

### (Conservative fields, potential)

1. Find a potential (and verify its existence) of a vector field  $\vec{f}(x, y) = (x + y, x - y)$ .  
Then compute a circulation of the vector field along a positively oriented circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ .
2. Given a conservative vector field  $\vec{f}(x, y) = (\sqrt{x} + y, \sqrt{y} + x)$ .
  - (a) Find the potential of the vector field (determine where it is possible).
  - (b) Compute  $\int_C \vec{f} \cdot d\vec{s}$  where  $C = \{[x, y] \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = x^2 \wedge 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$ .
3. Given an incomplete potential  $\varphi(x, y) = 2xy^{3/2} + K(y)$ , containing an unknown function  $K(y)$  depending just on one variable ( $y$ ). The corresponding conservative/potential vector field is  $\vec{f}(x, y) = (U(x, y); V(x, y))$ , where  $V(x, y) = 3x\sqrt{y} + y$ .
  - (a) From the definition of potential determine the component  $U$  of the given vector field  $\vec{f}$ .
  - (b) Finish the computation of potential  $\varphi(x, y)$  by finding the unknown function  $K(y)$ .
  - (c) Find the domain where the vector field  $\vec{f}(x, y)$  is conservative.
  - (d) Compute the work done by the force  $\vec{f}$  acting along the oriented line segment  $C$  from the point  $A = [1; 0]$  to the point  $B = [3; 4]$ .
4.  $\vec{f}(x, y) = (\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}})$ .
  - (a) Where is  $\vec{f}$  conservative?
  - (b) Is  $\varphi(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  its potential?
  - (c) Compute the work done along a curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  oriented counter-clockwise.

### Line integral repetition

5. A curve is given as a line segment from  $E = [1; 0; 2]$  to  $F = [1; 2; 1]$ .
  - (a) Compute its mass when  $\rho(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$ .
  - (b) For the given potential  $\varphi(x, y, z) = x^2y + 2y^4z$  find the corresponding vector field and compute its work done along the curve.
6. Given curve is a boundary of domain  $\{[x, y] \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y \geq x^2 \wedge x \geq 0 \wedge y \leq 1\}$  oriented negatively. Compute the circulation of a vector field  $\vec{f}(x, y) = (-y/2, x/2)$  over the curve.