

Complete Solutions Manual  
for  
**MULTIVARIABLE CALCULUS**  
**FIFTH EDITION**

DAN CLEGG  
Palomar College

BARBARA FRANK  
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Australia □ Canada □ Mexico □ Singapore □ Spain □ United Kingdom □ United States

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## PREFACE

This *Complete Solutions Manual* contains detailed solutions to all exercises in the texts *Multivariable Calculus, Fifth Edition* and *Multivariable Calculus: Early Transcendentals, Fifth Edition* (Chapters 11–18 of *Calculus, Fifth Edition*) and Chapters 10–17 of *Calculus: Early Transcendentals, Fifth Edition* by James Stewart. A *Student Solutions Manual* is also available, which contains solutions to the odd-numbered exercises in each chapter section, review section, True-False Quiz, and Problems Plus section as well as all solutions to the Concept Check questions. (It does not, however, include solutions to any of the projects.)

The *Early Transcendentals* version of the text uses different chapter and page numbers; consequently, all section numbers and references are given in a dual format. Users of the *Early Transcendentals* text should use the references denoted by “ET.”

While we have extended every effort to ensure the accuracy of the solutions presented, we would appreciate correspondence regarding any errors that may exist. Other suggestions or comments are also welcome, and can be sent to dan clegg at [dclegg@palomar.edu](mailto:dclegg@palomar.edu) or in care of the publisher: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 10 Davis Drive, Belmont CA 94002-3098.

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## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

CD	concave downward
CU	concave upward
D	the domain of $f$
FDT	First Derivative Test
HA	horizontal asymptote(s)
I	interval of convergence
IP	inflection points(s)
R	radius of convergence
VA	vertical asymptote(s)
$\stackrel{\text{CAS}}{=}$	indicates the use of a computer algebra system
$\stackrel{\text{H}}{=}$	indicates the use of l'Hospital's Rule
$\stackrel{j}{=}$	indicates the use of Formula $j$ in the Table of Integrals given on Reference Pages 6–10
$\stackrel{s}{=}$	indicates the use of the substitution $\{u = \sin x, du = \cos x \, dx\}$
$\stackrel{c}{=}$	indicates the use of the substitution $\{u = \cos x, du = -\sin x \, dx\}$



# CONTENTS

## 11 PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS AND POLAR COORDINATES 1

ET 10

11.1	Curves Defined by Parametric Equations	1	10.1
	<i>Laboratory Project ◊ Running Circles around Circles</i>	12	
11.2	Calculus with Parametric Curves	15	10.2
	<i>Laboratory Project ◊ Bézier Curves</i>	29	
11.3	Polar Coordinates	31	10.3
11.4	Areas and Lengths in Polar Coordinates	46	10.4
11.5	Conic Sections	58	10.5
11.6	Conic Sections in Polar Coordinates	66	10.6
	Review	72	Review

### Problems Plus 83

## 12 INFINITE SEQUENCES AND SERIES 87

ET 11

12.1	Sequences	87	11.1
	<i>Laboratory Project ◊ Logistic Sequences</i>	97	
12.2	Series	101	11.2
12.3	The Integral Test and Estimates of Sums	114	11.3
12.4	The Comparison Tests	120	11.4
12.5	Alternating Series	126	11.5
12.6	Absolute Convergence and the Ratio and Root Tests	131	11.6
12.7	Strategy for Testing Series	136	11.7
12.8	Power Series	141	11.8
12.9	Representations of Functions as Power Series	148	11.9
12.10	Taylor and Maclaurin Series	158	11.10
	<i>Laboratory Project ◊ An Elusive Limit</i>	171	
12.11	The Binomial Series	172	11.11
12.12	Applications of Taylor Polynomials	178	11.12
	<i>Applied Project ◊ Radiation from the Stars</i>	193	
	Review	194	Review

### Problems Plus 207

**13 VECTORS AND THE GEOMETRY OF SPACE 217 ET 12**

13.1	Three-Dimensional Coordinate Systems	217	12.1
13.2	Vectors	224	12.2
13.3	The Dot Product	232	12.3
13.4	The Cross Product	239	12.4
<i>Discovery Project □ The Geometry of a Tetrahedron 248</i>			
13.5	Equations of Lines and Planes	249	12.5
<i>Laboratory Project □ Putting 3D in Perspective 258</i>			
13.6	Cylinders and Quadric Surfaces	260	12.6
13.7	Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates	269	12.7
<i>Laboratory Project □ Families of Surfaces 277</i>			
Review 280			Review

**Problems Plus 289**

**14 VECTOR FUNCTIONS 293 ET 13**

14.1	Vector Functions and Space Curves	293	13.1
14.2	Derivatives and Integrals of Vector Functions	302	13.2
14.3	Arc Length and Curvature	310	13.3
14.4	Motion in Space: Velocity and Acceleration	322	13.4
<i>Applied Project □ Kepler's Laws 330</i>			
Review 331			Review

**Problems Plus 339**

**15 PARTIAL DERIVATIVES 343 ET 14**

15.1	Functions of Several Variables	343	14.1
15.2	Limits and Continuity	359	14.2
15.3	Partial Derivatives	365	14.3
15.4	Tangent Planes and Linear Approximations	381	14.4
15.5	The Chain Rule	388	14.5
15.6	Directional Derivatives and the Gradient Vector	398	14.6
15.7	Maximum and Minimum Values	409	14.7
<i>Applied Project □ Designing a Dumpster 426</i>			
<i>Discovery Project □ Quadratic Approximations and Critical Points 428</i>			

15.8	Lagrange Multipliers	431	14.8
	<i>Applied Project △ Rocket Science</i>	441	
	<i>Applied Project △ Hydro-Turbine Optimization</i>	443	
	Review	446	Review

**Problems Plus 459****□ 16 MULTIPLE INTEGRALS 467 ET 15**

16.1	Double Integrals over Rectangles	467	15.1
16.2	Iterated Integrals	472	15.2
16.3	Double Integrals over General Regions	477	15.3
16.4	Double Integrals in Polar Coordinates	487	15.4
16.5	Applications of Double Integrals	494	15.5
16.6	Surface Area	503	15.6
16.7	Triple Integrals	508	15.7
	<i>Discovery Project △ Volumes of Hyperspheres</i>	523	
16.8	Triple Integrals in Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates	525	15.8
	<i>Applied Project △ Roller Derby</i>	534	
	<i>Discovery Project △ The Intersection of Three Cylinders</i>	536	
16.9	Change of Variables in Multiple Integrals	538	15.9
	Review	543	Review

**Problems Plus 557****□ 17 VECTOR CALCULUS 563 ET 16**

17.1	Vector Fields	563	16.1
17.2	Line Integrals	568	16.2
17.3	The Fundamental Theorem for Line Integrals	577	16.3
17.4	Green's Theorem	581	16.4
17.5	Curl and Divergence	587	16.5
17.6	Parametric Surfaces and Their Areas	597	16.6
17.7	Surface Integrals	610	16.7
17.8	Stokes' Theorem	619	16.8
17.9	The Divergence Theorem	624	16.9
	Review	628	Review

**Problems Plus 637**

**18 SECOND-ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 639 ET 17**

18.1	Second-Order Linear Equations	639	17.1
18.2	Nonhomogeneous Linear Equations	642	17.2
18.3	Applications of Second-Order Differential Equations	647	17.3
18.4	Series Solutions	651	17.4
	Review	656	Review

 **APPENDIX**

G	Complex Numbers	661
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# 11 PARAMETRIC EQUATIONS AND POLAR COORDINATES

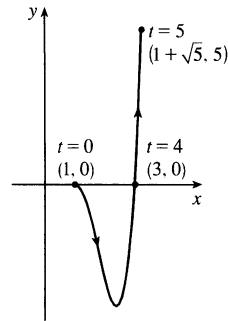
ET 10

## 11.1 Curves Defined by Parametric Equations

ET 10.1

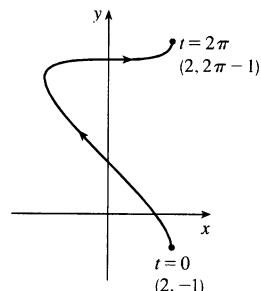
1.  $x = 1 + \sqrt{t}$ ,  $y = t^2 - 4t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 5$

$t$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$x$	1	2	$1 + \sqrt{2}$ 2.41	$1 + \sqrt{3}$ 2.73	3	$1 + \sqrt{5}$ 3.24
$y$	0	-3	-4	-3	0	5



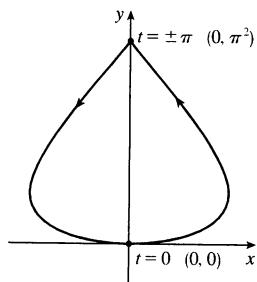
2.  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = t - \cos t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$t$	0	$\pi/2$	$\pi$	$3\pi/2$	$2\pi$
$x$	2	0	-2	0	2
$y$	-1	$\pi/2$ 4.14	$\pi + 1$ 4.71	$3\pi/2$ 5.28	$2\pi - 1$



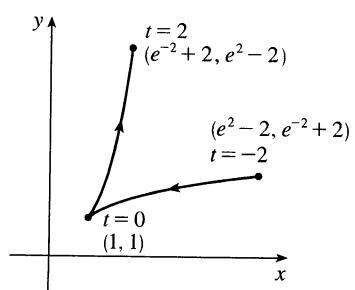
3.  $x = 5 \sin t$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$

$t$	$-\pi$	$-\pi/2$	0	$\pi/2$	$\pi$
$x$	0	-5	0	5	0
$y$	$\pi^2$ 9.87	$\pi^2/4$ 2.47	0 2.47	$\pi^2/4$ 2.47	$\pi^2$ 9.87



4.  $x = e^{-t} + t$ ,  $y = e^t - t$ ,  $-2 \leq t \leq 2$

$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	$e^2 - 2$ 5.39	$e - 1$ 1.72	1	$e^{-1} + 1$ 1.37	$e^{-2} + 2$ 2.14
$y$	$e^{-2} + 2$ 2.14	$e^{-1} + 1$ 1.37	1	$e - 1$ 1.72	$e^2 - 2$ 5.39



5.  $x = 3t - 5$ ,  $y = 2t + 1$

(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>t</math></th><th>-2</th><th>-1</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td><td>-11</td><td>-8</td><td>-5</td><td>-2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>y</math></td><td>-3</td><td>-1</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>5</td><td>7</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	$x$	-11	-8	-5	-2	1	4	7	$y$	-3	-1	1	3	5	7	9
$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4																		
$x$	-11	-8	-5	-2	1	4	7																		
$y$	-3	-1	1	3	5	7	9																		

(b)  $x = 3t - 5 \Rightarrow 3t = x + 5 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}(x + 5) \Rightarrow y = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(x + 5) + 1$ , so  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{13}{3}$ .

6.  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = 5 - 2t$ ,  $-2 \leq t \leq 3$

(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>t</math></th><th>-2</th><th>-1</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td><td>-1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>y</math></td><td>9</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	$x$	-1	0	1	2	3	4	$y$	9	7	5	3	1	-1
$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2	3																
$x$	-1	0	1	2	3	4																
$y$	9	7	5	3	1	-1																

(b)  $x = 1 + t \Rightarrow t = x - 1 \Rightarrow y = 5 - 2(x - 1)$ ,  
so  $y = -2x + 7$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 4$ .

7.  $x = t^2 - 2$ ,  $y = 5 - 2t$ ,  $-3 \leq t \leq 4$

(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>t</math></th><th>-3</th><th>-2</th><th>-1</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>-1</td><td>-2</td><td>-1</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>y</math></td><td>11</td><td>9</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>-1</td><td>-3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$t$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	$x$	7	2	-1	-2	-1	2	7	14	$y$	11	9	7	5	3	1	-1	-3
$t$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4																				
$x$	7	2	-1	-2	-1	2	7	14																				
$y$	11	9	7	5	3	1	-1	-3																				

(b)  $y = 5 - 2t \Rightarrow 2t = 5 - y \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}(5 - y) \Rightarrow x = [\frac{1}{2}(5 - y)]^2 - 2$ , so  $x = \frac{1}{4}(5 - y)^2 - 2$ ,  
 $-3 \leq y \leq 11$ .

8.  $x = 1 + 3t$ ,  $y = 2 - t^2$

(a)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>t</math></th><th>-3</th><th>-2</th><th>-1</th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td><td>-8</td><td>-5</td><td>-2</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>7</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>y</math></td><td>-7</td><td>-2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>-2</td><td>-7</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$t$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	$x$	-8	-5	-2	1	4	7	10	$y$	-7	-2	1	2	1	-2	-7
$t$	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3																		
$x$	-8	-5	-2	1	4	7	10																		
$y$	-7	-2	1	2	1	-2	-7																		

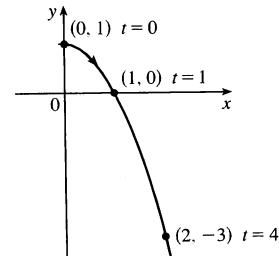
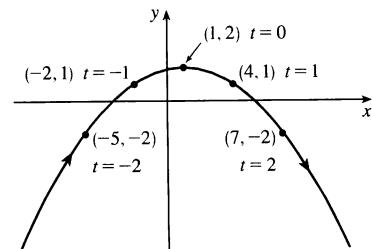
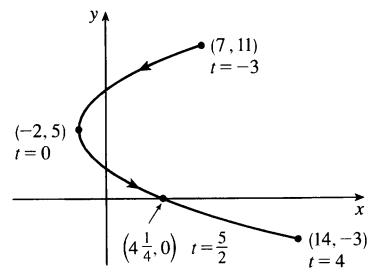
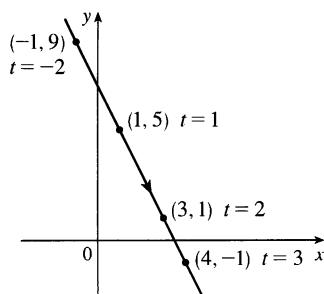
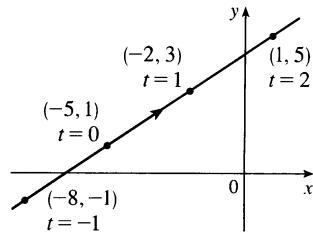
(b)  $x = 1 + 3t \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{3}(x - 1) \Rightarrow y = 2 - [\frac{1}{3}(x - 1)]^2$ , so  $y = -\frac{1}{9}(x - 1)^2 + 2$ .

9. (a)  $x = \sqrt{t}$ ,  $y = 1 - t$

	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><math>t</math></th><th>0</th><th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><math>x</math></td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1.414</td><td>1.732</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr> <td><math>y</math></td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>-1</td><td>-2</td><td>-3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	$t$	0	1	2	3	4	$x$	0	1	1.414	1.732	2	$y$	1	0	-1	-2	-3
$t$	0	1	2	3	4														
$x$	0	1	1.414	1.732	2														
$y$	1	0	-1	-2	-3														

(b)  $x = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow t = x^2 \Rightarrow y = 1 - t = 1 - x^2$ .

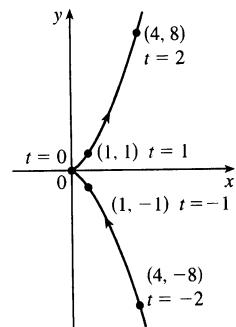
Since  $t \geq 0$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .



10. (a)  $x = t^2, y = t^3$

$t$	-2	-1	0	1	2
$x$	4	1	0	1	4
$y$	-8	-1	0	1	8

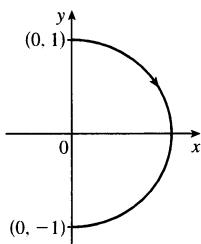
(b)  $y = t^3 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{y} \Rightarrow x = t^2 = (\sqrt[3]{y})^2 = y^{2/3}$ .  
 $t \in \mathbb{R}, y \in \mathbb{R}, x \geq 0$ .



11. (a)  $x = \sin \theta, y = \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ .

$x^2 + y^2 = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$ . Since  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , we have  $\sin \theta \geq 0$ , so  $x \geq 0$ .

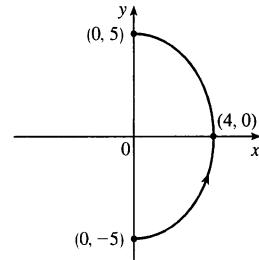
(b)



12. (a)  $x = 4 \cos \theta, y = 5 \sin \theta, -\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ .

$(\frac{x}{4})^2 + (\frac{y}{5})^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , which is an ellipse with  $x$ -intercepts  $(\pm 4, 0)$  and  $y$ -intercepts  $(0, \pm 5)$ . We obtain the portion of the ellipse with  $x \geq 0$  since  $4 \cos \theta \geq 0$  for  $-\pi/2 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ .

(b)



13. (a)  $x = \sin^2 \theta, y = \cos^2 \theta$ .

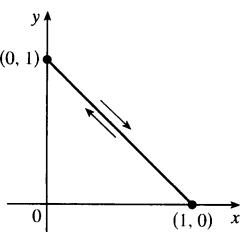
$$x + y = \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

Note that the curve is at  $(0, 1)$  whenever

$\theta = \pi n$  and is at  $(1, 0)$  whenever  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} n$

for every integer  $n$ .

(b)

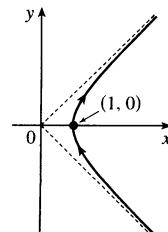


14. (a)  $x = \sec \theta, y = \tan \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$x^2 - y^2 = \sec^2 \theta - \tan^2 \theta = 1, x \geq 1,$$

or  $x = \sqrt{y^2 + 1}$ .

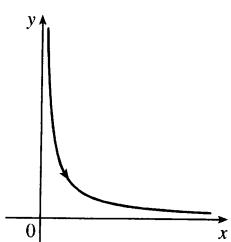
(b)



15. (a)  $x = e^t, y = e^{-t}$ .

$y = 1/e^t = 1/x, x > 0$

(b)

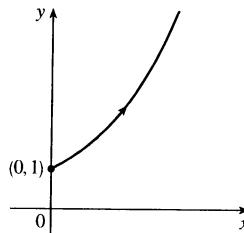


16. (a)  $x = \ln t, y = \sqrt{t}, t \geq 1$ .

$x = \ln t \Rightarrow t = e^x \Rightarrow$

$y = \sqrt{t} = e^{x/2}, x \geq 0$ .

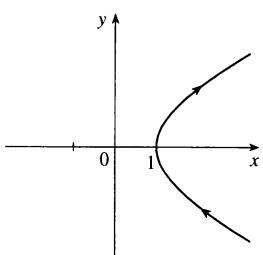
(b)



17. (a)  $x = \cosh t, y = \sinh t$ ,

$x^2 - y^2 = \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t = 1, x \geq 1$

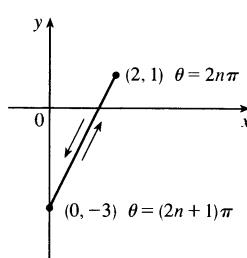
(b)



18. (a)  $x = 1 + \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = x - 1$ .

$y = 2 \sin \theta = 2\sqrt{1 - (x-1)^2} = 2\sqrt{2x - x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 2$ .

(b)



19.  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 \pi t + \sin^2 \pi t = 1, 1 \leq t \leq 2$ , so the particle moves counterclockwise along the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  from  $(-1, 0)$  to  $(1, 0)$ , along the lower half of the circle.

20.  $(x-2)^2 + (y-3)^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ , so the motion takes place on a unit circle centered at  $(2, 3)$ . As  $t$  goes from 0 to  $2\pi$ , the particle makes one complete counterclockwise rotation around the circle, starting and ending at  $(3, 3)$ .

21.  $\left(\frac{1}{2}x\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{3}y\right)^2 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$ , so the particle moves once clockwise along the ellipse  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{9}y^2 = 1$ , starting and ending at  $(0, 3)$ .

22.  $x = \cos^2 t = y^2$ , so the particle moves along the parabola  $x = y^2$ . As  $t$  goes from 0 to  $4\pi$ , the particle moves from  $(1, 1)$  down to  $(1, -1)$  (at  $t = \pi$ ), back up to  $(1, 1)$  again (at  $t = 2\pi$ ), and then repeats this entire cycle between  $t = 2\pi$  and  $t = 4\pi$ .

23. We must have  $1 \leq x \leq 4$  and  $2 \leq y \leq 3$ . So the graph of the curve must be contained in the rectangle  $[1, 4]$  by  $[2, 3]$ .

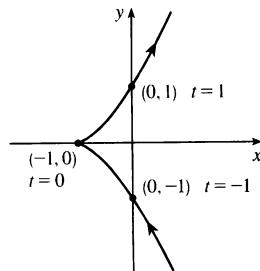
24. (a) From the first graph, we have  $1 \leq x \leq 2$ . From the second graph, we have  $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ . The only choice that satisfies either of those conditions is III.

(b) From the first graph, the values of  $x$  cycle through the values from  $-2$  to  $2$  four times. From the second graph, the values of  $y$  cycle through the values from  $-2$  to  $2$  six times. Choice I satisfies these conditions.

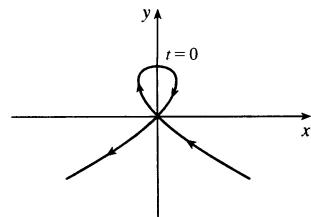
(c) From the first graph, the values of  $x$  cycle through the values from  $-2$  to  $2$  three times. From the second graph, we have  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ . Choice IV satisfies these conditions.

(d) From the first graph, the values of  $x$  cycle through the values from  $-2$  to  $2$  two times. From the second graph, the values of  $y$  do the same thing. Choice II satisfies these conditions.

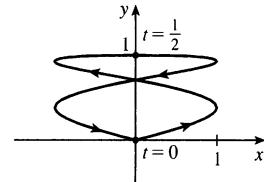
25. When  $t = -1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, -1)$ . As  $t$  increases to 0,  $x$  decreases to  $-1$  and  $y$  increases to 0. As  $t$  increases from 0 to 1,  $x$  increases to 0 and  $y$  increases to 1. As  $t$  increases beyond 1, both  $x$  and  $y$  increase. For  $t < -1$ ,  $x$  is positive and decreasing and  $y$  is negative and increasing. We could achieve greater accuracy by estimating  $x$ - and  $y$ -values for selected values of  $t$  from the given graphs and plotting the corresponding points.



26. For  $t < -1$ ,  $x$  is positive and decreasing, while  $y$  is negative and increasing (these points are in Quadrant IV). When  $t = -1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  and, as  $t$  increases from  $-1$  to 0,  $x$  becomes negative and  $y$  increases from 0 to 1. At  $t = 0$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 1)$  and, as  $t$  increases from 0 to 1,  $y$  decreases from 1 to 0 and  $x$  is positive. At  $t = 1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  again, so the loop is completed. For  $t > 1$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  both become large negative. This enables us to draw a rough sketch. We could achieve greater accuracy by estimating  $x$ - and  $y$ -values for selected values of  $t$  from the given graphs and plotting the corresponding points.

