Exercises 15.1

15.)

$$\int_1^4 \int_0^2 \left(6x^2y - 2x\right)\, dy\, dx = \int_1^4 \left[3x^2y^2 - 2xy\right]_0^2\, dx = \int_1^4 12x^2 - 4x\, dx$$

$$= \left[4x^3 - 2x^2\right]_1^4 = 256 - 32 - 4 + 2 = 222$$

19.)

$$\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} (y + y^2 \cos x)\, dx\, dy = \int_{-3}^3 \left[xy + y^2 \sin x\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \int_{-3}^3 \frac{\pi}{2}y + y^2\, dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi}{4}y^2 + \frac{y^3}{3}\right]_{-3}^3 = \frac{9\pi}{4} + 9 - \frac{9\pi}{4} + 9 = 18$$

29.)

$$\iint\limits_R \frac{xy^2}{x^2+1}\, dA = \int_{-3}^3 \int_0^1 \frac{xy^2}{x^2+1}\, dx\, dy = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{u}\, du\, dy = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^3 \left[y^2 \ln|u|\right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^3 \left[y^2 \ln|x^2+1|\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-3}^3 \left[y^2 \ln 2\right]\, dy = \frac{\ln 2}{2}\left[\frac{y^3}{3}\right]_{-3}^3 = \frac{18\ln 2}{2} = 9\ln 2$$

33.)

$$\iint\limits_R ye^{-xy}\, dA = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 ye^{-xy}\, dx\, dy = \int_0^3 \left[-e^{-xy}dy\right]_0^2 = \int_0^3 -e^{-2y} + e^0\, dy$$

$$\int_0^3 1 - e^{-2y}\, dy = \left[y + \frac{e^{-2y}}{2}\right]_0^3 = 3 + \frac{e^{-6}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{e^{-6}+5}{2}$$

41.) Find the limits:

$$-1 \leq x \leq 1,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1$$

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 1 + x^2ye^y\, dx\, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left[x + \frac{x^3ye^y}{3}\right]_0^1 dy = \int_{-1}^1 1 + \frac{ye^y}{3}\, dy$$

$$= \left[y + \frac{ye^y}{3} - \frac{e^y}{3}\right]_{-1}^1 = 1 + \frac{e}{3} - \frac{e}{3} + 1 + \frac{1}{3e} + \frac{1}{3e} = 2 + \frac{2}{3e}$$

Exercises 15.2

3.)

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^y xe^{y^3}\,dx\,dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^2e^{y^3}}{2}\right]_0^y dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y^2e^{y^3}}{2}\,dy = \frac{1}{6}\left[e^u\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}\left[e^{y^3}\right]_0^1 = \frac{e-1}{6}$$

13.)

$$\iint_D x\,dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^x x\,dy\,dx = \int_0^1 \left[xy\right]_0^x\,dx = \int_0^1 x^2\,dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\iint_D x\,dA = \int_0^1 \int_y^1 x\,dx\,dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_y^1 dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^2}{2}\,dx = \left[\frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^3}{6}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

15.)

$$\iint_D y\,dA = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} y\,dx\,dy = \int_{-1}^2 \left[xy\right]_{y^2}^{y+2} = \int_{-1}^2 2y + y^2 - y^3\,dy$$

$$= \left[y^2 + \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4}\right]_{-1}^2 = 4 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{16}{4} - 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$$

Integrating with respect to x first is easier as it prevents us from having to evaluate two double integrals.

17.)

$$\iint_D x\cos y\,dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} x\cos y\,dy\,dx = -\int_0^1 \left[x\sin y\right]_0^{x^2}\,dx = -\int_0^1 x\sin x^2\,dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 \sin u\,du = -\frac{1}{2}\left[\cos u\right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{2}(\cos(1) - 1) = \frac{1-\cos(1)}{2}$$

23.)

$$\iint_D 3x + 2y\,dy\,dx = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} 3x + 2y\,dy\,dx = \int_0^1 \left[3xy + y^2\right]_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}}\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 3x^{3/2} + x - 3x^3 - x^4\,dx = \left[\frac{6x^{5/2}}{5} + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{3x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{5}\right] = \frac{6}{5} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5} = 1 - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$$

45.)

53.)

$$\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \sqrt{y^3+1}\,dy\,dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} \sqrt{y^3+1}\,dx\,dy = \int_0^1 \left[x\sqrt{y^3+1}\right]_0^{y^2} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^2\sqrt{y^3+1}\,dy = \frac{1}{3}\int_0^1 \sqrt{u}\,du = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{2\sqrt{u^3}}{3}\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{2\sqrt{(y^3+1)^3}}{3}\right]_0^1 =$$

$$\frac{1}{3}\left[\frac{2\sqrt{8}-2}{3}\right] = \frac{2\left(\sqrt{8}-1\right)}{9}$$

61.) Find area of region of integration:

$$A = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(1)(3) = \frac{3}{2}$$

Now evaluate the integral:

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{3x} xy\,dy\,dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{xy^2}{2}\right]_0^{3x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{9x^3}{2}\,dx = \left[\frac{9x^3}{8}\right]_0^1 = \frac{9}{8}$$

Finally, evaluate I/A:

$$I/A = \frac{9}{8}\times\frac{2}{3} = \frac{18}{24} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Exercises 15.3

5.)

7.) Given $x = r\cos\theta$ and $y = r\sin\theta$, we can convert $f(x,y)$:

$$x^2y = r^2\cos^2\theta r\sin\theta = r^3\cos^2\theta\sin\theta$$

Thus we can evaluate the integral:

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^5 r^4\cos^2\theta\sin\theta\,dr\,d\theta = \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{r^5}{5}\cos^2\theta\sin\theta\right]_0^5 d\theta = \frac{5^5}{5}\int_0^\pi \cos^2\theta\sin\theta\,d\theta$$

$$= -625\int_0^\pi u^2\,du = -625\left[\frac{u^3}{3}\right]_0^\pi = -\frac{625\cos\pi}{3} = \frac{625}{3} ***$$

19.)

29.)

Exercises 15.4

17.)

Exercises 15.9

1.)

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \partial x/\partial u & \partial x/\partial v \\ \partial y/\partial u & \partial y/\partial v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 4 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 4 = -6$$

3.)

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \cos t & -s\sin t \\ \sin t & s\cos t \end{vmatrix} = s\cos^2 t + s\sin^2 t = s$$

15.) First find the area of integration:

$$\text{triangle } (0,0),\ (2,1),\ (1,2)$$

$$\implies I = \iint\limits_R (x - 3y)\, dA = \int_0^1 \int_{x/2}^{2x} (x - 3y)\, dy\, dx + \int_0^2 \int_{x/2}^{3-x} (x - 3y)\, dy\, dx$$

Next, find the jacobian of x and y:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 1 = 3$$

Finally, evalutate the integral:

$$x - 3y = 2u + v - 3u - 6v = -u - 5v$$

$$\implies I = 3\int_0^1 \int_{u+v/2}^{4u+2v} -u - 5v\, du\, dv + 3\int_2^1 \int_{u+v/2}^{3-2u+v} -u - 5v\, du\, dv$$

17.)