

15.3:24

z goes from 1 to 7, let $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

when $z=1$, $r=0$,

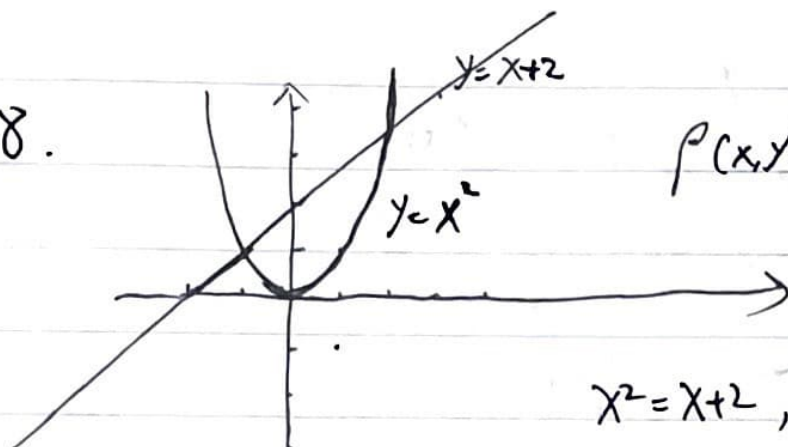
when $z=7$, $r=\sqrt{3}$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (1 + 2r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r + 2r^3 dr d\theta =$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{r^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{3}{2} + \frac{9}{2} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 6 d\theta =$$

\blacksquare 3π

15.4: 8.



$$\rho(x, y) = kx^2$$

$$x^2 = x + 2, \quad x = -1 \text{ or } x = 2$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 \int_{x^2}^{x+2} kx^2 \, dy \, dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 \left(kx^2 y \right) \Big|_{x^2}^{x+2} dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 kx^2(x+2) - kx^4 \, dx =$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 kx^3 + 2kx^2 - kx^4 \, dx =$$

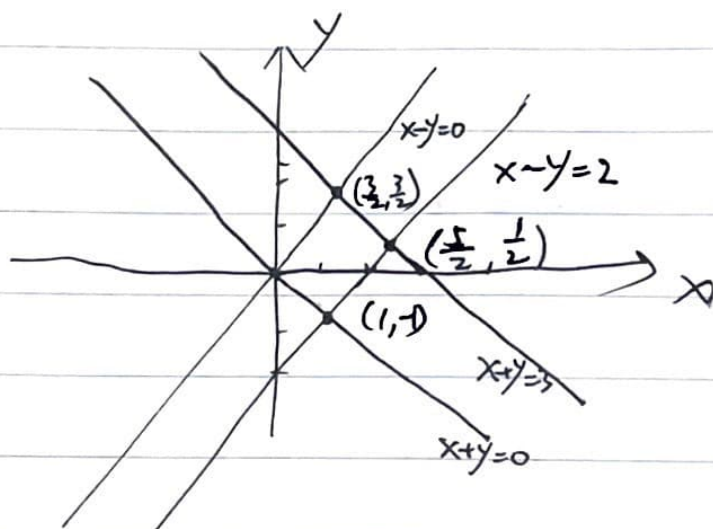
$$\left(\frac{k}{4} x^4 + \frac{2k}{3} x^3 - \frac{k}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 =$$

$$2^2 k + \frac{16}{3} k - \frac{32}{5} k - \left(\frac{k}{4} - \frac{2}{3} k + \frac{1}{5} k \right) =$$

$$\left(4 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{32}{5} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) k = \left(10 - \frac{33}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \right) k =$$

$$\left(\frac{200}{20} - \frac{132}{20} - \frac{5}{20} \right) k = \frac{63}{20} k$$

15.9: 24



$$\begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-y=2 \\ x+y=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x=1, y=-1 \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y=3 \\ x-y=0 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x=\frac{3}{2}, y=\frac{3}{2} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x-y=2 \\ x+y=3 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x=\frac{5}{2}, y=\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} u = x+y \\ v = x-y \\ 2x = u+v \\ 2y = u-v \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right) \\ x = \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{2}v \\ y = \frac{1}{2}u - \frac{1}{2}v \end{array} \quad \text{Determinant is } -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R u e^{uv} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv &= \int_0^2 \int_0^3 u e^{uv} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv = \\ \int_0^3 \int_0^2 u e^{uv} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) dv du &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \int_0^2 u e^{uv} dv du = \\ -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \left(e^{uv} \Big|_0^2 \right) du &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 (e^{2u} - 1) du = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2u} - u \right) \Big|_0^3 = \\ -\frac{1}{2} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} e^6 - 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^0 - 0 \right) \right) &= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^6 - \frac{7}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (7 - e^6) \end{aligned}$$