

Clearly denote your answer by putting a box around it.

Many LAs would appreciate hearing your feedback on where and how they improved and/or have more room for improvement. As the first part of this quiz, take a few minutes to fill out this survey about how your LA did this quarter: http://tinyurl.com/W22-LA-Feedback

1. (50 points) Compute the area between the *x*-axis and the cycloid parametrized by

$$
\boldsymbol{r}(t) = \langle t - \sin(t), 1 - \cos(t) \rangle
$$

for $0 \le t \le 2\pi$.

By the nonarrelation, we have
\n
$$
x = t - 5int
$$
, $dy = 5int$
\nBy Green's Theorem, the area enclosed by a closed curve is
\n $A = \oint_{0} x dy$
\n $= \int_{0}^{4\pi} (t-s\hat{i}t) \sin t dt$
\n $= \int_{0}^{4\pi} (ts\hat{i}t - 5\hat{i}t^2t) dt$
\n $= [-t\omega_0 t + 5\hat{i}t - \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}5\hat{i}t(24)]_{0}^{2\pi}$
\n $= -3\pi - \pi$
\n $= -3\pi$

Notice that FCt) promotrizes the cycloid in clockwise orientation, so the above integral gave us the negative of the area. Thus the area is

$$
\boxed{\mathit{za}}
$$

2. (25 points) Let *C* be the square with vertices (0*,* 0*,* 1), (1*,* 0*,* 1), (1*,* 1*,* 1), and (0*,* 1*,* 1), oriented counterclockwise as viewed from above. Let $\mathbf{F} = \langle yz, xy, xz \rangle$. Compute $\oint_C \bm{F} \cdot d\bm{r}$

We will use 8the's Theorem. First we find curl (F)
\n
$$
curl(F) = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix}
$$

\n $= (0-0)\hat{i} - (z-y)\hat{j} + (y-z)\hat{k}$
\n $= \langle 0, y-z, y-z \rangle$
\nLet the square be parametrized by $G: \mathbb{R}^2 \mapsto \mathbb{R}^3$ such that

Let the square be parametrized by ⁶ : R7→R3 such that

$$
G(u,v) = (u,v,1) \quad 0 \le u,v \le 1
$$
\nThen\n
$$
\vec{T}_u = (1,0,0), \quad \vec{T}_v(o,1,0)
$$
\nAnd\n
$$
\vec{\Lambda}(u,v) = \vec{T}_u \times \vec{T}_v
$$
\n
$$
= \langle 0,0,1 \rangle
$$
\nAlso\n
$$
cw((G(u,v)) = \langle 0, v^{-1}, v^{-1} \rangle)
$$
\nTherefore\n
$$
cw((G(u,v)) \cdot \vec{\Lambda}(u,v) = \langle 0, v^{-1}, v^{-1} \rangle \cdot \langle 0,0,1 \rangle)
$$
\nFinally\nwe have\n
$$
\oint_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^1 \int_{u-v}^1 (G(u,v)) \cdot \vec{\Lambda}(u,v) \, du dv
$$

$$
= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} (y-1) \, du \, dv
$$

$$
= \int_{0}^{1} [3(1-1) \, du]
$$

$$
= \int_{0}^{1} (y-1) \, dv
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (y-1) \, dv
$$

$$
= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \right]
$$

3. (25 points) Let *S* be the boundary of the box $[0, 1] \times [2, 4] \times [1, 5]$, with inward-pointing normal, and let $\mathbf{F} = \langle xy, yz, x^2z + z^2 \rangle$. Compute \iint (25 points) Let S be the boundary of the box $[0, 1] \times$ [normal, and let $\mathbf{F} = \langle xy, yz, x^2z + z^2 \rangle$. Compute \iint_S *F* \cdot *Mar* **10, 2022**
 *P*_{*x*, 4] × [1, 5], with inward-pointing
 F \cdot *dS*.}

$$
\iint_{\xi} F \cdot ds = \iint_{\omega} \frac{d\omega(F)}{d\omega} d\omega
$$

\n
$$
\begin{aligned}\nd\dot{\omega}(F) &= \nabla \cdot F = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \frac{d}{
$$

since the normal vectors point inwards , we take the negative and

$$
\sqrt{\int_{S} F \cdot dS = \frac{-296}{3}}
$$

Reflection:

- 5. For each problem, which of the following describes your quiz experience today?
	- (a) I did the problem correctly by myself.

(b) I thought I did the problem correctly, but working in groups clarified a mistake or misunderstanding. $\overset{(a)}{\textcircled{5}}$

- (c) I did not know how to do the problem correctly, but I think I understand how to do it now.
- (d) I still don't completely understand how to do the problem.
- (e) Other (feel free to describe below).