

King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
Department of Mathematics and Statistics

Math 302 Exam II

Semester (111) November 24, 2011 Time: 1:00 - 2:30 pm

Name:

I.D: Section:

Exercise	Points
1	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 11
2	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 9
3	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 15
4	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 15
Total	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 50

Exercise 1.

- (1) Let A be an $n \times n$ -matrix, P be an $n \times n$ nonsingular (invertible) matrix and $D = P^{-1}AP$. Show that for each positive integer k , $A^k = PD^kP^{-1}$.
- (2) Let $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$.
 - (i) Find a nonsingular matrix P that diagonalizes A .
 - (ii) Find $D = P^{-1}AP$ and A^{19} .

Exercise 2. Given the surface S defined by: $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

- (i) Find the normal vector to S at the point $(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$.
- (ii) Find an equation of the tangent plane to the surface at $(1, 1, \sqrt{2})$.

Exercise 3. Let $F = (-16y + \sin(x^2))\mathbf{i} + (4e^y + 3x^2)\mathbf{j}$ be a force acting along the positively oriented simple closed path $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{C}_1 \cup \mathcal{C}_2 \cup \mathcal{C}_3$, where

- \mathcal{C}_1 is the positively oriented arc of the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ with starting point $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ and ending point $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$,

- \mathcal{C}_2 is the line segment joining $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ and the origin $(0, 0)$.

- \mathcal{C}_3 is the line segment joining $(0, 0)$ and $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$.

(1) Graph the path \mathcal{C} .

(2) Evaluate the work done by the force F (remember Green's Theorem).

Exercise 4. Let $D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x > 0, y > 0, z > 0\}$ and F be the vector field defined on D by

$$F(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{z} \mathbf{k}.$$

- (1) Check that F is conservative.
- (2) Evaluate the line integral $\int_{\mathcal{C}} F \cdot dr$, where \mathcal{C} is a path (piecewise smooth curve) in D with starting point $A = (1, 1, 1)$ and ending point $B = (1, 2, 1)$.