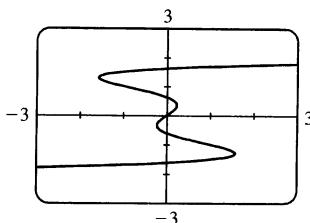


27. When  $t = 0$  we see that  $x = 0$  and  $y = 0$ , so the curve starts at the origin. As  $t$  increases from 0 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the graphs show that  $y$  increases from 0 to 1 while  $x$  increases from 0 to 1, decreases to 0 and to  $-1$ , then increases back to 0, so we arrive at the point  $(0, 1)$ . Similarly, as  $t$  increases from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1,  $y$  decreases from 1 to 0 while  $x$  repeats its pattern, and we arrive back at the origin. We could achieve greater accuracy by estimating  $x$ - and  $y$ -values for selected values of  $t$  from the given graphs and plotting the corresponding points.

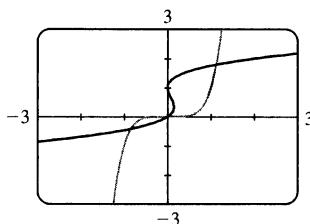


28. (a) Note that as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ , we have  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $y \rightarrow \infty$ , whereas when  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , both  $x$  and  $y \rightarrow \infty$ . This description fits only IV. [But also note that  $x(t)$  increases, then decreases, then increases again.]
- (b) Note that as  $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ ,  $y \rightarrow -\infty$ . This is only the case with VI.
- (c) If  $t = 0$ , then  $(x, y) = (\sin 0, \sin 0) = (0, 0)$ . Also,  $|x| = |\sin 3t| \leq 1$  for all  $t$ , and  $|y| = |\sin 4t| \leq 1$  for all  $t$ . The only graph which includes the point  $(0, 0)$  and which has  $|x| \leq 1$  and  $|y| \leq 1$ , is V.
- (d) Note that as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ , both  $x$  and  $y \rightarrow -\infty$ , and as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , both  $x$  and  $y \rightarrow \infty$ . This description fits only III. (Also note that, since  $\sin 2t$  and  $\sin 3t$  lie between  $-1$  and  $1$ , the curve never strays very far from the line  $y = x$ .)
- (e) Note that both  $x(t)$  and  $y(t)$  are periodic with period  $2\pi$  and satisfy  $|x| \leq 1$  and  $|y| \leq 1$ . Now the only  $y$ -intercepts occur when  $x = \sin(t + \sin t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0$  or  $\pi$ . So there should be two  $y$ -intercepts:  $y(0) = \cos 1 \approx 0.54$  and  $y(\pi) = \cos(\pi - 1) \approx -0.54$ . Similarly, there should be two  $x$ -intercepts:  $x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 1\right) \approx 0.54$  and  $x\left(\frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - 1\right) \approx -0.54$ . The only curve with these  $x$ - and  $y$ -intercepts is I.
- (f) Note that  $x(t)$  is periodic with period  $2\pi$ , so the only  $y$ -intercepts occur when  $x = \cos t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  or  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ . Also, the graph is symmetric about the  $x$ -axis, since  $y(-t) = \sin(-t + \sin(-t)) = \sin(-t - \sin 5t) = -\sin(t + \sin 5t) = -y(t)$ , and  $x(-t) = \cos(-t) = \cos t = x(t)$ . The only graph which has only two  $y$ -intercepts, and is symmetric about the  $x$ -axis, is II.

29. As in Example 5, we let  $y = t$  and  $x = t - 3t^3 + t^5$  and use a  $t$ -interval of  $[-2\pi, 2\pi]$ .



30. We use  $x_1 = t$ ,  $y_1 = t^5$  and  $x_2 = t(t-1)^2$ ,  $y_2 = t$  with  $-2\pi \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . There are 3 points of intersection;  $(0, 0)$  is fairly obvious. The point in quadrant III is approximately  $(-0.8, -0.4)$  and the point in quadrant I is approximately  $(1.1, 1.8)$ .

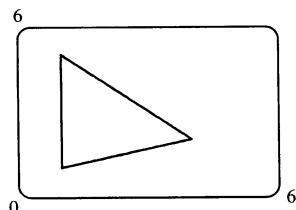


31. (a)  $x = x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)t$ ,  $y = y_1 + (y_2 - y_1)t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Clearly the curve passes through  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  when  $t = 0$  and through  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$  when  $t = 1$ . For  $0 < t < 1$ ,  $x$  is strictly between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  and  $y$  is strictly between  $y_1$  and  $y_2$ . For every value of  $t$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  satisfy the relation  $y - y_1 = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1)$ , which is the equation of the line through  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ .

Finally, any point  $(x, y)$  on that line satisfies  $\frac{y - y_1}{y_2 - y_1} = \frac{x - x_1}{x_2 - x_1}$ ; if we call that common value  $t$ , then the given parametric equations yield the point  $(x, y)$ ; and any  $(x, y)$  on the line between  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  and  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$  yields a value of  $t$  in  $[0, 1]$ . So the given parametric equations exactly specify the line segment from  $P_1(x_1, y_1)$  to  $P_2(x_2, y_2)$ .

- (b)  $x = -2 + [3 - (-2)]t = -2 + 5t$  and  $y = 7 + (-1 - 7)t = 7 - 8t$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

32. For the side of the triangle from  $A$  to  $B$ , use  $(x_1, y_1) = (1, 1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2) = (4, 2)$ . Hence, the equations are  $x = x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)t = 1 + (4 - 1)t = 1 + 3t$ ,  $y = y_1 + (y_2 - y_1)t = 1 + (2 - 1)t = 1 + t$ . Graphing  $x = 1 + 3t$  and  $y = 1 + t$  with  $0 \leq t \leq 1$  gives us the side of the triangle from  $A$  to  $B$ . Similarly, for the side  $BC$  we use  $x = 4 - 3t$  and  $y = 2 + 3t$ , and for the side  $AC$  we use  $x = 1$  and  $y = 1 + 4t$ .



**33.** The circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  can be represented parametrically by  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t$ ;  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . The circle  $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 4$  can be represented by  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2 \sin t$ ;  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . This representation gives us the circle with a counterclockwise orientation starting at  $(2, 1)$ .

(a) To get a clockwise orientation, we could change the equations to  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 1 - 2 \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

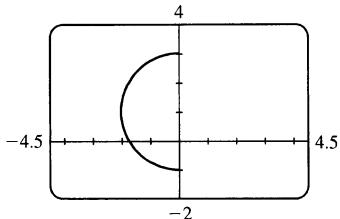
(b) To get three times around in the counterclockwise direction, we use the original equations  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,

$y = 1 + 2 \sin t$  with the domain expanded to  $0 \leq t \leq 6\pi$ .

(c) To start at  $(0, 3)$  using the original equations, we must have  $x_1 = 0$ ; that is,  $2 \cos t = 0$ . Hence,  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . So we use  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2 \sin t$ ;  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

Alternatively, if we want  $t$  to start at 0, we could change the equations of the curve. For example, we could use  $x = -2 \sin t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2 \cos t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .

**34.**



**35.** (a) Let  $x^2/a^2 = \sin^2 t$  and  $y^2/b^2 = \cos^2 t$  to obtain

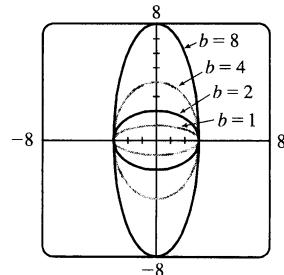
$x = a \sin t$  and  $y = b \cos t$  with  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  as possible parametric equations for the ellipse

$$x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = 1.$$

(c) As  $b$  increases, the ellipse stretches vertically.

(b) The equations are  $x = 3 \sin t$  and

$$y = b \cos t \text{ for } b \in \{1, 2, 4, 8\}.$$

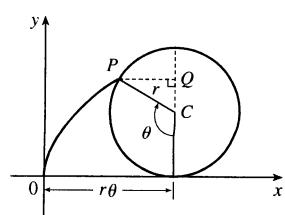


**36.** The possible parametrizations of the curve  $y = x^3$  include

- (1)  $x = t$ ,  $y = t^3$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
- (2)  $x = -t$ ,  $y = -t^3$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
- (3)  $x = t + 1$ ,  $y = (t + 1)^3$ ,  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

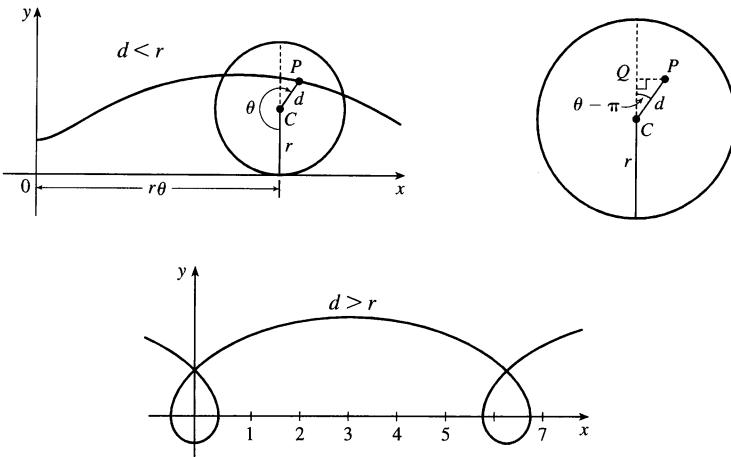
**37.** The case  $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$  is illustrated.  $C$  has coordinates  $(r\theta, r)$  as in Example 6,

and  $Q$  has coordinates  $(r\theta, r + r \cos(\pi - \theta)) = (r\theta, r(1 - \cos \theta))$  [since  $\cos(\pi - \alpha) = \cos \pi \cos \alpha + \sin \pi \sin \alpha = -\cos \alpha$ ], so  $P$  has coordinates  $(r\theta - r \sin(\pi - \theta), r(1 - \cos \theta)) = (r(\theta - \sin \theta), r(1 - \cos \theta))$  [since  $\sin(\pi - \alpha) = \sin \pi \cos \alpha - \cos \pi \sin \alpha = \sin \alpha$ ]. Again we have the parametric equations  $x = r(\theta - \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = r(1 - \cos \theta)$ .

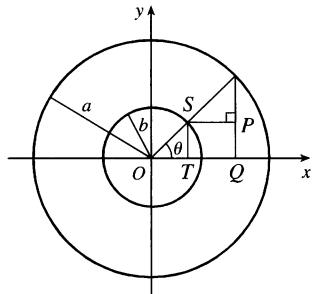


38. The first two diagrams depict the case  $\pi < \theta < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $d < r$ . As in Example 6,  $C$  has coordinates  $(r\theta, r)$ .

Now  $Q$  (in the second diagram) has coordinates  $(r\theta, r + d \cos(\theta - \pi)) = (r\theta, r - d \cos \theta)$ , so a typical point  $P$  of the trochoid has coordinates  $(r\theta + d \sin(\theta - \pi), r - d \cos \theta)$ . That is,  $P$  has coordinates  $(x, y)$ , where  $x = r\theta - d \sin \theta$  and  $y = r - d \cos \theta$ . When  $d = r$ , these equations agree with those of the cycloid.

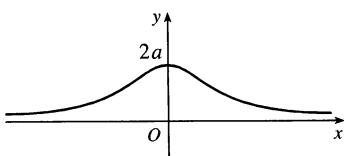


39. It is apparent that  $x = |OQ|$  and  $y = |QP| = |ST|$ . From the diagram,  $x = |OQ| = a \cos \theta$  and  $y = |ST| = b \sin \theta$ . Thus, the parametric equations are  $x = a \cos \theta$  and  $y = b \sin \theta$ . To eliminate  $\theta$  we rearrange:  $\sin \theta = y/b \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = (y/b)^2$  and  $\cos \theta = x/a \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = (x/a)^2$ . Adding the two equations:  $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1 = x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2$ . Thus, we have an ellipse.



40.  $A$  has coordinates  $(a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta)$ . Since  $OA$  is perpendicular to  $AB$ ,  $\Delta OAB$  is a right triangle and  $B$  has coordinates  $(a \sec \theta, 0)$ . It follows that  $P$  has coordinates  $(a \sec \theta, b \sin \theta)$ . Thus, the parametric equations are  $x = a \sec \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin \theta$ .

41.  $C = (2a \cot \theta, 2a)$ , so the  $x$ -coordinate of  $P$  is  $x = 2a \cot \theta$ . Let  $B = (0, 2a)$ . Then  $\angle OAB$  is a right angle and  $\angle OBA = \theta$ , so  $|OA| = 2a \sin \theta$  and  $A = ((2a \sin \theta) \cos \theta, (2a \sin \theta) \sin \theta)$ . Thus, the  $y$ -coordinate of  $P$  is  $y = 2a \sin^2 \theta$ .



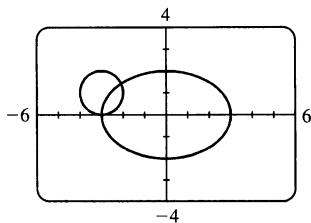
42. Let  $\theta$  be the angle of inclination of segment  $OP$ . Then

$|OB| = \frac{2a}{\cos \theta}$ . Let  $C = (2a, 0)$ . Then by use of right triangle  $OAC$  we see that  $|OA| = 2a \cos \theta$ . Now

$$\begin{aligned}|OP| &= |AB| = |OB| - |OA| = 2a \left( \frac{1}{\cos \theta} - \cos \theta \right) \\&= 2a \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2a \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta} = 2a \sin \theta \tan \theta\end{aligned}$$

So  $P$  has coordinates  $x = 2a \sin \theta \tan \theta \cdot \cos \theta = 2a \sin^2 \theta$  and  $y = 2a \sin \theta \tan \theta \cdot \sin \theta = 2a \sin^2 \theta \tan \theta$ .

43. (a)



There are 2 points of intersection:

$(-3, 0)$  and approximately  $(-2.1, 1.4)$ .

- (b) A collision point occurs when  $x_1 = x_2$  and  $y_1 = y_2$  for the same  $t$ . So solve the equations:

$$3 \sin t = -3 + \cos t \quad (1)$$

$$2 \cos t = 1 + \sin t \quad (2)$$

From (2),  $\sin t = 2 \cos t - 1$ . Substituting into (1), we get  $3(2 \cos t - 1) = -3 + \cos t \Rightarrow 5 \cos t = 0$  (\*). We check that  $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  satisfies (1) and (2) but  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  does not. So the only collision point occurs when  $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , and this gives the point  $(-3, 0)$ . [We could check our work by graphing  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  together as functions of  $t$  and, on another plot,  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  as functions of  $t$ . If we do so, we see that the only value of  $t$  for which both pairs of graphs intersect is  $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .]

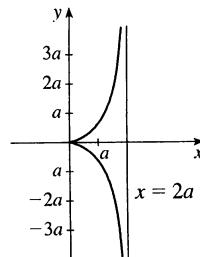
- (c) The circle is centered at  $(3, 1)$  instead of  $(-3, 1)$ . There are still 2 intersection points:  $(3, 0)$  and  $(2.1, 1.4)$ , but there are no collision points, since (\*) in part (b) becomes  $5 \cos t = 6 \Rightarrow \cos t = \frac{6}{5} > 1$ .

44. (a) If  $\alpha = 30^\circ$  and  $v_0 = 500$  m/s, then the equations become  $x = (500 \cos 30^\circ)t = 250\sqrt{3}t$  and  $y = (500 \sin 30^\circ)t - \frac{1}{2}(9.8)t^2 = 250t - 4.9t^2$ .  $y = 0$  when  $t = 0$  (when the gun is fired) and again when  $t = \frac{250}{4.9} \approx 51$  s. Then  $x = (250\sqrt{3})(\frac{250}{4.9}) \approx 22,092$  m, so the bullet hits the ground about 22 km from the gun.

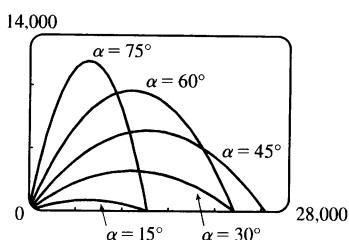
The formula for  $y$  is quadratic in  $t$ . To find the maximum  $y$ -value, we will complete the square:

$$y = -4.9(t^2 - \frac{250}{4.9}t) = -4.9 \left[ t^2 - \frac{250}{4.9}t + \left( \frac{125}{4.9} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{125^2}{4.9} = -4.9 \left( t - \frac{125}{4.9} \right)^2 + \frac{125^2}{4.9} \leq \frac{125^2}{4.9}$$

with equality when  $t = \frac{125}{4.9}$  s, so the maximum height attained is  $\frac{125^2}{4.9} \approx 3189$  m.



(b)



As  $\alpha$  ( $0^\circ < \alpha < 90^\circ$ ) increases up to  $45^\circ$ , the projectile attains a greater height and a greater range. As  $\alpha$  increases past  $45^\circ$ , the projectile attains a greater height, but its range decreases.

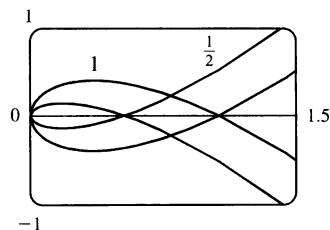
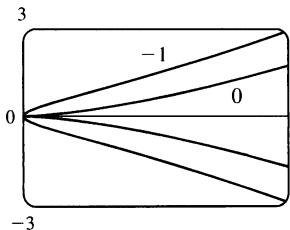
$$(c) x = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t \Rightarrow t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha}.$$

$$y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \Rightarrow y = (v_0 \sin \alpha) \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} - \frac{g}{2} \left( \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)^2 = (\tan \alpha)x - \left( \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} \right) x^2,$$

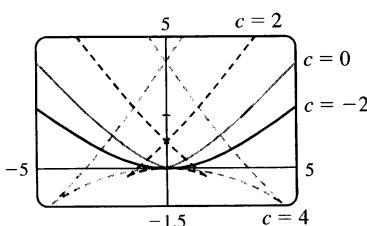
which is the equation of a parabola (quadratic in  $x$ ).

**45.**  $x = t^2, y = t^3 - ct$ . We use a graphing device to produce the graphs for various values of  $c$  with  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ .

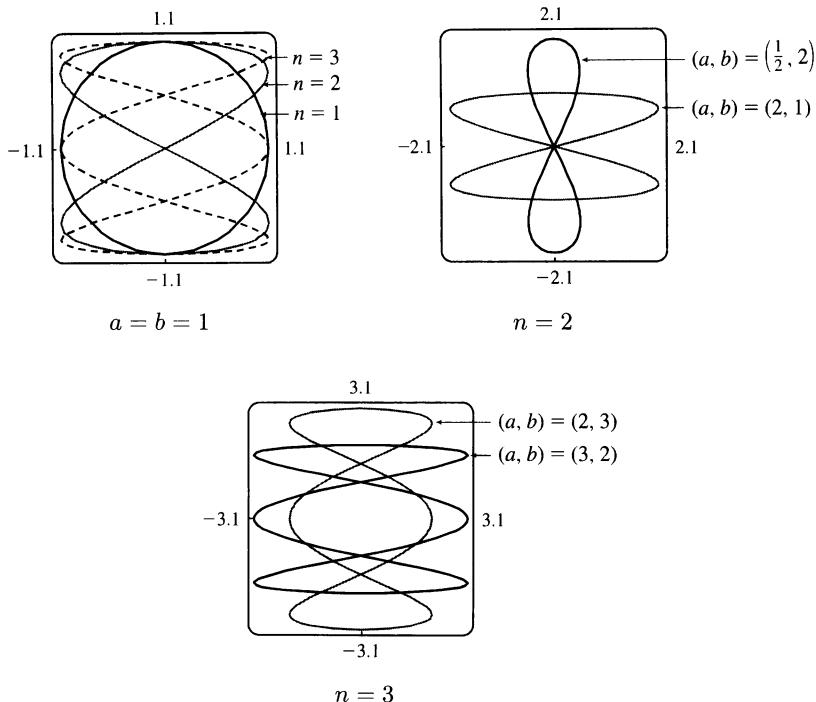
Note that all the members of the family are symmetric about the  $x$ -axis. For  $c < 0$ , the graph does not cross itself, but for  $c = 0$  it has a cusp at  $(0, 0)$  and for  $c > 0$  the graph crosses itself at  $x = c$ , so the loop grows larger as  $c$  increases.



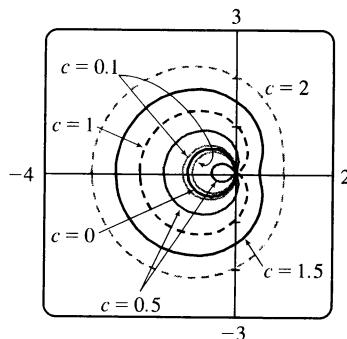
**46.**  $x = 2ct - 4t^3, y = -ct^2 + 3t^4$ . We use a graphing device to produce the graphs for various values of  $c$  with  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ . Note that all the members of the family are symmetric about the  $y$ -axis. When  $c < 0$ , the graph resembles that of a polynomial of even degree, but when  $c = 0$  there is a corner at the origin, and when  $c > 0$ , the graph crosses itself at the origin, and has two cusps below the  $x$ -axis. The size of the “swallowtail” increases as  $c$  increases.



47. Note that all the Lissajous figures are symmetric about the  $x$ -axis. The parameters  $a$  and  $b$  simply stretch the graph in the  $x$ - and  $y$ -directions respectively. For  $a = b = n = 1$  the graph is simply a circle with radius 1. For  $n = 2$  the graph crosses itself at the origin and there are loops above and below the  $x$ -axis. In general, the figures have  $n - 1$  points of intersection, all of which are on the  $y$ -axis, and a total of  $n$  closed loops.



48. We use  $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$  in the viewing rectangle  $[-4, 2] \times [-3, 3]$ . We first observe that for  $c = 0$ , we obtain a circle with center  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0)$  and radius  $\frac{1}{2}$ . As the value of  $c$  increases, there is a larger outer loop and a smaller inner loop until  $c = 1$ , when we obtain a curve with a dent (called a **cardioid**). As  $c$  increases, we get a curve with a dimple (called a **limacon**) until  $c = 2$ . For  $c > 2$ , we have convex limacons. For negative values of  $c$ , we obtain the same graphs as for positive  $c$ , but with different values of  $t$  corresponding to the points on the curve.



