

## Vector calculus MA2VC 2014–15 — Assignment 2

MA2VC: Part 2 students only.

Handed out: Tuesday 25th November.

Due: **Thursday 4th December, 12 noon.**

You can use formulas and identities from the lecture notes. Do not use red pen or pencil.

Marking will be anonymous, so please write your name only on the “assessed work coversheet” and not on your work. Write your student number both on the back of the coversheet and each page of your work.

Total marks: 25 (10% of the total marks for the module.)

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(1) (5 marks) Consider the curve  $\vec{\mathbf{a}}(t) = t\hat{\mathbf{i}} + t^2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + t^3\hat{\mathbf{k}}$  for  $-1 \leq t \leq 1$  and denote by  $\Gamma$  its path. Compute the line integral over  $\Gamma$  of the vector field

$$\vec{\mathbf{F}} = y^2\hat{\mathbf{i}} + 2xy\hat{\mathbf{j}}.$$

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(2) (7 marks) Consider the following four curves:

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{\mathbf{a}}_A(t) &= \sin t \hat{\mathbf{i}} + \cos 4t \hat{\mathbf{j}} + \sin 5t \hat{\mathbf{k}} & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \vec{\mathbf{a}}_B(t) &= (t+1)\hat{\mathbf{i}} + (t+1)^2\hat{\mathbf{j}} + (t+1)^3\hat{\mathbf{k}} & -1 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \vec{\mathbf{a}}_C(t) &= t^4\hat{\mathbf{i}} - t^{12}\hat{\mathbf{j}} - t^2\hat{\mathbf{k}} & -1 \leq t \leq 1, \\ \vec{\mathbf{a}}_D(t) &= \left(\frac{4}{1+t} - 3\right)(\hat{\mathbf{i}} + \hat{\mathbf{k}}) + \frac{1}{1+t(1-t)}\hat{\mathbf{j}} & 0 \leq t \leq 1.\end{aligned}$$

Denote by  $\Gamma_A, \Gamma_B, \Gamma_C$  and  $\Gamma_D$  the corresponding paths. The integrals of the field  $\vec{\mathbf{F}}$  defined above over  $\Gamma_A, \Gamma_B, \Gamma_C$  and  $\Gamma_D$  give the following values, listed in ascending order:

$$-2, \quad 0, \quad 2, \quad 32.$$

Associate to every curve the value of the corresponding line integral. Justify your answer.

Hint 1: Use the result obtained in the first exercise.

Hint 2: You do not need to compute any integral.

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(3) (6 marks) Compute the double integral of the field  $f = \frac{x+y}{x}$  over the region

$$R = \left\{ x\hat{\mathbf{i}} + y\hat{\mathbf{j}} \in \mathbb{R}^2, 0 < x < 2, 0 < \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{y}{x} + 1\right) < 1 \right\}.$$

Hint: The definition of the domain should suggest you a change of variables mapping  $R$  to a rectangle.

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(4) (7 marks) Consider the following subsets of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ :

$$\begin{aligned}T &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z = 1\}, \\ U &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 < 1\}, \\ V &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1\}, \\ W &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 < 1, z = 0\}, \\ X &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1, y = 0\}, \\ Y &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z = 1, y = 0\}, \\ Z &= \{\vec{\mathbf{r}} \in \mathbb{R}^3, x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 > 1\}.\end{aligned}$$

Which of these are:

- (i) the path of a curve,
- (ii) the path of a loop,
- (iii) a two-dimensional (flat) region,
- (iv) a graph surface,
- (v) the boundary of a domain,
- (vi) the level set of a scalar field defined on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ ,
- (vii) an oriented surface,
- (viii) a domain?

In this exercise you do **not** need to justify your answer.

Hint 1: Note that a given set may belong to **more than one class**.

Hint 2: Look for the definitions of these objects in the lecture notes.