

① $\vec{F}(t) = \langle t, t^2 \rangle$, $0 \leq t \leq 1$. Thus, the work is

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \langle xy, x^2 \rangle \circ d\vec{r} &= \int_{t=0}^1 \langle (t)(t^2), t^2 \rangle \circ \langle 1, 2t \rangle dt \\ &= \int_{t=0}^1 t^3 + 2t^3 dt = 3 \int_{t=0}^1 t^3 dt = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}}. \end{aligned}$$

② $\frac{\partial(2xy)}{\partial y} = 2x = \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x}$, so the vector field is conservative.

a potential function satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y) &= x^2y + g(y), \quad \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} = x^2 + g'(y) = x^2 \Rightarrow g'(y) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \varphi(x, y) &= x^2y + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} \vec{F} \circ d\vec{r} = \varphi(1,1) - \varphi(0,0) = 1^2(1) - (0^2)(0) = \boxed{1}$$

③ We use Green's theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{F} \circ d\vec{r} &= \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) dA = \iint_R 1 - (-1) dA \\ &= 2 [\text{Area of unit circle}] = 2(\pi) = \boxed{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

(4) We will use cylindrical coordinates:

$$\vec{r}(\theta, z) = \langle \cos\theta, \sin\theta, z \rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} = \langle -\sin\theta, \cos\theta, 0 \rangle, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} \\ \cos\theta & \sin\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \langle \cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0 \rangle, \quad \text{so } \left\| \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial \theta} \times \frac{\partial \vec{r}}{\partial z} \right\| = \sqrt{\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta} = 1.$$

Thus, $\iint_S x^2 ds = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{z=0}^1 \cos^2\theta (1) dz d\theta$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta \left[\int_{z=0}^1 dz \right] d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \cos^2\theta d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\theta + \sin 2\theta] \Big|_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} = \boxed{\pi}$$