Department of Mathematics and Statistics AMAT 219 - QUIZ 3 - Tuesday, February 28, 2006

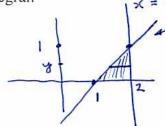
U of C ID#

45 Minutes, Open Book, NO Calculators

To obtain credit you need to show your work. Work should be neat and organized.

1. Write $\int_0^1 (\int_{y+1}^2 \cos(x^2+1) dx) dy$ as an iterated integral with the order of integration reversed. Do not evaluate the

integral.



 $\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x-1} \cos(x^{3}+1) dy dx$

2. Find $\iint_R x \, dA$, where R is the region in the xy – plane bounded by $f(x) = 4x^2$ and g(x) = 4x.

4

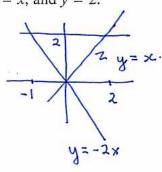
$$\int_{R} f(x) = 4x^{2} \qquad \left(\int_{R} x \, dA \right) = \int_{0}^{4x} \int_{4x^{2}}^{4x} dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4x} \left(xy \right)^{y=4x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{4x} \left(4x^{2} - 4x^{3} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}x^3 - x^4 \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. Find $\iint_R y \, dA$ by viewing R as an x-simple region, where R is the region in the xy – plane bounded by y = -2x,

y = x, and y = 2.

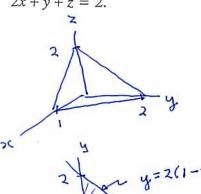


$$\begin{cases} \begin{cases} y dA = \int_{R}^{2} \int_{Q}^{y} dx dy \\ -\frac{y}{2} & \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{2} y \times \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}/2}^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (y^{2} + y^{2}/2) dy$$

$$= 3/2 \int_0^2 y^2 dy = 3/2 \cdot \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 = 4$$

4. Use double integrals to find the volume of the region in the first octant $(x, y, z \ge 0)$ below the plane 2x + y + z = 2.



R

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2(1-x) - y \right] dy dx$$

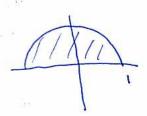
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2(1-x) \right]^{2} - \left[2(1-x) \right]^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2(1-x) \right]^{2} - \left[2(1-x) \right]^{2} dx = -\frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{3} \right]_{0}^{1} =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 2(1-x)^{2} dx = -\frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{3} = -\frac{2}{3} (1-x)^{3}$$

$$Z = f(x,y) = 2(1-x) - y$$

5. Use polar coordinates to find $\iint_R y \, dA$ where R is the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ with $y \ge 0$.



$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$dA = r dr d\theta$$

$$R: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 1 \\ 0 \le \theta \le \pi \end{cases}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \int r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta \\ 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{T} \frac{\Gamma^{3} \sin \theta}{3} \sin \theta = -\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

Surname	Given Names	Lab #	Mark (20

I agree that this paper may be placed at the front of the classroom for pick-up.

Please initial: Yes	or No