

Solution Quiz 2

1. Here $P = e^{2x} \sin 2y$, $Q = e^{2x} \cos 2y$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= 2e^{2x} \cos 2y \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= 2e^{2x} \cos 2y.\end{aligned}$$

So $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0.$ [3 marks]

Note: For this P and Q , the integral $\int_C P dx + Q dy$ would be zero for any closed curve C because the functions P and Q are defined everywhere.

2.

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \begin{array}{ccc} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ yz & zx & xy \end{array} \right| &= \vec{i} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(zx) \right) - \vec{j} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(yz) \right) \\ &\quad + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(zx) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(yz) \right) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

So the integral is independent of the path joining P and Q .

Find ϕ so that $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = yz$, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = xz$,

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = xy.$$

From first equation, $\phi = xyz + g(y, z)$. From second equation, $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = xz + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = xz$.

So $\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 0$. Hence g depends only on z , say $g(y, z) = h(z)$. So $\phi = xyz + h(z)$

and from the third equation $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = xy + h'(z) = xy$. So $h'(z) = 0$. Thus $h(z)$ is a constant. We can take this constant to be zero.

So $\phi(x, y, z) = xyz$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_P^Q yz dx + xz dy + xy dz &= \phi(Q) - \phi(P) \\ &= 64 - 1 = 63.\end{aligned}$$

[7 marks]

Note: You want to find ϕ so that

$$\begin{aligned}d\phi &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} dz \\ &= yz dx + xz dy + xy dz.\end{aligned}$$

So it is easy to guess the answer: $\phi(x, y, z) = xyz$.