, dz$

$S$  is the oriented surface given by the parametrization

$$\Phi(u, v) = (u + v, uv^2, u^2 + v^2), \quad 0 \leq u \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 1.$$

6. Verify Stokes' theorem by direct calculation of both sides when the surface  $S$  is the piece of the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 4$  with  $z \leq 0$ , oriented by the downward pointing unit normal, and  $\omega = (2y - z) dx + (x + y^2 - z) dy + (4y - 3x) dz$ .

As part of your solution, provide a sketch showing the appropriate orientations. (For this question you may draw the sketch by hand or use symbolic algebra software.)

7. Let  $\omega = yz\,dx - xz\,dy + xy\,dz$  and let  $\gamma(t) = (2\cos t, 2\sin t, 4)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

- (a) Let  $S$  be the piece of the surface  $z = x^2 + y^2$  with  $z \leq 4$ . Use Stokes' theorem to give an integral over  $S$  which is equivalent to  $\int_{\gamma} \omega$ . Verify by directly computing both integrals.
- (b) Let  $S'$  be the part of the plane  $z = 4$  with  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ . Use Stokes' theorem to give an integral over  $S'$  which is equivalent to  $\int_{\gamma} \omega$ . Verify by direct computation.
- (c) Can you give another explanation as to why the integrals you get over  $S$  and  $S'$  should have the same value?

8. Let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (e^{z^2}, 4z - y, 8x \sin y)$ . Find  $\int_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  where  $S$  is the unit sphere oriented with the outward normal.



9. (a) Marsden & Tromba, page 451, # 13.  
(b) Marsden & Tromba, page 451, # 15.  
(c) Use symbolic algebra software to sketch the surfaces in parts (a) and (b).

10. (a) Let  $\mathbf{F}$  and  $\mathbf{G}$  be vector fields on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  and let  $f : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ . Verify the following identities.

(i)  $\operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G}) = \mathbf{G} \cdot \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F} \cdot \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}$ .

(ii)  $\operatorname{curl}(f\mathbf{F}) = f\operatorname{curl}\mathbf{F} + (\operatorname{grad} f) \times \mathbf{F}$ .

(b) Let  $R$  be a closed region in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with boundary  $\partial R$ . Prove the identity

$$\int_{\partial R} (\mathbf{F} \times \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_R (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) \cdot (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) dV - \int_R \mathbf{F} \cdot \operatorname{curl}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) dV$$

(page 490, #2)