



1. Use rectangular coordinates to evaluate the triple integral $\iiint_G y dV$, where G is the solid bounded by $2x + 3y + 2z = 6$ and the coordinate planes.
2. Use cylindrical coordinates to find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the planes $y = 2z$, $x = 0$, $z = 0$ and the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.
3. Use spherical coordinates to set up the iterated integral equal to the mass of the solid bounded above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 4$ and bounded below by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ if the density at any point (x, y, z) on the solid is $x + 1$.
4. Let $F(x, y, z) = 2ye^{2x}\hat{i} + e^{2x}\hat{j} + 3z^2\hat{k}$. Show that F is conservative and use a potential function for F to find the value of the line integral $\int_C F dR$ where C is any sectionally smooth curve from the point $(\ln 2, 1, 1)$ to the point $(\ln 2, 2, 2)$.
5. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (x^2 + xy)dx + (y^2 - xy)dy$ where C consists of the line segment $y = x$ from the point $(0,0)$ to the point $(2,0)$ and the vertical line from $(2,2)$ to $(2,0)$.
6. Use Green's Theorem to evaluate the line integral $\oint_C y^2 dx + x^2 dy$ where C is the closed curve determined by the x -axis, the line $x = 1$ and the curve $y = x^2$ traversed in counter-clockwise direction.
7. Let the surface S be given by: $\vec{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \hat{i} + u \sin v \hat{j} + (v + 3)\hat{k}$, $0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi$
 - (a) Find $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v$.
 - (b) Evaluate the surface integral $\iint_S \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} d\sigma$.
8. Let $F(x, y, z) = -x\hat{i} + (y + 2)\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ be the velocity field of a fluid and let S be the portion of the plane $3x + 2y + z = 6$ in the first octant. Find the flux of F across S .