

School of Mathematics and Statistics  
MAST20009 Vector Calculus, Semester 1 2020  
Assignment 3 and Cover Sheet

<i>Student Name</i>	<i>Student Number</i>
<i>Tutor's Name</i>	<i>Tutorial Day/Time</i>

**Submit your assignment via the MAST20009 website before 11am on Monday 11th May.**

- This assignment is worth 5% of your final MAST20009 mark.
- Assignments must be neatly handwritten in blue or black pen on A4 paper. Diagrams can be drawn in pencil.
- Full working must be shown in your solutions.
- Marks will be deducted for incomplete working, insufficient justification of steps, incorrect mathematical notation and for messy presentation of solutions.

1. Let  $M$  be that part of the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  in the  $x$ - $y$  plane for  $x \leq 0$  and  $y \leq 0$ .

(a) Sketch  $M$ , clearly labelling any intercepts.

(b) Evaluate the double integral

$$\iint_M (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} dx dy.$$

2. Let  $D$  be the region in the first quadrant of the  $x$ - $y$  plane that is bounded by the hyperbolas  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ ,  $x^2 - y^2 = 4$  and the ellipses  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 4$ .

(a) Sketch  $D$ , clearly labelling any intercepts and points of intersection.

(b) Evaluate the double integral

$$\iint_D \frac{x^3 y}{y^2 - x^2} dx dy$$

by making the substitutions  $u = x^2 - y^2$  and  $v = \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2$ .

3. Let  $B$  be the solid region bounded by the hemisphere  $z = -\sqrt{2 - x^2 - y^2}$  and the  $x$ - $y$  plane for  $x \geq 0$ ,  $y \geq 0$  and  $z \leq 0$ .

(a) Sketch  $B$ , clearly labelling any intercepts.

(b) Calculate the total mass of  $B$  if the mass per unit volume is

$$\mu(x, y, z) = \frac{x^4}{1 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{7/2}} \text{ g/cm}^3.$$

4. Let  $R$  be the solid region enclosed by the cone  $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and the paraboloid  $z = \frac{1}{9}(x^2 + y^2)$ .
- (a) Sketch  $R$ , clearly labelling any intercepts and points of intersection.
- (b) Calculate the moment of inertia of  $R$  about the  $z$ -axis if the mass per unit volume is

$$\mu(x, y, z) = y + z.$$