**LABORATORY PROJECT Running Circles Around Circles**

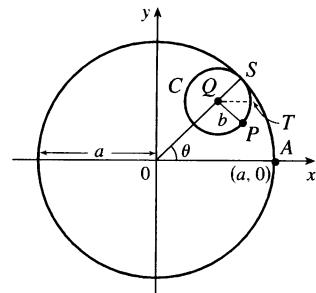
1. The center  $Q$  of the smaller circle has coordinates

$((a - b)\cos \theta, (a - b)\sin \theta)$ . Arc  $PS$  on circle  $C$  has length  $a\theta$  since it is equal in length to arc  $AS$  (the smaller circle rolls without slipping against the larger.) Thus,  $\angle PQS = \frac{a}{b}\theta$  and  $\angle PQT = \frac{a}{b}\theta - \theta$ , so  $P$  has coordinates

$$x = (a - b)\cos \theta + b \cos(\angle PQT) = (a - b)\cos \theta + b \cos\left(\frac{a - b}{b}\theta\right)$$

and

$$y = (a - b)\sin \theta - b \sin(\angle PQT) = (a - b)\sin \theta - b \sin\left(\frac{a - b}{b}\theta\right)$$

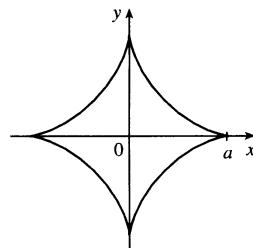


2. With  $b = 1$  and  $a$  a positive integer greater than 2, we obtain a hypocycloid of  $a$  cusps. Shown in the figure is the graph for  $a = 4$ . Let  $a = 4$  and  $b = 1$ . Using the sum identities to expand  $\cos 3\theta$  and  $\sin 3\theta$ , we obtain

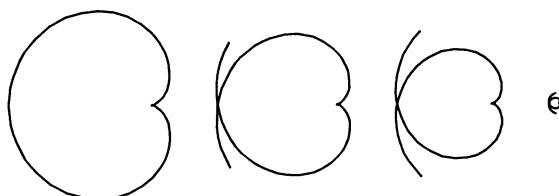
$$x = 3 \cos \theta + \cos 3\theta = 3 \cos \theta + (4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta) = 4 \cos^3 \theta$$

and

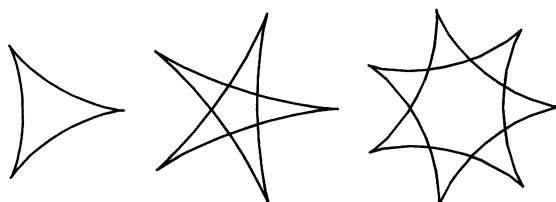
$$y = 3 \sin \theta - \sin 3\theta = 3 \sin \theta - (3 \sin \theta - 4 \sin^3 \theta) = 4 \sin^3 \theta$$



3. The following graphs are obtained with  $b = 1$  and  $a = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{4}$ , and  $\frac{1}{10}$  with  $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . We conclude that as the denominator  $d$  increases, the graph gets smaller, but maintains the basic shape shown.

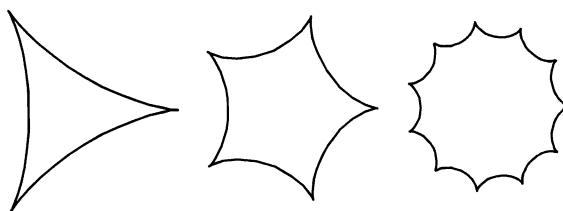


Letting  $d = 2$  and  $n = 3, 5$ , and  $7$  with  $-2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  gives us the following:



So if  $d$  is held constant and  $n$  varies, we get a graph with  $n$  cusps (assuming  $n/d$  is in lowest form).

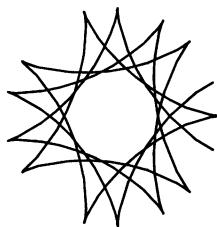
When  $n = d + 1$ , we obtain a hypocycloid of  $n$  cusps. As  $n$  increases, we must expand the range of  $\theta$  in order to get a closed curve. The following graphs have  $a = \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\frac{5}{4}$ , and  $\frac{11}{10}$ .



4. If  $b = 1$ , the equations for the hypocycloid are

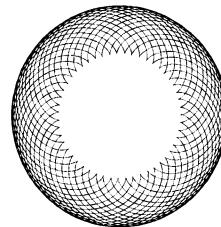
$$x = (a - 1) \cos \theta + \cos((a - 1)\theta) \quad y = (a - 1) \sin \theta - \sin((a - 1)\theta)$$

which is a hypocycloid of  $a$  cusps (from Problem 2). In general, if  $a > 1$ , we get a figure with cusps on the “outside ring” and if  $a < 1$ , the cusps are on the “inside ring”. In any case, as the values of  $\theta$  get larger, we get a figure that looks more and more like a washer. If we were to graph the hypocycloid for all values of  $\theta$ , every point on the washer would eventually be arbitrarily close to a point on the curve.



$$a = \sqrt{2}$$

$$-10\pi \leq \theta \leq 10\pi$$



$$a = e - 2$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 446$$

5. The center  $Q$  of the smaller circle has coordinates  $((a+b)\cos\theta, (a+b)\sin\theta)$ . Arc

$PS$  has length  $a\theta$  (as in Problem 1), so that  $\angle PQS = \frac{a\theta}{b}$ ,  $\angle PQR = \pi - \frac{a\theta}{b}$ , and

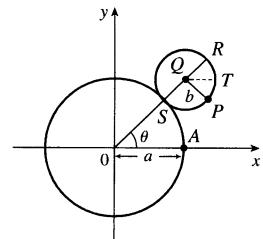
$$\angle PQT = \pi - \frac{a\theta}{b} - \theta = \pi - \left( \frac{a+b}{b} \right) \theta \text{ since } \angle RQT = \theta.$$

Thus, the coordinates of  $P$  are

$$x = (a+b) \cos \theta + b \cos\left(\pi - \frac{a+b}{b}\theta\right) = (a+b) \cos \theta - b \cos\left(\frac{a+b}{b}\theta\right)$$

and

$$y = (a + b) \sin \theta - b \sin \left( \pi - \frac{a+b}{b} \theta \right) = (a + b) \sin \theta - b \sin \left( \frac{a+b}{b} \theta \right).$$

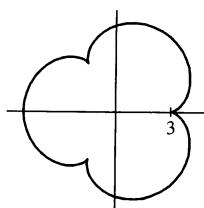


6. Let  $b = 1$  and the equations become

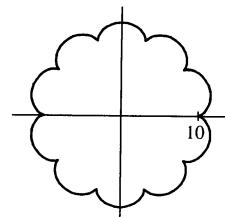
$$x = (a + 1) \cos \theta - \cos((a + 1)\theta)$$

$$y = (a + 1) \sin \theta - \sin((a + 1)\theta)$$

If  $a = 1$ , we have a cardioid. If  $a$  is a positive integer greater than 1, we get the graph of an “ $a$ -leafed clover”, with cusps that are  $a$  units from the origin. (Some of the pairs of figures are not to scale.)

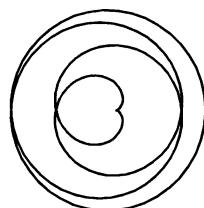


$$a = 3, -2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

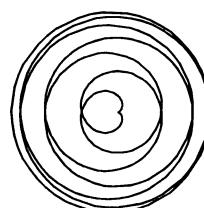


$$a = 10, -2\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

If  $a = n/d$  with  $n = 1$ , we obtain a figure that does not increase in size and requires  $-d\pi \leq \theta \leq d\pi$  to be a closed curve traced exactly once.

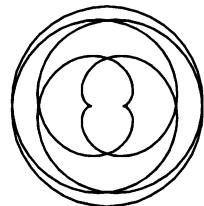


$$a = \frac{1}{4}, -4\pi \leq \theta \leq 4\pi$$

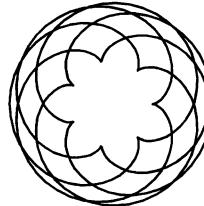


$$a = \frac{1}{7}, -7\pi \leq \theta \leq 7\pi$$

Next, we keep  $d$  constant and let  $n$  vary. As  $n$  increases, so does the size of the figure. There is an  $n$ -pointed star in the middle.

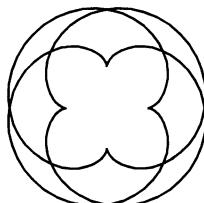


$$a = \frac{2}{5}, -5\pi \leq \theta \leq 5\pi$$

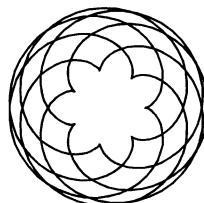


$$a = \frac{7}{5}, -5\pi \leq \theta \leq 5\pi$$

Now if  $n = d + 1$  we obtain figures similar to the previous ones, but the size of the figure does not increase.

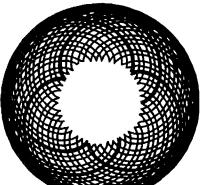


$$a = \frac{4}{3}, -3\pi \leq \theta \leq 3\pi$$

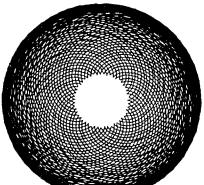


$$a = \frac{7}{6}, -6\pi \leq \theta \leq 6\pi$$

If  $a$  is irrational, we get washers that increase in size as  $a$  increases.



$$a = \sqrt{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 200$$



$$a = e - 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 446$$

## 11.2 Calculus with Parametric Curves

## ET 10.2

1.  $x = t - t^3$ ,  $y = 2 - 5t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = -5$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - 3t^2$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-5}{1 - 3t^2}$  or  $\frac{5}{3t^2 - 1}$ .

2.  $x = te^t$ ,  $y = t + e^t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + e^t$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = te^t + e^t$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 + e^t}{te^t + e^t}$ .

3.  $x = t^4 + 1$ ,  $y = t^3 + t$ ;  $t = -1$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 + 1$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t^3$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3t^2 + 1}{4t^3}$ .

When  $t = -1$ ,  $(x, y) = (2, -2)$  and  $dy/dx = \frac{4}{-4} = -1$ , so an equation of the tangent to the curve at the point corresponding to  $t = -1$  is  $y - (-2) = (-1)(x - 2)$ , or  $y = -x$ .

4.  $x = 2t^2 + 1$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{3}t^3 - t$ ;  $t = 3$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = t^2 - 1$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 4t$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{4t}$ . When  $t = 3$ ,

$(x, y) = (19, 6)$  and  $dy/dx = \frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$ , so an equation of the tangent line is  $y - 6 = \frac{2}{3}(x - 19)$ , or  $y = \frac{2}{3}x - \frac{20}{3}$ .

5.  $x = e^{\sqrt{t}}$ ,  $y = t - \ln t^2$ ;  $t = 1$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - \frac{2t}{t^2} = 1 - \frac{2}{t}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{t}}}{2\sqrt{t}}$ , and

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 - 2/t}{e^{\sqrt{t}}/(2\sqrt{t})} \cdot \frac{2t}{2t} = \frac{2t - 4}{\sqrt{t}e^{\sqrt{t}}}$ . When  $t = 1$ ,  $(x, y) = (e, 1)$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{e}$ , so an equation of the

tangent line is  $y - 1 = -\frac{2}{e}(x - e)$ , or  $y = -\frac{2}{e}x + 3$ .

6.  $x = \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta$ ,  $y = \sin \theta + \cos 2\theta$ ;  $\theta = 0$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta - 2 \sin 2\theta}{-\sin \theta + 2 \cos 2\theta}$ . When  $\theta = 0$ ,

$(x, y) = (1, 1)$  and  $dy/dx = \frac{1}{2}$ , so an equation of the tangent to the curve is  $y - 1 = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)$ , or  $y = \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}$ .

7. (a)  $x = e^t$ ,  $y = (t - 1)^2$ ;  $(1, 1)$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2(t - 1)$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = e^t$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2(t - 1)}{e^t}$ .

At  $(1, 1)$ ,  $t = 0$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -2$ , so an equation of the tangent is  $y - 1 = -2(x - 1)$ , or  $y = -2x + 3$ .

(b)  $x = e^t \Rightarrow t = \ln x$ , so  $y = (t - 1)^2 = (\ln x - 1)^2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(\ln x - 1) \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)$ . When  $x = 1$ ,

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2(-1)(1) = -2$ , so an equation of the tangent is  $y = -2x + 3$ , as in part (a).

8. (a)  $x = \tan \theta$ ,  $y = \sec \theta$ ;  $(1, \sqrt{2})$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{\sec^2 \theta} = \frac{\tan \theta}{\sec \theta} = \sin \theta$ .

When  $(x, y) = (1, \sqrt{2})$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (or  $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2\pi n$  for some integer  $n$ ), so  $dy/dx = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}/2$ . Thus, an equation of the tangent to the curve is  $y - \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2}/2)(x - 1)$ , or  $y = (\sqrt{2}/2)x + (\sqrt{2}/2)$ .

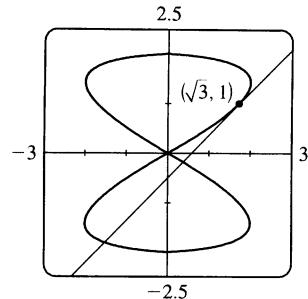
(b)  $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + 1 = y^2$ , so  $\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 + 1) = \frac{d}{dx}(y^2) \Rightarrow 2x = 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$ .

When  $(x, y) = (1, \sqrt{2})$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , so an equation of the tangent is  $y - \sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2}/2)(x - 1)$ , as in part (a).

9.  $x = 2 \sin 2t, y = 2 \sin t; (\sqrt{3}, 1)$ .

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2 \cos t}{2 \cdot 2 \cos 2t} = \frac{\cos t}{2 \cos 2t}$ . The point  $(\sqrt{3}, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , so the slope of the tangent at that point is

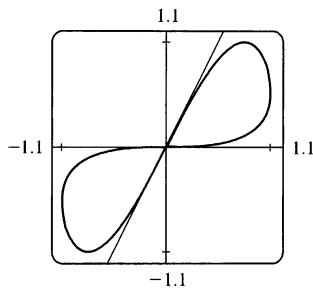
$\frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . An equation of the tangent is therefore  $(y - 1) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \sqrt{3})$ , or  $y = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}$ .



10.  $x = \sin t, y = \sin(t + \sin t); (0, 0)$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos(t + \sin t)(1 + \cos t)}{\cos t} = (\sec t + 1) \cos(t + \sin t)$$

Note that there are two tangents at the point  $(0, 0)$ , since both  $t = 0$  and  $t = \pi$  correspond to the origin. The tangent corresponding to  $t = 0$  has slope  $(\sec 0 + 1) \cos(0 + \sin 0) = 2 \cos 0 = 2$ , and its equation is  $y = 2x$ . The tangent corresponding to  $t = \pi$  has slope  $(\sec \pi + 1) \cos(\pi + \sin \pi) = 0$ , so it is the  $x$ -axis.



11.  $x = 4 + t^2, y = t^2 + t^3 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2t + 3t^2}{2t} = 1 + \frac{3}{2}t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d(dy/dx)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{(d/dt)(1 + \frac{3}{2}t)}{2t} = \frac{3/2}{2t} = \frac{3}{4t}. \text{ The curve is CU when } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0, \text{ that is, when } t > 0.$$

12.  $x = t^3 - 12t, y = t^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2t}{3t^2 - 12} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{(3t^2 - 12) \cdot 2 - 2t(6t)}{(3t^2 - 12)^2} = \frac{-6t^2 - 24}{3t^2 - 12} = \frac{-6(t^2 + 4)}{(3t^2 - 12)^3} = \frac{-2(t^2 + 4)}{9(t^2 - 4)^3}. \text{ Thus, the curve is CU when } t^2 - 4 < 0 \Rightarrow |t| < 2 \Rightarrow -2 < t < 2.$$

13.  $x = t - e^t, y = t + e^{-t} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{1 - e^t} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e^t}}{1 - e^t} = \frac{e^t - 1}{e^t} = -e^{-t} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( -e^{-t} \right) = \frac{e^{-t}}{1 - e^t}.$$

The curve is CU when  $e^t < 1$  [since  $e^{-t} > 0$ ]  $\Rightarrow t < 0$ .

14.  $x = t + \ln t, y = t - \ln t \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 - 1/t}{1 + 1/t} = \frac{t - 1}{t + 1} = 1 - \frac{2}{t + 1} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( 1 - \frac{2}{t + 1} \right) = \frac{2/(t + 1)^2}{(t + 1)/t} = \frac{2t}{(t + 1)^3}, \text{ so the curve is CU for all } t \text{ in its domain, that is, } t > 0 \text{ [ } t < -1 \text{ not in domain].}$$

15.  $x = 2 \sin t$ ,  $y = 3 \cos t$ ,  $0 < t < 2\pi$ .

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-3 \sin t}{2 \cos t} = -\frac{3}{2} \tan t, \text{ so } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{-\frac{3}{2} \sec^2 t}{2 \cos t} = -\frac{3}{4} \sec^3 t.$$

The curve is CU when  $\sec^3 t < 0 \Rightarrow \sec t < 0 \Rightarrow \cos t < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

16.  $x = \cos 2t$ ,  $y = \cos t$ ,  $0 < t < \pi$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\sin t}{-2 \sin 2t} = \frac{\sin t}{2 \cdot 2 \sin t \cos t} = \frac{1}{4 \cos t} = \frac{1}{4} \sec t$ , so

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{4} \sec t \tan t}{-4 \sin t \cos t} = -\frac{1}{16} \sec^3 t. \text{ The curve is CU when } \sec^3 t < 0 \Rightarrow \sec t < 0 \Rightarrow \cos t < 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < t < \pi.$$

17.  $x = 10 - t^2$ ,  $y = t^3 - 12t$ .

$$dy/dt = 3t^2 - 12 = 3(t+2)(t-2), \text{ so}$$

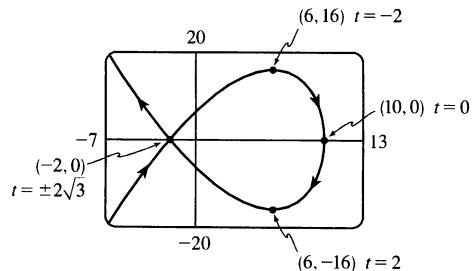
$$dy/dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \pm 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x, y) = (6, \mp 16). \text{ } dx/dt = -2t, \text{ so } dx/dt = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (10, 0). \text{ The curve has}$$

$$\text{horizontal tangents at } (6, \pm 16) \text{ and a vertical}$$

$$\text{tangent at } (10, 0).$$



18.  $x = 2t^3 + 3t^2 - 12t$ ,  $y = 2t^3 + 3t^2 + 1$ .

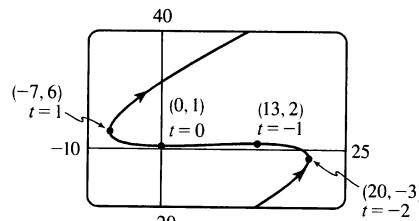
$$dy/dt = 6t^2 + 6t = 6t(t+1), \text{ so } dy/dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$t = 0 \text{ or } -1 \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, 1) \text{ or } (13, 2).$$

$$dx/dt = 6t^2 + 6t - 12 = 6(t+2)(t-1), \text{ so}$$

$$dx/dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -2 \text{ or } 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x, y) = (20, -3) \text{ or } (-7, 6). \text{ The curve has horizontal tangents at } (0, 1) \text{ and } (13, 2), \text{ and vertical tangents at } (20, -3) \text{ and } (-7, 6).$$



19.  $x = 2 \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sin 2\theta$ .

$$dy/d\theta = 2 \cos 2\theta, \text{ so } dy/d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \text{ (n an integer)} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}n$$

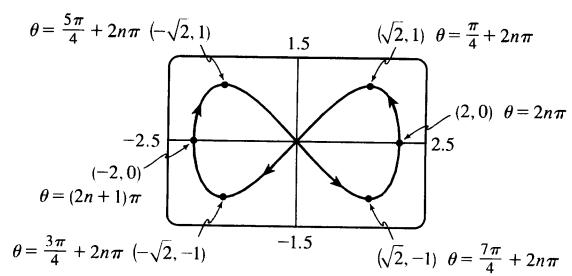
$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (\pm \sqrt{2}, \pm 1). \text{ Also,}$$

$$dx/d\theta = -2 \sin \theta, \text{ so } dx/d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = n\pi$$

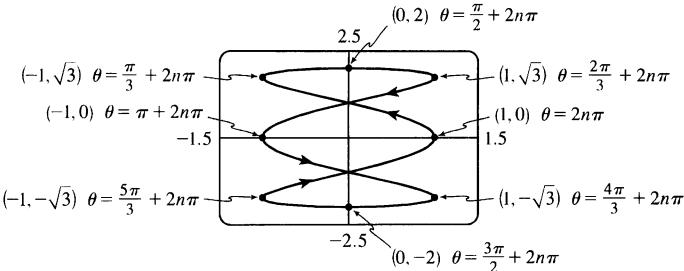
$$\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (\pm 2, 0). \text{ The curve has horizontal}$$

$$\text{tangents at } (\pm \sqrt{2}, \pm 1) \text{ (four points), and vertical}$$

$$\text{tangents at } (\pm 2, 0).$$



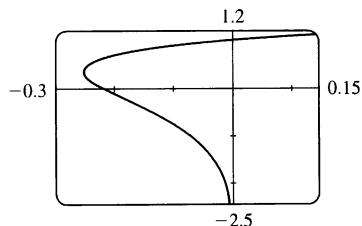
20.  $x = \cos 3\theta$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \theta$ .  $dy/d\theta = 2 \cos \theta$ , so  $dy/d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$  ( $n$  an integer)  $\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, \pm 2)$ . Also,  $dx/d\theta = -3 \sin 3\theta$ , so  $dx/d\theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3\theta = n\pi \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}n$   $\Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (\pm 1, 0)$  or  $(\pm 1, \pm \sqrt{3})$ . The curve has horizontal tangents at  $(0, \pm 2)$ , and vertical tangents at  $(\pm 1, 0)$ ,  $(\pm 1, -\sqrt{3})$  and  $(\pm 1, \sqrt{3})$ .



21. From the graph, it appears that the leftmost point on the curve  $x = t^4 - t^2$ ,

$y = t + \ln t$  is about  $(-0.25, 0.36)$ . To find the exact coordinates, we find the value of  $t$  for which the graph has a vertical tangent, that is,

$$0 = dx/dt = 4t^3 - 2t \Leftrightarrow 2t(2t^2 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t(\sqrt{2}t + 1)(\sqrt{2}t - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0 \text{ or } \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}. \text{ The negative and}$$

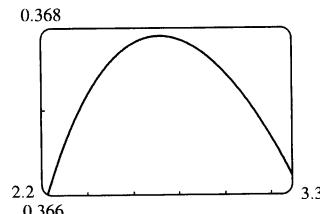
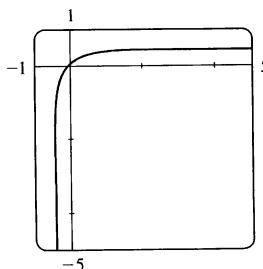


0 roots are inadmissible since  $y(t)$  is only defined for  $t > 0$ , so the leftmost point must be

$$\left(x\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), y\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = \left(\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right)$$

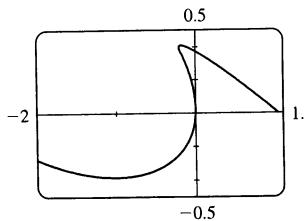
22. The curve is symmetric about the line

$y = -x$  since replacing  $t$  with  $-t$  has the effect of replacing  $(x, y)$  with  $(-y, -x)$ , so if we can find the highest point  $(x_h, y_h)$ , then the leftmost point is  $(x_l, y_l) = (-y_h, -x_h)$ . After carefully zooming in, we estimate that the highest point on the curve  $x = te^t$ ,  $y = te^{-t}$  is about  $(2.7, 0.37)$ .



