

Student name:
day 7 May 2014

Wednes-

Comp no#:

Math 205 2nd Periodic Exam

Question (I): Marks State whether the following is (True) or (False)
and correct the false one

1- If f has a continuous partial derivatives of all orders on R^3 , then div
($curl \nabla f$) = $\vec{0}$

2- The fundamental theorem of line integrals can be applied by :

$$\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\vec{r} = f(\vec{r}(b)) - f(\vec{r}(a)) \text{ for } a \leq t \leq b.$$

3- $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds = \iint_D curl \vec{F} \, dA$

4- The *Surface area* is given by : $A(S) = \iiint_S \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2} \, dv$

5- The *flux* of \vec{F} across S is the Surface integral of \vec{F} over the surface
 S and calculated by :

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{k} \, d\vec{S} = \iint_D \left(-P \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} - Q \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + R\right) \, dA$$

6- By Stoke's Theorem the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S div \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$

7- If S is a sphere and \vec{F} is a constant vector field, then $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = 0$

Solve the following Questions :

(1) 4 Marks

Evaluate the following line integral: $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle xy, x^2 \rangle$ and C is given by $\vec{r}(t) = \langle \sin t, 1+t \rangle$ $0 \leq t \leq \pi$

 (2) 6 Marks

(i) Show that \vec{F} is a conservative vector field

(ii) Find the function f such that $\vec{F} = \nabla f$

(iii) Evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 4x^3y^2 - 2xy^3, 2x^4y - 3x^2y^2 + 4y^3 \rangle$

and $C : \vec{r}(t) = \langle t + \sin \pi t, 2t + \cos \pi t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$

(3) 4 Marks Use Green's Theorem to evaluate $\int_C \sqrt{1+x^3} dx + 2xy dy$ where

C is the triangle

with vertices $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$ and $(1,3)$

(4) 4 Marks Find the *flux* of $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle xy, yz, xz \rangle$, S is the part of the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ that lies above the square $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$ and has upward orientation.

Luck

A.Sharaf

Good

Dr.Khadijah