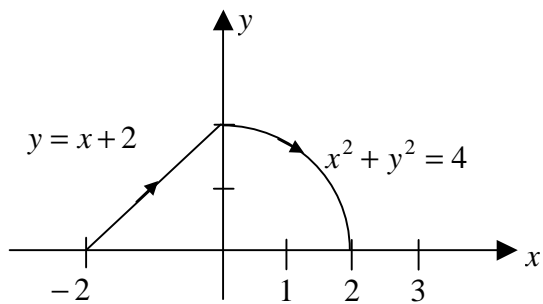


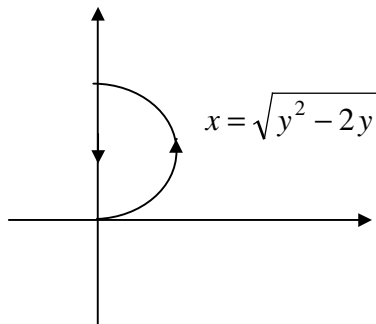
[20] 1. Compute the line integral $\int_C x^2 ds$ along



[20] 2. Compute the line integral $\oint_C \left(e^{x^2} \sin x^3 - y^2 \right) dx + \left(\frac{y^3}{y^5 + y^2} + x \right) dy$

where C is the boundary of the curve found by starting at $(0,0)$ and proceeding along the curve $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$ until you get to the y -axis and then going back to the origin.

Hint: $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}$ can be written as $r = 2 \sin \theta$.



[20] 3. Compute the surface integral $\iint_S z(x^2 + y^2)$ where S is the portion of the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ where $z \geq 0$.

- [20] 4. Compute the surface integral $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS$ where S is the surface of the hemisphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and plane $z = 0$. \mathbf{N} is the outward unit normal to S , and \mathbf{F} is the vector field
- $$\mathbf{F} = \langle y^2 + z, x^2 y - 3z^3, y^2 z + 3xy \rangle.$$

[20] 5. Compute the surface integral $\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{N} \, dS$ where S is the portion of the surface of the plane $x + 2y + z = 16$ where $(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ the z component of \mathbf{N} points in the $\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$ direction, \mathbf{H} is the vector field $\mathbf{H} = \langle y, -x, x \rangle$.

