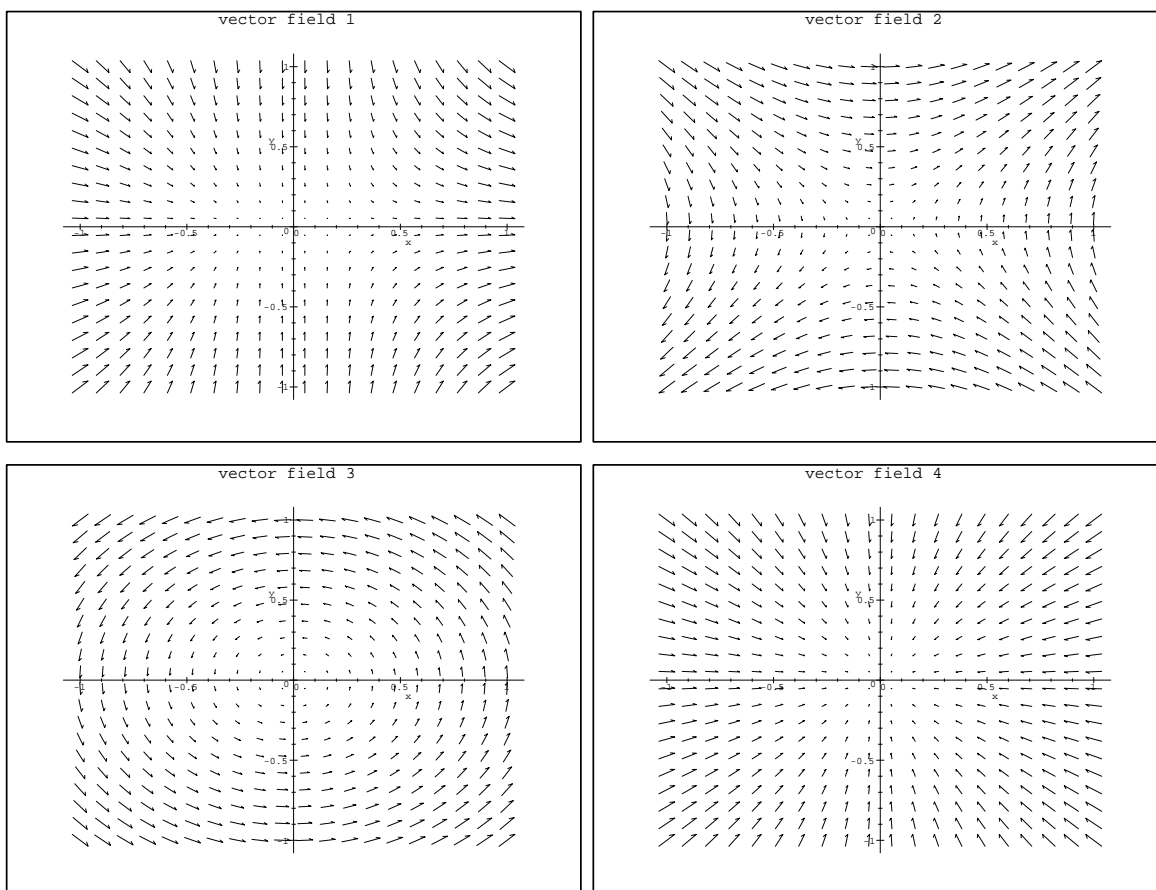


Show **ALL** work for credit; be neat; and use only **ONE** side of each page of paper.

1. Find the curl and div of  $\mathbf{F} = \langle xe^y, -ze^{-y}, y \ln z \rangle$ .
2. Find  $f$  so that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$  and use it to find the line integral  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . Here  $\mathbf{F} = \langle y, x + z, y \rangle$ . and  $C$  is a curve from  $(2, 1, 4)$  to  $(8, 3, -1)$ .
3. Find the equation of the tangent plane to  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle uv, ue^v, ve^u \rangle$  when  $u_0 = 1, v_0 = 0$ . Compute  $x_0, y_0, z_0$ .
4. Write down and simplify but do **NOT** evaluate the double integral with polar co-ordinates from using Green's Theorem to change  $\int_C xydx + 2x^2dy$  to a double integral.  $C$  consists of the line segment from  $(0,1)$  to  $(0,0)$ , then the line segment from  $(0,0)$  to  $(1,0)$  and then upper right quarter of the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .
5. Write down and simplify but do **NOT** evaluate the integral (in terms of  $t$ ) to find the mass of a thin wire bent into the shape of the semi-circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, x \geq 0$  if the density is given by  $\rho(x, y)$ .
6. Write down and simplify but do **NOT** evaluate the surface integral  $\int \int_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ . Where  $S$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle u \cos v, u \sin v, v \rangle, 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi$  and  $\mathbf{F} = \langle y, x, z^2 \rangle$ .
7. Use spherical co-ordinates and density  $f(x, y, z) = z$  to find the mass of the part of the ball  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  in the first octant.
8. Re-write the integral  $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$  in the orders  $dz dy dx$  and  $dy dx dz$ .
9. Evaluate  $\int_R e^{x+y} dA$  where  $R$  is the "diamond" region  $|x| + |y| \leq 1$  using the transformation  $x = (u+v)/2, y = (u-v)/2$ . Explicitly draw the regions  $R$  and  $S$ . Clearly label the Jacobian of the transformation.
10. Match the vector fields  $\langle y, x \rangle, \langle -y, x \rangle, \langle x^2, -y \rangle$ , and  $\langle -x, -y \rangle$  with the Maple fieldplots below.



Maple fieldplots