To find the exact coordinates of the highest point, we find the value of  $t$  for which the curve has a horizontal tangent, that is,  $dy/dt = 0 \Leftrightarrow t(-e^{-t}) + e^{-t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (1-t)e^{-t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1$ . This corresponds to the point  $(x(1), y(1)) = (e, 1/e)$ . To find the leftmost point, we find the value of  $t$  for which  $0 = dx/dt = te^t + e^t \Leftrightarrow (1+t)e^t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -1$ . This corresponds to the point  $(x(-1), y(-1)) = (-1/e, -e)$ . As  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $x(t) = te^t \rightarrow 0^-$  by l'Hospital's Rule and  $y(t) = te^{-t} \rightarrow -\infty$ , so the  $y$ -axis is an asymptote. As  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $x(t) \rightarrow \infty$  and  $y(t) \rightarrow 0^+$ , so the  $x$ -axis is the other asymptote. The asymptotes can also be determined from the graph, if we use a larger  $t$ -interval.

23. We graph the curve  $x = t^4 - 2t^3 - 2t^2$ ,  $y = t^3 - t$  in the viewing rectangle  $[-2, 1.1]$  by  $[-0.5, 0.5]$ . This rectangle corresponds approximately to  $t \in [-1, 0.8]$ . We estimate that the curve has horizontal tangents at about

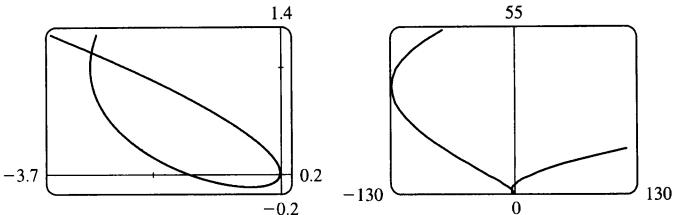


( $-1, -0.4$ ) and ( $-0.17, 0.39$ ) and vertical tangents at about  $(0, 0)$  and  $(-0.19, 0.37)$ . We calculate

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{3t^2 - 1}{4t^3 - 6t^2 - 4t}. \text{ The horizontal tangents occur when } dy/dt = 3t^2 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ so}$$

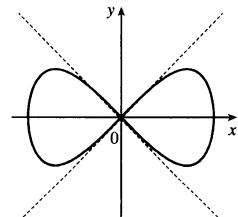
both horizontal tangents are shown in our graph. The vertical tangents occur when  $dx/dt = 2t(2t^2 - 3t - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2t(2t + 1)(t - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 0, -\frac{1}{2} \text{ or } 2$ . It seems that we have missed one vertical tangent, and indeed if we plot the curve on the  $t$ -interval  $[-1.2, 2.2]$  we see that there is another vertical tangent at  $(-8, 6)$ .

24. We graph the curve  $x = t^4 + 4t^3 - 8t^2$ ,  $y = 2t^2 - t$  in the viewing rectangle  $[-3.7, 0.2]$  by  $[-0.2, 1.4]$ . It appears that there is a horizontal tangent at about  $(-0.4, -0.1)$ , and vertical tangents at about  $(-3, 1)$  and  $(0, 0)$ .



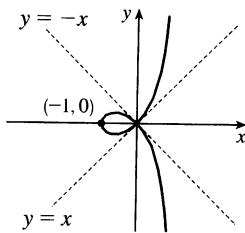
We calculate  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{4t - 1}{4t^3 + 12t^2 - 16t}$ , so there is a horizontal tangent where  $dy/dt = 4t - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{4}$ . This point (the lowest point) is shown in the first graph. There are vertical tangents where  $dx/dt = 4t^3 + 12t^2 - 16t = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4t(t^2 + 3t - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4t(t + 4)(t - 1) = 0$ . We have missed one vertical tangent corresponding to  $t = -4$ , and if we plot the graph for  $t \in [-5, 3]$ , we see that the curve has another vertical tangent line at approximately  $(-128, 36)$ .

25.  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t \cos t$ .  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = \cos 2t$ .  $(x, y) = (0, 0) \Leftrightarrow \cos t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t$  is an odd multiple of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . When  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -1$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ . When  $t = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = -1$ . So  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ . Thus,  $y = x$  and  $y = -x$  are both tangent to the curve at  $(0, 0)$ .



26.  $x = 1 - 2\cos^2 t = -\cos 2t$ ,  $y = (\tan t)(1 - 2\cos^2 t) = -(\tan t)\cos 2t$ . To find a point where the curve crosses itself, we look for two values of  $t$  that give the same point  $(x, y)$ . Call these values  $t_1$  and  $t_2$ . Then  $\cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2$  (from the equation for  $x$ ) and either  $\tan t_1 = \tan t_2$  or  $\cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$  (from the equation for  $y$ ). We can satisfy  $\cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2$  and  $\tan t_1 = \tan t_2$  by choosing  $t_1$  arbitrarily and taking  $t_2 = t_1 + \pi$ , so evidently the whole curve is retraced every time  $t$  traverses an interval of length  $\pi$ . Thus, we can restrict our attention to the interval  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ . If  $t_2 = -t_1$ , then  $\cos^2 t_2 = \cos^2 t_1$ , but  $\tan t_2 = -\tan t_1$ . This suggests that

we try to satisfy the condition  $\cos^2 t_1 = \cos^2 t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Taking  $t_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $t_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$  gives  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  for both values of  $t$ .  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 \sin 2t$ , and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2 \sin 2t \tan t - \cos 2t \sec^2 t$ . When  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ . When  $t = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = -2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -1$ . Thus, the equations of the two tangents at  $(0, 0)$  are  $y = x$  and  $y = -x$ .



27. (a)  $x = r\theta - d \sin \theta$ ,  $y = r - d \cos \theta$ ;  $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = r - d \cos \theta$ ,  $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = d \sin \theta$ . So  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d \sin \theta}{r - d \cos \theta}$ .

(b) If  $0 < d < r$ , then  $|d \cos \theta| \leq d < r$ , so  $r - d \cos \theta \geq r - d > 0$ . This shows that  $dx/d\theta$  never vanishes, so the trochoid can have no vertical tangent if  $d < r$ .

28.  $x = a \cos^3 \theta$ ,  $y = a \sin^3 \theta$ .

(a)  $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = -3a \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$ ,  $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = 3a \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = -\tan \theta$ .

(b) The tangent is horizontal  $\Leftrightarrow dy/dx = 0 \Leftrightarrow \tan \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta = n\pi \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (\pm a, 0)$ . The tangent is vertical  $\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ is an odd multiple of } \frac{\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (0, \pm a)$ .

(c)  $dy/dx = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \tan \theta = \pm 1 \Leftrightarrow \theta \text{ is an odd multiple of } \frac{\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a\right)$  (All sign choices are valid.)

29. The line with parametric equations  $x = -7t$ ,  $y = 12t - 5$  is  $y = 12(-\frac{1}{7}x) - 5$ , which has slope  $-\frac{12}{7}$ . The curve  $x = t^3 + 4t$ ,  $y = 6t^2$  has slope  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{12t}{3t^2 + 4}$ . This equals  $-\frac{12}{7} \Leftrightarrow 3t^2 + 4 = -7t \Leftrightarrow (3t + 4)(t + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -1 \text{ or } t = -\frac{4}{3} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = (-5, 6) \text{ or } (-\frac{208}{27}, \frac{32}{3})$ .

30.  $x = 3t^2 + 1$ ,  $y = 2t^3 + 1$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 6t$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 6t^2$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6t^2}{6t} = t$  (even where  $t = 0$ ).

So at the point corresponding to parameter value  $t$ , an equation of the tangent line is

$$y - (2t^3 + 1) = t[x - (3t^2 + 1)].$$

If this line is to pass through  $(4, 3)$ , we must have  $3 - (2t^3 + 1) = t[4 - (3t^2 + 1)] \Leftrightarrow 2t^3 - 2 = 3t^3 - 3t \Leftrightarrow t^3 - 3t + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t - 1)^2(t + 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = 1 \text{ or } -2$ . Hence, the desired equations are  $y - 3 = x - 4$ , or  $y = x - 1$ , tangent to the curve at  $(4, 3)$ , and  $y - (-15) = -2(x - 13)$ , or  $y = -2x + 11$ , tangent to the curve at  $(13, -15)$ .

31. By symmetry of the ellipse about the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_0^a y \, dx = 4 \int_{\pi/2}^0 b \sin \theta (-a \sin \theta) \, d\theta = 4ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = 4ab \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= 2ab \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 2ab \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi ab \end{aligned}$$

32.  $t + 1/t = 2.5 \Leftrightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$  or 2, and for  $\frac{1}{2} < t < 2$ , we have  $t + 1/t < 2.5$ .  $x = -\frac{3}{2}$  when  $t = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = \frac{3}{2}$  when  $t = 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-3/2}^{3/2} (2.5 - y) \, dx = \int_{1/2}^2 \left( \frac{5}{2} - t - 1/t \right) (1 + 1/t^2) \, dt \quad [x = t - 1/t, dx = (1 + 1/t^2) \, dt] \\ &= \int_{1/2}^2 \left( -t + \frac{5}{2} - 2t^{-1} + \frac{5}{2}t^{-2} - t^{-3} \right) \, dt = \left[ \frac{-t^2}{2} + \frac{5t}{2} - 2 \ln |t| - \frac{5}{2t} + \frac{1}{2t^2} \right]_{1/2}^2 \\ &= \left( -2 + 5 - 2 \ln 2 - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{5}{4} + 2 \ln 2 - 5 + 2 \right) = \frac{15}{4} - 4 \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

33.  $A = \int_0^1 (y - 1) dx = \int_{\pi/2}^0 (e^t - 1)(-\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (e^t \sin t - \sin t) dt \stackrel{98}{=} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + \cos t \right]_0^{\pi/2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(e^{\pi/2} - 1)$

34. By symmetry,  $A = 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\pi/2}^0 a \sin^3 \theta (-3a \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) d\theta = 12a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta$ . Now

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta &= \int \sin^2 \theta \left( \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - \cos 2\theta) \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int \left[ \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4\theta) - \sin^2 2\theta \cos 2\theta \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{16}\theta - \frac{1}{64}\sin 4\theta - \frac{1}{48}\sin^3 2\theta + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{so } \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \left[ \frac{1}{16}\theta - \frac{1}{64}\sin 4\theta - \frac{1}{48}\sin^3 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{32}. \text{ Thus, } A = 12a^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{32} \right) = \frac{3}{8}\pi a^2.$$

35.  $A = \int_0^{2\pi r} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (r - d \cos \theta)(r - d \cos \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (r^2 - 2dr \cos \theta + d^2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$   
 $= [r^2 \theta - 2dr \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}d^2(\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta)]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi r^2 + \pi d^2$

36. (a) By symmetry, the area of  $\mathcal{R}$  is twice the area inside  $\mathcal{R}$  above the  $x$ -axis. The top half of the loop is described by  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = t^3 - 3t$ ,  $-\sqrt{3} \leq t \leq 0$ , so, using the Substitution Rule with  $y = t^3 - 3t$  and  $dx = 2t dt$ , we find that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area} &= 2 \int_0^3 y dx = 2 \int_0^{-\sqrt{3}} (t^3 - 3t) 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{-\sqrt{3}} (2t^4 - 6t^2) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{2}{5}t^5 - 2t^3 \right]_0^{-\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{2}{5}(-3^{1/2})^5 - 2(-3^{1/2})^3 \right] = 2 \left[ \frac{2}{5}(-9\sqrt{3}) - 2(-3\sqrt{3}) \right] = \frac{24}{5}\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

(b) Here we use the formula for disks and use the Substitution Rule as in part (a):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{volume} &= \pi \int_0^3 y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{-\sqrt{3}} (t^3 - 3t)^2 2t dt = 2\pi \int_0^{-\sqrt{3}} (t^6 - 6t^4 + 9t^2) t dt \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{8}t^8 - t^6 + \frac{9}{4}t^4 \right]_0^{-\sqrt{3}} = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{8}(-3^{1/2})^8 - (-3^{1/2})^6 + \frac{9}{4}(-3^{1/2})^4 \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{81}{8} - 27 + \frac{81}{4} \right] = \frac{27}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(c) By symmetry, the  $y$ -coordinate of the centroid is 0. To find the  $x$ -coordinate, we note that it is the same as the  $x$ -coordinate of the centroid of the top half of  $\mathcal{R}$ , the area of which is  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{24}{5}\sqrt{3} = \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{3}$ . So, using Formula 9.3.8 [ET 8.3.8] with  $A = \frac{12}{5}\sqrt{3}$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{5}{12\sqrt{3}} \int_0^3 xy dx = \frac{5}{12\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{-\sqrt{3}} t^2(t^3 - 3t) 2t dt = \frac{5}{6\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{7}t^7 - \frac{3}{5}t^5 \right]_0^{-\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{5}{6\sqrt{3}} \left[ \frac{1}{7}(-3^{1/2})^7 - \frac{3}{5}(-3^{1/2})^5 \right] = \frac{5}{6\sqrt{3}} \left[ -\frac{27}{7}\sqrt{3} + \frac{27}{5}\sqrt{3} \right] = \frac{9}{7} \end{aligned}$$

So the coordinates of the centroid of  $\mathcal{R}$  are  $(x, y) = \left( \frac{9}{7}, 0 \right)$ .

37.  $x = t - t^2$ ,  $y = \frac{4}{3}t^{3/2}$ ,  $1 \leq t \leq 2$ .  $dx/dt = 1 - 2t$  and  $dy/dt = 2t^{1/2}$ , so

$$(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (1 - 2t)^2 + (2t^{1/2})^2 = 1 - 4t + 4t^2 + 4t = 1 + 4t^2. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4t^2} dt.$$

38.  $x = 1 + e^t$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $-3 \leq t \leq 3$ .  $dx/dt = e^t$  and  $dy/dt = 2t$ , so  $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = e^{2t} + 4t^2$ . Thus,  
 $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{e^{2t} + 4t^2} dt$ .

39.  $x = t + \cos t$ ,  $y = t - \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .  $dx/dt = 1 - \sin t$  and  $dy/dt = 1 - \cos t$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} (dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 &= (1 - \sin t)^2 + (1 - \cos t)^2 = (1 - 2\sin t + \sin^2 t) + (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) \\ &= 3 - 2\sin t - 2\cos t \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus, } L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{3 - 2\sin t - 2\cos t} dt.$$

40.  $x = \ln t$ ,  $y = \sqrt{t+1}$ ,  $1 \leq t \leq 5$ .  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t+1}}$ , so

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{4(t+1)} = \frac{t^2 + 4t + 4}{4t^2(t+1)}. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \int_1^5 \sqrt{\frac{t^2 + 4t + 4}{4t^2(t+1)}} dt = \int_1^5 \sqrt{\frac{(t+2)^2}{(2t)^2(t+1)}} dt = \int_1^5 \frac{t+2}{2t\sqrt{t+1}} dt.$$

41.  $x = 1 + 3t^2$ ,  $y = 4 + 2t^3$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .  $dx/dt = 6t$  and  $dy/dt = 6t^2$ , so  $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = 36t^2 + 36t^4$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Thus, } L &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{36t^2 + 36t^4} dt = \int_0^1 6t \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int_1^2 \sqrt{u} \left(\frac{1}{2}du\right) [u = 1+t^2, du = 2t dt] \\ &= 3 \left[ \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = 2(2^{3/2} - 1) = 2(2\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

42.  $x = a(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = a(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2 &= a^2 [(-\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta)^2 + (\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta - \cos \theta)^2] \\ &= a^2 \theta^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = (a\theta)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus, } L = \int_0^\pi a\theta d\theta = a \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 \right]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 a.$$

43.  $x = \frac{t}{1+t}$ ,  $y = \ln(1+t)$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ .  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(1+t) \cdot 1 - t \cdot 1}{(1+t)^2} = \frac{1}{(1+t)^2}$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{1+t}$ , so

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{(1+t)^4} + \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} = \frac{1}{(1+t)^4} [1 + (1+t)^2] = \frac{t^2 + 2t + 2}{(1+t)^4}. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 2}}{(1+t)^2} dt = \int_1^3 \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}{u^2} du [u = t+1, du = dt] \stackrel{24}{=} \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}{u} + \ln(u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1}) \right]_1^3 \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{3} + \ln(3 + \sqrt{10}) + \sqrt{2} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

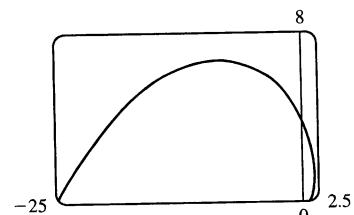
44.  $x = e^t + e^{-t}$ ,  $y = 5 - 2t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 3$ .  $dx/dt = e^t - e^{-t}$  and  $dy/dt = -2$ , so

$$(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = e^{2t} - 2 + e^{-2t} + 4 = e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t} = (e^t + e^{-t})^2. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$L = \int_0^3 (e^t + e^{-t}) dt = \left[ e^t - e^{-t} \right]_0^3 = e^3 - e^{-3} - (1 - 1) = e^3 - e^{-3}.$$

45.  $x = e^t \cos t$ ,  $y = e^t \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 &= [e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\sin t + \cos t)]^2 \\ &= (e^t)^2 (\cos^2 t - 2 \cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t) \\ &\quad + (e^t)^2 (\sin^2 t + 2 \sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t) \\ &= e^{2t} (2 \cos^2 t + 2 \sin^2 t) = 2e^{2t} \end{aligned}$$



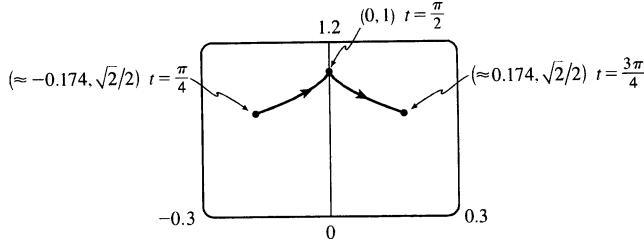
$$\text{Thus, } L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2e^{2t}} dt = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2} e^t dt = \sqrt{2} [e^t]_0^\pi = \sqrt{2}(e^\pi - 1).$$

46.  $x = \cos t + \ln(\tan \frac{1}{2}t)$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $\pi/4 \leq t \leq 3\pi/4$ .

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -\sin t + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \sec^2(t/2)}{\tan(t/2)} = -\sin t + \frac{1}{2 \sin(t/2) \cos(t/2)} = -\sin t + \frac{1}{\sin t}$$

and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \cos t$ , so  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \sin^2 t - 2 + \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} + \cos^2 t = 1 - 2 + \csc^2 t = \cot^2 t$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} |\cot t| dt = 2 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot t dt = 2[\ln|\sin t|]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = 2\left(\ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= 2(0 + \ln \sqrt{2}) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right) = \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

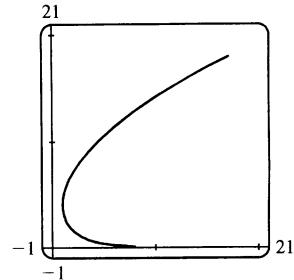


47.  $x = e^t - t$ ,  $y = 4e^{t/2}$ ,  $-8 \leq t \leq 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 &= (e^t - 1)^2 + \left(2e^{t/2}\right)^2 = e^{2t} - 2e^t + 1 + 4e^{t/2} \\ &= e^{2t} + 2e^t + 1 = (e^t + 1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{-8}^3 \sqrt{(e^t + 1)^2} dt = \int_{-8}^3 (e^t + 1) dt = \left[e^t + t\right]_{-8}^3 \\ &= (e^3 + 3) - (e^{-8} - 8) = e^3 - e^{-8} + 11. \end{aligned}$$

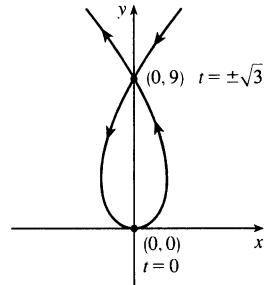


48.  $x = 3t - t^3$ ,  $y = 3t^2$ .  $dx/dt = 3 - 3t^2$  and  $dy/dt = 6t$ , so

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (3 - 3t^2)^2 + (6t)^2 = (3 + 3t^2)^2 \text{ and the length of}$$

the loop is given by

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} (3 + 3t^2) dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (3 + 3t^2) dt = 2[3t + t^3]_0^{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 2(3\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{3}) = 12\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$



49.  $x = t - e^t$ ,  $y = t + e^t$ ,  $-6 \leq t \leq 6$ .

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (1 - e^t)^2 + (1 + e^t)^2 = (1 - 2e^t + e^{2t}) + (1 + 2e^t + e^{2t}) = 2 + 2e^{2t}, \text{ so}$$

$L = \int_{-6}^6 \sqrt{2 + 2e^{2t}} dt$ . Set  $f(t) = \sqrt{2 + 2e^{2t}}$ . Then by Simpson's Rule with  $n = 6$  and  $\Delta t = \frac{6 - (-6)}{6} = 2$ , we get  $L \approx \frac{2}{3}[f(-6) + 4f(-4) + 2f(-2) + 4f(0) + 2f(2) + 4f(4) + f(6)] \approx 612.3053$ .

50.  $x = 2a \cot \theta \Rightarrow dx/dt = -2a \csc^2 \theta$  and  $y = 2a \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow dy/dt = 4a \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2a \sin 2\theta$ .

So  $L = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{4a^2 \csc^4 \theta + 4a^2 \sin^2 2\theta} d\theta = 2a \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\csc^4 \theta + \sin^2 2\theta} d\theta$ . Using Simpson's

Rule with  $n = 4$ ,  $\Delta\theta = \frac{\pi/2 - \pi/4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{16}$ , and  $f(\theta) = \sqrt{\csc^4 \theta + \sin^2 2\theta}$ , we get

$$L \approx 2a \cdot S_4 = (2a) \frac{\pi}{16 \cdot 3} [f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{3\pi}{16}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)] \approx 2.2605a.$$

51.  $x = \sin^2 t, y = \cos^2 t, 0 \leq t \leq 3\pi.$

$$(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (2 \sin t \cos t)^2 + (-2 \cos t \sin t)^2 = 8 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t = 2 \sin^2 2t \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance} &= \int_0^{3\pi} \sqrt{2} |\sin 2t| dt = 6 \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2t dt \quad [\text{by symmetry}] = -3 \sqrt{2} [\cos 2t]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= -3 \sqrt{2} (-1 - 1) = 6 \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

The full curve is traversed as  $t$  goes from 0 to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , because the curve is the segment of  $x + y = 1$  that lies in the first quadrant (since  $x, y \geq 0$ ), and this segment is completely traversed as  $t$  goes from 0 to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Thus,  $L = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2t dt = \sqrt{2}$ , as above.

