

Q4 a) Since the equation  $(x/a)^{2/3} + (y/b)^{2/3} + (z/c)^{2/3} = 1$  does not change by putting  $-x$  for  $x$ ,  $-y$  for  $y$  and  $-z$  for  $z$ .

So, equation is symmetrical in all eight octants.

Volume = 8 x Volume of portion of solid lying in the octant.

Volume of small element situated at any point

$$(x, y, z) = dx dy dz$$

∴ Volume of solid in the octant

$$= \iiint dx dy dz$$

$$(x/a)^{2/3} + (y/b)^{2/3} + (z/c)^{2/3} \leq 1$$

Now put  $(x/a)^{2/3} = u$

$$(y/b)^{2/3} = v$$

$$(z/c)^{2/3} = w$$

ie.  $x = au^{3/2}$ ,  $y = bv^{3/2}$ ,  $z = cw^{3/2}$

$$dx = \frac{3}{2} au^{1/2} du, \quad dy = \frac{3}{2} bv^{1/2} dv, \quad dz = \frac{3}{2} cw^{1/2} dw$$

= Volume in the portion of octant

$$\iiint \frac{27}{8} abc u^{(3/2)-1} v^{(3/2)-1} w^{(3/2)-1} du dv dw$$

$$\text{where } u+v+w \leq 1$$

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$$27/8 \text{ abc } [\gamma(3/2)]^3 = \frac{27}{8} \text{ abc} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\pi}\right)^3}{\frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}$$

$$\frac{27}{8} \text{ abc} \cdot \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \frac{32}{35 \cdot 27} = \frac{\pi \text{ abc}}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{35}$$

$$\text{Hence Volume} = 8 \cdot \frac{\pi \text{ abc}}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{35} = \frac{4\pi \text{ abc}}{35}$$

(b)  $A = 2x^2 y \hat{i} - y^2 \hat{j} + 4xz^2 \hat{k} = \vec{F}$

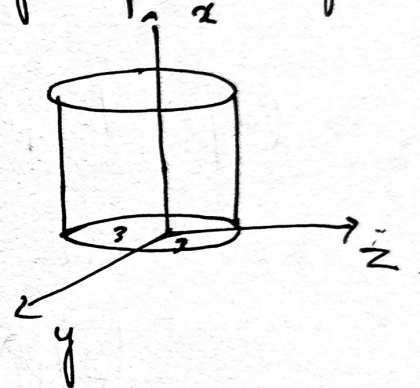
Region in first octant bounded by cylinder  $y^2 + z^2 = 9$

and plane  $x = 2$

$$\text{div } F = 4xy - 2y + 8xz$$

from divergence theorem

$$I = \iiint_T (4xy - 2y + 8xz) dx dy dz$$



$$\text{Let } y = r \cos \theta, \quad z = r \sin \theta, \quad |J| = r$$

$$\text{So, } 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq r \leq 3$$

$$dx dy dz = r dr d\theta dx$$

$$I = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (4x r \cos \theta - 2r \cos \theta + 8x^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta) r dr d\theta dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{4x r^3}{3} \cos \theta - \frac{2r^3}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{8x^4}{4} \cos \theta \sin \theta \right]_0^3 d\theta dx$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (36x \cos \theta - 18 \cos \theta + (81x^2) \cos \theta \sin \theta) d\theta dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left[ 36x \sin \theta - 18 \sin \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} + 324 \int_0^2 dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{108}} \quad (\text{Ans})$$

~~That~~

~~Ans~~

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