

Determine whether or not \vec{F} is a conservative vector field. If it is, find a function f such that $\vec{F} = \nabla f$.

1) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (6x + 5y)\mathbf{i} + (5x + 4y)\mathbf{j}$

\vec{F} is conservative, $f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 + K$

2) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x^3 + 4xy)\mathbf{i} + (4xy - y^3)\mathbf{j}$

\vec{F} is not conservative.

3) $\vec{F}(x, y) = (1 + 2xy + \ln x)\mathbf{i} + x^2\mathbf{j}$

\vec{F} is conservative, $f(x, y) = x^2y + x \ln x + K$

Find a function f such that $\vec{F} = \nabla f$ and use it to evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ along the given curve C .

4) $\vec{F}(x, y) = y\mathbf{i} + (x + 2y)\mathbf{j}$; C is the upper semicircle that starts at $(0, 1)$ and ends at $(2, 1)$.

$$f(x, y) = xy + y^2, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 2$$

5) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + (xy + 2z)\mathbf{k}$; C is the line segment from $(1, 0, -2)$ to $(4, 6, 3)$.

$$f(x, y, z) = xyz + z^2, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 77$$

6) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2xz + y^2)\mathbf{i} + 2xy\mathbf{j} + (x^2 + 3z^2)\mathbf{k}$; $C: x = t^2, y = t + 1, z = 2t - 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$f(x, y, z) = x^2z + xy^2 + z^3, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 7$$

7) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = y^2 \cos z \mathbf{i} + 2xy \cos z \mathbf{j} - xy^2 \sin z \mathbf{k}$; $C: \vec{r}(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$

$$f(x, y, z) = xy^2 \cos z, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = 0$$

8) $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (15z^2 e^{3x-2y} - 12x^2 y) \mathbf{i} + \left(-10z^2 e^{3x-2y} - 4x^3 - \frac{2}{3} y^{-1/3} \right) \mathbf{j} + (10z e^{3x-2y} + 3) \mathbf{k}$

$C: \vec{r}(t) = (2t^2) \mathbf{i} + (t^3 + t^2 + 1) \mathbf{j} + (-3t + 4) \mathbf{k}$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$f(x, y, z) = 5z^2 e^{3x-2y} - 4x^3 y - y^{2/3} + 3z, \quad \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -99 - 3^{2/3} - 80e^{-2}$$