

Remember Stoke's theorem: if \mathcal{S} is an oriented surface and $\partial\mathcal{S}$ has the boundary orientation then if \mathbf{F} is a vector field with continuous partial derivative then $\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$.

- Let \mathbf{F} be the vector field $\langle x, y, xyz \rangle$ and let \mathcal{S} be the part of the plane $2x + y + z = 2$ that lies in the first octant oriented upwards. Verify that Stoke's theorem holds in this example by explicitly computing $\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ and $\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$.
- Let \mathcal{S}_1 be the surface $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 4$ where $z \geq 0$ and let \mathcal{S}_2 be the surface $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ where $z \geq 0$, where each surface is oriented with the normal pointed upwards. If \mathbf{F} is a vector field with continuous partial derivatives explain why $\iint_{\mathcal{S}_1} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{\mathcal{S}_2} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.
- Let \mathcal{D} be the disc $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ with upward pointing orientation and let \mathbf{F} be the vector field $\mathbf{F} = \langle xz \sin(yz), \cos(yz), e^{x^2+y^2} \rangle$. What is $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$?
 - Let \mathcal{S} be the part of the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ with $z \geq 0$ with downward pointing orientation. What is $\iint_{\mathcal{S}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ (here \mathbf{F} is the vector field from the previous part of the problem)? **Hint:** Does \mathbf{F} have a vector potential (don't try to explicitly find what it is!)?
- Let \mathcal{W} be the part of the solid cylinder $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ where $0 \leq z \leq 1$, let $\partial\mathcal{W}$ be the boundary of this solid with the outwards pointing orientation, and let $\mathbf{F} = \langle xy, yz, xz \rangle$.
 - Directly compute $\iint_{\partial\mathcal{W}} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.
 - Directly compute $\iiint_{\mathcal{W}} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV$.
 - Compare your answers— what do you notice?