

MATB42: Assignment #10

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 η 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 $dF_1 \wedge dF_2 \wedge dF_3 = (\det D\mathbf{F}) dx dy dz$

2. Let ω be a k -form and let η be a ℓ -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 η is exact find a 1-form ω 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 $\int_{\gamma} \omega$.
- (c) 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 $\int_{\gamma} \omega$.