

**Instructions:** Show all work. Use exact answers unless specifically asked to round.

1. Evaluate the line integral  $\int_C 2xy dx + (x+y) dy$  boundary of region between  $y=0, y=1-x^2$

two ways.

- a. By parametrizing the curve and integrating along the curve.

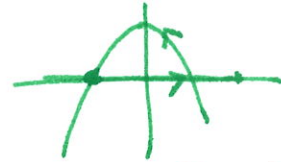
$$\int_0^2 2(-1+t)(0)(1) dt + [(-1+t)+0](0) dt = 0$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 2(-t)(1-t^2)(1) dt + [(-t)+(1-t^2)](-2t) dt$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 -2t - 2t^3 dt + [-2t^2 - 2t + 2t^3] dt =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 -2t^2 dt = \int_{-1}^1 2t^2 dt = \int_{-1}^1 2t^2 dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 2t^2 dt = 2 \left[ \frac{2}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$



$$\vec{r}_1(t) = (-1+t)\hat{i} \quad [0, 2]$$

$$\vec{r}_2(t) = t\hat{i} + (1-t^2)\hat{j} \quad [1, -1]$$

- b. By using Green's Theorem.

$$\iint_R \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} dy dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} 1 - 2x dy dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 y - 2xy \Big|_0^{1-x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 - x^2 - 2x(1-x^2) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 1 - x^2 - 2x + 2x^3 dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 1 - 2x - x^2 + 2x^3 dx = \int_{-1}^1 1 - x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 -2x + 2x^3 dx$$

↑ odd

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