

## MATH 472: Practice Problems

### Problems on line integrals, conservative vector fields, Green's Theorem

- Evaluate the following line integrals
  - $\int_C (x + \sqrt{y}) \, ds$ , where  $C$  is parametrized by  $\gamma(t) = (2t, t^2)$ , for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
  - $\int_C xy \, ds$ , where  $C$  is the parabola  $y = x^2$  between the points  $(0, 0)$  and  $(2, 4)$ .
  - $\int_C x^3 y^2 \, ds$ , where  $C$  is the quarter of the unit circle in the first quadrant.
- Find the work done by the force field  $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x^2 y, xy^2)$  in moving an object along the line segment from the point  $(0, 0)$  to the point  $(2, 3)$ .
- Determine whether or not the given vector field is conservative in the region  $D$ . If it is, find the potential function  $f$ .
  - $\vec{F}(x, y) = (y^2, 2xy)$ ,  $D = \mathbb{R}^2$ .
  - $\vec{F}(x, y) = (3y + 4xy^2, 3x + 3x^2 y)$ ,  $D = \mathbb{R}^2$ .
- Use Green's Theorem to calculate the area of the astroid given by  $\vec{r}(t) = (\cos^3 t, \sin^3 t)$  with  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .
- (Change of variables) If  $D$  is the trapezoid with vertices  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(0, 2)$ ,  $(2, 0)$ , and  $(1, 0)$ , find

$$\iint_D \sin \frac{y-x}{y+x}.$$

- Suppose that  $C$  is a positively oriented boundary of an annular region between the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ . If  $\vec{F}(x, y) = (-xy, x)$  is a vector field, calculate the line integral of  $\vec{F}$  on  $C$ .  
(Try to use Green's Theorem)
- Determine whether the given vector field is conservative and if so find its potential:

$$\vec{F}(x, y) = (3x^2 y - \cos x + 4, x^3 - e^y)$$

(Ans. conservative,  $f(x, y) = x^3 y - e^y + 4x - \sin x$ )

8. Compute  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x, x + y)$  and  $C$  is the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  traced in the counterclockwise direction. (Try this both ways: using and not using Green's Theorem.)  
(Ans.  $\pi$ )

### Additional problems

- Prove that the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k}{k+1}$  diverges to  $\infty$ .  
(Consider  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{k+1}$ .)
- Determine whether the given series converges or diverges
  - $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)}$  (Converges to 1. Find the partial sum  $s_n$  and take its limit.)
  - $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{1}{k}$  (Diverges)
- Find the sum of  $3 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots$   
(Ans. 5)
- Test the convergence of the following series
  - $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{3^{k+2}}$  (Converges. Compare with  $\sum \frac{1}{3^k}$ )
  - $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2+\sqrt{k}}$  (Diverges. Compare with  $\sum \frac{1}{k}$ )
  - $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} ke^{-k^2}$  (Converges. Integral Test.)
- Determine whether the following series converges conditionally, converges absolutely or diverges
  - $\sum_k \frac{k}{(-2)^{k-1}}$  (Ans. Converges by the alternating series test, converges absolutely by the ratio test)
  - $\sum_k \frac{(-1)^k}{k \ln k}$  (Ans. Converges conditionally)
- Find the pointwise limit, if it exists, of the given sequence  $\{f_n\}$ 
  - $f_n : [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$   
(Ans.  $f(x) = 0$ )
  - $f_n : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}$   
(Ans.  $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $f(x) = 0$  when  $x \neq 1$ .)
  - $f_n : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; f_n(x) = nxe^{-nx^2}$   
(Ans.  $f(x) = 0$ )
- Prove that for  $f_n : [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 
  - $f_n(x) = x^n e^{-nx}$  converges uniformly.
  - $f_n = \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2}$  converges only pointwise

8. Suppose that  $\{f_n\}$  with  $f_n : [2, 5] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is defined by  $f_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x^{2n}}$ .  
Find  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^5 f_n(x) dx$ .
9. Prove that  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$  is continuous on  $[0, 1]$ .  
(Use the Weierstrass  $M$ -Test to first show uniform convergence of the series.)
10. For a natural number  $n$  and reals  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ , verify that

$$|a_1 + \dots + a_n| \leq \sqrt{n} \sqrt{a_1^2 + \dots + a_n^2}.$$

(Use Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality)

11. Relevant problems given in HWs 1 - 6, problems discussed in the lectures, problems handed out for practice before Midterms I & II