## Calculus IV Homework 5

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due Friday, October 20, 2023

1. Let C be the curve parameterized by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t(1-t)(1+t), t(1-t)(2-t))$  where  $t \in [0,1]$ . (Note that C is a closed curve:  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{r}(1) = (0,0)$ .)

Use Green's theorem to find the area of the region bounded by C.

- 2. Let  $C_1$  be the curve parameterized by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\cos^2 t, \sin t)$  where  $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ . Let  $C_2$  be the line segment from (0, 1) to (0, -1).
  - (a) Points (x, y) on curve  $C_1$  all lie on the graph of an equation x = f(y) for some simple function f. What is that function?
  - (b) Use Green's theorem to find the flux of  $\mathbf{F} = xy^2 \mathbf{i} + (y e^{x^3}) \mathbf{j}$  out of the region bounded between  $C_1$  and  $C_2$ .
  - (c) Use your answer to part (b) to find the left-to-right flux of  $\mathbf{F} = xy^2 \mathbf{i} + (y e^{x^3}) \mathbf{j}$  across  $C_1$  only without having to take the flux integral over  $C_1$  directly.
- 3. Find parameterizations of the following surfaces:
  - (a) The rectangle with corners (1,0,0), (1,0,1), (0,1,0), and (0,1,1).
  - (b) The portion of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  with  $x \ge 0$ .
  - (c) The portion of the cone with equation  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  bounded by  $1 \le z \le 3$ .
- 4. The cylinder with equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  bounded by  $0 \le z \le 1$  is parameterized by

$$\mathbf{r}(u,v) = (\cos u, \sin u, v), \qquad u \in [0,2\pi], \ v \in [0,1].$$

Modify this parameterization in the following ways:

- (a) Rotate the cylinder to be centered around the y-axis instead: the result should be the cylinder with equation  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$  bounded by  $0 \le y \le 1$ .
- (b) Shift the cylinder by 1 unit in the y-direction: the result should be the cylinder with equation  $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$  bounded by  $0 \le z \le 1$ .
- (c) Make the cylinder 4 times wider and 2 times longer.
- 5. Use an integral to find the area of the surface parameterized by

$$\mathbf{r}(u,v) = (u\cos v, u\sin v, u^2), \qquad u \in [-1,1], \ v \in [0,\pi].$$