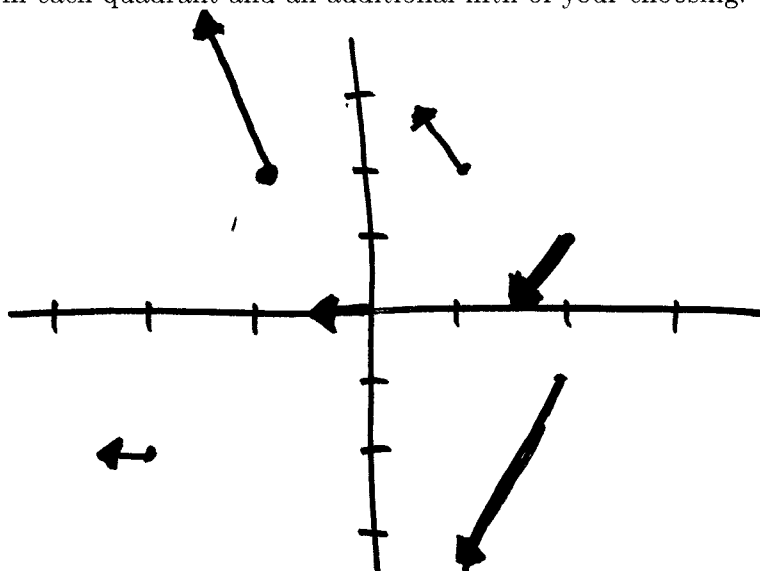


Show all your work to receive full credit.

1. Sketch the vector field $F(x, y) = -\frac{1}{2}\mathbf{i} + (y-x)\mathbf{j}$ by plotting 5 points/vectors. Choose one point from each quadrant and an additional fifth of your choosing.

POINT	
(0, 0)	$\langle -1/2, 0 \rangle$
(2, 1)	$\langle -1/2, -1 \rangle$
(1, 2)	$\langle -1/2, 1 \rangle$
(-1, 2)	$\langle -1/2, 3 \rangle$
(-2, -2)	$\langle -1/2, 0 \rangle$
(2, -1)	$\langle -1/2, -3 \rangle$



2. Evaluate $\int_C e^x dx + e^y dy$ where C is the arc of $x = y^3$ from $(-1, -1)$ to $(1, 1)$.

$$x(t) = t^3, \quad y(t) = t, \quad -1 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_C e^x dx + e^y dy = \int_{-1}^1 e^{x(t)} \cdot x'(t) dt + e^{y(t)} \cdot y'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 e^{t^3} \cdot 3t^2 dt + \int_{-1}^1 e^t dt$$

$$= e^{t^3} \Big|_{-1}^1 + e^t \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= [e^{1^3} - e^{(-1)^3}] + [e^1 - e^{-1}]$$

$$= 2e - 2e^{-1}$$

3. Let $F(x, y) = \underbrace{-e^y \sin(x)}_p \mathbf{i} + \underbrace{e^y \cos(x)}_q \mathbf{j}$.

(a) Find a function f such that $F = \nabla f$

$$f = \int p dx = \int -e^y \sin x dx = e^y \cos(x) + g(y)$$

$$f = \int q dy = \int e^y \cos x dy = e^y \cos x + h(x)$$

$$\text{so } f = e^y \cos(x) + C$$

(b) Evaluate $\int_C F \cdot dr$ where $r(t) = \langle t, t+1 \rangle$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$.

$$\int_C F \cdot dr = f(r(\pi)) - f(r(0))$$

$$= f(\pi, \pi+1) - f(0, 1)$$

$$= e^{\pi+1} \cos \pi - e^1 \cos 0$$

$$= -e^{\pi+1} - e$$

$$* r(\pi) = (\pi, \pi+1)$$

$$r(0) = (0, 1)$$