bey Name:

1. Evaluate $\int_C (x+y+z) ds$, where C is the curve given by x=t, y=1-t, z=2t; 1 J(x+y+2) V(dx)2+(dy)2+(dz)2 At

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t+(1-t)+2t) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-(1^{2}+2^{2}))} dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1+2t) \sqrt{6} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t+(1-t)+2t) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-(1^{2}+2^{2}))} dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1+2t) \sqrt{6} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t+(1-t)+2t) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-(1^{2}+2^{2}))} dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1+2t) \sqrt{6} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t+(1-t)+2t) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-(1^{2}+2^{2}))} dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1+2t) \sqrt{6} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (t+(1-t)+2t) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-(1^{2}+2^{2}))} dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1+2t) \sqrt{6} dt$$

[7] **2.** Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where $\mathbf{F} = (3x^2 - 3x)\mathbf{i} + 3z\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ and C is the curve given by $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^4\mathbf{k}; \ 0 \le t \le 1.$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ (3x^{2} - 3x) \frac{dx}{dx} + 3z \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 \frac{dz}{dx} \right\} dt \quad \text{where } \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = t^{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ (3t^{2} - 3t) \cdot 1 + 3t^{4} \cdot 2t + 1 \cdot 4t^{3} \right\} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ (3t^{2} - 3t) \cdot 1 + 3t^{4} \cdot 2t + 1 \cdot 4t^{3} \right\} dt = \left[t^{3} - 3t^{2} + t^{6} + t^{4} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ (3t^{2} - 3t) \cdot 1 + 3t^{4} \cdot 2t + 1 \cdot 4t^{3} \right\} dt = \left[t^{3} - 3t^{2} + t^{6} + t^{4} \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 3^{-3} \left(2 \right) = \left[3\left(2 \right) \right] \cdot 0$$

3. Suppose $\mathbf{F} = 2xy\mathbf{i} + (x^2 - z^2)\mathbf{j} - 2yz\mathbf{k}$.

a. Find a function f such that $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$. 14) $\frac{Jh}{Jx} = 2xy \implies b = x^2y + C(y,z)$ $\frac{1}{3!} = \chi_5 - \xi_5 \implies 5 \times \lambda + \frac{7\lambda}{90} = \chi_5 - \xi_5 \implies \frac{1\lambda}{90} = -5, \implies 0 = -\lambda \xi_5 + D(\xi)$ 1/2 = -242 => -242 + 1/2 = -242 => 1/2 => 0 => D= constant So | = x2y-y22 + constant |

b. Evaluate $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, where C is any curve which starts at (3,1,0) and ends at

By Fund Th
$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$$
, where C is any curve which starts at $(3,1,0)$ and ends at $(2,1,-1)$.

By Fund Th $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C (2,1,-1) - \int_C (3,1,0) = \int_C$