

# MATH 1800-C HANDOUT 6: VECTOR FIELDS AND RECAP ON INTEGRALS

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## Exercise 1

Fill the boxes with 'certainly', 'possibly', or 'certainly not'.

- (a) The plot of the vector field  $\vec{G}(x, y) = \vec{F}(2x, 2y)$  is  drawn by doubling the length of all the arrows in the plot of  $\vec{F}(x, y)$ .
- (b) If the flow lines for the vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y)$  are all concentric circles centered at the origin, then the dot-product  $\vec{F}(x, y) \cdot (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j})$  is  equal to zero.
- (c) If the flow lines for the vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y)$  are all straight lines parallel to the constant vector  $\vec{v} = 3\hat{i} + 5\hat{j}$ , then  $\vec{F}(x, y)$  is  equal to  $\vec{v}$ .
- (d) The flow lines of the vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y) = e^x\hat{i} + y\hat{j}$   cross the  $X$ -axis.

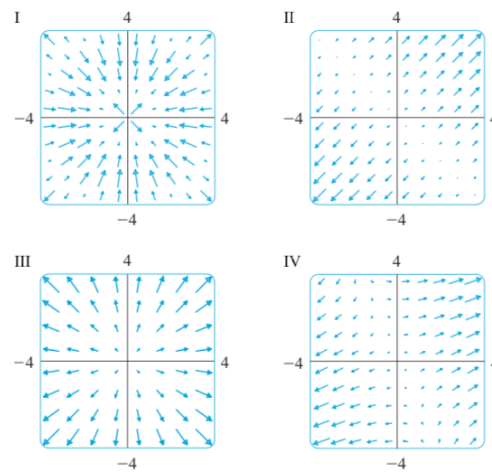
## Exercise 2

Find a vector field whose flow lines are of the form  $\vec{r}(t) = t\hat{i} + t^2\hat{j}$ .

## Exercise 3

Match the following functions with their gradient vector fields.

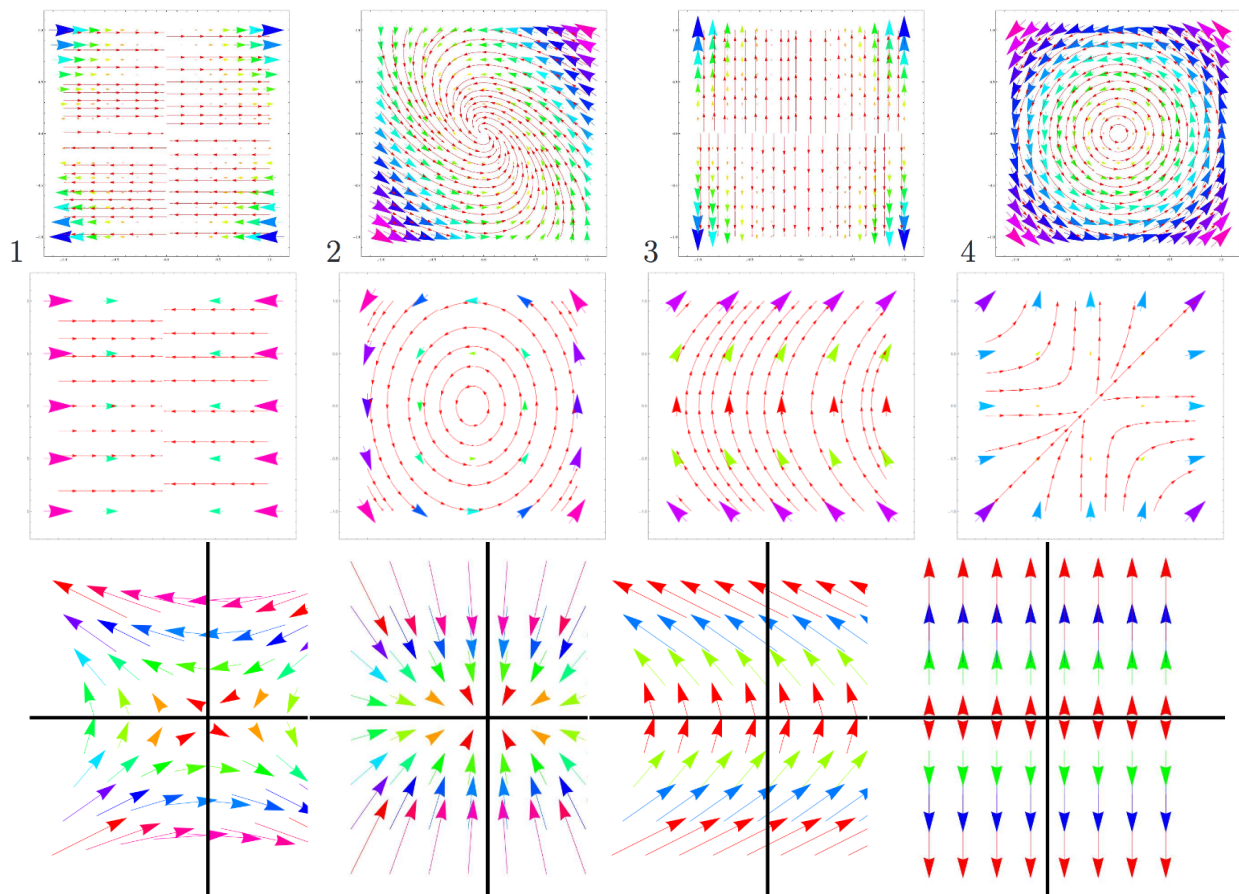
- (a)  $x^2 + y^2$
- (b)  $x(x + y)$
- (c)  $(x + y)^2$
- (d)  $\sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



