

Chinese name: _____ English name: _____ Homeroom: _____ Math Class: _____

1. **The Fundamental Theorem of Calculus** Prove the FTC for vector functions by using the theorem for scalar functions and the fact that *integration of vector functions can be done component by component* to show that if a vector function $\mathbf{r}(t)$ is continuous for $a \leq t \leq b$, then

$$\frac{d}{dt} \int_a^t \mathbf{r}(\tau) d\tau = \mathbf{r}(t)$$

at every point t of (a, b) . It can be shown that if $\mathbf{R}(t)$ is any antiderivative of $\mathbf{r}(t)$ on $[a, b]$, then any other antiderivative of \mathbf{r} on $[a, b]$ equals $\mathbf{R}(t) + \mathbf{C}$ for some constant vector \mathbf{C} . Use this fact to show that

$$\int_a^b \mathbf{r}(t) dt = \mathbf{R}(b) - \mathbf{R}(a).$$

2. Recall that the arc length parameter is given by the integral $s = \int_0^t |\mathbf{v}(\tau)| d\tau$.

- Find the arc length parameter of the curve $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1 + 2t)\mathbf{i} + (1 + 3t)\mathbf{j} + (6 - 6t)\mathbf{k}$.
- Then find the length of the portion $-1 \leq t \leq 0$.
- Verify that if \mathbf{u} is a unit vector, then the arc length parameter along the line $\mathbf{r}(t) = P_0 + t\mathbf{u}$ from the point $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ where $t = 0$, is t itself.

3. **Center of Mass** The center of mass $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ of a thin wire with density $\delta(x, y, z)$ is given by

$$\bar{x} = M_{yz}/M, \quad \bar{y} = M_{xz}/M, \quad \bar{z} = M_{xy}/M,$$

$$\text{where } M = \int_C \delta ds, \quad M_{yz} = \int_C x \delta ds, \quad M_{xz} = \int_C y \delta ds, \quad \text{and } M_{xy} = \int_C z \delta ds.$$

Find the center of mass of a wire with density $\delta(x, y, z) = 15\sqrt{y+2}$ that lies along the curve $\mathbf{r} = (t^2 - 1)\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}$, $-1 \leq t \leq 1$. Then sketch the curve and center of mass together.

4. Evaluate $\int_C (x - y) dx + (x + y) dy$ around the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(0, 1)$.
5. Give a formula $\mathbf{F} = M(x, y)\mathbf{i} + N(x, y)\mathbf{j}$ for the vector field in the plane that has the property below and find the *circulation* and *flux* done by \mathbf{F} along the circle $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos(t)\mathbf{i} + \sin(t)\mathbf{j}$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ and the ellipse $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos t)\mathbf{i} + (4 \sin t)\mathbf{j}$, $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.
- \mathbf{F} points toward the origin with magnitude inversely proportional to the square of the distance from (x, y) to the origin. (The field is undefined at $(0, 0)$.)
 - $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ at $(0, 0)$ and that at any other point (a, b) , \mathbf{F} is tangent to the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 + b^2$ and points in the clockwise direction with magnitude $|\mathbf{F}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$.
6. Suppose that $f(t)$ is differentiable and positive for $a \leq t \leq b$. Let C be the path $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + f(t)\mathbf{j}$, $a \leq t \leq b$, and $\mathbf{F} = y\mathbf{i}$. Is there any relation between the value of the work integral $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ and the area of the region bounded by the t -axis, the graph of f , and the lines $t = a$ and $t = b$? Give reasons for your answer.
7. Let C be the ellipse in which the plane $2x + 3y - z = 0$ meets the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 12$. Show, using problem 1 and without evaluating either line integral directly, that the circulation of the field $\mathbf{F} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ around C in either direction is zero.
8. Suppose that $\mathbf{F} = \nabla(xyz)$ is a gradient field. Find the line integral of \mathbf{F} from $P(0, 0, 0)$ to $Q(1, 1, 1)$ along the following paths:
- Straight line segment from P to Q
 - Two straight line segments first from P to $R(1, 1, 0)$ then from R to Q .
 - The path of intersection of the paraboloid $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ and the cylinder $y = x$. (*Hint:* Use $t = x$ as a parameter.)

What have you noticed? We will learn more about this on Wednesday. =)