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About this Assignment

Due: **Fri Jun 13 2008 10:15 PDT****1.** SCalcET5 16.8.008. [349612] [Show Details](#)

Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$. C is oriented counterclockwise as viewed from above.

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = e^{-x} \mathbf{i} + e^x \mathbf{j} + e^z \mathbf{k}$$

C is the boundary of the part of the plane $2x + y + 2z = 2$ in the first octant

2. SCalcET5 16.8.010. [349604] [Show Details](#)

Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$. C is oriented counterclockwise as viewed from above.

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + (x^2 + y^2) \mathbf{k}$$

C is the boundary of the part of the paraboloid $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ in the first octant

3. SCalcET5 16.9.004. [349598] [Show Details](#)

Verify that the Divergence Theorem is true for the vector field \mathbf{F} on the region E . (Do this on paper. Your teacher may ask you to turn in this work.) Find $\iiint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = xz \mathbf{i} + yz \mathbf{j} + 3z^2 \mathbf{k}$$

E is the solid bounded by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the plane $z = 1$

$$\iiint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \text{ }$$

4. SCalcET5 16.9.006. [349652] [Show Details](#)

Verify that the Divergence Theorem is true for the vector field \mathbf{F} on the region E . (Do this on paper. Your teacher may ask you to turn in this work.) Find $\iiint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$$

E is the unit ball $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$

$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} =$

5. SCalcET5 16.9.014. [349662] [Show Details](#)

Use the Divergence Theorem to calculate the surface integral $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$; that is, calculate the flux of \mathbf{F} across S .

$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x^3 \mathbf{i} + 2xz^2 \mathbf{j} + 3y^2z \mathbf{k}$

S is the surface of the solid bounded by the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ and the xy -plane

6. SCalcET5 16.9.020. [349717] [Show Details](#)

Let $\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = z \tan^{-1}(y^2) \mathbf{i} + z^3 \ln(x^2 + 1) \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$. Find the flux of \mathbf{F} across the part of the paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 + z = 2$ that lies above the plane $z = 1$ and is oriented upward.

7. HW10.1 [549492] [Show Details](#)

Let $P = \frac{x-1}{((x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, $Q = \frac{y+3}{((x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$,
 $R = \frac{z}{((x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, and let $\mathbf{F}=(P,Q,R)$.

Find $\iint_{(x-1)^2+(y+3)^2+z^2=1} \mathbf{F} \cdot N dA$ (A numerical answer xx.xx is desired)

Find $\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=1} \mathbf{F} \cdot N dA$ (A numerical answer xx.xx is desired)

Find $\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=12} \mathbf{F} \cdot N dA$ (A numerical answer xx.xx is desired)

Find $\iint_{x^2+y^2+z^2=15} \mathbf{F} \cdot N dA$ (A numerical answer xx.xx is desired)



8. HW10.2 [549493] [Show Details](#)

Evaluate the following line integrals:

$$(1) \int_{(x-1)^2+(y+3)^2=1, z=1} \frac{(y+3)dx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2},$$

$$(2) \int_{x^2+y^2=1, z=1} \frac{(y+3)dx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2},$$

$$(3) \int_{x^2+y^2=8, z=8} \frac{(y+3)dx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2},$$

$$(4) \int_{x^2+y^2=15, z=15} \frac{(y+3)dx + (1-x)dy}{(x-1)^2 + (y+3)^2},$$

Numerical answers x.xx are desired:

 (1)

 (2)

 (3)

 (4)


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