

Show ALL your work.

1. SET UP BUT DO NOT EVALUATE the integral(s) needed to find the surface area of $z = 4 + x^2 + y^2$ that lies under $z = 13$.

$$SA = \iint \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dA$$

10 Points

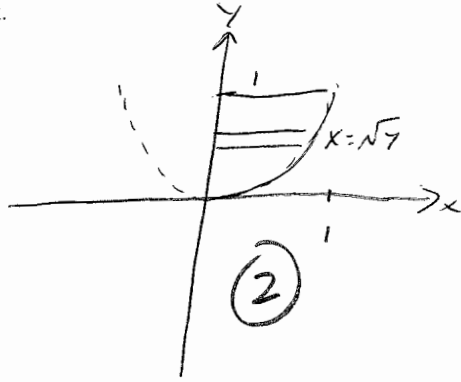
$f = 4 + x^2 + y^2$ intersection $13 = 4 + x^2 + y^2$
 $f_x = 2x$ $9 = x^2 + y^2$
 $f_y = 2y$

$SA = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dy dx$

① ② ③ ④

2. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 4x \sin(y^2) dy dx$.

Switch order
 $x^2 \leq y \leq 1$
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$



12 Points

② ④

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} 4x \sin y^2 dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 2x^2 \sin y^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{y}} dy \quad ①$$

$$= \int_0^1 2y \sin(y^2) dy$$

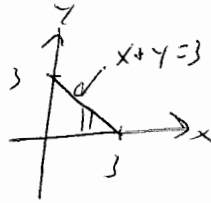
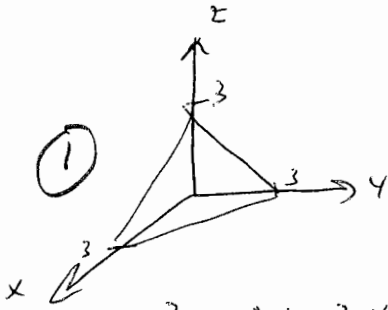
$$= -\cos(y^2) \Big|_0^1 = -\cos 1 + 1$$

② ①

22 Points

3. SET UP BUT DO NOT EVALUATE a triple integral to find the volume of the region

bounded by $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + y + z = 3$.



10 Points

$$V = \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-x} \int_0^{3-x-y} dz dy dx$$

③ ③ ③

4. Evaluate $\iint_R 3y \, dA$ where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by $y = 0$, $y = x$,

$x^2 + y^2 = 1$, and $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.



switch to polar

12 Points

② ② ② ②

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 3(r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} r^3 \sin \theta \Big|_1^2 \, d\theta$$

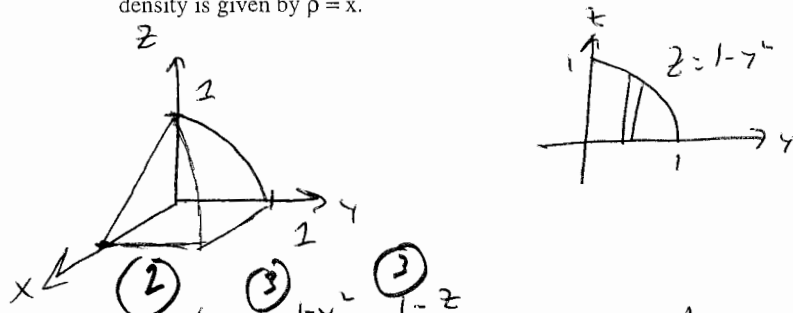
$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} (8-1) \sin \theta \, d\theta \quad \text{②}$$

$$= -7 \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = -7 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \right)$$

②

22 Points

5. SET UP BUT DO NOT EVALUATE integrals to find the y-coordinate of the center of mass of the solid bounded by $z = 1 - y^2$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + z = 1$, if the density is given by $\rho = x$.



12 Points

$$M = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} x \, dx \, dz \, dy \quad \text{or} \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x}} x \, dy \, dz \, dx$$

$$M_{xz} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} x \cdot y \, dx \, dz \, dy \quad \text{or} \quad \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x}} x \cdot y \, dy \, dz \, dx$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_{xz}}{M}$$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} \int_0^{x+y} 6xy \, dz \, dy \, dx$.

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} 6xy \, z \Big|_0^{x+y} \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} (6x^2y + 6xy^2) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3) \Big|_x^{2x} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (12x^4 + 16x^4 - 3x^4 - 2x^4) \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 23x^4 \, dx$$

$$= \frac{23x^5}{5} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{23}{5}$$

12 Points

24 Points

7. A solid Q is bounded above by $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ and bounded below by $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

Consider the integral $\iiint_Q e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dV$. SET UP BUT DO NOT EVALUATE

equivalent expressions for this integral in cylindrical and spherical coordinates.

a) Cylindrical

$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$
 $r^2 + z^2 = 4$ intersect $\Rightarrow r^2 + r^2 = 2r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r^2 = 2, r = \sqrt{2}$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_r^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} e^{-(r^2+z^2)} r dz dr d\theta$$

10 Points

b) Spherical

$\rho \cos \phi = \rho \sin \phi$
 so $\phi = \pi/4$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^2 e^{-\rho^2} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

10 Points

8. SET UP BUT DO NOT EVALUATE an integral equivalent to $\iint_R \cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right) dA$,

where R is the region bounded by $x = 1, y = 0, x - y = 2$, and $x - y = 3$, by using the transformation $u = x + y$, and $v = x - y$.

$u = x + y$
 $v = x - y$

$u + v = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$
 $u - v = 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v)$

$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$x=1 \Rightarrow u+v=2$
 $y=0 \Rightarrow u-v=0$
 $v=u$
 $v=2-u$ or $u=2-v$

$$\int_2^3 \int_{2-v}^v \cos\left(\frac{-v}{u}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

12 Points

32 Points