## **Review exercise 1**

1) Proceed as in Example 6 (page 519) to evaluate the given line integral

$$\oint_c \frac{-y^3 dx + xy^2 dy}{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2}$$

where C is the ellipse  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  (Problem 25, page 521)

- 2) Evaluate  $\iint_{S} (3z^{2} + 4yz) dS$ , where *S* is the portion of the plane x + 2y + 3z = 6 in the first octant. Use the portion of *S* onto the coordinate plane indicated in the given plane. (Problem 25 and 26, page 528)
- 3) Use Stokes' theorem to evaluate  $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ . Assume *C* is oriented counterclockwise as viewed from above.  $\vec{F} = xy\vec{i} + 2yz\vec{j} + xz\vec{k}$ .; *C* the boundary of the plane z = 1 y shown in Figure 9.121(page 534) (Problem 9, page 534)
- 4) Use triple integrals and cylindrical coordinates to find the volume of the solid that is bounded by the graphs of the given equations.
  x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup> = 4, x<sup>2</sup> + y<sup>2</sup> + z<sup>2</sup> = 16, z = 0 (Problem 51, page 545)
- 5) Use triple integrals and spherical coordinates to find the volume of the solid that is bounded by the graphs of the given equations.

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  (Problem 75, page 545)

- 6) Consider the function \$\vec{f}(x, y) = x^2 y^4\$. At (1,1) what is:
  (a) The rate of change of \$\vec{f}\$ in the direction of \$\vec{i}\$ ?
  (b) The rate of change of \$\vec{f}\$ in the direction of \$\vec{i}\$ \$\vec{j}\$ ?
  (c) The rate of change of \$\vec{f}\$ in the direction of \$\vec{j}\$ ?
  (Problem 29, page 559)
- 7) Find the volume of the solid shown in Figure 9.152 (page 559)

(Problem 38, page 559)

8) Find the indicated expression for the vector field  $\vec{F} = x^2 y \vec{i} + x y^2 \vec{j} + 2x y z \vec{k}$ (a)  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ , (b)  $\nabla \times \vec{F}$ , (c)  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F})$ , (d)  $\nabla (\nabla \cdot \vec{F})$  (Problem 39~42, page 559)

9) If  $\vec{F} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ , use the divergence theorem to evaluate  $\iint_{S} (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n}) dS$ , where *S* is the surface of the region bounded by  $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$ , z = 0, z = 1.

(Problem 59, page 560)