

1. Check whether the vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (6x + y \cos(xy), 2z + x \cos(xy), 2y)$  has a potential function or not! If there is, determine it!
2. Let  $H$  be a triangle with vertices  $A = (0, 0, 1)$ ,  $B = (1, 0, 0)$  and  $C = (0, 1, 0)$ . Consider the constant vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (1, 2, 3)$ . What is  $\iint_H \vec{F} d\vec{A} = ?$
3. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y) = (xe^x - y^3, \cos(y^2) + x^3)$  and let  $\gamma$  be a circle, centered at the origin with radius 1 and oriented anticlockwise. What is  $\int_\gamma \vec{F} d\mathbf{r} = ?$
4. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (3x^2y^2z, 2x^3yz, x^3y^2)$  and let  $\gamma$  be a curve with endpoints  $A = (1, 0, 1)$  and  $B = (2, 1, -1)$ . Determine  $\int_\gamma \vec{F} d\mathbf{r} = ?$
5. The surface  $S$  looks like a glass upside down. That is, there is the bottom of the glass

$$\{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 \text{ and } z = h\},$$

and the side of the glass

$$\{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \text{ and } 0 \leq z \leq h\}.$$

Orientate the surface  $S$  with normal vector pointing out. Moreover, let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (z^2, x + 2y + z, 3)$ . By applying Gauss' Divergence Theorem, determine  $\iint_S \vec{F} d\vec{A} = ?$

6. We have the following informations about a vector field  $\vec{F}$ : at the point  $P = (3, 2, 5)$ ,  $\text{div}(\vec{F})(P) = -7$  and  $\text{curl}(\vec{F})(P) = (1, 0, 1)$ . Let  $S$  be the surface of the small ball centered at  $P$  with radius  $r = 10^{-3}$ , with orientation pointing outside. Give an estimate by using these informations for  $\iint_S \vec{F} d\vec{A}$ !

7. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (6x^2y - 4yz^3, 2x^3 - 4xz^3, -12xyz^2)$ . Check that whether the vector field  $\vec{F}$  is conservative or not! If it is, provide the potential function!
8. Let  $\gamma$  be a curve with parametrization  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t, t^2, t^3)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Moreover, given the vector field  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (-x^3 + z, \frac{z-y}{x}, xy)$ . Calculate  $\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} d\mathbf{r}$ .
9. Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the triangle with vertices  $A = (1, 0, 0)$ ,  $B = (0, 1, 3)$  and  $C = (0, 0, 1)$ . Orientate the surface  $\mathcal{F}$  upwards. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (y, z, x^2)$ . What is  $\iint_{\mathcal{F}} \vec{F} d\vec{A}$ ?
10. Using Stokes' Theorem, calculate  $\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} d\mathbf{r}$ , where  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2xy, x^2, z^2)$  and  $\gamma$  is the intersection of the paraboloid  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  and the plane  $z = y$ , oriented anticlockwise.
11. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$  and let  $\mathcal{F} = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + z^2 = 1 \text{ and } -2 \leq y \leq 1\}$  with normal vector pointing out. What is  $\iint_{\mathcal{F}} \vec{F} d\vec{A} = ?$
12. Using Gauss' Theorem, determine  $\iint_{\mathcal{F}} \vec{F} d\vec{A}$ , where  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^2 + e^{yz}, y - z \arctan(x), x^2y^3)$  and  $\mathcal{F} = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ and } 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$  with normal vector pointing out.
13. Using Green's Theorem, calculate the area of the domain which is surrounded by the curve  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos^3(t), \sin^3(t))$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .
14. Let  $\gamma$  be the straight line connecting  $A = (1, 1, 1)$  and  $B = (1, 2, 4)$ , and let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2xyz, x^2z, x^2y)$ . What is  $\int_{\gamma} \vec{F} d\mathbf{r} = ?$
15. Using the planar version of the Curl-test, provide that the following vector fields are conservative or not. If it is then give the potential function. Give

reasoning if the Curl-test is inconclusive!

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \vec{F}(x, y) &= (-y, x), & \text{(b)} \quad \vec{F}(\mathbf{r}) &= \|\mathbf{r}\| \cdot \mathbf{r}, \\ \text{(c)} \quad \vec{F}(x, y) &= \left( \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} \right), & \text{(d)} \quad \vec{F}(x, y) &= \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{-x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

16. Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (x^{-2}, z, y)$ . Is it possible to use the Curl-test? Try to guess the potential function! Is the vector field  $\vec{F}$  conservative?
17. Let  $\mathcal{S} = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 = 4 \text{ and } 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$  be cylindrical surface with normal vector pointing in the direction of the axes  $z$ . Let  $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (y + 1, x, z^2)$ . What is  $\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \vec{F} d\vec{A} = ?$
18. Let  $\vec{F}(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{1}{\|\mathbf{r}\|^3} \mathbf{r}$  and let  $\mathcal{F}$  the surface of the unit ball with normal vector pointing out. What is  $\iint_{\mathcal{F}} \vec{F} d\vec{A} = ?$