

## 1 | Electric Charge

We are finally taking a surface integral! This is essentially multiplying the surface area of the shape of the function to the value of the function itself.

Firstly, taking the area  $dA$  by  $dV$ :

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + (3)^2 + (2)^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= \sqrt{14} \quad (3)$$

Supplying the value into the function:

$$\int_0^7 \int_0^{11} (3x + 2y + 7)\sqrt{14} \, dy \, dx \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{14} \int_0^7 \int_0^{11} (3x + 2y + 7) \, dy \, dx \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{14} \int_0^7 (3xy + y^2 + 7y) \Big|_0^{11} \, dy \, dx \quad (6)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt{14} \left( \frac{33x^2}{2} + 198x \right) \Big|_0^7 \quad (7)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4389\sqrt{14}}{2} \quad (8)$$

The charge, therefore, is proportional to  $\frac{4389\sqrt{14}}{2}\rho$ .

## 2 | Infinite wire

Recall first that a semicircle with radius 7 can be defined as:

$$y = \sqrt{7^2 - x^2} \quad (9)$$

$$= \sqrt{49 - x^2} \quad (10)$$

Let's first figure the value of this function  $dA$ :

$$dA = \sqrt{1 + \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{49 - x^2}} \quad (11)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{d}{dx} \sqrt{49 - x^2}} \quad (12)$$

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f(x) = sqrt(49-x^2)
f.diff()
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We will take the line integral of this function, and proceed to multiply by the value of  $xy$  at that point.

$$\int_0^7 \int_0^7 xy \sqrt{49 - x^2} \, dx \, dy \quad (13)$$