

## Math 241 F1H: Problem Set 9

**Due date:** Tuesday, April 8.

**Midterm:** The third midterm exam will be held in class on Thursday, April 10.

**Office Hours:** My office hours next week will be

- Monday: 3-5.
- Tuesday: 9–10:30 and 4:00–5:30.
- Wednesday: 9–10:30 and 3:00–5:00.

**Review:** Wednesday's lecture will be a review session. As always, please send me suggestions for topics.

1. Section 7.3: #16.
2. Section 7.3: #17.
3. Section 7.4: #3, 5, 6.
4. Section 7.4: #15. (See Example 2.90 on page 146 for the setup on heat flow. In this problem, the conductivity is to be taken to be 1.)
5. Section 7.4: #21.
6. Section 7.4: #23.
7. Verify Green's Theorem for the region and vector field given in §8.1 #12, that is, compute the line integral  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot ds$  directly and compare the result to  $\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \right) dA$ .
8. Let  $D$  be a region in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  which is star-shaped about  $\mathbf{0}$ . That is, the boundary of  $D$  can be parameterized by

$$c(t) = (f(t) \cos t, f(t) \sin t) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi,$$

where  $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  satisfies  $f(0) = f(2\pi)$  so that this gives us a closed curve.

Without using Green's Theorem, show that for the vector field  $\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{2}(-y, x)$  one has

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot ds = \text{Area}(D)$$

by using the parameterization above.

9. Section 8.2: #2.
10. Section 8.2: #7.
11. Section 8.2: #13.
12. Consider a region  $D$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with a single boundary component  $C$ , and let  $\mathbf{n}$  be the outward-pointing unit vector field.

Given a vector field  $\mathbf{F} = (F_1, F_2)$  on  $D$ , define a new vector field by  $\mathbf{G} = (-F_2, F_1)$ . Show that

$$(a) \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \int_C \mathbf{G} \cdot ds$$

$$(b) \iint_D \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dA = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial G_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial G_1}{\partial y} \right) dA.$$

Explain why this means that Green's Theorem and the Divergence Theorem in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  are equivalent.

**Note:** This assignment is complete.