

King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
Math 301 Major Exam 1
The First Semester of 2011-2012 (121)

Time Allowed: 120 Minutes

Name: _____ ID#: _____

Instructor: _____ Sec #: _____ Serial #: _____

- Mobiles and calculators are not allowed in this exam.
 - Write all steps clear.
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Question #	Marks	Maximum Marks
1		14
2		12
3		14
4		16
5		12
6		16
7		16
Total		100

Q:1 (7+7 points) Given the position vector $\vec{r}(t) = 2\sqrt{2}t\hat{i} + e^{2t}\hat{j} + e^{-2t}\hat{k}$ of a curve C :

(a) Find a unit tangent vector to the curve at $t = 0$.

(b) Find the length of the curve for $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

Q:2 (6+6 points) Let $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 + 2x^2y + z^2$.

(a) Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z)$ at $(-1, 1, 2)$ in the direction of $\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$.

(b) Find the direction and value of maximum directional derivative of $f(x, y, z)$ at $(1, 0, 1)$.

Q:3 (a) (8 points) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (x - 3y)dx + ydy$ along the path from O to B as shown in the figure:

(b) (6 points) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C x^2 dx + (x + z) dy + y^2 dz$, where the path C is given by $x = t$, $y = t^2$, $z = -t$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

Q:4 (16 points) Determine if the vector field

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (e^x \sin y - y \sin(xy)) \hat{i} + (e^x \cos y - x \sin(xy)) \hat{j}$$

is a conservative field. If so, find a potential function $\phi(x, y)$ for \vec{F} and evaluate the integral

$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is any path from $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ to $(2, \pi)$.

Q:5 (12 points) Use Green's theorem to evaluate the line integral $\oint_C 3e^{-x^2} dx + 2 \ln(1 + x^2) dy$, where C is the positively oriented triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(0, 1)$ and $(1, 1)$.

Q:6 (16 points) Evaluate the surface integral $\int \int_S y^2 z dS$, where S that portion of the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ that lies between the planes $z = 1$ and $z = 2$.

Q:7 (16 points) Use Stokes' theorem to evaluate the integral $\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where

$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = 2yz \hat{i} + xy \hat{j} + xy \hat{k}$ and C is the intersection of the plane $x + y + z = 2$ with the coordinate planes in the first octant oriented positively.