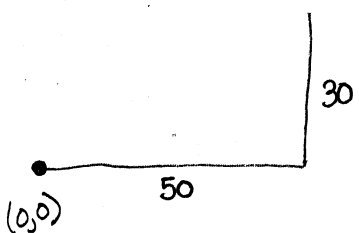


Show all work to receive full credit. Supply explanations where necessary. This portion of the test is due December 14. You must work individually.

1. (10 points) A projectile is launched from the origin, which is a point 50 ft to the left of a 30-ft vertical cliff. It is launched toward the cliff at a speed of $50\sqrt{2}$ ft/sec at an angle of 45° to the horizontal. Assume the ground is horizontal on the top of the cliff and the only force acting on the projectile is gravity ($g = 32$ ft/sec²).

- (a) Find the coordinates of the landing spot of the projectile on the top of the cliff.



$$\vec{r}(t) = 50\sqrt{2} \cos 45^\circ t \hat{i} + (-16t^2 + 50\sqrt{2} \sin 45^\circ t) \hat{j}$$

$$= 50t \hat{i} + (-16t^2 + 50t) \hat{j}$$

$$-16t^2 + 50t = 30$$

$$8t^2 - 25t + 15 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{625 - 480}}{16} = \frac{25 \pm \sqrt{145}}{16}$$

$$t = \frac{25 + \sqrt{145}}{16} \approx 2.3151 \text{ sec}$$

COORDS ARE ABOUT
(115.755, 30)

- (b) What is the maximum height of the projectile?

$$-32t + 50 = 0$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$t = \frac{25}{16}$$

$$-16\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)^2 + 50\left(\frac{25}{16}\right)$$

$$= \frac{25^2}{16} = 39.0625 \text{ FT}$$

- (c) What is the time of flight?

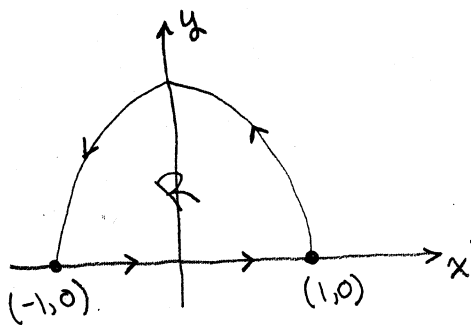
DETERMINED IN PART (a):

$$t = \frac{25 + \sqrt{145}}{16} \text{ SEC}$$

$$\approx 2.3151 \text{ sec}$$

2. (10 points) Let C be the closed curve that follows the graph of $y = 1 - x^2$ from $(1, 0)$ to $(-1, 0)$ and then follows the x -axis from $(-1, 0)$ to $(1, 0)$.

(a) Use Green's theorem to evaluate $\int_C y^2 dx + xy dy = \iint_R (y - 2y) dA$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} -y \, dy \, dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^2 \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) - \left(-1 + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{16}{15} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{8}{15}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Evaluate $\int_C y^2 dx + xy dy$ by parameterizing C .

$C: x = -t$
 $y = 1 - t^2$
 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

AND THEN

$x = t$
 $y = 0$
 $-1 \leq t \leq 1$

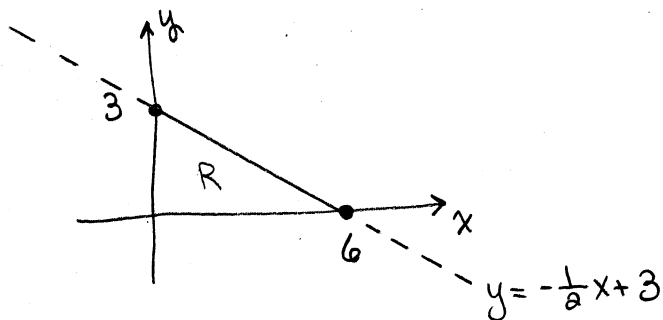
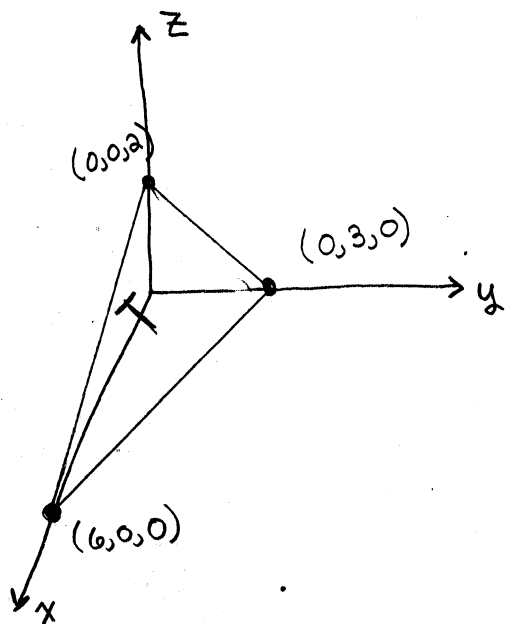
$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_{-1}^1 (1-t^2)^2 (-1) dt + (-t)(1-t^2)(-2t dt) \\
 &\quad + \int_{-1}^1 0 dt + 0 \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (-3t^4 + 4t^2 - 1) dt = \left. -\frac{3}{5}t^5 + \frac{4}{3}t^3 - t \right|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \left(-\frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{3} - 1 \right) - \left(\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{3} + 1 \right) \\
 &= \left(-\frac{4}{15} \right) - \left(\frac{4}{15} \right) = \boxed{-\frac{8}{15}}
 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Look at your result from part (a). Is $\vec{F}(x, y) = y^2 \hat{i} + xy \hat{j}$ a conservative vector field? Briefly explain.

No way. THE CURVE C STARTS AND ENDS AT $(1, 0)$.

IF \vec{F} WAS CONSERVATIVE, THE LINE INTEGRAL
2 WOULD BE ZERO

3. (10 points) Let T be the tetrahedron in space bounded by the planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + 2y + 3z = 6$. Set up the triple integrals required to compute the average value of $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ on T . Use a computer algebra system to evaluate the integrals and state the average value.



$$\text{Volume of } T = \int_{x=0}^{x=6} \int_{y=0}^{y=-\frac{1}{2}x+3} \int_{z=0}^{z=\frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y)} dz \, dy \, dx = 6$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=6} \int_{y=0}^{y=-\frac{1}{2}x+3} \int_{z=0}^{z=\frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y)} (x+y+z) \, dz \, dy \, dx = \frac{33}{2}$$

$$\text{Avg value} = \frac{1}{6} \left(\frac{33}{2} \right) = \frac{33}{12} = 2.75$$