52.  $x = \cos^2 t, y = \cos t, 0 \leq t \leq 4\pi. \left( \frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{dt} \right)^2 = (-2 \cos t \sin t)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 = \sin^2 t (4 \cos^2 t + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Distance} &= \int_0^{4\pi} |\sin t| \sqrt{4 \cos^2 t + 1} dt = 4 \int_0^\pi \sin t \sqrt{4 \cos^2 t + 1} dt \\ &= -4 \int_1^{-1} \sqrt{4u^2 + 1} du \quad [u = \cos t, du = -\sin t dt] = 4 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{4u^2 + 1} du = 8 \int_0^1 \sqrt{4u^2 + 1} du \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\tan^{-1} 2} \sec \theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \theta d\theta \quad [2u = \tan \theta, 2 du = \sec^2 \theta d\theta] \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\tan^{-1} 2} \sec^3 \theta d\theta \stackrel{71}{=} [2 \sec \theta \tan \theta + 2 \ln |\sec \theta + \tan \theta|]_0^{\tan^{-1} 2} = 4 \sqrt{5} + 2 \ln(\sqrt{5} + 2) \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $L = \int_0^\pi |\sin t| \sqrt{4 \cos^2 t + 1} dt = \sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{5} + 2).$

53.  $x = a \sin \theta, y = b \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$

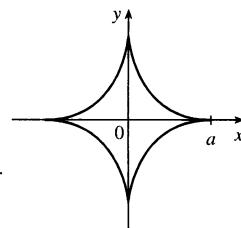
$$\begin{aligned} \left( \frac{dx}{d\theta} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{dy}{d\theta} \right)^2 &= (a \cos \theta)^2 + (-b \sin \theta)^2 = a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2 (1 - \sin^2 \theta) + b^2 \sin^2 \theta \\ &= a^2 - (a^2 - b^2) \sin^2 \theta = a^2 - c^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2 \left( 1 - \frac{c^2}{a^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) = a^2 (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } L = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2 (1 - e^2 \sin^2 \theta)} d\theta \quad [\text{by symmetry}] = 4a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta.$$

54.  $x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta.$

$$\begin{aligned} (dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2 &= (-3a \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)^2 + (3a \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta)^2 \\ &= 9a^2 \cos^4 \theta \sin^2 \theta + 9a^2 \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta \\ &= 9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta. \end{aligned}$$

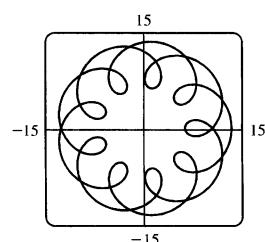
The graph has four-fold symmetry and the curve in the first quadrant corresponds to  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$ . Thus,



$$\begin{aligned} L &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} 3a \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \quad [\text{since } a > 0 \text{ and } \sin \theta \text{ and } \cos \theta \text{ are positive for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2] \\ &= 12a \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = 12a \left( \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = 6a. \end{aligned}$$

55. (a) Notice that  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  does not give the complete curve

because  $x(0) \neq x(2\pi)$ . In fact, we must take  $t \in [0, 4\pi]$  in order to obtain the complete curve, since the first term in each of the parametric equations has period  $2\pi$  and the second has period  $\frac{2\pi}{11/2} = \frac{4\pi}{11}$ , and the least common integer multiple of these two numbers is  $4\pi$ .



- (b) We use the CAS to find the derivatives  $dx/dt$  and  $dy/dt$ , and then use Formula 1 to find the arc length. Recent versions of Maple express the integral  $\int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt$  as  $88E(2\sqrt{2}i)$ , where  $E(x)$  is the elliptic integral  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt$  and  $i$  is the imaginary number  $\sqrt{-1}$ . Some earlier versions of Maple (as well as Mathematica) cannot do the integral exactly, so we use the command `evalf(Int(sqrt(diff(x,t)^2+diff(y,t)^2), t=0..4*Pi))`; to estimate the length, and find that the arc length is approximately 294.03. Derive's `Para_arc_length` function in the utility file `Int_apps` simplifies the integral to  $11 \int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{-4 \cos t \cos(\frac{11t}{2}) - 4 \sin t \sin(\frac{11t}{2}) + 5} dt$ .

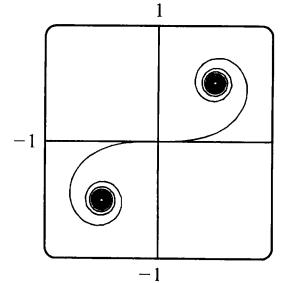
- 56.** (a) It appears that as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $(x, y) \rightarrow (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ , and

as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $(x, y) \rightarrow (-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ .

- (b) By the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus,

$dx/dt = \cos(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2)$  and  $dy/dt = \sin(\frac{\pi}{2}t^2)$ , so

by Formula 6, the length of the curve from the origin to the point with parameter value  $t$  is



$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^t \sqrt{(dx/du)^2 + (dy/du)^2} du = \int_0^t \sqrt{\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{2}u^2) + \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}u^2)} du \\ &= \int_0^t 1 du = t \quad [\text{or } -t \text{ if } t < 0] \end{aligned}$$

We have used  $u$  as the dummy variable so as not to confuse it with the upper limit of integration.

- 57.**  $x = t - t^2$ ,  $y = \frac{4}{3}t^{3/2}$ ,  $1 \leq t \leq 2$ .  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (1-2t)^2 + (2t^{1/2})^2 = 1 - 4t + 4t^2 + 4t = 1 + 4t^2$ , so  $S = \int_1^2 2\pi y ds = \int_1^2 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{3}t^{3/2} \sqrt{1+4t^2} dt = \int_1^2 \frac{8\pi}{3}t^{3/2} \sqrt{1+4t^2} dt$ .

- 58.**  $x = \sin^2 t$ ,  $y = \sin 3t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ .  $dx/dt = 2 \sin t \cos t = \sin 2t$  and  $dy/dt = 3 \cos 3t$ , so  $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = \sin^2 2t + 9 \cos^2 3t$  and  $S = \int 2\pi y ds = \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi \sin 3t \sqrt{\sin^2 2t + 9 \cos^2 3t} dt$ .

- 59.**  $x = t^3$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (3t^2)^2 + (2t)^2 = 9t^4 + 4t^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 2\pi y \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \int_0^1 2\pi t^2 \sqrt{9t^4 + 4t^2} dt = 2\pi \int_0^1 t^2 \sqrt{t^2(9t^2 + 4)} dt \\ &= 2\pi \int_4^{13} \left(\frac{u-4}{9}\right) \sqrt{u} \left(\frac{1}{18} du\right) \quad \left[ u = 9t^2 + 4, t^2 = (u-4)/9 \right] \quad = \frac{2\pi}{9 \cdot 18} \int_4^{13} (u^{3/2} - 4u^{1/2}) du \\ &= \frac{\pi}{81} \left[ \frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{8}{3}u^{3/2} \right]_4^{13} = \frac{\pi}{81} \cdot \frac{2}{15} [3u^{5/2} - 20u^{3/2}]_4^{13} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{1215} \left[ (3 \cdot 13^2 \sqrt{13} - 20 \cdot 13 \sqrt{13}) - (3 \cdot 32 - 20 \cdot 8) \right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{1215} (247 \sqrt{13} + 64) \end{aligned}$$

- 60.**  $x = 3t - t^3$ ,  $y = 3t^2$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (3-3t^2)^2 + (6t)^2 = 9(1+2t^2+t^4) = [3(1+t^2)]^2$ .  $S = \int_0^1 2\pi \cdot 3t^2 \cdot 3(1+t^2) dt = 18\pi \int_0^1 (t^2 + t^4) dt = 18\pi \left[\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{5}t^5\right]_0^1 = \frac{48}{5}\pi$

61.  $x = a \cos^3 \theta, y = a \sin^3 \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 = (-3a \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)^2 + (3a \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta)^2 = 9a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta.$$

$$S = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi \cdot a \sin^3 \theta \cdot 3a \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 6\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{6}{5}\pi a^2 [\sin^5 \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{6}{5}\pi a^2$$

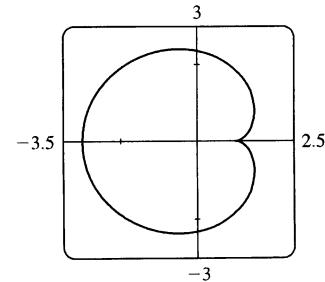
62.  $\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2 = (-2 \sin \theta + 2 \sin 2\theta)^2 + (2 \cos \theta - 2 \cos 2\theta)^2$   
 $= 4[(\sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta \sin 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta) + (\cos^2 \theta - 2 \cos \theta \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta)]$   
 $= 4[1 + 1 - 2(\cos 2\theta \cos \theta + \sin 2\theta \sin \theta)] = 8[1 - \cos(2\theta - \theta)] = 8(1 - \cos \theta)$

We plot the graph with parameter interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ , and see that we should

only integrate between 0 and  $\pi$ . (If the interval  $[0, 2\pi]$  were taken, the surface of revolution would be generated twice.) Also note that

$$y = 2 \sin \theta - \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta(1 - \cos \theta). \text{ So}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^\pi 2\pi \cdot 2 \sin \theta(1 - \cos \theta) 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= 8\sqrt{2}\pi \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos \theta)^{3/2} \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= 8\sqrt{2}\pi \int_0^2 \sqrt{u^3} du \quad [\text{where } u = 1 - \cos \theta, du = \sin \theta d\theta] \\ &= 8\sqrt{2}\pi \left[\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)u^{5/2}\right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi(2^{5/2}) = \frac{128}{5}\pi \end{aligned}$$



63.  $x = t + t^3, y = t - \frac{1}{t^2}, 1 \leq t \leq 2$ .  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 + 3t^2$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 + \frac{2}{t^3}$ , so

$$\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (1 + 3t^2)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2}{t^3}\right)^2 \text{ and}$$

$$S = \int 2\pi y ds = \int_1^2 2\pi \left(t - \frac{1}{t^2}\right) \sqrt{(1 + 3t^2)^2 + \left(1 + \frac{2}{t^3}\right)^2} dt \approx 59.101.$$

64.  $S = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 2\pi \cdot 2a \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\csc^4 \theta + \sin^2 2\theta} dt = 4\pi a \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\csc^4 \theta + \sin^2 2\theta} d\theta$ .

Using Simpson's Rule with  $n = 4$ ,  $\Delta\theta = \frac{\pi/2 - \pi/4}{4} = \frac{\pi}{16}$ , and  $f(\theta) = \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{\csc^4 \theta + \sin^2 2\theta}$ , we get

$$S \approx (4\pi a) \frac{\pi}{16 \cdot 3} \left[ f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{5\pi}{16}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{3\pi}{8}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{7\pi}{16}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \approx 11.0893a.$$

65.  $x = 3t^2, y = 2t^3, 0 \leq t \leq 5 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (6t)^2 + (6t^2)^2 = 36t^2(1+t^2) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^5 2\pi x \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_0^5 2\pi(3t^2)6t \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = 18\pi \int_0^5 t^2 \sqrt{1+t^2} 2t dt \\ &= 18\pi \int_1^{26} (u-1) \sqrt{u} du \quad [\text{where } u = 1+t^2, du = 2t dt] = 18\pi \int_1^{26} \left(u^{3/2} - u^{1/2}\right) du \\ &= 18\pi \left[\frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}\right]_1^{26} = 18\pi \left[\left(\frac{2}{5} \cdot 676\sqrt{26} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 26\sqrt{26}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{24}{5}\pi(949\sqrt{26} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

**66.**  $x = e^t - t$ ,  $y = 4e^{t/2}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .  $\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = (e^t - 1)^2 + (2e^{t/2})^2 = e^{2t} + 2e^t + 1 = (e^t + 1)^2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 2\pi(e^t - t) \sqrt{(e^t - 1)^2 + (2e^{t/2})^2} dt = \int_0^1 2\pi(e^t - t)(e^t + 1) dt \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + e^t - (t - 1)e^t - \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_0^1 = \pi(e^2 + 2e - 6) \end{aligned}$$

- 67.** If  $f'$  is continuous and  $f'(t) \neq 0$  for  $a \leq t \leq b$ , then either  $f'(t) > 0$  for all  $t$  in  $[a, b]$  or  $f'(t) < 0$  for all  $t$  in  $[a, b]$ . Thus,  $f$  is monotonic (in fact, strictly increasing or strictly decreasing) on  $[a, b]$ . It follows that  $f$  has an inverse. Set  $F = g \circ f^{-1}$ , that is, define  $F$  by  $F(x) = g(f^{-1}(x))$ . Then  $x = f(t) \Rightarrow f^{-1}(x) = t$ , so  $y = g(t) = g(f^{-1}(x)) = F(x)$ .

- 68.** By Formula 9.2.5 [ET 8.2.5] with  $y = F(x)$ ,  $S = \int_a^b 2\pi F(x) \sqrt{1 + [F'(x)]^2} dx$ . But by Formula 11.2.2 [ET 10.2.2],  $1 + [F'(x)]^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}\right)^2 = \frac{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2}{(dx/dt)^2}$ . Using the Substitution Rule with  $x = x(t)$ , where  $a = x(\alpha)$  and  $b = x(\beta)$ , we have (since  $dx = \frac{dx}{dt} dt$ )

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 2\pi F(x(t)) \sqrt{\frac{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2}{(dx/dt)^2}} \frac{dx}{dt} dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} 2\pi y \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

which is Formula 11.2.7 [ET 10.2.7].

- 69.** (a)  $\phi = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) \Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{1}{1 + (dy/dx)^2} \left[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) \right]$ . But  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\dot{y}}{\dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{\dot{x}^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{1}{1 + (\dot{y}/\dot{x})^2} \left( \frac{\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}}{\dot{x}^2} \right) = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2}$ .

Using the Chain Rule, and the fact that  $s = \int_0^t \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{1/2}, \text{ we have that}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{ds} = \frac{d\phi/dt}{ds/dt} = \left( \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} \right) \frac{1}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}}. \text{ So}$$

$$\kappa = \left| \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} \right| = \frac{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}|}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}}.$$

- (b)  $x = x$  and  $y = f(x) \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 1$ ,  $\ddot{x} = 0$  and  $\dot{y} = \frac{dy}{dx}$ ,  $\ddot{y} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ .

$$\text{So } \kappa = \frac{|1 \cdot (d^2y/dx^2) - 0 \cdot (dy/dx)|}{[1 + (dy/dx)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|d^2y/dx^2|}{[1 + (dy/dx)^2]^{3/2}}.$$

- 70.** (a)  $y = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2$ . So  $\kappa = \frac{|d^2y/dx^2|}{[1 + (dy/dx)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{(1 + 4x^2)^{3/2}}$ , and at  $(1, 1)$ ,  $\kappa = \frac{2}{5^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}}$ .

(b)  $\kappa' = \frac{d\kappa}{dx} = -3(1+4x^2)^{-5/2}(8x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ . This is a maximum since  $\kappa' > 0$  for  $x < 0$  and  $\kappa' < 0$  for  $x > 0$ . So the parabola  $y = x^2$  has maximum curvature at the origin.

**71.**  $x = \theta - \sin \theta \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 1 - \cos \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = \sin \theta$ , and  $y = 1 - \cos \theta \Rightarrow \dot{y} = \sin \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = \cos \theta$ .

Therefore,  $\kappa = \frac{|\cos \theta - \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta|}{[(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta]^{3/2}} = \frac{|\cos \theta - (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)|}{(1 - 2\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2}} = \frac{|\cos \theta - 1|}{(2 - 2\cos \theta)^{3/2}}$ . The top of the arch is characterized by a horizontal tangent, and from Example 2(b) in Section 11.2 [ET 10.2], the tangent is horizontal when  $\theta = (2n-1)\pi$ , so take  $n = 1$  and substitute  $\theta = \pi$  into the expression for  $\kappa$ :

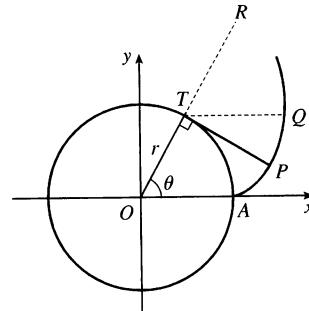
$$\kappa = \frac{|\cos \pi - 1|}{(2 - 2\cos \pi)^{3/2}} = \frac{|-1 - 1|}{[2 - 2(-1)]^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

**72.** (a) Every straight line has parametrizations of the form  $x = a + vt$ ,  $y = b + wt$ , where  $a, b$  are arbitrary and  $v, w \neq 0$ . For example, a straight line passing through distinct points  $(a, b)$  and  $(c, d)$  can be described as the parametrized curve  $x = a + (c-a)t$ ,  $y = b + (d-b)t$ . Starting with  $x = a + vt$ ,  $y = b + wt$ , we compute  $\dot{x} = v$ ,  $\dot{y} = w$ ,  $\ddot{x} = \ddot{y} = 0$ , and  $\kappa = \frac{|v \cdot 0 - w \cdot 0|}{(v^2 + w^2)^{3/2}} = 0$ .

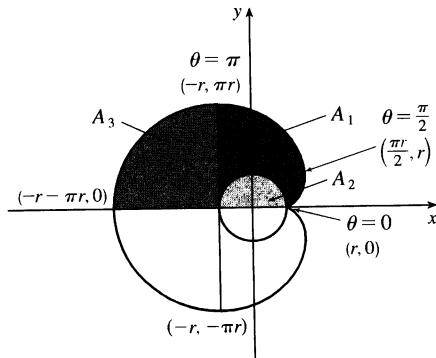
(b) Parametric equations for a circle of radius  $r$  are  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ . We can take the center to be the origin. So  $\dot{x} = -r \sin \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = -r \cos \theta$  and  $\dot{y} = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = -r \sin \theta$ . Therefore,

$$\kappa = \frac{|r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta|}{(r^2 \sin^2 \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta)^{3/2}} = \frac{r^2}{r^3} = \frac{1}{r}. \text{ And so for any } \theta \text{ (and thus any point), } \kappa = \frac{1}{r}.$$

**73.** The coordinates of  $T$  are  $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ . Since  $TP$  was unwound from arc  $TA$ ,  $TP$  has length  $r\theta$ . Also  $\angle PTQ = \angle PTR - \angle QTR = \frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta$ , so  $P$  has coordinates  $x = r \cos \theta + r\theta \cos(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta) = r(\cos \theta + \theta \sin \theta)$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta - r\theta \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \theta) = r(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta)$ .



**74.** If the cow walks with the rope taut, it traces out the portion of the involute in Exercise 73 corresponding to the range  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ , arriving at the point  $(-r, \pi r)$  when  $\theta = \pi$ . With the rope now fully extended, the cow walks in a semicircle of radius  $\pi r$ , arriving at  $(-r, -\pi r)$ . Finally, the cow traces out another portion of the involute, namely the reflection about the  $x$ -axis of the initial involute path. (This corresponds to the range  $-\pi \leq \theta \leq 0$ .) Referring to the figure, we see that the total grazing area is  $2(A_1 + A_3)$ .  $A_3$  is one-quarter of the area of a circle of radius  $\pi r$ , so  $A_3 = \frac{1}{4}\pi(\pi r)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\pi^3 r^2$ . We will compute  $A_1 + A_2$  and then subtract  $A_2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2$  to obtain  $A_1$ .



To find  $A_1 + A_2$ , first note that the rightmost point of the involute is  $(\frac{\pi}{2}r, r)$ . [To see this, note that  $dx/d\theta = 0$  when  $\theta = 0$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .  $\theta = 0$  corresponds to the cusp at  $(r, 0)$  and  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  corresponds to  $(\frac{\pi}{2}r, r)$ .] The leftmost point of the involute is  $(-r, \pi r)$ . Thus,  $A_1 + A_2 = \int_{\theta=\pi}^{\pi/2} y \, dx - \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} y \, dx = \int_{\theta=\pi}^0 y \, dx$ . Now  $y \, dx = r(\sin \theta - \theta \cos \theta) r \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = r^2(\theta \sin \theta \cos \theta - \theta^2 \cos^2 \theta) \, d\theta$ . Integrate:  $(1/r^2) \int y \, dx = -\theta \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}(\theta^2 - 1) \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{1}{6}\theta^3 + \frac{1}{2}\theta + C$ . This enables us to compute

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 + A_2 &= r^2 \left[ -\theta \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2}(\theta^2 - 1) \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{1}{6}\theta^3 + \frac{1}{2}\theta \right]_{\pi}^0 = r^2 \left[ 0 - \left( -\pi - \frac{\pi^3}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= r^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi^3}{6} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $A_1 = (A_1 + A_2) - A_2 = \frac{1}{6}\pi^3 r^2$ , so the grazing area is  $2(A_1 + A_3) = 2(\frac{1}{6}\pi^3 r^2 + \frac{1}{4}\pi^3 r^2) = \frac{5}{6}\pi^3 r^2$ .

## LABORATORY PROJECT Bezier Curves

1. The parametric equations for a cubic Bézier curve are

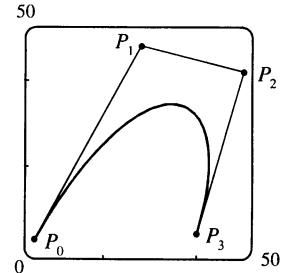
$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0(1-t)^3 + 3x_1t(1-t)^2 + 3x_2t^2(1-t) + x_3t^3 \\ y &= y_0(1-t)^3 + 3y_1t(1-t)^2 + 3y_2t^2(1-t) + y_3t^3 \end{aligned}$$

where  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . We are given the points  $P_0(x_0, y_0) = (4, 1)$ ,  $P_1(x_1, y_1) = (28, 48)$ ,  $P_2(x_2, y_2) = (50, 42)$ , and  $P_3(x_3, y_3) = (40, 5)$ . The curve is then given by

$$\begin{aligned} x(t) &= 4(1-t)^3 + 3 \cdot 28t(1-t)^2 + 3 \cdot 50t^2(1-t) + 40t^3 \\ y(t) &= 1(1-t)^3 + 3 \cdot 48t(1-t)^2 + 3 \cdot 42t^2(1-t) + 5t^3 \end{aligned}$$

where  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . The line segments are of the form  $x = x_0 + (x_1 - x_0)t$ ,  $y = y_0 + (y_1 - y_0)t$ :

$$\begin{aligned} P_0P_1 &\quad x = 4 + 24t, \quad y = 1 + 47t \\ P_1P_2 &\quad x = 28 + 22t, \quad y = 48 - 6t \\ P_2P_3 &\quad x = 50 - 10t, \quad y = 42 - 37t \end{aligned}$$

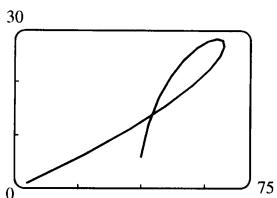


2. It suffices to show that the slope of the tangent at  $P_0$  is the same as that of line segment  $P_0P_1$ , namely  $\frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$ . We calculate the slope of the tangent to the Bézier curve:

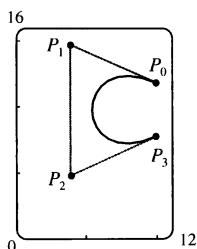
$$\frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-3y_0(1-t)^2 + 3y_1[-2t(1-t) + (1-t)^2] + 3y_2[-t^2 + (2t)(1-t)] + 3y_3t^2}{-3x_0^2(1-t) + 3x_1[-2t(1-t) + (1-t)^2] + 3x_2[-t^2 + (2t)(1-t)] + 3x_3t^2}$$

At point  $P_0$ ,  $t = 0$ , so the slope of the tangent is  $\frac{-3y_0 + 3y_1}{-3x_0 + 3x_1} = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{x_1 - x_0}$ . So the tangent to the curve at  $P_0$  passes through  $P_1$ . Similarly, the slope of the tangent at point  $P_3$  (where  $t = 1$ ) is  $\frac{-3y_2 + 3y_3}{-3x_2 + 3x_3} = \frac{y_3 - y_2}{x_3 - x_2}$ , which is also the slope of line  $P_2P_3$ .

