

$$1. a) \vec{F}(x,y) = (\underbrace{x^2}_M, \underbrace{xy^2}_N), \quad \Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = x^2 \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y^2 \quad \text{so } \vec{F} \text{ is not conservative!}$$

$$b) \vec{F}(x,y,z) = (ze^y, 2x \sin z, x+z+1), \quad \Omega = \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ ze^y & 2x \sin z & x+z+1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-2x \cos z, -1 + e^y, 2 \sin z - ze^y) \neq (0,0,0)$$

so  $\vec{F}$  is not conservative!

$$c) \vec{F}(x,y) = (\underbrace{e^x \cos y}_M, \underbrace{-e^x \sin y}_N), \quad \Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -e^x \sin y \right\} \Rightarrow \vec{F} \text{ is conservative!}$$

$\Omega = \mathbb{R}^2$  is simply-connected

To find a potential  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  for  $\vec{F}$ :

$$f(x,y) = \int M \, dx + g(y) = \int e^x \cos y \, dx + g(y)$$
$$= e^x \cos y + g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -e^x \sin y + g'(y) = N \implies g'(y) = 0$$
$$\implies g(y) = c.$$

So  $f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$  is a potential for  $\vec{F}$ .