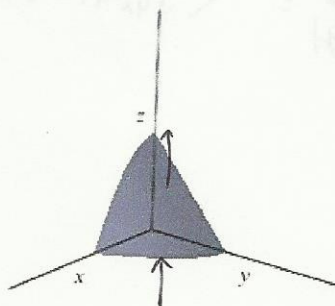
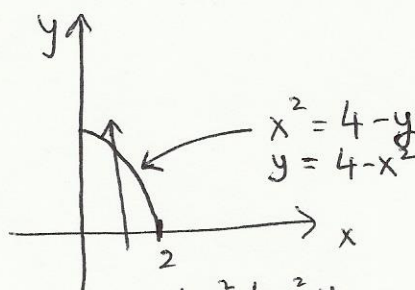


1. Find the volume of the region in the first octant bounded by the coordinate planes and the surface $z = 4 - x^2 - y$. Show your work. (8 points)



Projection on the x - y plane



$$0 \leq z \leq 4 - x^2 - y$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} \int_0^{4-x^2-y} dz dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} (4-x^2-y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(4y - x^2y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{4-x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(4(4-x^2) - x^2(4-x^2) - \frac{(4-x^2)^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(16 - 4x^2 - 4x^2 + x^4 - 8 + 4x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(8 - 4x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx = \left(8x - \frac{4x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} \right) \Big|_0^2 = \left(16 - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{32}{10} \right)$$

$$= \frac{480 - 320 + 96}{30}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{256}{30}}$$

2. ~~B~~ Using spherical coordinates, find the volume of the region cut from the solid sphere $\rho \leq a$ by the half-planes $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \pi/6$ in the first octant. Show your work. (5 points)

$$0 \leq \rho \leq a$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Volume} = \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \sin \phi \right|_0^a \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos \phi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \, d\theta$$

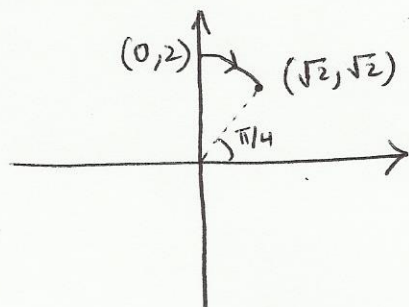
$$= -\frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/6} [0 - 1] \, d\theta = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/6} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{\pi a^3}{18}}$$

3. Evaluate

$$\int_C (x - y) ds$$

where $C : x^2 + y^2 = 4$ in the first quadrant from $(0, 2)$ to $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$. Show your work.
(8 points)



Parametrization

$$r(t) = (2\cos t)\hat{i} + (2\sin t)\hat{j}$$

$\pi/4 \leq t \leq \pi/2$ travelling.

~~counterclockwise~~ clockwise

$$r'(t) = (-2\sin t)\hat{i} + (2\cos t)\hat{j}$$

$$|r'(t)| = \sqrt{4\sin^2 t + 4\cos^2 t} = 2$$

$$\therefore \int_C (x - y) ds = - \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (2\cos t - 2\sin t) \cdot 2 dt$$

$$= \left[-2\sin t \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} - 2\cos t \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \right] \cdot 2$$

$$= \left[-2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} - \left(2 \cdot 0 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \right] \cdot 2$$

$$= (2\sqrt{2} - 2) \cdot 2$$

$$= \boxed{4\sqrt{2} - 4}$$

4. 5. Find the work done by the force $\mathbf{F} = xy\mathbf{i} + (y-x)\mathbf{j}$ over the straight line from $(1, 1)$ to $(2, 3)$. Show your work. (8 points)



Directed vector:

$$\langle 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$x = 1 + t$$

$$0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$y = 1 + 2t$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (1+t)\hat{i} + (1+2t)\hat{j}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

~~0~~

$$\text{Work done} = \int_0^1 \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 [(1+t)(1+2t)\hat{i} + t\hat{j}] \cdot (\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 + 3t + 2t^2 + 2t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 + 5t + 2t^2) dt$$

$$= \left[t + \frac{5t^2}{2} + \frac{2t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = 1 + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \frac{6 + 15 + 4}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{25}{6}}$$

5. ~~6~~. Apply Green's Theorem to evaluate the integral. Show your work.