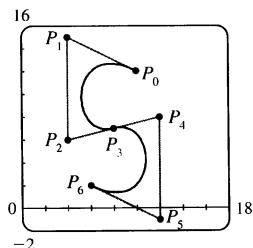
3. It seems that if  $P_1$  were to the right of  $P_2$ , a loop would appear. We try setting  $P_1 = (110, 30)$ , and the resulting curve does indeed have a loop.



4. Based on the behavior of the Bézier curve in Problems 1–3, we suspect that the four control points should be in an exaggerated C shape. We try  $P_0(10, 12)$ ,  $P_1(4, 15)$ ,  $P_2(4, 5)$ , and  $P_3(10, 8)$ , and these produce a decent C. If you are using a CAS, it may be necessary to instruct it to make the  $x$ - and  $y$ -scales the same so as not to distort the figure (this is called a “constrained projection” in Maple.)



5. We use the same  $P_0$  and  $P_1$  as in Problem 4, and use part of our C as the top of an S. To prevent the center line from slanting up too much, we move  $P_2$  up to (4, 6) and  $P_3$  down and to the left, to (8, 7). In order to have a smooth joint between the top and bottom halves of the S (and a symmetric S), we determine points  $P_4$ ,  $P_5$ , and  $P_6$  by rotating points  $P_2$ ,  $P_1$ , and  $P_0$  about the center of the letter (point  $P_3$ ). The points are therefore  $P_4(12, 8)$ ,  $P_5(12, -1)$ , and  $P_6(6, 2)$ .



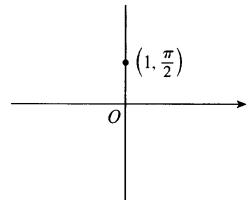
## 11.3 Polar Coordinates

## ET 10.3

1. (a) By adding  $2\pi$  to  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , we obtain the

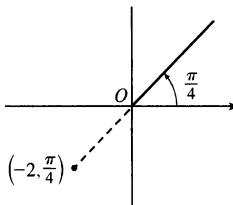
point  $(1, \frac{5\pi}{2})$ . The direction

opposite  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  is  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ , so  $(-1, \frac{3\pi}{2})$  is a point that satisfies the  $r < 0$  requirement.

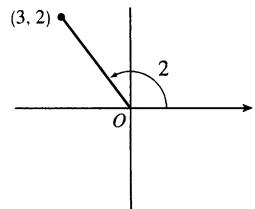


(b)  $(-2, \frac{\pi}{4})$

(c)  $(3, 2)$



(c)  $(3, 2)$



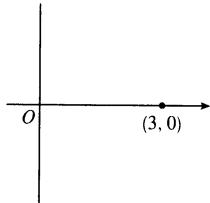
$(2, \frac{5\pi}{4}), (-2, \frac{9\pi}{4})$

$(3, 2 + 2\pi), (-3, 2 + \pi)$

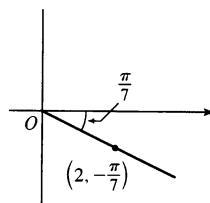
(a)  $(3, 0)$

(b)  $(2, -\frac{\pi}{7})$

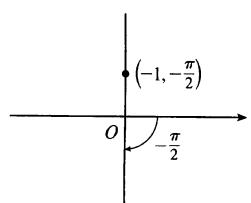
(c)  $(-1, -\frac{\pi}{2})$



$(3, 2\pi), (-3, \pi)$

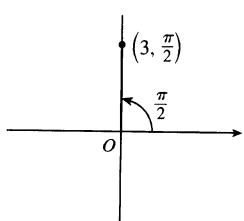


$(2, \frac{13\pi}{7}), (-2, \frac{6\pi}{7})$



$(1, \frac{\pi}{2}), (-1, \frac{3\pi}{2})$

3. (a)

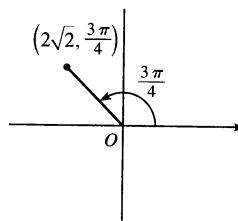


$$x = 3 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 3(0) = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$y = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 3(1) = 3 \text{ give us}$$

the Cartesian coordinates  $(0, 3)$ .

(b)



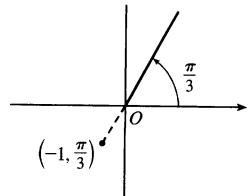
$$x = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -2 \text{ and}$$

$$y = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2$$

give us  $(-2, 2)$ .

(c)

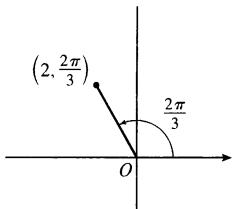


$$x = -1 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ and}$$

$$y = -1 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ give}$$

us  $(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$ .

4. (a)

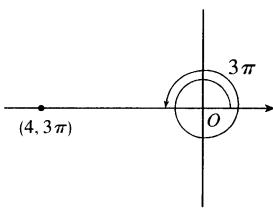


$$x = 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -1 \text{ and}$$

$$y = 2 \sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3} \text{ give}$$

$$\text{us } (-1, \sqrt{3}).$$

(b)

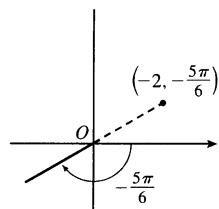


$$x = 4 \cos 3\pi = -4 \text{ and}$$

$$y = 4 \sin 3\pi = 0 \text{ give}$$

$$\text{us } (-4, 0).$$

(c)



$$x = -2 \cos(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) = \sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{and } y = -2 \sin(-\frac{5\pi}{6}) = 1$$

$$\text{give us } (\sqrt{3}, 1).$$

5. (a)  $x = 1$  and  $y = 1 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$  and  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{1}) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Since  $(1, 1)$  is in the first quadrant, the polar coordinates are (i)  $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4})$  and (ii)  $(-\sqrt{2}, \frac{5\pi}{4})$ .

$$(b) x = 2\sqrt{3} \text{ and } y = -2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{12+4} = \sqrt{16} = 4 \text{ and}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{6}. \text{ Since } (2\sqrt{3}, -2) \text{ is in the fourth quadrant and } 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \text{ the}$$

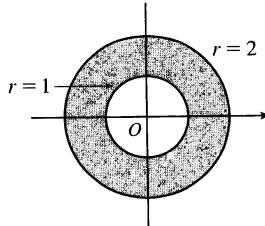
$$\text{polar coordinates are (i) } (4, \frac{11\pi}{6}) \text{ and (ii) } (-4, \frac{5\pi}{6}).$$

6. (a)  $(x, y) = (-1, -\sqrt{3})$ ,  $r = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$ ,  $\tan \theta = y/x = \sqrt{3}$  and  $(x, y)$  is in the third quadrant, so  $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3}$ .

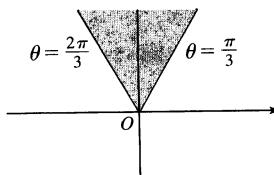
The polar coordinates are (i)  $(2, \frac{4\pi}{3})$  and (ii)  $(-2, \frac{\pi}{3})$ .

- (b)  $(x, y) = (-2, 3)$ ,  $r = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13}$ ,  $\tan \theta = y/x = -\frac{3}{2}$  and  $(x, y)$  is in the second quadrant, so  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(-\frac{3}{2}) + \pi$ . The polar coordinates are (i)  $(\sqrt{13}, \theta)$  and (ii)  $(-\sqrt{13}, \theta + \pi)$ .

7. The curves  $r = 1$  and  $r = 2$  represent circles with center  $O$  and radii 1 and 2. The region in the plane satisfying  $1 \leq r \leq 2$  consists of both circles and the shaded region between them in the figure.



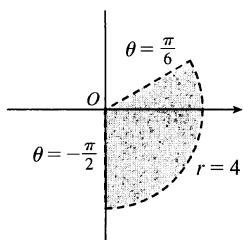
8.  $r \geq 0$ ,  $\pi/3 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi/3$



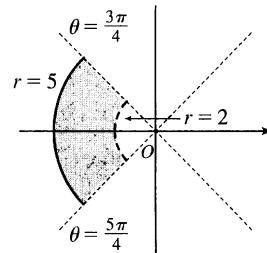
9. The region satisfying  $0 \leq r < 4$  and

$-\pi/2 \leq \theta < \pi/6$  does not include the circle

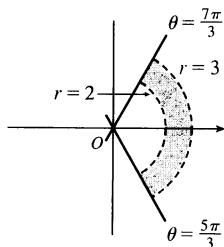
$r = 4$  nor the line  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .



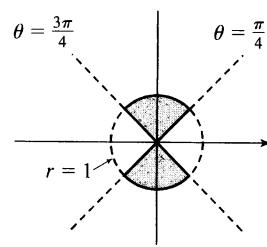
10.  $2 < r \leq 5, 3\pi/4 < \theta < 5\pi/4$



11.  $2 < r < 3, \frac{5\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{7\pi}{3}$



12.  $-1 \leq r \leq 1, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$



13.  $(r, \theta) = (1, \frac{\pi}{6}) \Rightarrow x = 1 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $y = 1 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

$(r, \theta) = (3, \frac{3\pi}{4}) \Rightarrow x = 3 \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$  and  $y = 3 \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . The distance between them is

$$\sqrt{\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\right]^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{3} + 3\sqrt{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4}(1 - 3\sqrt{2})^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{(3 + 6\sqrt{6} + 18) + (1 - 6\sqrt{2} + 18)}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{40 + 6\sqrt{6} - 6\sqrt{2}}$$

14. The points  $(r_1, \theta_1)$  and  $(r_2, \theta_2)$  in Cartesian coordinates are  $(r_1 \cos \theta_1, r_1 \sin \theta_1)$  and  $(r_2 \cos \theta_2, r_2 \sin \theta_2)$ , respectively. The *square* of the distance between them is

$$\begin{aligned} & (r_2 \cos \theta_2 - r_1 \cos \theta_1)^2 + (r_2 \sin \theta_2 - r_1 \sin \theta_1)^2 \\ &= (r_2^2 \cos^2 \theta_2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + r_1^2 \cos^2 \theta_1) + (r_2^2 \sin^2 \theta_2 - 2r_1 r_2 \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + r_1^2 \sin^2 \theta_1) \\ &= r_1^2 (\sin^2 \theta_1 + \cos^2 \theta_1) + r_2^2 (\sin^2 \theta_2 + \cos^2 \theta_2) - 2r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) \\ &= r_1^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + r_2^2, \end{aligned}$$

so the distance between them is  $\sqrt{r_1^2 - 2r_1 r_2 \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + r_2^2}$ .

15.  $r = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , a circle of radius 2 centered at the origin.

16.  $r \cos \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ , a vertical line.

17.  $r = 3 \sin \theta \Rightarrow r^2 = 3r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 3y \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y - \frac{3}{2})^2 = (\frac{3}{2})^2$ , a circle of radius  $\frac{3}{2}$  centered at  $(0, \frac{3}{2})$ . The first two equations are actually equivalent since  $r^2 = 3r \sin \theta \Rightarrow r(r - 3 \sin \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0$  or  $r = 3 \sin \theta$ . But  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  gives the point  $r = 0$  (the pole) when  $\theta = 0$ . Thus, the single equation  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  is equivalent to the compound condition ( $r = 0$  or  $r = 3 \sin \theta$ ).

- 18.**  $r = 2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 2r \sin \theta + 2r \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2y + 2x \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 2x + 1) + (y^2 - 2y + 1) = 2 \Leftrightarrow (x - 1)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 2$ . The first implication is reversible since  $r^2 = 2r \sin \theta + 2r \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r = 0$  or  $r = 2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta$ , but the curve  $r = 2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta$  passes through the pole ( $r = 0$ ) when  $\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ , so  $r = 2 \sin \theta + 2 \cos \theta$  includes the single point of  $r = 0$ . The curve is a circle of radius  $\sqrt{2}$ , centered at  $(1, 1)$ .

**19.**  $r = \csc \theta \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \Leftrightarrow r \sin \theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow y = 1$ , a horizontal line 1 unit above the  $x$ -axis.

- 20.**  $r = \tan \theta \sec \theta = \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \Rightarrow r \cos^2 \theta = \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow (r \cos \theta)^2 = r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 = y$ , a parabola with vertex at the origin opening upward. The first implication is reversible since  $\cos \theta = 0$  would imply  $\sin \theta = r \cos^2 \theta = 0$ , contradicting the fact that  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ .

**21.**  $x = 3 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta = 3 \Leftrightarrow r = 3/\cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r = 3 \sec \theta$ .

**22.**  $x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow r = 3$ . [ $r = -3$  gives the same curve.]

**23.**  $x = -y^2 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta = -r^2 \sin^2 \theta \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = -r \sin^2 \theta \Leftrightarrow r = -\frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} = -\cot \theta \csc \theta$ .

**24.**  $x + y = 9 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 9 \Leftrightarrow r = 9/(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$ .

- 25.**  $x^2 + y^2 = 2cx \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 2cr \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 - 2cr \cos \theta = 0 \Leftrightarrow r(r - 2c \cos \theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 0$  or  $r = 2c \cos \theta$ .  $r = 0$  is included in  $r = 2c \cos \theta$  when  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$ , so the curve is represented by the single equation  $r = 2c \cos \theta$ .

**26.**  $x^2 - y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow (r \cos \theta)^2 - (r \sin \theta)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 1 \Leftrightarrow r^2 \cos 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow r^2 = \sec 2\theta$

- 27.** (a) The description leads immediately to the polar equation  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , and the Cartesian equation  $\tan \theta = y/x \Rightarrow y = (\tan \frac{\pi}{6})x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$  is slightly more difficult to derive.

(b) The easier description here is the Cartesian equation  $x = 3$ .

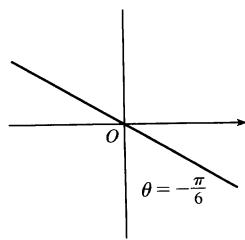
- 28.** (a) Because its center is not at the origin, it is more easily described by its Cartesian equation,

$$(x - 2)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 5^2.$$

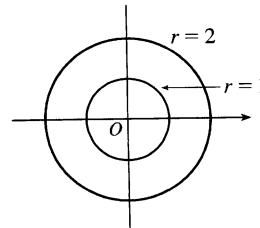
(b) This circle is more easily given in polar coordinates:  $r = 4$ . The Cartesian equation is also simple:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16.$$

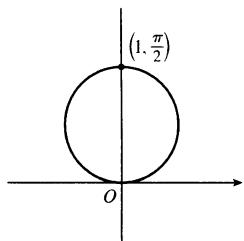
**29.**  $\theta = -\pi/6$



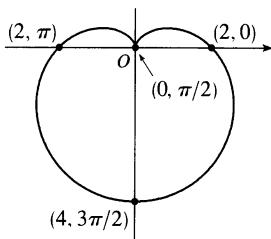
**30.**  $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (r - 1)(r - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 1$  or  $r = 2$



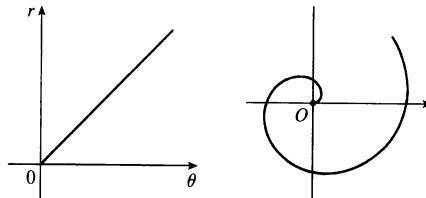
31.  $r = \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = r \sin \theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = y$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2$ . The reasoning here  
is the same as in Exercise 17. This is a circle of  
radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  centered at  $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ .



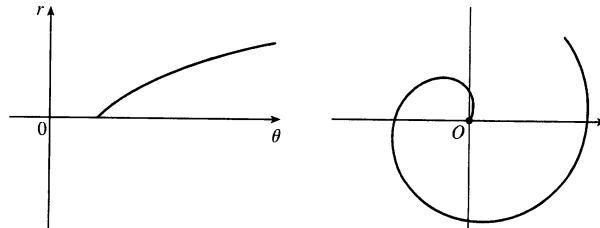
33.  $r = 2(1 - \sin \theta)$ . This curve is a cardioid.



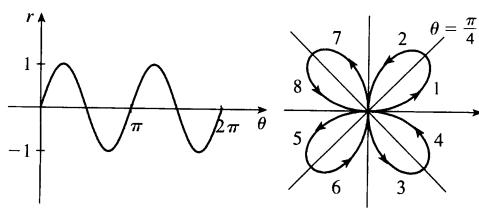
35.  $r = \theta, \theta \geq 0$



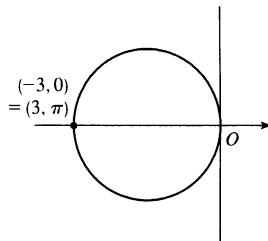
36.  $r = \ln \theta, \theta \geq 1$



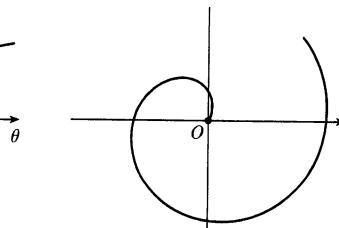
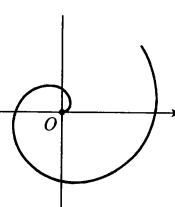
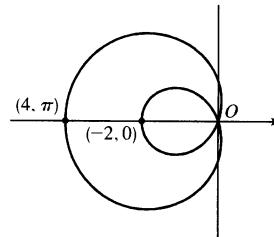
37.  $r = \sin 2\theta$



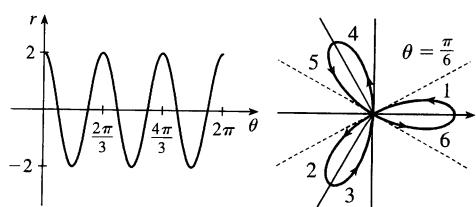
32.  $r = -3 \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = -3r \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow$   
 $x^2 + y^2 = -3x \Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{3}{2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{3}{2})^2$ .  
This curve is a circle of radius  $\frac{3}{2}$  centered  
at  $(-\frac{3}{2}, 0)$ .

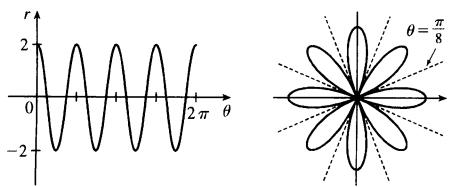
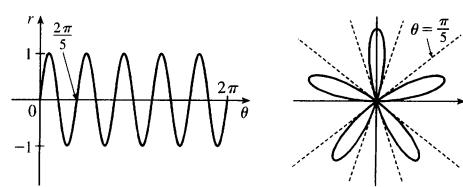
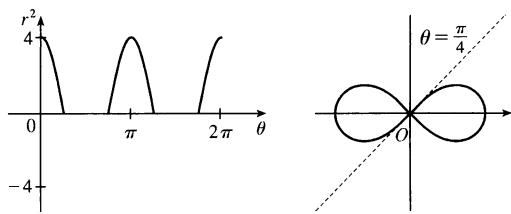
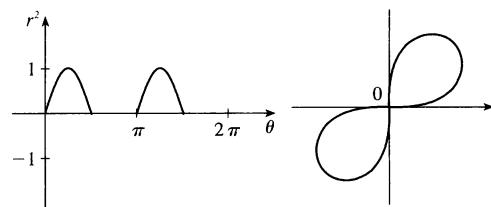
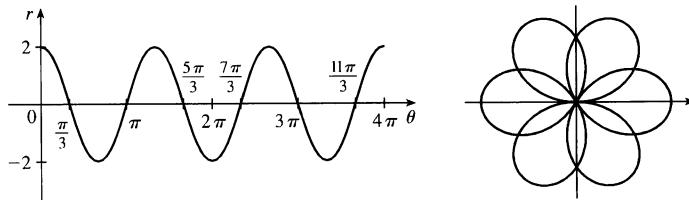
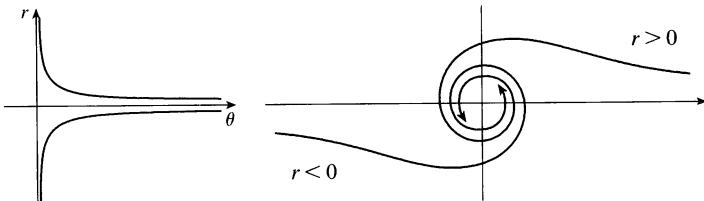
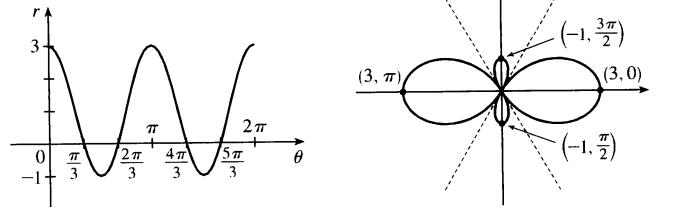
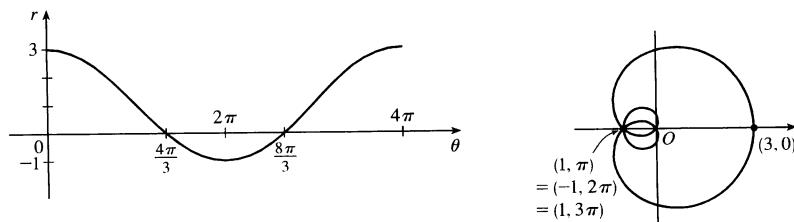


34.  $r = 1 - 3 \cos \theta$ . This is a limaçon.



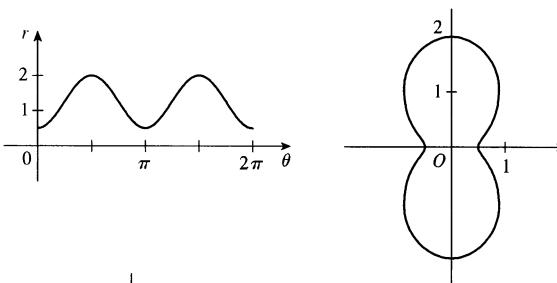
38.  $r = 2 \cos 3\theta$



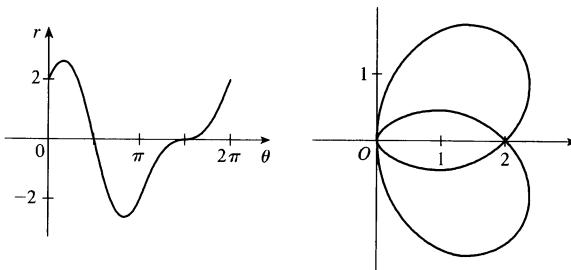
39.  $r = 2 \cos 4\theta$ 40.  $r = \sin 5\theta$ 41.  $r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$ 42.  $r^2 = \sin 2\theta$ 43.  $r = 2 \cos(\frac{3}{2}\theta)$ 44.  $r^2\theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow r = \pm 1/\sqrt{\theta}$  for  $\theta > 0$ 45.  $r = 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta$ 46.  $r = 1 + 2 \cos(\theta/2)$ 

47. For  $\theta = 0, \pi$ , and  $2\pi$ ,  $r$  has its minimum value of about 0.5. For  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $\frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $r$  attains its maximum value of 2.

