

## Vector Calculus 20E, Fall 2019, Second Midterm

*Fifty minutes, three problems, no calculators. Please start each problem on a new page.*

*You will get full credit only if you show all your work clearly.*

*Simplify answers if you can, but don't worry if you can't!*

1. Let  $\gamma$  be the quarter-circle inside  $\mathbb{R}^2$  given by  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  and oriented anticlockwise. Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be the vector field given by  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (xy, x^2y^2)$ . Compute

$$\int_{\gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}.$$

2. Let  $\Sigma$  be the surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  given by  $x + y + z = 1$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \geq 0$  and let  $f$  be the function  $f(x, y, z) = x^2$ . Compute the average value of  $f$  over  $\Sigma$ .

3. Let  $\Sigma$  be the piece of the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  given by  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \leq 1$ , oriented by saying that the positive  $z$ -axis is an example of a normal vector pointing in the positive direction. Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be the vector field given by  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$ . Compute

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{A}.$$

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4. Let  $\gamma$  be the quarter-circle inside  $\mathbb{R}^2$  given by  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  and oriented anticlockwise. Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be the vector field given by  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (xy, x^2y^2)$ . Compute

$$\int_{\gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}.$$

5. Let  $\Sigma$  be the surface in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  given by  $x + y + z = 1$ ,  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \geq 0$  and let  $f$  be the function  $f(x, y, z) = x^2$ . Compute the average value of  $f$  over  $\Sigma$ .

6. Let  $\Sigma$  be the piece of the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  given by  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$ ,  $z \leq 1$ , oriented by saying that the positive  $z$ -axis is an example of a normal vector pointing in the positive direction. Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be the vector field given by  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$ . Compute

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{A}.$$