

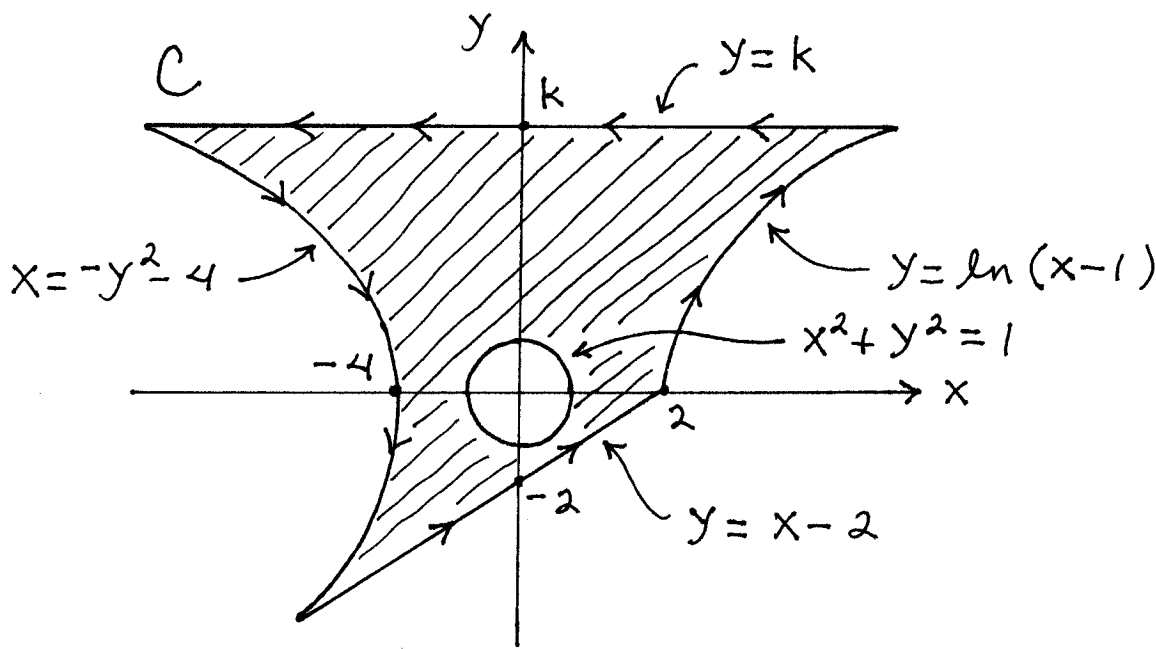
Math 21D
Vogler
Discussion Sheet 7

1.) Show that each vector field is conservative. Then evaluate the work integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{T} ds$ for each along the given path C .

- a.) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (2xy) \vec{i} + (x^2 + y^3) \vec{j}$, where C : curve $y = x^3(x-1)^2$ for $-1 \leq x \leq 2$
- b.) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (\sin y) \vec{i} + (x \cos y + 3) \vec{j}$, where C : ellipse $\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 = 1$
- c.) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2x) \vec{i} + (2yz^2) \vec{j} + (2y^2z) \vec{k}$, where C : any path from $(0, 0, 0)$ to $(2, 3, 4)$

2.) Use Green's Theorems (Theorem 1, 2, or 3 from class) to evaluate each line integral.

- a.) $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$, where $\vec{F}(x, y) = (3x) \vec{i} + (2y) \vec{j}$ and C : circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
- b.) $\int_C (xy)dy - (x^2y)dx$, where C : rectangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, $(3, 2)$, and $(0, 2)$
- c.) $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{T} ds$, where $\vec{F}(x, y) = (\cos(x+y)) \vec{i} + (\sin(x+y)) \vec{j}$ and C : triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(3, 0)$, and $(0, 4)$
- d.) $\int_C (xy)dx + (e^x)dy$, where C : line segment joining $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 0)$, then the curve $y = 2x - x^2$ from $(2, 0)$ to $((0, 0))$
- e.) $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$, where $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x-y) \vec{i} + (x^2 - 2y) \vec{j}$ and C is given in the diagram below. Assume that the top edge of path C is $y = k$, an unknown constant greater than 1, and that the area of the shaded region is 10: (HINT: Use Green's Theorem 3.)



3.) Use the fact that the area of region R enclosed by loop C is given by

$$\text{Area of } R = (1/2) \int_C (x)dy - (y)dx$$

to find the area inside the ellipse $\left(\frac{x}{4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{5}\right)^2 = 1$.

"He who is not courageous enough to take risks will accomplish nothing in life." –
Muhammad Ali, former world heavyweight boxing champion