

Instructions: Show all work. Answers without work required to obtain the solution will not receive full credit. Some questions may contain multiple parts: be sure to answer all of them. Give exact answers unless specifically asked to estimate.

1. Describe the difference between an orientable surface and a non-orientable surface.

An orientable surface has a normal vector oriented uniquely for every point in space.

A non-orientable surface has two or more different normal vectors at the same point.

2. Find the surface integral for $\iint_S xz dS$ where S is the part of the plane $2x + 2y + z = 4$ in the ~~first~~ first octant.

first

$$dS = \sqrt{4+4+1} dA = \sqrt{9} dA = 3dA$$

$$z=0 \Rightarrow \frac{2x+2y}{2} = 4$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} \frac{x(4-2x-2y) \cdot 3 dy dx}{4x-2x^2-2xy} = 3 \int_0^2 \left. 4xy - 2x^2y - xy^2 \right|_0^{2-x} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x+y=2 \\ y=2-x \\ z=4-2x-2y \end{array}$$

$$3 \int_0^2 4x(2-x) - 2x^2(2-x) - x(2-x)^2 dx$$

$$3 \int_0^2 8x - 4x^2 - 4x^2 + 2x^3 - x(4-4x+x^2) dx = 3 \int_0^2 8x - 8x^2 + 2x^3 - 4x + 4x^2 - x^3 dx$$

$$= 3 \int_0^2 4x - 4x^2 + x^3 dx = 3 \left[2x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^2 = 3 \left[8 - \frac{32}{3} + 4 \right] = \boxed{4}$$

3. Use the Divergence Theorem to find the flux through the region of the sphere with center at the origin of radius 2 through the field $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^3 + y^3)\hat{i} + (y^3 + z^3)\hat{j} + (z^3 + x^3)\hat{k}$.

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2$$

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$\iiint_V \text{div } F dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 3\rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 3\rho^4 \sin\varphi d\rho d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{3}{5}\rho^5 \right|_0^2 \sin\varphi d\theta d\varphi$$

$$2\pi \cdot \frac{96}{5} \int_0^\pi \sin\varphi d\varphi = \frac{192}{5}\pi (-\cos\varphi \Big|_0^\pi) = \frac{192\pi}{5} (1+1) = \boxed{\frac{384\pi}{5}}$$