

This is a **group quiz**, so you should speak to your neighbor(s). You may use a calculator, your notes and/or the textbook.

1. If the curve  $C$  is parameterized by  $\langle t^2 - t, 2t + 4 \rangle$ , then compute:

(a)  $ds =$

(b)  $d\vec{r} =$

(c) Set up the arc length integral for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

2. If the surface  $S$  is parameterized by  $\langle x, y, 3x^2 - xy + 5 \rangle$  then compute:

(a)  $\vec{r}_x \times \vec{r}_y =$

(b)  $d\vec{S} =$   $dS =$

(c) Set up the integral for the surface area over the rectangle  $0 \leq x \leq 3, -1 \leq y \leq 2$

(d) The surface normal,  $\vec{n} =$

(e) If the vector field  $\vec{F} = \langle x, y, z^2 \rangle$ , set up the integral:  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$

3. Is  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C f(x, y) ds$ ? Explain.

4. Is  $\iint_D g(x, y, z) dS = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ ? Explain.

5. Is  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C P dx + Q dy$ ?

6. Is  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$ ?

7. Given surface  $S$  over domain  $D$ , is  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} = \iint_D \vec{F} \cdot (\vec{r}_x \times \vec{r}_y) dA$ ?

8. Set up the integral (DO NOT EVALUATE) representing the flux of  $\vec{F}$  across the surface  $S$ , if the orientation is upward, and

$$\vec{F} = \langle y, x, z^2 \rangle \quad z = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

9. Set up the integral for the surface area of  $4x - 2y + 2z = 4$  above the unit circle in the plane.

10. Set up the integral  $\iint_S y \, dS$ , if the surface is given by the part of the cone  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  that lies between the planes  $z = 1$  and  $z = 3$ .