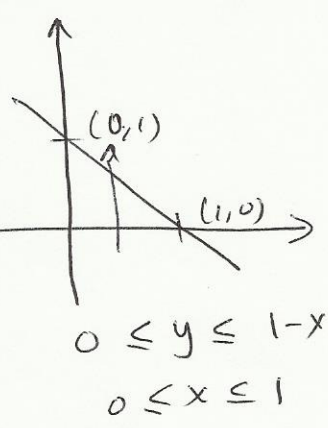
(8 points)

$$\oint_C (y^2 dx + x^2 dy)$$

where C : The triangle bounded by $x = 0, x + y = 1, y = 0$ which is positively oriented.

$$\text{div } \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \text{ and Circulation density } \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C M dx + N dy &= \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dA \\ M &= y^2 & \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} &= 2y \\ N &= x^2 & \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} &= 2x \end{aligned}$$

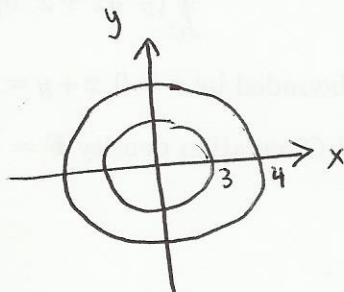
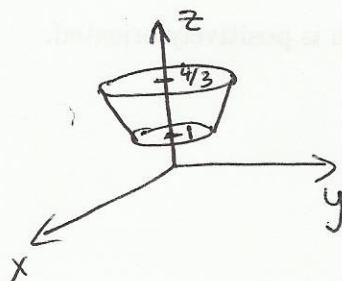
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (2x - 2y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[2xy - y^2 \right]_0^{1-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [2x(1-x) - (1-x)^2] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [2x - 2x^2 - 1 + 2x - x^2] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [4x - 3x^2 - 1] dx \\ &= \left[2x^2 - x^3 - x \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 - 1 - 1 = \boxed{0} \end{aligned}$$


6. Use a parametrization to express the area of the surface of the portion of the cone

$z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{3}$ between the planes $z = 1$ and $z = 4/3$. Then evaluate the integral.

Show your work.

(10 points)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{When } z=1 &\Rightarrow 1 = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{3} \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{When } z=4/3 &\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{3} \\ &\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 16 \end{aligned}$$

Parametrization

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{3} = \frac{r}{3}$$

$$\mathbf{r}(r, \theta) = \left\langle r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, \frac{r}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}_r(r, \theta) = \left\langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}_\theta(r, \theta) = \left\langle -r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta, 0 \right\rangle$$

$$3 \leq r \leq 4$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\mathbf{r}_r \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \cos \theta & \sin \theta & \frac{1}{3} \\ -r \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \left\langle -\frac{1}{3} r \cos \theta, \frac{1}{3} r \sin \theta, r \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{r}_r \times \mathbf{r}_\theta| &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} r^2 \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{9} r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{9} r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{9} r^2} = \frac{r}{3} \sqrt{10} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Surface Area} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_3^4 \frac{r}{3} \sqrt{10} \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{r^2}{2} \right|_3^4 \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(8 - \frac{9}{2} \right) \, d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{2} \cdot 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{7\sqrt{10}\pi}{3}}$$

Bonus Question: Using Green's Theorem, show that the area of the region R bounded by the positively oriented closed curve C is

$$\text{Area of } R = \frac{1}{2} \oint_C (x dy - y dx)$$

By the Flux-Normal form of the Green's Theorem

$$\oint_C M dy - N dx = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial N}{\partial y} \right) dA$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \oint_C x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \right) dA$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_R 2 dA$$

$$= \iint_R dA = \text{Area of the region } R.$$