

Math 20E  
Midterm Exam 2  
March 2, 2012  
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Version A

Instructions

1. You may use any type of calculator, but no other electronic devices during this exam.
2. You may use one page of notes, but no books or other assistance during this exam.
3. Write your *Name*, *PID*, and *Section* on the front of your Blue Book.
4. Write the *Version* of your exam on the front of your Blue Book.
5. Write your solutions clearly in your Blue Book
  - (a) Carefully indicate the number and letter of each question and question part.
  - (b) Present your answers in the same order they appear in the exam.
  - (c) Start each question on a new side of a page.
6. Read each question carefully, and answer each question completely.
7. Show all of your work; no credit will be given for unsupported answers.

1. A helical wire follows the path  $\mathbf{c}(t) = (3 \cos(t), 3 \sin(t), 4t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 5\pi$ . Its mass density  $\lambda$  (mass per unit length) is given by  $\lambda(x, y, z) = 2z$ . Find the mass of the wire.
2. Let  $S$  be the parabolic surface given by  $z = 9 - x^2 - y^2$  for  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ .
  - (a) Find a parametrization  $\Phi : D \rightarrow S$ . Be sure to specify the domain  $D$ .
  - (b) Use your parametrization to find a normal vector to  $S$  at the point  $(1, 1, 7)$ .
3. The conical surface  $S$  given by  $x^2 + y^2 = (3 - z)^2$  with  $z \geq 0$  can be parametrized by

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi : [0, 2] \times [0, 2\pi] &\longrightarrow S \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \Phi(r, \theta) &= (r \cos(\theta), r \sin(\theta), 3 - r)\end{aligned}$$

Evaluate  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ , where  $\mathbf{F}$  is the radial vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (x, y, z)$ .

4. Given  $a > c > 0$ , the equation  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{c^2} = 1$  is an equation for an ellipse centered at the origin with semimajor axis  $a$  and semiminor axis  $c$ .
  - (a) Verify that  $\mathbf{c}(t) = (a \cos(t), c \sin(t))$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  is a parametrization for the ellipse.
  - (b) Use Green's theorem to compute the area enclosed by the ellipse.