

Review Practice: Chapters 16

1. Find the equation and parametric equations of the tangent plane at $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, -2\right)$ to the parametric surface $S: \mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle v \cos u, v \sin u, 2v \rangle$ for $-2 < v < 2$ and $0 < u < \pi$.

$$\vec{r}_u = \langle -v \sin u, v \cos u, 0 \rangle \quad \vec{r}_u\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, -1\right) = \left\langle \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \right\rangle = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$\vec{r}_v = \langle \cos u, \sin u, 2 \rangle \quad \vec{r}_v\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 2\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \langle -1, 1, 2\sqrt{2} \rangle$$

Point (u, v) :

$$2v = -2 \Rightarrow v = -1$$

$$v \cos u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\cos u = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \frac{1}{2} \langle 1, 1, 0 \rangle \times \langle -1, 1, 2\sqrt{2} \rangle$$

$$= \langle \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}, 1 \rangle$$

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sqrt{2}t, \quad y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \sqrt{2}t, \quad z = -2 + t$$

$$\sqrt{2}(x - \sqrt{2}/2) - \sqrt{2}(y + \sqrt{2}/2) + (z + 2) = 0$$

2. Find a parametrization of the surface given by:

$$3x + x^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 = 3 \quad \text{for } z \leq 0$$

$$z^2 = 3x + x^2 + 2y^2 - 3$$

$$z = \sqrt{3x + x^2 + 2y^2 - 3}, \quad x = x, \quad y = y$$

$$\text{with } 3x + x^2 + 2y^2 \geq 3$$

3. Consider $\mathbf{F} = \langle xye^z, yze^x, xze^y \rangle$

(a) Compute $\text{Div } \mathbf{F}$

(b) Compute $\text{Curl } \mathbf{F}$

(c) Is \mathbf{F} conservative? Why or why not.

$$\text{Div } \vec{F} = ye^z + ze^x + xe^y$$

$$\text{Curl } \vec{F} = \langle xze^y - ye^x, ze^y - xye^z, yze^x - xe^z \rangle$$

Since $\text{Curl } \vec{F} \neq \vec{0} \Rightarrow \vec{F}$ is not conservative. "

4. $\mathbf{F} = \langle y \cos z, x \cos z, -xy \sin z \rangle$ find $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ for any curve with initial point $(0, 0, 0)$ and terminal point $(1, 1, 0)$.

\Downarrow
 \vec{F} is conservative

$$f = \int f_x dx = xy \cos z + C(y, z)$$

$$f = \int f_y dy = xy \cos z + C(x, z)$$

$$f = \int f_z dz = xy \cos z + C(x, y)$$

$$f = xy \cos z$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f = \int f_x dx = xy \cos z + C(y, z) \\ f = \int f_y dy = xy \cos z + C(x, z) \\ f = \int f_z dz = xy \cos z + C(x, y) \end{array} \right\} \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} \stackrel{\text{FTC}}{=} f(1, 1, 0) - f(0, 0, 0) = 1 - 0 = \boxed{1}$$

5. Set up only: $\int \int_S xy \, dS$ over D , where S is part of the graph of $z^2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$ between the planes $z = -2$ and $z = -4$ and D is the region for your parameters.

$$D: z = -\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2} \quad -4 \leq z \leq -2$$

$$\text{or } 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$$

$$\text{or } \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta & y &= r \sin \theta & z &= -2r \\ 0 &\leq \theta \leq 2\pi & 1 &\leq r \leq 2 \\ \vec{r} &= \langle r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, -2r \rangle & \vec{r}_\theta &= \langle -r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0 \rangle \\ \vec{r} \times \vec{r}_\theta &= \langle 2r \cos \theta, -2r \sin \theta, r \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S xy \, dS &= \iint_D xy \cdot |2r \cos \theta, -2r \sin \theta, r| \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \boxed{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \sqrt{5} \, r \, dr \, d\theta} \end{aligned}$$

6. Use Stoke's Theorem to compute: $\int \int_S \text{Curl } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ where $\vec{F} = \langle y, -x, z^2 \rangle$ and S is part of $z = -x^2 - y^2$ above $z = -4$.

$$C: -4 = -x^2 - y^2 \quad \text{or } x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$\vec{r}(\theta) = \langle 2 \cos \theta, 2 \sin \theta, -4 \rangle$$

$$\iint_S \text{Curl } \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle y, -x, z^2 \rangle \cdot \vec{r}'(\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \langle 2 \sin \theta, -2 \cos \theta, 16 \rangle \cdot \langle -2 \sin \theta, 2 \cos \theta, 0 \rangle \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -4 \, d\theta = \boxed{-8\pi}$$

7. Use the divergence theorem to compute: $\int \int_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ where $\vec{F} = \langle zy, 2y, 3z \rangle$ and S is the surface of the solid right cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ for $0 \leq z \leq 2$.

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iiint_E \text{Div } \vec{F} \, dv = \iiint_E 0 + 2 + 3 \, dv$$

$$= 5 \cdot V(\text{cone})$$

$$= 5 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \pi (2)^2 \cdot (2)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{40}{3} \pi}$$

