Recommended problems:

1. (a) Let $\mathbf{F}$ be a $C^{2}$-vector field on an open region $U \subset \mathbb{R}^{3}$. Show that $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}=0$. (b) Let $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a $C^{2}$-function ( $U$ as above). Show that curl $\operatorname{grad} f=\mathbf{0}$.
2. Let $S$ be the surface of the sphere $(x-2)^{2}+(y-3)^{2}+(z-1)^{2}=25$. Evaluate

$$
\int_{S} x^{2} d y d z+y^{2} d z d x+z^{2} d x d y
$$

3. Let $D$ be a closed and bounded region in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$, and suppose that Gauss' theorem can be applied to $D$ and $\partial D$. Show that the volume of $D$ is given by

$$
\operatorname{Vol}(D)=\int_{\partial D} x d y d z=\int_{\partial D} y d z d x=\int_{\partial D} z d x d y
$$

4. Prove Green's identities: If $f$ and $g: \mathbb{R}^{3} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are $C^{2}$-functions in the region $D$ (as above), then

$$
\int_{D}(f \Delta g+(\nabla f \cdot \nabla g))=\int_{\partial D} f \nabla g
$$

and

$$
\int_{D}(f \Delta g-g \Delta f)=\int_{\partial D}(f \nabla g-g \nabla f) .
$$

Here

$$
\Delta f=\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}+\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial z^{2}}
$$

is the Lapacian of $f$, and $\nabla f=\operatorname{grad} f$. (Hint: Let $\mathbf{F}=f \nabla g$ in Gauss' theorem.)
5. (a) Let $C$ be any closed and bounded region of $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ which does not contain the origin, and let $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{v})=\frac{\mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{v}|^{3}}$. Show that

$$
\int_{\partial C} \mathbf{F}=0 .
$$

(b) Let $V$ be a ball in $\mathbb{R}^{3}$ centered at the origin, and let $\mathbf{F}$ be as in (a). Show that

$$
\int_{\partial V} \mathbf{F}=4 \pi .
$$