We see that the graph has a similar shape for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$  and  $\pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

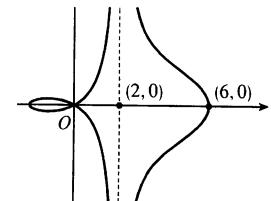


48.



49.  $x = r \cos \theta = (4 + 2 \sec \theta) \cos \theta = 4 \cos \theta + 2$ . Now,  $r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$

$(4 + 2 \sec \theta) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-$  or  $\theta \rightarrow (\frac{3\pi}{2})^+$  (since we need only consider  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ), so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} (4 \cos \theta + 2) = 2$ . Also,  $r \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow (4 + 2 \sec \theta) \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+$  or  $\theta \rightarrow (\frac{3\pi}{2})^-$ , so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^+} (4 \cos \theta + 2) = 2$ . Therefore,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \pm\infty} x = 2 \Rightarrow x = 2$  is a vertical asymptote.



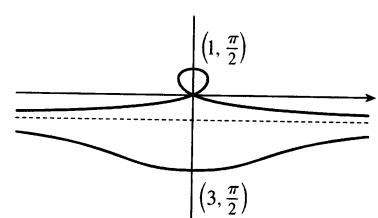
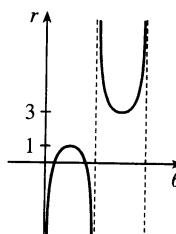
50.  $y = r \sin \theta = 2 \sin \theta - \csc \theta \sin \theta = 2 \sin \theta - 1$ .

$r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow (2 - \csc \theta) \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \csc \theta \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow \pi^+$  (since we need only consider  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ ) and so

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi^+} 2 \sin \theta - 1 = -1. \text{ Also}$$

$r \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow (2 - \csc \theta) \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \csc \theta \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow$

$\theta \rightarrow \pi^-$  and so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi^-} 2 \sin \theta - 1 = -1$ . Therefore  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \pm\infty} y = -1 \Rightarrow y = -1$  is a horizontal asymptote.



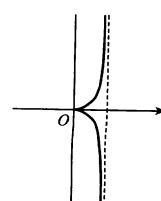
51. To show that  $x = 1$  is an asymptote we must prove  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \pm\infty} x = 1$ .

$$x = r \cos \theta = (\sin \theta \tan \theta) \cos \theta = \sin^2 \theta. \text{ Now, } r \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow \sin \theta \tan \theta \rightarrow \infty$$

$\Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^-$ , so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^-} \sin^2 \theta = 1$ . Also,  $r \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow$

$\sin \theta \tan \theta \rightarrow -\infty \Rightarrow \theta \rightarrow (\frac{\pi}{2})^+$ , so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow -\infty} x = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi/2^+} \sin^2 \theta = 1$ .

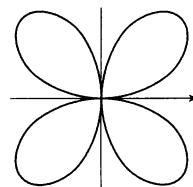
Therefore,  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \pm\infty} x = 1 \Rightarrow x = 1$  is a vertical asymptote. Also notice that  $x = \sin^2 \theta \geq 0$  for all  $\theta$ , and



$x = \sin^2 \theta \leq 1$  for all  $\theta$ . And  $x \neq 1$ , since the curve is not defined at odd multiples of  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . Therefore, the curve lies entirely within the vertical strip  $0 \leq x < 1$ .

52. The equation is  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = 4x^2y^2$ , but using polar coordinates we know that

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \text{ and } x = r \cos \theta \text{ and } y = r \sin \theta. \text{ Substituting into the given} \\ \text{equation: } r^6 &= 4r^2 \cos^2 \theta r^2 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \\ r &= \pm 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta = \pm \sin 2\theta. r = \pm \sin 2\theta \text{ is sketched at right.} \end{aligned}$$



53. (a) We see that the curve crosses itself at the origin, where  $r = 0$  (in fact the inner loop corresponds to negative  $r$ -values), so we solve the equation of the limaçon for  $r = 0 \Leftrightarrow c \sin \theta = -1 \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = -1/c$ . Now if  $|c| < 1$ , then this equation has no solution and hence there is no inner loop. But if  $c < -1$ , then on the interval  $(0, 2\pi)$  the equation has the two solutions  $\theta = \sin^{-1}(-1/c)$  and  $\theta = \pi - \sin^{-1}(-1/c)$ , and if  $c > 1$ , the solutions are  $\theta = \pi + \sin^{-1}(1/c)$  and  $\theta = 2\pi - \sin^{-1}(1/c)$ . In each case,  $r < 0$  for  $\theta$  between the two solutions, indicating a loop.

- (b) For  $0 < c < 1$ , the dimple (if it exists) is characterized by the fact that  $y$  has a local maximum at  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ . So we

$$\begin{aligned} \text{determine for what } c\text{-values } \frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} \text{ is negative at } \theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \text{ since by the Second Derivative Test this indicates a} \\ \text{maximum: } y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta + c \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{d\theta} = \cos \theta + 2c \sin \theta \cos \theta = \cos \theta + c \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow \\ \frac{d^2y}{d\theta^2} = -\sin \theta + 2c \cos 2\theta. \text{ At } \theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \text{ this is equal to } -(-1) + 2c(-1) = 1 - 2c, \text{ which is negative only for} \\ c > \frac{1}{2}. \text{ A similar argument shows that for } -1 < c < 0, y \text{ only has a local minimum at } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (indicating a} \\ \text{dimple) for } c < -\frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

54. (a)  $r = \sin(\theta/2)$ . This equation must correspond to one of II, III or VI, since these are the only graphs which are bounded. In fact it must be VI, since this is the only graph which is completed after a rotation of exactly  $4\pi$ .

- (b)  $r = \sin(\theta/4)$ . This equation must correspond to III, since this is the only graph which is completed after a rotation of exactly  $8\pi$ .

- (c)  $r = \sec(3\theta)$ . This must correspond to IV, since the graph is unbounded at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , and so on.

- (d)  $r = \theta \sin \theta$ . This must correspond to V. Note that  $r = 0$  whenever  $\theta$  is a multiple of  $\pi$ . This graph is unbounded, and each time  $\theta$  moves through an interval of  $2\pi$ , the same basic shape is repeated (because of the periodic  $\sin \theta$  factor) but it gets larger each time (since  $\theta$  increases each time we go around.)

- (e)  $r = 1 + 4 \cos 5\theta$ . This corresponds to II, since it is bounded, has fivefold rotational symmetry, and takes only one rotation through  $2\pi$  to be complete.

- (f)  $r = 1/\sqrt{\theta}$ . This corresponds to I, since it is unbounded at  $\theta = 0$ , and  $r$  decreases as  $\theta$  increases; in fact  $r \rightarrow 0$  as  $\theta \rightarrow \infty$ .

55.  $r = 2 \sin \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \sin 2\theta, y = r \sin \theta = 2 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{\cos 2\theta \cdot 2} = \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = \tan 2\theta$$

$$\text{When } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \tan\left(2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}.$$

56.  $r = 2 - \sin \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = (2 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta = (2 - \sin \theta) \sin \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{(2 - \sin \theta) \cos \theta + \sin \theta(-\cos \theta)}{(2 - \sin \theta)(-\sin \theta) + \cos \theta(-\cos \theta)} = \frac{2 \cos \theta - 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{-2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta - \cos^2 \theta} = \frac{2 \cos \theta - \sin 2\theta}{-2 \sin \theta - \cos 2\theta}$$

When  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2(1/2) - (\sqrt{3}/2)}{-2(\sqrt{3}/2) - (-1/2)} = \frac{1 - \sqrt{3}/2}{-\sqrt{3} + 1/2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{1 - 2\sqrt{3}}$ .

57.  $r = 1/\theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = (\cos \theta)/\theta, y = r \sin \theta = (\sin \theta)/\theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta(-1/\theta^2) + (1/\theta) \cos \theta}{\cos \theta(-1/\theta^2) - (1/\theta) \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{\theta^2} = \frac{-\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta}{-\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta}$$

When  $\theta = \pi$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-0 + \pi(-1)}{-(-1) - \pi(0)} = \frac{-\pi}{1} = -\pi$ .

58.  $r = \ln \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = \ln \theta \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta = \ln \theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta(1/\theta) + \ln \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta(1/\theta) - \ln \theta \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{\theta}{\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta + \theta \ln \theta \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \theta \ln \theta \sin \theta}$$

When  $\theta = e$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin e + e \ln e \cos e}{\cos e - e \ln e \sin e} = \frac{\sin e + e \cos e}{\cos e - e \sin e}$ .

59.  $r = 1 + \cos \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta, y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta}{-\sin \theta - 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta} = \frac{\cos \theta + \cos 2\theta}{-\sin \theta - \sin 2\theta}$$

When  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}}{-\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)} = -1$ .

60.  $r = \sin 3\theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = \sin 3\theta \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta = \sin 3\theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{3 \cos 3\theta \sin \theta + \sin 3\theta \cos \theta}{3 \cos 3\theta \cos \theta - \sin 3\theta \sin \theta}$$

When  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(0)(1/2) + 1(\sqrt{3}/2)}{3(0)(\sqrt{3}/2) - 1(1/2)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}/2}{-1/2} = -\sqrt{3}$ .

61.  $r = 3 \cos \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = 3 \cos \theta \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta = 3 \cos \theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow$

$dy/d\theta = -3 \sin^2 \theta + 3 \cos^2 \theta = 3 \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  or  $\frac{3\pi}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  or  $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ . So the tangent is

horizontal at  $(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{4})$  and  $(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$  [same as  $(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{\pi}{4})$ ].  $dx/d\theta = -6 \sin \theta \cos \theta = -3 \sin 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta = 0$  or  $\pi \Leftrightarrow \theta = 0$  or  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . So the tangent is vertical at  $(3, 0)$  and  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .

62.  $y = r \sin \theta = \cos \theta \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow dy/d\theta = \cos 2\theta + \sin 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = -1 \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  or  $\frac{7\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{3\pi}{8}$  or  $\frac{7\pi}{8} \Rightarrow$  horizontal tangents at  $(\cos \frac{3\pi}{8}, \sin \frac{3\pi}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{8})$  and  $(\cos \frac{7\pi}{8}, \sin \frac{7\pi}{8}, \frac{7\pi}{8})$ .  $x = r \cos \theta = \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow dx/d\theta = -\sin 2\theta + \cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  or  $\frac{5\pi}{4} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$  or  $\frac{5\pi}{8} \Rightarrow$  vertical tangents at  $(\cos \frac{\pi}{8}, \sin \frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{\pi}{8})$  and  $(\cos \frac{5\pi}{8}, \sin \frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{8})$ .

Note: These expressions can be simplified using trigonometric identities. For example,

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{8} + \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$

63.  $r = 1 + \cos \theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = \cos \theta(1 + \cos \theta)$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta(1 + \cos \theta) \Rightarrow$   
 $dy/d\theta = (1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta - \sin^2 \theta = 2 \cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta - 1 = (2 \cos \theta - 1)(\cos \theta + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$  or  
 $-1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{horizontal tangent at } (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}), (0, \pi) [\text{the pole}], \text{ and } (\frac{3}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3}).$   
 $dx/d\theta = -(1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta - \cos \theta \sin \theta = -\sin \theta(1 + 2 \cos \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \text{ or } \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$   
 $\theta = 0, \pi, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ or } \frac{4\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \text{vertical tangent at } (2, 0), (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}), \text{ and } (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{4\pi}{3}). \text{ Note that the tangent is horizontal, not}$   
 $\text{vertical when } \theta = \pi, \text{ since } \lim_{\theta \rightarrow \pi} \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = 0.$

64.  $\frac{dy}{d\theta} = e^\theta \sin \theta + e^\theta \cos \theta = e^\theta(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = -\cos \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = -1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\theta = -\frac{1}{4}\pi + n\pi \text{ (n any integer)} \Rightarrow \text{horizontal tangents at } (e^{\pi(n-1/4)}, \pi(n - \frac{1}{4})).$   
 $\frac{dx}{d\theta} = e^\theta \cos \theta - e^\theta \sin \theta = e^\theta(\cos \theta - \sin \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \cos \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1 \Rightarrow$   
 $\theta = \frac{1}{4}\pi + n\pi \text{ (n any integer)} \Rightarrow \text{vertical tangents at } (e^{\pi(n+1/4)}, \pi(n + \frac{1}{4})).$

65.  $r = \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow x = r \cos \theta = \cos 2\theta \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta = \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} dy/d\theta &= -2 \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + \cos 2\theta \cos \theta = -4 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta + (\cos^3 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) \\ &= \cos \theta(\cos^2 \theta - 5 \sin^2 \theta) = \cos \theta(1 - 6 \sin^2 \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$\cos \theta = 0$  or  $\sin \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \alpha, \pi - \alpha, \pi + \alpha, \text{ or } 2\pi - \alpha$  (where  $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ ).

So the tangent is horizontal at  $(-1, \frac{\pi}{2}), (-1, \frac{3\pi}{2}), (\frac{2}{3}, \alpha), (\frac{2}{3}, \pi - \alpha), (\frac{2}{3}, \pi + \alpha), \text{ and } (\frac{2}{3}, 2\pi - \alpha)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} dx/d\theta &= -2 \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - \cos 2\theta \sin \theta = -4 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta - (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \sin \theta \\ &= \sin \theta(1 - 6 \cos^2 \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

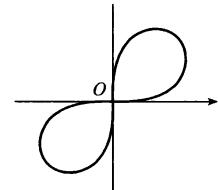
$\sin \theta = 0$  or  $\cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \Rightarrow \theta = 0, \pi, \beta, \pi - \beta, \pi + \beta, \text{ or } 2\pi - \beta$  (where  $\beta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ ).

So the tangent is vertical at  $(1, 0), (1, \pi), (-\frac{2}{3}, \beta), (-\frac{2}{3}, \pi - \beta), (-\frac{2}{3}, \pi + \beta), \text{ and } (-\frac{2}{3}, 2\pi - \beta)$ .

66. By differentiating implicitly,  $r^2 = \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow 2r(dr/d\theta) = 2 \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow$

$dr/d\theta = (1/r) \cos 2\theta$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{d\theta} &= \frac{1}{r} \cos 2\theta \sin \theta + r \cos \theta = \frac{1}{r}(\cos 2\theta \sin \theta + r^2 \cos \theta) \\ &= \frac{1}{r}(\cos 2\theta \sin \theta + \sin 2\theta \cos \theta) = \frac{1}{r} \sin 3\theta \end{aligned}$$



This is 0 when  $\sin 3\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{4\pi}{3}$  (restricting  $\theta$  to the domain of the lemniscate), so there are

horizontal tangents at  $(\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{4}}, \frac{\pi}{3}), (\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{4}}, \frac{4\pi}{3})$  and  $(0, 0)$ . Similarly,  $dx/d\theta = (1/r) \cos 3\theta = 0$  when  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{7\pi}{6}$ ,

so there are vertical tangents at  $(\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{4}}, \frac{\pi}{6})$  and  $(\sqrt[4]{\frac{3}{4}}, \frac{7\pi}{6})$  [and  $(0, 0)$ ].

67.  $r = a \sin \theta + b \cos \theta \Rightarrow r^2 = ar \sin \theta + br \cos \theta \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = ay + bx \Rightarrow$

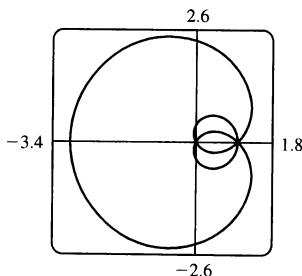
$$x^2 - bx + (\frac{1}{2}b)^2 + y^2 - ay + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2 = (\frac{1}{2}b)^2 + (\frac{1}{2}a)^2 \Rightarrow (x - \frac{1}{2}b)^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2}a)^2 = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 + b^2), \text{ and this}$$

is a circle with center  $(\frac{1}{2}b, \frac{1}{2}a)$  and radius  $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ .

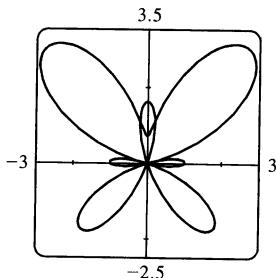
- 68.** These curves are circles which intersect at the origin and at  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ . At the origin, the first circle has a horizontal tangent and the second a vertical one, so the tangents are perpendicular here. For the first circle ( $r = a \sin \theta$ ),  $dy/d\theta = a \cos \theta \sin \theta + a \sin \theta \cos \theta = a \sin 2\theta = a$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $dx/d\theta = a \cos^2 \theta - a \sin^2 \theta = a \cos 2\theta = 0$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , so the tangent here is vertical. Similarly, for the second circle ( $r = a \cos \theta$ ),  $dy/d\theta = a \cos 2\theta = 0$  and  $dx/d\theta = -a \sin 2\theta = -a$  at  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , so the tangent is horizontal, and again the tangents are perpendicular.

Note for Exercises 69–74: Maple is able to plot polar curves using the `polarplot` command, or using the `coords=polar` option in a regular `plot` command. In Mathematica, use `PolarPlot`. In Derive, change to `Polar` under Options State. If your graphing device cannot plot polar equations, you must convert to parametric equations. For example, in Exercise 69,  $x = r \cos \theta = [1 + 2 \sin(\theta/2)] \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta = [1 + 2 \sin(\theta/2)] \sin \theta$ .

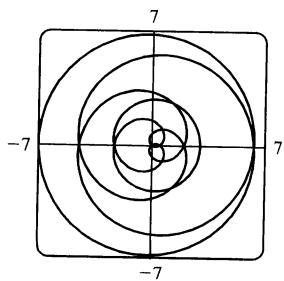
- 69.**  $r = 1 + 2 \sin(\theta/2)$ . The parameter interval is  $[0, 4\pi]$ .



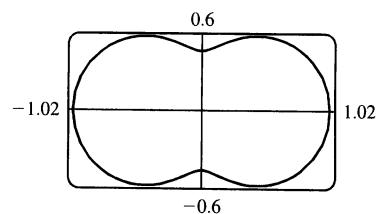
- 71.**  $r = e^{\sin \theta} - 2 \cos(4\theta)$ . The parameter interval is  $[0, 2\pi]$ .



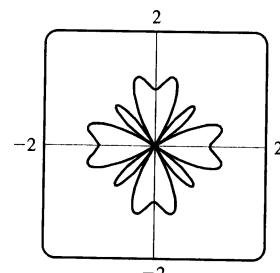
- 73.**  $r = 2 - 5 \sin(\theta/6)$ . The parameter interval is  $[-6\pi, 6\pi]$ .



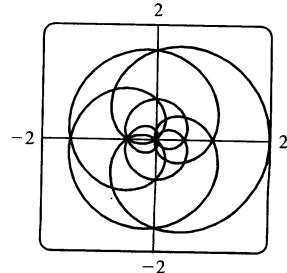
- 70.**  $r = \sqrt{1 - 0.8 \sin^2 \theta}$ . The parameter interval is  $[0, 2\pi]$ .



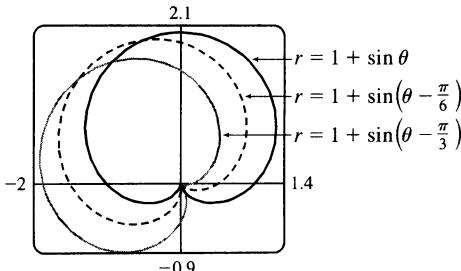
- 72.**  $r = \sin^2(4\theta) + \cos(4\theta)$ . The parameter interval is  $[0, 2\pi]$ .



- 74.**  $r = \cos(\theta/2) + \cos(\theta/3)$ . The parameter interval is  $[-6\pi, 6\pi]$ .

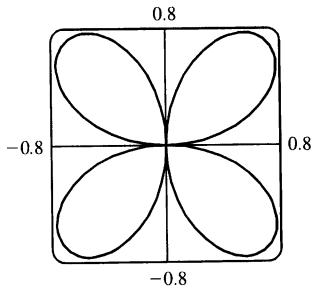


75.



It appears that the graph of  $r = 1 + \sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{6})$  is the same shape as the graph of  $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ , but rotated counterclockwise about the origin by  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ . Similarly, the graph of  $r = 1 + \sin(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3})$  is rotated by  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ . In general, the graph of  $r = f(\theta - \alpha)$  is the same shape as that of  $r = f(\theta)$ , but rotated counterclockwise through  $\alpha$  about the origin. That is, for any point  $(r_0, \theta_0)$  on the curve  $r = f(\theta)$ , the point  $(r_0, \theta_0 + \alpha)$  is on the curve  $r = f(\theta - \alpha)$ , since  $r_0 = f(\theta_0) = f((\theta_0 + \alpha) - \alpha)$ .

76.



From the graph, the highest points seem to have  $y \approx 0.77$ . To find the exact value, we solve  $dy/d\theta = 0$ .  $y = r \sin \theta = \sin \theta \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} dy/d\theta &= 2 \sin \theta \cos 2\theta + \cos \theta \sin 2\theta \\ &= 2 \sin \theta (2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) + \cos \theta (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) \\ &= 2 \sin \theta (3 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \end{aligned}$$

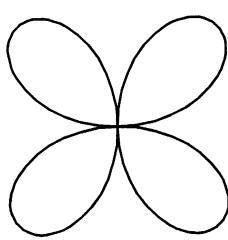
In the first quadrant, this is 0 when  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Leftrightarrow$

$$y = 2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \approx 0.77.$$

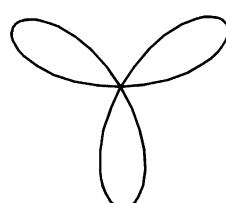
77. (a)  $r = \sin n\theta$ . From the graphs, it seems that when  $n$  is even, the number of loops in the curve (called a rose) is  $2n$ , and when  $n$  is odd, the number of loops is simply  $n$ .

