

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

1. Calculate the flow through the closed surface using the Divergence Theorem.

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x + y)\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}, S: z = 16 - x^2 - y^2, z = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$r = 4$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 \int_0^{16-r^2} 3r dz dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 3r(16-r^2) dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 48r - 3r^3 dr d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left. 24r^2 - \frac{3}{4}r^4 \right|_0^4 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 192 d\theta = 384\pi$$

2. Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate the line integral over the surface.

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = x^2\hat{i} + z^2\hat{j} - xyz\hat{k}, S: z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ x^2 & z^2 & -xyz \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad r = 2$$

$$\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle = \hat{k} = \hat{n}$$

$$(-xz - 2z)\hat{i} - (-yz)\hat{j} + (0-0)\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 0 \cdot r dr d\theta = 0$$