

Record your answers to the multiple choice problems by placing an  $\times$  through one letter for each problem on this answer sheet. There are 15 multiple choice questions worth 6 points each. You start with 10 points.

Find the area of the region enclosed by the curve  $r = \sqrt{3 - 2\sin(2\theta)}$ .

$3\pi$   $2\pi$   $5\pi/3$   $7\pi/3$   $\pi$   $8\pi/3$

Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^y e^{-x^2} dz dy dx$   $(1 - e^{-1})/4$   $1/4$   $e^{-1}/2$   $(e - 1)/2$   $(e^{-1} - 1)/2$

Find the volume of the solid region in the first octant bounded by the plane  $x + y = 1$  and the surface  $z = \sin(\pi x)$ .  $1/\pi$   $\pi$   $1/2$   $\pi/2$   $1$

Let  $R$  be the region defined by  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $1 \leq xy \leq 2$ . Using the substitution  $u = x$ ,  $v = xy$ , transform  $\iint_R dy dx$  into an iterated integral in the  $uv$ -plane.  $\int_1^2 \int_1^2 \frac{v}{u^2} du dv$   $\int_1^2 \int_1^{2/u} \frac{v}{u} du dv$   $\int_1^2 \int_1^{2v/u} \frac{1}{u^2} du dv$   $\int_1^2 \int_1^2 v du dv$   $\int_1^2 \int_1^2 \frac{v}{u} du dv$

Let  $D$  be the solid region below the paraboloid  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  and above the  $xy$ -plane. The density of  $D$  is given by  $\delta(x, y, z) = 4 - z$ . Given that the total mass of  $D$  is  $64\pi/3$ , compute the center of mass of  $D$ .  $(0, 0, 1)$   $(0, 0, 7/8)$   $(0, 0, 3/4)$   $(0, 0, 5/4)$   $(0, 0, 3/2)$

Find the volume of the solid region between the cone  $z^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2)$  and the paraboloid  $z = 1 + x^2 + y^2$ .

$\pi/6$   $\pi$   $3\pi/4$   $\pi/2$   $\pi/3$

Find the average value of  $f(x, y, z) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$  over the solid unit ball,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ .  $3/4$   $1/2$   $5/8$   $7/8$   $2/3$

Find the vector field represented in the following plot:

$$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^4}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^4}} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2\sqrt{x^2+1}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x^4+1}} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow -\frac{y}{10} \mathbf{i} + \frac{x}{10} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{10} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{10} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow$$

Let  $\mathbf{F} = z \cos((x+y)z) \mathbf{i} + z \cos((x+y)z) \mathbf{j} + (x+y) \cos((x+y)z) \mathbf{k}$ . Compute  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$ .

$$-((x+y)^2 + 2z^2) \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{i} - z^2 \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{j} - z^2 \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow -(x+y)^2 \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{i} - z^2 \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{j} - z^2 \sin((x+y)z) \mathbf{k}$$

Let  $\mathbf{F} = xz^2 \mathbf{i} + yx^2 \mathbf{j} + xyz \mathbf{k}$ . Compute  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$ .  $xz \mathbf{i} + (2x-y)z \mathbf{j} + 2xy \mathbf{k}$   $x^2 + xy + z^2$   $(2x+y) \mathbf{i} + x \mathbf{j} + 2z \mathbf{k}$   $z^2 \mathbf{i} + x^2 \mathbf{j} + xy \mathbf{k}$   $(xy - x^2) \mathbf{i} + (xy - z^2) \mathbf{j} + (x^2 - z^2) \mathbf{k}$

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the curve defined by  $2y = 1 - x^2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Compute the value of the line integral  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} x \, ds$ .

$$(2\sqrt{2} - 1)/3 \quad 1/2 \quad (\sqrt{3} - 1)/2 \quad 1/4 \quad 7/3$$

Let  $\mathbf{F}$  be the velocity field  $x^2y \mathbf{i} - xz^2 \mathbf{j} + y^2 \mathbf{k}$  and let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the curve parameterized by  $(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} - 2t \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Compute the flow integral  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ .  $-9/5 \quad -7/3 \quad -7/2 \quad -9/4 \quad -11/6$

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be a smooth curve from  $(1, 1, 0)$  to  $(0, 0, 1)$ . Compute

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} -yz \sin(xz) \, dx + \cos(xz) \, dy - xy \sin(xz) \, dz$$

$$-1 \quad -3 \cos(1) \quad \cos(1) \quad 2 \quad 0$$

Let  $\mathcal{C}$  be the boundary of the region inside the unit circle in the first quadrant (oriented counterclockwise). Use Green's Theorem to evaluate  $\int_{\mathcal{C}} x^2y \, dx - xy^2 \, dy$ .

$$-\pi/8 \quad \pi \quad -\pi/3 \quad \pi/4 \quad -3\pi/4$$

Determine which of the following formulas is true for an arbitrary function  $f$  or vector field  $\mathbf{F}$ .  $\nabla \cdot \nabla f = 0$   $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$   $\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$   $\nabla \cdot \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 0$