

Instructions: Show all work. Use exact answers unless otherwise asked to round.

1. Use the Divergence Theorem to evaluate $\int_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} dS$ for $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (xy^2 + \cos z)\hat{i} + (x^2y + \sin z)\hat{j} + e^z\hat{k}$ where $S: z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z = 8$.

$$8 = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$16 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$256 = x^2 + y^2 \quad r = 16$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = y^2 + x^2 = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} dS &= \iiint_V \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{16} \int_{\frac{1}{2}r}^8 r^2 r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{16} r^3 \left. \frac{z}{2} \right|_{\frac{1}{2}r}^8 dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{16} 8r^3 - \frac{1}{2}r^4 dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 2r^4 - \frac{1}{10}r^5 \Big|_0^{16} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 31,072 - 104,857.6 d\theta \\ &= 2\pi(26214.4) = 52,428.8\pi \end{aligned}$$

2. Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ for $\vec{F} = 4xz\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + 4xy\hat{k}$ for the surface $S: z = 9 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$.

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 4xz & y & 4xy \end{vmatrix} = (4x - 0)\hat{i} - (4y - 4x)\hat{j} + (0 - 0)\hat{k} \\ = 4x\hat{i} + (4x - 4y)\hat{j} = \langle 4x, 4x - 4y, 0 \rangle$$

$$G = z - 9 + x^2 + y^2$$

$$\nabla G = \langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle$$

$$(\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \nabla G = 8x^2 + 8xy - 8y^2$$

$$\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta = \cos 2\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (8r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 8r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta - 8r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 8r^3 \cos^2 \theta + 8r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta - 8r^3 \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8}{4} r^4 (\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \Big|_0^3$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} 162 (\cos 2\theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) d\theta = 162 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

if you use $\nabla G = \hat{k}$ for the circle in the plane, you get 0 faster.