

1) (5 pts) Determine whether or not the vector field is conservative. If it is, find the potential function.

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle y \cos x, \sin x - y \rangle$$

We could start by noticing that $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle y \cos x, \sin x - y \rangle = \langle M(x, y), N(x, y) \rangle$ could be conservative, because $M_y = \cos x = N_x = \cos x$.

Next, if there were a potential function, $f(x, y)$, then $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$. In other words,

$f_x(x, y) = y \cos x$ and $f_y(x, y) = \sin x - y$. Solving for the function,

$f(x, y) = \int M dx = \int y \cos x dx = y \sin x + G(y)$. We also know that the y -partial of this function has to be $N(x, y)$, so $f_y(x, y) = \sin x + G'(y) = N(x, y) = \sin x - y$. Solving for the unknown function, $G'(y) = -y$. $G(y) = \int G'(y) dy = \int -y dy = \frac{1}{2} y^2 + c$ (where c is some unknown constant).

Thus the potential function is $f(x, y) = y \sin x + \frac{1}{2} y^2 + c$

We can verify this answer by noting that $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$. Because there is a potential function for this vector field, the vector field is conservative.

2) (5 pts) Evaluate the line integral:

$$\int_C (2x - y) ds$$

Where C is the quarter circle from $(2, 0)$ to $(0, 2)$ centered at the origin.

A parameterization for this path is $\gamma(t) = \langle 2 \cos t, 2 \sin t \rangle$ where $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$.

$$\gamma'(t) = \langle -2 \sin t, 2 \cos t \rangle \text{ so } \|\gamma'(t)\| = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{4(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} = 2.$$

We are integrating the function $f(x, y) = 2x - y$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C f ds &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{f(\gamma(t))}_{ds} \underbrace{\|\gamma'(t)\|}_{\|\gamma'(t)\|} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(2 \underbrace{(2 \cos t)}_x - \underbrace{(2 \sin t)}_y \right) \underbrace{2}_{\|\gamma'(t)\|} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \cos t - \sin t) dt \\ &= 4 [2 \sin t + \cos t]_0^{\pi/2} = 4(2 - 1) = 4 \end{aligned}$$