

Question 1. For each of the following statements: (1) identify if the statement is true; (2) write the negation of the statement (without using the word “not” or similar).

- There exists a positive number x such that for every positive number y , $y = x^2$.
- There exists a positive number x such that for every positive number y , we have $y^2 = x$.
- There exist positive numbers x, y , such that $y = x^2$.
- For every positive number y , there exists a positive number x such that $y^2 = x$.
- There does not exist a positive number y such that for every positive number x , we have $y^2 = x$.

Question 2. Consider the surface $x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2 = 4$.

- Verify that the point $(2, 2, 1)$ is contained in the surface.
- Find the tangent plane to this surface at this point. *Hint: write this surface as a level set $\{(x, y, z) : f(x, y, z) = c\}$, calculate ∇f at the specified point and use the connection between gradient and tangent plane.*
- Consider the intersection of this surface with the plane $z = 2$. Find a parametrization of this curve.

Question 3. Find and classify all the stationary points of the scalar field,

$$f(x, y) = (3x + x^3)(y^2 + y).$$

Question 4.

- Consider the vector field

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} -y(x^2+y^2)^{-1} \\ x(x^2+y^2)^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

defined on $S = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus (0, 0)$. Let $\alpha(t)$ denote the path which traverses clockwise the circle of radius $r > 0$ centred at the origin. Evaluate the line integral $\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\alpha$.

- Evaluate the line integral of \mathbf{F} along the straight line segment from $(1, 0)$ to $(0, 1)$.
- Evaluate $\int \nabla g \cdot d\alpha$ where $g(x, y) = ye^{x^2-1} + 4xy$ and the path is $\alpha(t) = (1 - t, 2t^2 - 2t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 2$.

Question 5. Using a double integral determine the volume of the solid that is contained within the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 16$, lies below $z = 2x^2 + 2y^2$ and above the xy -plane.

Question 6. Consider the surface S defined to be the half of the sphere of radius 4 with $z \geq 0$ and let \mathbf{n} denote the normal with positive z -component. Consider also the vector field

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ -x \\ yx^3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Use Stokes' Theorem to evaluate the surface integral $\iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS$.