## Math 20E Homework Assignment 8 Due Friday, December 8, 2023 (not graded)

1. Let $\mathbf{r}=x \mathbf{i}+y \mathbf{j}+z \mathbf{k}$ and set $r=\|\mathbf{r}\|=\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}$. Show that for a symmetric elementary region $W$ with outward-oriented $C^{1}$ boundary surface $\partial W$,

$$
\iiint_{W} \frac{1}{r^{2}} d V=\iint_{\partial W} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^{2}} \cdot \mathbf{n} d S
$$

Note: This is a simple application of Gauss's divergence theorem if $(0,0,0) \notin W$. Be sure to carefully show the equation still holds when $(0,0,0) \in W$.
2. Let $\mathbf{F}(x, y)=\left(x y, y^{2}\right)$.
(a) Let $\mathbf{c}$ be the path $y=2 x^{2}$ in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ joining $(0,0)$ and ( 1,2 ). Evaluate $\int_{\mathbf{c}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d \mathbf{s}$.
(b) Does the integral in part (a) depend on the choice of path joining $(0,0)$ to $(1,2)$ ?
3. Let $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)=\left(e^{x} \sin (y)\right) \mathbf{i}+\left(e^{x} \cos (y)\right) \mathbf{j}+z^{2} \mathbf{k}$. Evaluate the integral $\int_{\mathbf{c}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d \mathbf{s}$, where $\mathbf{c}$ is the path given by $\mathbf{c}(t)=\left(\sqrt{t}, t^{3}, \exp (\sqrt{t})\right)$, with $0 \leq t \leq 1$.
4. For each of the following vector fields $\mathbf{F}$, determine if it is a gradient field. If it is, find a function $f$ such that $\nabla f=\mathbf{F}$.
(a) $\mathbf{F}(x, y)=\left(2 x+y^{2}-y \sin (x), 2 x y+\cos (x)\right)$
(b) $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)=\left(6 x^{2} z^{2}, 5 x^{2} y^{2}, 4 y^{2} z^{2}\right)$
(c) $\mathbf{F}(x, y)=\left(y^{3}+1,3 x y^{2}+1\right)$
(d) $\mathbf{F}(x, y)=\left(2 x \cos (y),-x^{2} \sin (y)\right)$
5. Evaluate $\int_{\mathbf{c}} 2 x y z d x+x^{2} z d y+x^{2} 6 d z$ over the path $\mathbf{c}(t)=\left(t^{2}, \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} t\right), \exp \left(t^{2}-2 t\right)\right)$ with $0 \leq t \leq 2$.
6. Evaluate $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \sin (x) d x+z \cos (y) d y+\sin (y) d z$, where $\mathcal{C}$ is the ellipse defined by $4 x^{2}+9 y^{2}=36$ and oriented clockwise.

