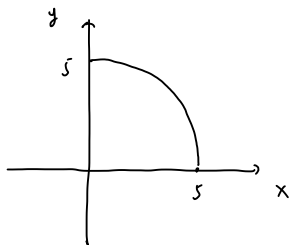


Midterm Solutions

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad \iint_R f(x, y) dA &= \int_0^5 \int_0^\pi x^2 \cos(y)^2 dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^5 x^2 dx \cdot \int_0^\pi \cos(y)^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^5 \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{1 + \cos(2y)}{2} dy \\
 &= \frac{125}{3} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{625}{6} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

2. (a)



(b) In polar coordinate, the integral region can be described by:

$$0 \leq r \leq 5, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

then

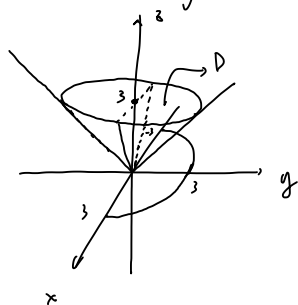
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^5 \int_0^{\sqrt{25-x^2}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dy dx &= \int_0^5 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-r^2} r d\theta dr \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_0^5 e^{-r^2} r dr \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot -e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^5 = \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-25})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \quad z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \text{then} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dA \\
 &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{2} dA = \sqrt{2} \times \pi = \sqrt{2} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Sketch the region



In cylindrical coordinates, it can be described by

$$D: 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, r \leq z \leq 3$$

hence

$$\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{7-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^3 yz \, dz \, dy \, x$$

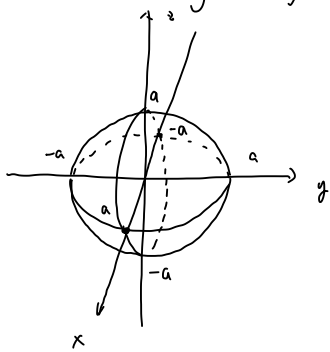
$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^3 \int_r^3 r \sin \theta \cdot z \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta \cdot \int_0^3 \int_r^3 r^2 z \, dz \, dr$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int_0^3 r^2 \cdot \frac{9-r^2}{2} \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^3 r^2(9-r^2) \, dr = 81 - \frac{3^5}{5} = \frac{405-243}{5} = \frac{162}{5}$$

5. Sketch the integral region:



In Spherical coordinate, this region is

$$0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$$

hence

$$\int_{-a}^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi \cdot \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \pi$$