The University of Calgary
Department of Mathematics and Statistics
MATH 353
Quiz \#5T 3pm
Winter 2006
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1. Evaluate $\iint_{S} z x^{2} d S$ and $S$ is the part of the sphere $x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=2$, between two planes $z=0$ and $z=1$.
2. Find $\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \bullet \mathbf{d} \mathbf{S}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)=(y z, x, x y z)$ and $S$ is the part of the plane $x+y=1$ in the first octant below the plane $x+y+z=3$ oriented in the direction of positive y.

## SOLUTION

## For 1)

$S$ is given by $z=\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}$ for $(x, y) \in D=\left\{1 \leq x^{2}+y^{2} \leq \sqrt{2}\right\}$ since $0 \leq z \leq 1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{n}=\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}}, 1\right) \quad\|\mathbf{n}\|=\sqrt{\frac{x^{2}+y^{2}}{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}+1}=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}} \\
& \iint_{S} z x^{2} d S=\iint_{D} x^{2} \sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2-x^{2}-y^{2}}} d x d y(\text { polar })=\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{2 \pi \sqrt{2}} \int_{1} r^{3} \cos ^{2} \theta d r d \theta= \\
& =\sqrt{2} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} r^{3} d r \int_{0}^{2 \pi} \frac{1+\cos 2 \theta}{2} d \theta=\sqrt{2}\left[\frac{r^{4}}{4}\right]_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \pi=\frac{3 \sqrt{2}}{4} \pi .
\end{aligned}
$$

## For 2)

$S$ is vertical so parametrization $\quad \mathbf{r}(u, v)$ :
$x=u \quad y=1-u \quad z=v$
$x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \quad u \in[0,1] \quad 0 \leq v \leq 3-1=2 \ldots . R$
$\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \mathbf{r}(u, v)=(1,-1,0) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \mathbf{r}(u, v)=(0,0,1)$
$\mathbf{n}= \pm\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \mathbf{r} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \mathbf{r}\right)=(-1,-1,0)$ or $(1,1,0) \ldots$ y pos
$\mathbf{F}$ on $S \quad \mathbf{F}=((1-u) v, u, \ldots$.$) and \mathbf{F} \bullet \mathbf{n}=v-u v++u$ then
$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \bullet \mathbf{d} \mathbf{S}=\iint_{R} \mathbf{F} \bullet \mathbf{n} d u d v=$

$$
=\int_{0}^{1}\left(\int_{0}^{2}(v-u v+u) d v\right) d u=\int_{0}^{2} v d v-\int_{0}^{1} u d u\left[\frac{v^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{2}+2\left[\frac{u^{2}}{2}\right]_{0}^{1}=2-1+1=2 .
$$

