

**Problem 1:**

Find  $\iint_S x \, dS$  over the part of the parabolic cylinder  $z = x^2/2$  that lies inside the first octant part of the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

**Solution:**  $\pi/8$

$$z = \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = v, \quad z = \frac{v^2}{2}, \quad y = u \Rightarrow \vec{r}(u, v) = v\vec{i} + u\vec{j} + \frac{v^2}{2}\vec{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_u = \vec{j} \\ r_v = \vec{i} + v\vec{k} \end{cases}$$

$$dS = |r_u \times r_v| \, du \, dv$$

$$|r_u \times r_v| = \left\| \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & v \end{vmatrix} \right\| = |(1 \cdot v - 0 \cdot 0)\vec{i} - (0 \cdot v - 1 \cdot 0)\vec{k} + (0 \cdot 0 - 1 \cdot 0)\vec{j}| = |v\vec{i} - \vec{k}| = \sqrt{v^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{v^2 + 1}$$

$$\iint_S x \, dS = \iint_{v=0}^u v \cdot \sqrt{v^2 + 1} \, du \, dv$$

Finding the bounds

$$0 \leq x, \quad 0 \leq y \Rightarrow 0 \leq v, \quad 0 \leq u$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow v^2 + u^2 \leq 1$$

Transform to polar coordinates

$$x = r \cdot \cos(\theta) \quad y = r \cdot \sin(\theta) \quad dA = r \, d\theta \, dr \quad x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow a$$

$$0 \leq v, \quad 0 \leq u \Rightarrow 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$v^2 + u^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$\iint_{v=0}^u v \cdot \sqrt{v^2 + 1} \, du \, dv \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r \cos(\theta) \cdot \sqrt{r^2 \cos^2(\theta) + 1} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

## Problem 2:

Find the total charge on the surface

$$\mathbf{r} = e^u \cos v \mathbf{i} + e^u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k}, \quad (0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi),$$

if the charge density on the surface is  $\delta = \sqrt{1 + e^{2u}}$ .

**Solution:**  $\frac{\pi}{3}(3e + e^3 - 4)$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \delta(u, v) \cdot |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| \, du \, dv$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{r}_u = e^u \cdot \cos(v) \mathbf{i} + e^u \cdot \sin(v) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \\ \vec{r}_v = -e^u \cdot \sin(v) \mathbf{i} + e^u \cdot \cos(v) \mathbf{j} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ e^u \cdot \cos(v) & e^u \cdot \sin(v) & 1 \\ -e^u \cdot \sin(v) & e^u \cdot \cos(v) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (0 - e^u \cdot \cos(v)) \mathbf{i} - (0 - (-e^u \cdot \sin(v))) \mathbf{j} + (e^{2u} \cdot \cos^2(v) - (-e^{2u} \cdot \sin^2(v))) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -e^u \cdot \cos(v) \mathbf{i} - e^u \cdot \sin(v) \mathbf{j} + e^{2u} \cdot (\cos^2(v) + \sin^2(v)) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -e^u \cdot \cos(v) \mathbf{i} - e^u \cdot \sin(v) \mathbf{j} + e^{2u} \mathbf{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| &= \sqrt{e^{2u} \cdot \cos^2(v) + e^{2u} \cdot \sin^2(v) + e^{4u}} = \sqrt{e^{2u} \cdot (\cos^2(v) + \sin^2(v) + e^{2u})} \\ &= \sqrt{e^{2u} + e^{4u}} = \sqrt{e^{2u}(1 + e^{2u})} = e^u \sqrt{e^{2u} + 1} = e^u \sqrt{e^{2u} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \delta(u, v) \cdot |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| \, du \, dv = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{2u} + 1} \cdot e^u \sqrt{e^{2u} + 1} \, du \, dv = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 e^{2u} (e^{2u} + 1) \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (e^{4u} + e^{2u}) \, du \, dv = \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^{3u} + e^u \right]_0^1 \, dv = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{3} e^3 + e - \frac{1}{3} e^0 - e^0 \right) \, dv = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{3} e^3 + e - \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \, dv$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^3 \cdot v + e \cdot v - \frac{v}{3} - v \right]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{3} e^3 \pi + e\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{3} (e^3 + 3e - 1 - 3) = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{3} (e^3 + 3e - 4)}}$$

### Problem 3:

Describe the parametric surface

$$x = au \cos v, \quad y = au \sin v, \quad z = bv$$

( $0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ ), and find its area.

**Solution:**  $\pi a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + \pi b^2 \ln \left( \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \right)$  sq. units

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = au \cos(v) \hat{i} + au \sin(v) \hat{j} + bv \hat{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \vec{r}_u = a \cos(v) \hat{i} + a \sin(v) \hat{j} \\ \vec{r}_v = -au \sin(v) \hat{i} + au \cos(v) \hat{j} + b \hat{k} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a \cos(v) & a \sin(v) & 0 \\ -au \sin(v) & au \cos(v) & b \end{vmatrix} = (ab \sin(v) - 0) \hat{i} - (ab \cos(v) - 0) \hat{j} + (u \cdot a^2 \cos^2(v) - (-u \cdot a^2 \sin^2(v))) \hat{k}$$

$$= ab \sin(v) \hat{i} - ab \cos(v) \hat{j} + (u \cdot a^2 \cos^2(v) + u \cdot a^2 \sin^2(v)) \hat{k}$$

$$= ab \sin(v) \hat{i} - ab \cos(v) \hat{j} + (u \cdot a^2 \cdot (\cos^2(v) + \sin^2(v))) \hat{k}$$

$$= ab \sin(v) \hat{i} - ab \cos(v) \hat{j} + a^2 u \hat{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| &= \sqrt{a^2 b^2 \sin^2(v) + a^2 b^2 \cos^2(v) + a^4 u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 b^2 (\sin^2(v) + \cos^2(v)) + a^4 u^2} \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 b^2 + a^4 u^2} = \sqrt{a^2 (b^2 + a^2 u^2)} \\ &= a \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 u^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda = b^2 + a^2 u^2 \Rightarrow \frac{d\lambda}{du} = 2a^2 u \Rightarrow du = \frac{d\lambda}{2a^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 a \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 u^2} \, du \, dv = a \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 u^2} \, du \, dv$$