Solution Math 301-103 Sec: 03 Quiz 3 (A)

Q.1: Find the surface area of portion of the paraboloid $2z = 3x^2 + 3y^2$ that is below the plane z = 3.

Sol: We need to evaluate $\iint_R \sqrt{1 + (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2} \ dA$, where $z = f(x,y) = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}y^2$ and $f_x(x,y) = 3x$, $f_y(x,y) = 3y$, R is the region of the projection of the paraboloid onto xy-plane.

At z = 3, $2z = 3x^2 + 3y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2$, a circle of radius $\sqrt{2}$. Therefore the projection of the paraboloid onto xy-plane is the circular disk $x^2 + y^2 = 2$.

$$A(S) = \iint_{R} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 9y^2} dA = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 9r^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{27} \, ((19)^{3/2} - 1).$$

Q.2: Use the divergence theorem to evaluate $\iint_S (\vec{F}.\hat{n}) dS$ where $Div(F) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ and D the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$.

Sol:
$$\iint_{S} (\vec{F}.\hat{n}) dS = \iiint_{D} DivFdV = \iiint_{D} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}} dV$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{4}^{5} \frac{1}{\rho^{2}} \rho^{2} \sin(\phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta = (2\pi)(2)(5 - 4) = 4\pi.$$

Q.3: Use Stokes's theorem to evaluate $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where $\vec{F} = 3z\hat{i} - 2x\hat{j} + 4y\hat{k}$ and S that portion of paraboloid $z = 25 - x^2 - y^2$ for $z \ge 0$.

Sol: Curl
$$\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3z & -2x & 4y \end{vmatrix} = 4\hat{i} + 3\hat{j} - 2\hat{k}.$$

$$g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z - 25 = 0, \ \nabla g = \langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle \text{ and } \hat{n} = \frac{\langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle}{\sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}}$$

$$z = f(x, y) = 25 - x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = -2x, \ f_y = -2y \text{ and } dS = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \ dA$$

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S Curl \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \ dS = \iint_R \frac{4x + 6y - 2}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \ dA$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \left[8r \cos(\theta) + 6r \sin(\theta) - 2 \right] r \ dr \ d\theta = -50\pi$$