

McGILL UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

FINAL EXAMINATION

MATHEMATICS 189-265 B

ADVANCED CALCULUS

Examiner: Professor D. Jakobson  
Associate Examiner: Professor J. Labute

Date: Thursday, April 18, 2002  
Time: 2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

**Faculty standard calculators are permitted.**

**This is a closed book examination.**

**Answer all questions.**

D. J.

Dmitry Jakobson  
John Labute

This exam comprises the cover and 1 page of questions.

## FINAL EXAMINATION

Do all six problems.

**Problem 1.** Compute the integral  $\iiint_W x dx dy dz$  where  $W$  is the tetrahedron with vertices at  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1, 2)$ ,  $(-1, 4, 3)$ ,  $(2, 3, 5)$ .

**Problem 2.** Let

$$\vec{F} = -\text{grad} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) + \text{curl}(e^{xy}, \cos(xz), x^2 y^2 z^3).$$

Compute the outward flux of  $\vec{F}$  across the surface  $x^2 + y^2 = 6y + 7 - z^2$ .

**Problem 3.** Using Stokes's Theorem, compute the integral  $\int_C (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (y-x)dz$ , where  $C$  is the curve  $x = \sin^2 t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t \cos t$ ,  $z = \cos^2 t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .  
Hint:  $C$  is an ellipse lying in the plane  $x + z = 1$ .

**Problem 4.** Prove that the vector field  $\vec{F} = (yze^{xyz}, xze^{xyz} + 4y^3z, xye^{xyz} + y^4)$  is conservative. Find the potential for  $\vec{F}$  and evaluate the integral

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r},$$

where  $C$  is the straight line segment from  $(-1, 1, 0)$  to  $(2, -2, 0)$ , followed by the curve  $x = 2$ ,  $y = -2 \cos t$ ,  $z = 2 \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq (\pi/2)$ .

**Problem 5.** Find the area of the part of the surface of the torus parametrized by  $x = (2 + \cos \phi) \cos \theta$ ,  $y = (2 + \cos \phi) \sin \theta$ ,  $z = \sin \phi$  where the parameters  $\theta, \phi$  lie in the region  $0 \leq \theta \leq (2\pi)/3$  and  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/4$ .

**Problem 6.** Using polar coordinates, compute the area of the region bounded by the curve  $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2(x^2 - y^2)$  and lying *outside* the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . You may find the following formulas useful:  $\cos(2t) = \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t$ , and  $\sin(2t) = 2 \sin t \cos t$ .