

**DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES**  
**MATH 301 Methods of Applied Mathematics Term 061**

**QUIZ # 3(a)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Section # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q1** In the following, use the *Divergence Theorem* to write the given surface integral as a triple integral over region **D**, showing correct integral limits. Then **evaluate** the RHS you obtain.

$$\iint_S (2x\mathbf{i} + 4xe^z\mathbf{j} + 3z\mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds$$

where **D** is the region bounded by  $2x + y + z = 6$  and the coordinate planes.

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**QUIZ # 3(b)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Section # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q1)** In the following, use the *Divergence Theorem* to write the given surface integral as a triple integral over region **D**, showing correct integral limits. Then **evaluate** the RHS you obtain.

$$\iint_S (x^3 \underline{i} + y^3 \underline{j} + 2xk) \bullet \underline{nds}$$

where **D** is the region bounded by cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and  $z = 1$  to  $z = 3$ .

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**QUIZ # 3(c)**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ ID # \_\_\_\_\_ Section # \_\_\_\_\_

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**Q1)** In the following, use the *Divergence Theorem* to write the given surface integral as a triple integral over region **D**, showing correct integral limits. Then **evaluate** the RHS you obtain.

$$\iint_S (x^3 \underline{i} + y^3 \underline{j} + z^3 \underline{k}) \cdot \underline{n} ds$$

where **D** is the region bounded by hemisphere in the upper half-space  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  and  $z = 0$ .