

Math 103-03, Spring 2006, Exam 3

Name:

I have adhered to the Duke Community Standard in completing this examination.

Signature:

Instructions: You have 50 minutes. Calculators are not allowed. Always show all of your work. Partial credit is often awarded. Pictures are often helpful. Give simplified, exact answers, and make sure that they are clearly marked. The point value of each problem is roughly proportional to its page space.

Ask questions if any problem is unclear. In multipart problems, some parts depend on earlier parts and some do not. If you cannot solve a crucial part, on which later parts depend, then you may ask me for the answer to that part.

1. Consider the vector field $\vec{F} = \langle 2y, 2x + 2y \rangle$ on \mathbb{R}^2 .
 - A. Draw a sketch of \vec{F} .

- B. Find a potential function for \vec{F} , or show that none can exist.

2. Let $\vec{F} = xy^6\hat{i} + e^y\hat{j} + \cos z\hat{k}$, a vector field on \mathbb{R}^3 .
- A. Compute $\text{curl } \vec{F}$.

B. Let $\vec{G} = \text{curl } \vec{F}$ be the answer to Part A. Compute $\iint_S \vec{G} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$, where S is the hemisphere $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ oriented with the upward-pointing choice of unit normal vector \vec{n} .

3. Let T be the region enclosed by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, the plane $z = 0$, and the plane $z = 3$. Let S be its surface (oriented with the outward-pointing normal \vec{n}). Let $\vec{F} = \langle y, yx^2, y^2z + z^3/3 \rangle$. Compute the flux of \vec{F} across S .

4. Assume that the surface of the Earth is a perfect sphere of radius 6370 km. The tropical region is the area near the equator; technically, it extends from the Tropic of Cancer (at about 23.5° N latitude) to the Tropic of Capricorn (at about 23.5° S latitude). In order to save writing, let $\alpha = (90 - 23.5)(\pi/180)$ and $\beta = (90 + 23.5)(\pi/180)$; then, in spherical coordinates, the equator is at $\phi = \pi/2$, the Tropic of Cancer is at $\phi = \alpha$, and the Tropic of Capricorn is at $\phi = \beta$.

A. What fraction of the Earth's surface lies in the tropics? (Since you don't have a calculator, you will have to leave your answer in terms of α and/or β .)

B. In reality, the Earth is not a perfect sphere. Rather, it is slightly flatter than a sphere at its poles, and it bulges out slightly near the equator. Does the answer to Part A underestimate or overestimate the fraction of the Earth's surface lying in the tropics?