

MATH 2263 SECTION 10 QUIZ 11

Name: _____

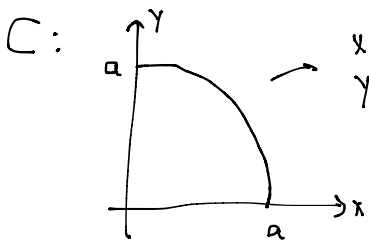
Time limit: 15 minutes

1. (5 points) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle xy, 3y^2 \rangle$ and C is given by the vector function $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^4, t^3 \rangle$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

$$\int_0^1 \langle t^7, 3t^6 \rangle \cdot \langle 4t^3, 3t^2 \rangle dt = \int_0^1 (4t^{10} + 9t^8) dt$$

$$= \left(4 \cdot \frac{t^{11}}{11} + t^9 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{11} + 1 = \frac{15}{11}$$

2. (6 points) A thin wire has the shape of the first-quadrant part of circle with center the origin and radius a . If the density function is $\rho(x, y) = kxy$, find the **center of mass** of the wire.



$C: \quad x = a \cos t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$
 $y = a \sin t$

So $m = \int_C \rho(x, y) ds = \int_0^{\pi/2} k a \cos t \cdot a \sin t \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt$

$e: \cos t \sin t = \frac{\sin 2t}{2}$

$$= k a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t \cdot \sin t dt = k a^3 \int_0^1 u du = \frac{k a^3}{2}$$

$u = \sin t$
 $du = \cos t dt$

ence $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C y \cdot \rho(x, y) ds = \frac{1}{\frac{k a^3}{2}} \cdot \frac{k a^3}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} a \sin t \cdot \cos t \sin t dt = 2a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos t dt$

$$= 2a \int_0^1 u^2 du = \frac{2a}{3}$$

$u = \sin t$
 $du = \cos t dt$

$(x, y) = kxy$ and C are symmetric in x & y \Rightarrow so $\bar{x} = \frac{2a}{3}$ as well.

Center of mass: $\left(\frac{2a}{3}, \frac{2a}{3} \right)$

3. (4 points) Match the vector fields \mathbf{F} with the plots labeled I-IV. You **don't have to** justify your reasoning. (Note: The plots have been scaled for clarity.)

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle \sin(x + y), x \rangle : \underline{\text{III}}$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle x + 2, x \rangle : \underline{\text{IV}}$$

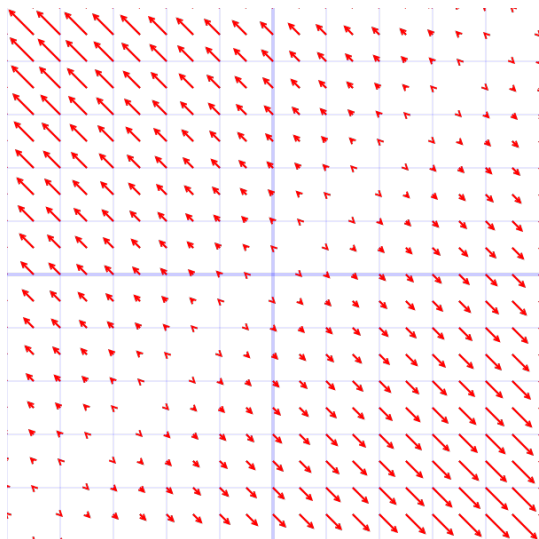
$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 2(x - y), -2(x - y) \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla f \quad \text{where } f(x, y) = (x - y)^2 : \underline{\text{I}}$$

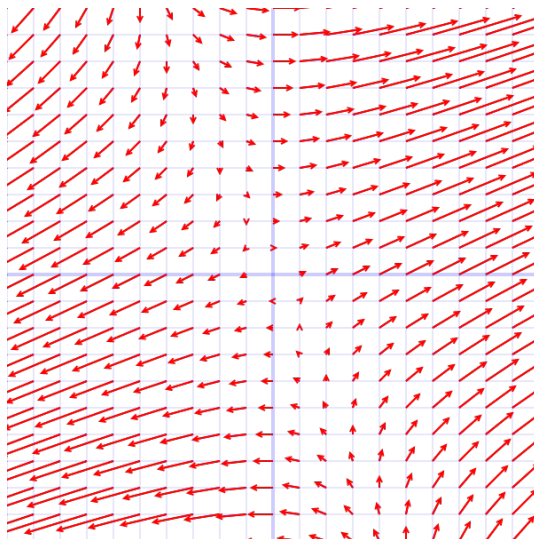
$$\mathbf{F} = \nabla f \quad \text{where } f(x, y) = x(x + y) : \underline{\text{II}}$$

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 2x + y, x \rangle$$

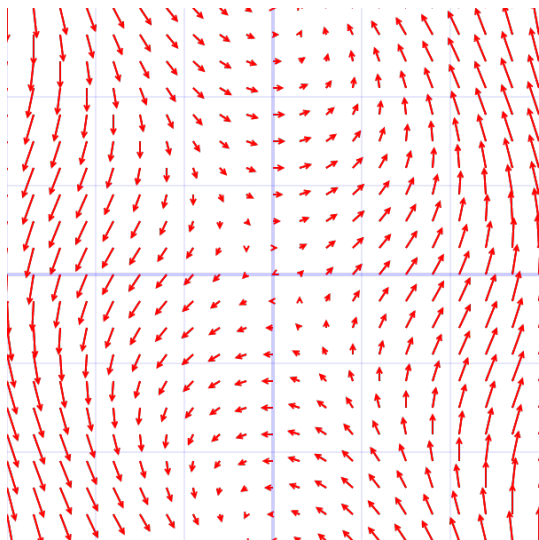
I



II



III



IV

