

## FINAL FOR CALCULUS

**Time:** 8:10–10:00 AM, Friday, June 22, 2001

**Instructor:** Shu-Yen Pan

*No calculator is allowed. No credit will be given for an answer without reasoning.*

1. [10%] Let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = x^3y^4\mathbf{i} + x^4y^3\mathbf{j}$ . Find a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$  and compute the line integral  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  where  $C$  is the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{t}\mathbf{i} + (1 + t^3)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

2. [10%] Use Stoke's theorem to compute the integral  $\iint_S \text{curl}\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$  where  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$  and  $S$  the part of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  that lies inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and above the  $xy$ -plane.

3. [10%] Find the flux of the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + y^2\mathbf{k}$  over the unit sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

4. [10%] Use Green's theorem to find the area enclosed by the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

for some  $a, b > 0$ .

5. [10%] Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} \int_0^{4-x^2} dz dy dx.$$

6. [10%] Find local maximum and minimum values and saddle points of the function

$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y + 4.$$

7.

(i) Use implicit differentiation to find  $\partial z / \partial x$  for  $xy^2 + yz^2 + zx^2 = 3$ .

(ii) Find a unit normal vector of the plane passing through the point  $(0, 0, 1)$  and spanned by the two vectors  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$ .

8. [10%] Find the length of the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + \ln t\mathbf{k}$  for  $1 \leq t \leq e$ .

9. [10%] Test the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{\sqrt{n}}$$

for absolutely convergence, conditionally convergence or divergence.

10. [10%] Let  $f(x) = \frac{e^x - 1}{x}$ .

(1) Find the power series representation of  $f$  in powers of  $x$ .

(2) Differentiate the power series in (1) and show that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1.$$