

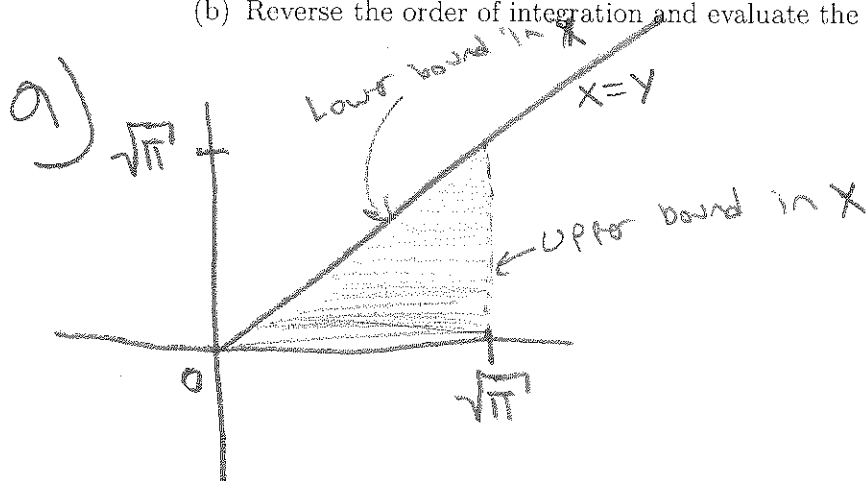
MA1024 D03 Quiz 3

1. (5 marks) Consider the following integral:

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x^2 dx dy.$$

(a) Sketch the domain of integration.

(b) Reverse the order of integration and evaluate the resulting integral.



b)

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \sin(x^2) dy dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du$$

$u = x^2 \quad du = 2dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\cos u]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \pi - \cos(0))$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (-1 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2} (-2) = 1$$

2. (5 marks) Evaluate the integral

$$\iint_R e^{x+y} dA$$

on the region $R = [0, \ln 2] \times [0, \ln 3]$ using iterated integrals in two different ways (e.g. first by integrating in the order " $dx dy$ ", and then " $dy dx$ ").

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\ln(3)} \int_0^{\ln(2)} e^{x+y} dx dy &= \int_0^{\ln(3)} e^y \int_0^{\ln(2)} e^x dx dy = \int_0^{\ln(3)} e^y (e^{\ln(2)} - e^0) dy \\ &= (2-1) \int_0^{\ln(3)} e^y dy = e^{\ln(3)} - e^0 = 3-1 = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$