## Exercise 4

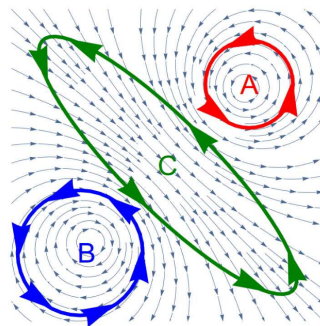
Match the vector fields.

- |                              |                                |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) $\langle y, 1 \rangle$    | b) $\langle 0, 2y \rangle$     | c) $\langle -x, -2y \rangle$ | d) $\langle -2y, 3x \rangle$  |
| e) $\langle 0, x^2y \rangle$ | f) $\langle -2y, -x \rangle$   | g) $\langle x^2y, 0 \rangle$ | h) $\langle -x, 0 \rangle$    |
| i) $\langle -2y, 1 \rangle$  | j) $\langle -y - x, x \rangle$ | k) $\langle -y, x \rangle$   | l) $\langle x^2, y^2 \rangle$ |



### Exercise 5

Is the line integral around the following curves  $A, B, C$  positive, negative or zero?



## Recap on Integrals

### Exercise 1

Sketch the region of integration of the following iterated integral, switch the order to  $dydzdx$  and then evaluate the integral.

$$\int_0^\pi \left( \int_{\sqrt{z}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \left( \int_0^x \sin(xy) dy \right) dx \right) dz$$

### Exercise 2

Consider the surface given by the graph of the function

$$z = f(x, y) = \frac{100}{1 + (x^2 + y^2)^2} \arctan \left( \frac{\pi}{8} (x^2 + y^2) \right)$$

Find the volume under the surface and above the region  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$ .

### Exercise 3

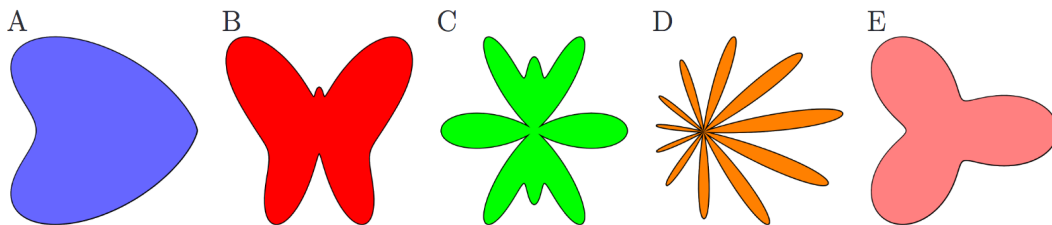
Find the double integrals

a)  $\int_0^3 \int_y^3 \frac{\sin(2x)}{x} dx dy$

b)  $\int_0^8 \int_{y^{1/3}}^2 \frac{y^2 e^{x^2}}{x^8} dx dy$

### Exercise 4

Match the given regions.



a)  $r(t) \leq |2 + \cos(3t)|$

b)  $r(t) \leq |\cos(5t) - 5 \cos(t)|$

c)  $r(t) \leq |1 + \cos(t) \cos(7t)|$

d)  $r(t) \leq |\sin(11t) + \cos(t)/2|$

e)  $r(t) \leq |8 - \sin(t) + 2 \sin(3t) + 2 \sin(5t) - \sin(7t) + 3 \cos(2t) - 2 \cos(4t)|$

### Exercise 5

Find the mas of the tetrahedron  $x + y + z \leq 1; x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$  with density function given by  $f(x, y, z) = 24x$ .