This is because in the case of  $n$  odd, every point on the graph is traversed twice, due to the fact that

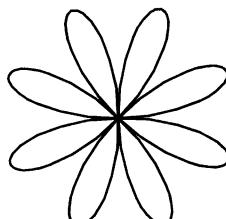
$$r(\theta + \pi) = \sin[n(\theta + \pi)] = \sin n\theta \cos n\pi + \cos n\theta \sin n\pi = \begin{cases} \sin n\theta & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ -\sin n\theta & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$



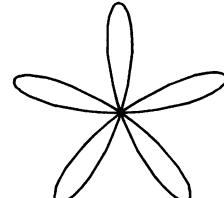
$$n = 2$$



$$n = 3$$

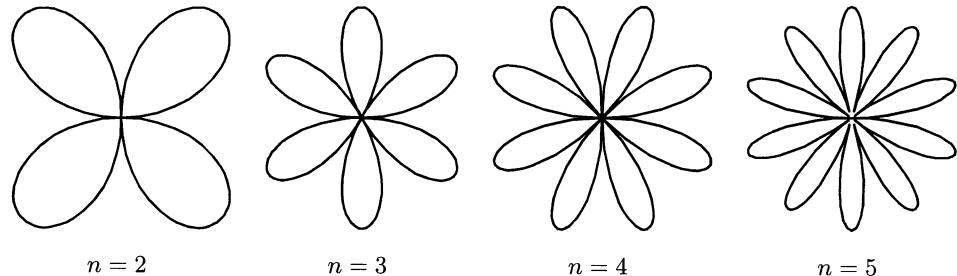


$$n = 4$$

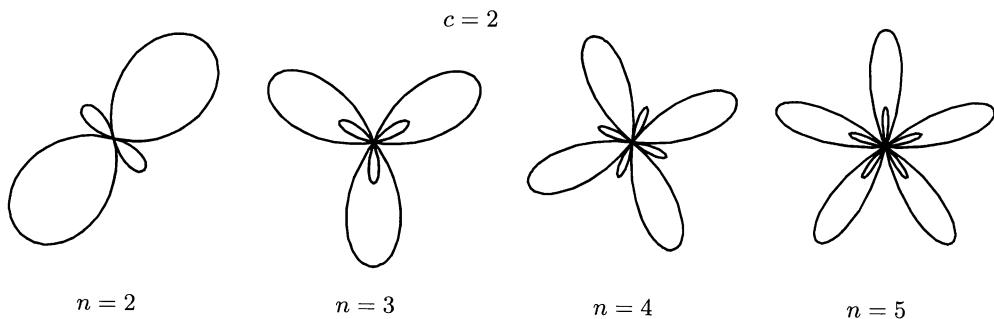


$$n = 5$$

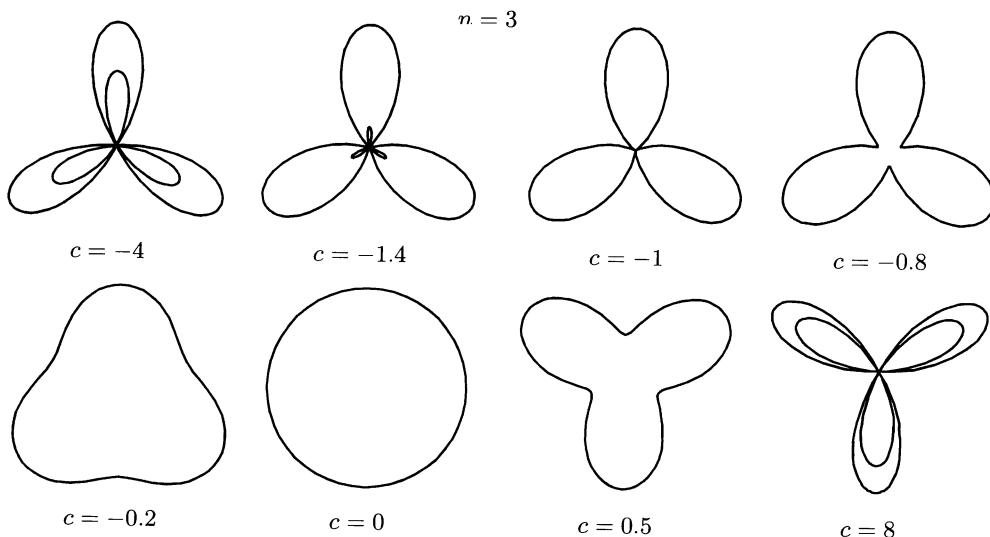
(b) The graph of  $r = |\sin n\theta|$  has  $2n$  loops whether  $n$  is odd or even, since  $r(\theta + \pi) = r(\theta)$ .



- 78.**  $r = 1 + c \sin n\theta$ . We vary  $n$  while keeping  $c$  constant at 2. As  $n$  changes, the curves change in the same way as those in Exercise 77: the number of loops increases. Note that if  $n$  is even, the smaller loops are outside the larger ones; if  $n$  is odd, they are inside.

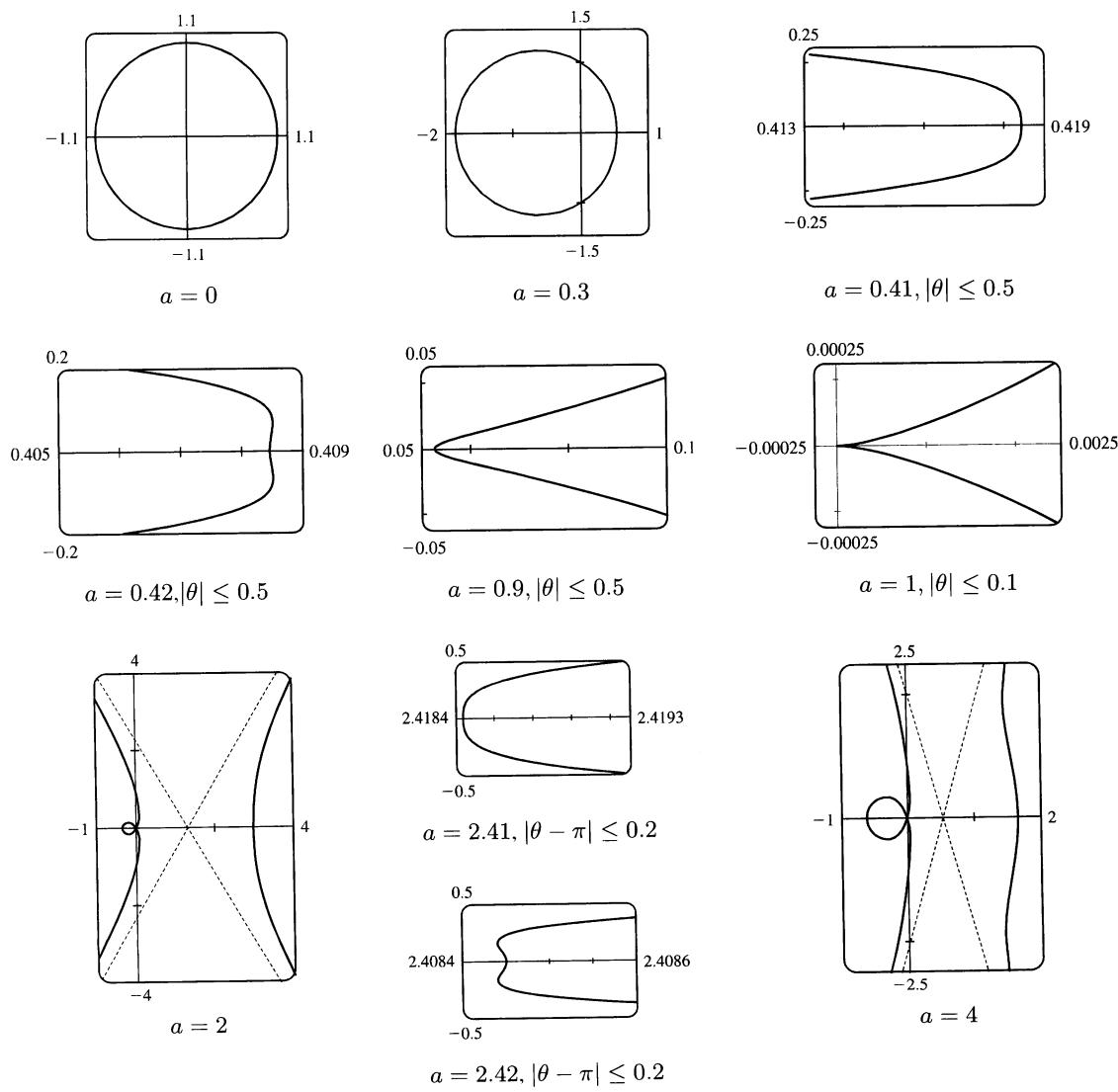


Now we vary  $c$  while keeping  $n = 3$ . As  $c$  increases toward 0, the entire graph gets smaller (the graphs below are not to scale) and the smaller loops shrink in relation to the large ones. At  $c = -1$ , the small loops disappear entirely, and for  $-1 < c < 1$ , the graph is a simple, closed curve (at  $c = 0$  it is a circle). As  $c$  continues to increase, the same changes are seen, but in reverse order, since  $1 + (-c) \sin n\theta = 1 + c \sin n(\theta + \pi)$ , so the graph for  $c = c_0$  is the same as that for  $c = -c_0$ , with a rotation through  $\pi$ . As  $c \rightarrow \infty$ , the smaller loops get relatively closer in size to the large ones. Note that the distance between the outermost points of corresponding inner and outer loops is always 2. Maple's animate command (or Mathematica's Animate) is very useful for seeing the changes that occur as  $c$  varies.



79.  $r = \frac{1 - a \cos \theta}{1 + a \cos \theta}$ . We start with  $a = 0$ , since in this case the curve is simply the circle  $r = 1$ .

As  $a$  increases, the graph moves to the left, and its right side becomes flattened. As  $a$  increases through about 0.4, the right side seems to grow a dimple, which upon closer investigation (with narrower  $\theta$ -ranges) seems to appear at  $a \approx 0.42$  (the actual value is  $\sqrt{2} - 1$ ). As  $a \rightarrow 1$ , this dimple becomes more pronounced, and the curve begins to stretch out horizontally, until at  $a = 1$  the denominator vanishes at  $\theta = \pi$ , and the dimple becomes an actual cusp. For  $a > 1$  we must choose our parameter interval carefully, since  $r \rightarrow \infty$  as  $1 + a \cos \theta \rightarrow 0 \Leftrightarrow \theta \rightarrow \pm \cos^{-1}(-1/a)$ . As  $a$  increases from 1, the curve splits into two parts. The left part has a loop, which grows larger as  $a$  increases, and the right part grows broader vertically, and its left tip develops a dimple when  $a \approx 2.42$  (actually,  $\sqrt{2} + 1$ ). As  $a$  increases, the dimple grows more and more pronounced. If  $a < 0$ , we get the same graph as we do for the corresponding positive  $a$ -value, but with a rotation through  $\pi$  about the pole, as happened when  $c$  was replaced with  $-c$  in Exercise 78.

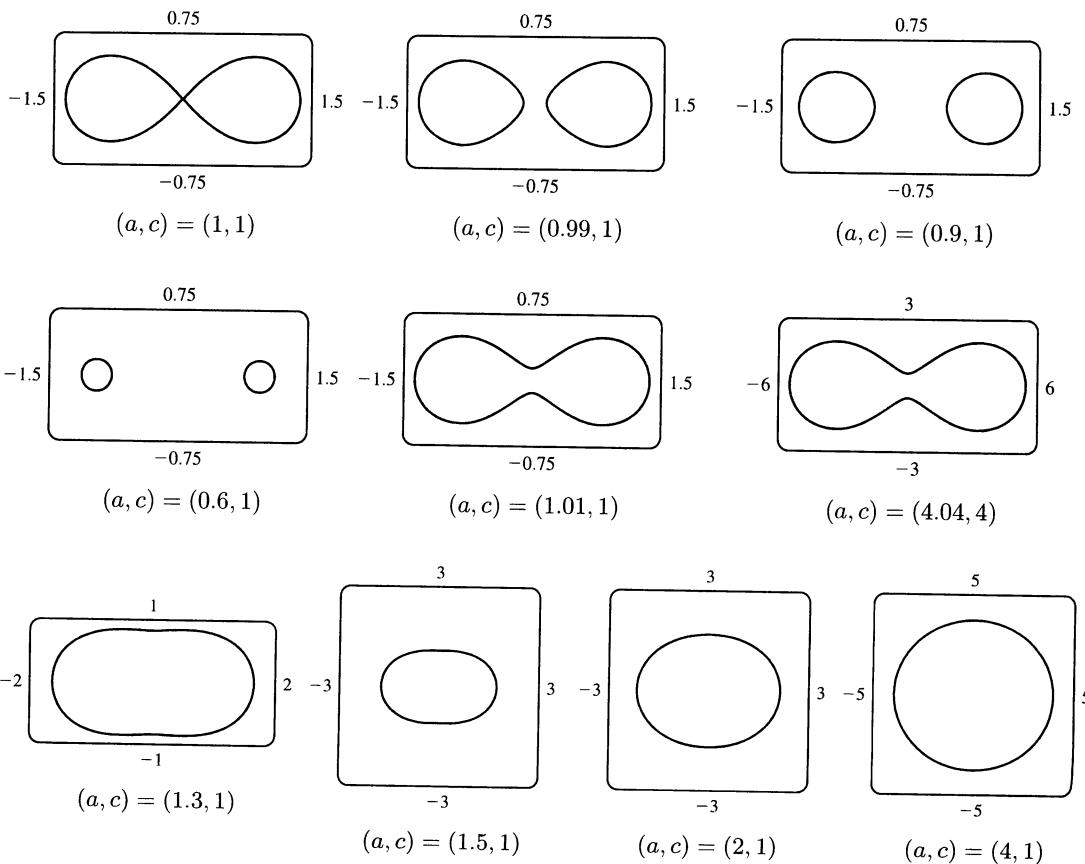


80. Most graphing devices cannot plot implicit polar equations, so we must first find an explicit expression (or expressions) for  $r$  in terms of  $\theta$ ,  $a$ , and  $c$ . We note that the given equation is a quadratic in  $r^2$ , so we use the quadratic formula and find that

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= \frac{2c^2 \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{4c^4 \cos^2 2\theta - 4(c^4 - a^4)}}{2} \\ &= c^2 \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{a^4 - c^4 \sin^2 2\theta} \end{aligned}$$

so  $r = \pm \sqrt{c^2 \cos 2\theta \pm \sqrt{a^4 - c^4 \sin^2 2\theta}}$ . So for each graph, we must plot four curves to be sure of plotting all the points which satisfy the given equation. Note that all four functions have period  $\pi$ .

We start with the case  $a = c = 1$ , and the resulting curve resembles the symbol for infinity. If we let  $a$  decrease, the curve splits into two symmetric parts, and as  $a$  decreases further, the parts become smaller, further apart, and rounder. If instead we let  $a$  increase from 1, the two lobes of the curve join together, and as  $a$  increases further they continue to merge, until at  $a \approx 1.4$ , the graph no longer has dimples, and has an oval shape. As  $a \rightarrow \infty$ , the oval becomes larger and rounder, since the  $c^2$  and  $c^4$  terms lose their significance. Note that the shape of the graph seems to depend only on the ratio  $c/a$ , while the size of the graph varies as  $c$  and  $a$  jointly increase.



$$\begin{aligned}
 81. \quad \tan \psi &= \tan(\phi - \theta) = \frac{\tan \phi - \tan \theta}{1 + \tan \phi \tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx} - \tan \theta}{1 + \frac{dy}{dx} \tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}/d\theta - \tan \theta}{1 + \frac{dy}{dx}/d\theta \tan \theta} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta} - \frac{dx}{d\theta} \tan \theta}{\frac{dx}{d\theta} + \frac{dy}{d\theta} \tan \theta} = \frac{\left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \right) - \tan \theta \left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \right)}{\left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \right) + \tan \theta \left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \right)} \\
 &= \frac{r \cos \theta + r \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}}{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta + \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\cos \theta}} = \frac{r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta}{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{r}{dr/d\theta}
 \end{aligned}$$

82. (a)  $r = e^\theta \Rightarrow dr/d\theta = e^\theta$ , so by Exercise 81,

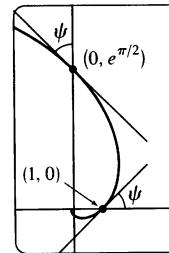
$$\tan \psi = r/e^\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \psi = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(c) Let  $a$  be the tangent of the angle between the tangent and radial lines, that is,  $a = \tan \psi$ . Then,

$$\text{by Exercise 81, } a = \frac{r}{dr/d\theta} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{a}r \Rightarrow$$

$$r = Ce^{\theta/a} \text{ (by Theorem 10.4.2 [ET 9.4.2]).}$$

(b) The Cartesian equation of the tangent line at  $(1, 0)$  is  $y = x - 1$ , and that of the tangent line at  $(0, e^{\pi/2})$  is  $y = e^{\pi/2} - x$ .



## 11.4 Areas and Lengths in Polar Coordinates

**ET 10.4**

$$1. r = \sqrt{\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}. A = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\theta})^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \theta d\theta = [\frac{1}{4}\theta^2]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{64}\pi^2$$

$$2. r = e^{\theta/2}, \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi. A = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (e^{\theta/2})^2 d\theta = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} e^\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} [e^\theta]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2\pi} - e^\pi)$$

$$3. r = \sin \theta, \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{4} [\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_{\pi/3}^{2\pi/3} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} [\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{4\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{2\pi}{3}] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$4. r = \sqrt{\sin \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi. A = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\sin \theta})^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta d\theta = [-\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$5. r = \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi. A = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \theta^2 d\theta = [\frac{1}{6}\theta^3]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{6}\pi^3$$

$$6. r = 1 + \sin \theta, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} (1 + 2 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} [1 + 2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [\theta - 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2} [\pi + 2 + \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - (\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + \frac{\pi}{4} - 0)] = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2) = \frac{3\pi}{8} + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

7.  $r = 4 + 3 \sin \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

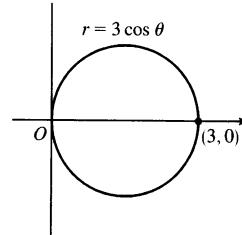
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(4 + 3 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (16 + 24 \sin \theta + 9 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (16 + 9 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \quad [\text{by Theorem 5.5.6(b) [ET 5.5.7(b)]}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} [16 + 9 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta \quad [\text{by Theorem 5.5.6(a) [ET 5.5.7(a)]}] \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\frac{41}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \cos 2\theta) d\theta = [\frac{41}{2}\theta - \frac{9}{4} \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = (\frac{41\pi}{4} - 0) - (0 - 0) = \frac{41\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

8.  $r = \sin 4\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ .  $A = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 4\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{4}(1 - \cos 8\theta) d\theta = [\frac{1}{4}\theta - \frac{1}{32} \sin 8\theta]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{16}$

9. The area above the polar axis is bounded by  $r = 3 \cos \theta$  for

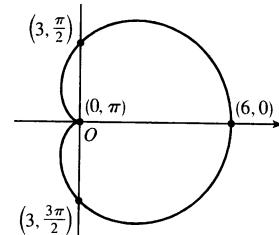
$\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \pi/2$  (*not*  $\pi$ ). By symmetry,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} (3 \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= 3^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 9 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{9}{2} [\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{9}{2} [(\frac{\pi}{2} + 0) - (0 + 0)] = \frac{9\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



Also, note that this is a circle with radius  $\frac{3}{2}$ , so its area is  $\pi(\frac{3}{2})^2 = \frac{9\pi}{4}$ .

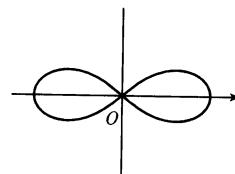
10.  $A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [3(1 + \cos \theta)]^2 d\theta$   
 $= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2 \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta) d\theta$   
 $= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 + 2 \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)] d\theta$   
 $= \frac{9}{2} [\frac{3}{2}\theta + 2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{27}{2}\pi$



11. The curve  $r^2 = 4 \cos 2\theta$  goes through the pole when

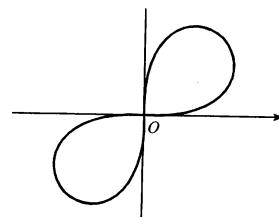
$\theta = \pi/4$ , so we'll find the area for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$  and multiply it by 4.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} (4 \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2\theta d\theta = 4 [\sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/4} = 4(1 - 0) = 4 \end{aligned}$$



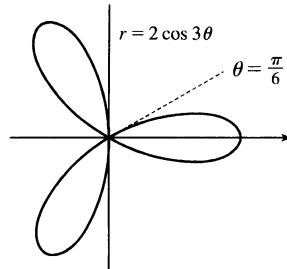
12. The curve  $r^2 = \sin 2\theta$  goes through the pole when  $\theta = \pi/2$ , so we'll find the area for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$  and multiply it by 2.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin 2\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}(-1 - 1) = -\frac{1}{2}(-2) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

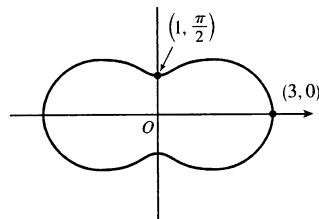


13. One-sixth of the area lies above the polar axis and is bounded by the curve  $r = 2 \cos 3\theta$  for  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \pi/6$ .

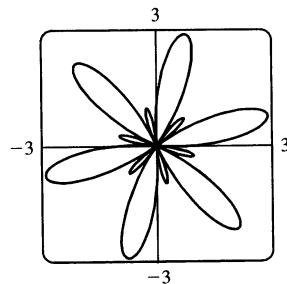
$$\begin{aligned} A &= 6 \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2}(2 \cos 3\theta)^2 d\theta = 12 \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{12}{2} \int_0^{\pi/6} (1 + \cos 6\theta) d\theta \\ &= 6 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{6} \sin 6\theta \right]_0^{\pi/6} = 6 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \pi \end{aligned}$$



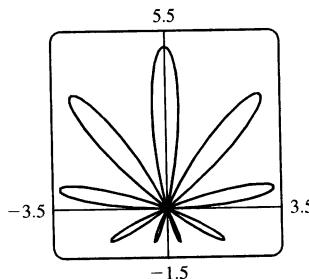
14.  $A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(2 + \cos 2\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta) d\theta$
- $$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 4 \cos 2\theta + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 4\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{9}{2}\theta + 2 \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(9\pi) = \frac{9\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



15.  $A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(1 + 2 \sin 6\theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 4 \sin 6\theta + 4 \sin^2 6\theta) d\theta$
- $$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 + 4 \sin 6\theta + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 12\theta)] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (3 + 4 \sin 6\theta - 2 \cos 12\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3\theta - \frac{2}{3} \cos 6\theta - \frac{1}{6} \sin 12\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [(6\pi - \frac{2}{3} - 0) - (0 - \frac{2}{3} - 0)] = 3\pi. \end{aligned}$$

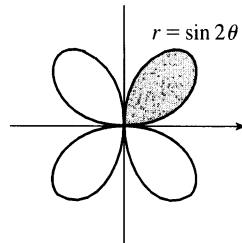


16.  $A = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin \theta + 3 \sin 9\theta)^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin \theta + 3 \sin 9\theta)^2 d\theta$
- $$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (4 \sin^2 \theta + 12 \sin \theta \sin 9\theta + 9 \sin^2 9\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} [2(1 - \cos 2\theta) + 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\theta - 9\theta) - \cos(\theta + 9\theta)) + \frac{9}{2}(1 - \cos 18\theta)] d\theta \\ &\quad [\text{integration by parts could be used for } \int \sin \theta \sin 9\theta d\theta] \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (2 - 2 \cos 2\theta + 6 \cos 8\theta - 6 \cos 10\theta + \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \cos 18\theta) d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{13}{2}\theta - \sin 2\theta + \frac{3}{4} \sin 8\theta - \frac{3}{5} \sin 10\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 18\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{13}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

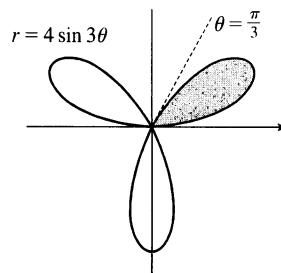


17. The shaded loop is traced out from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \pi/2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} [\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 18. A &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} (4 \sin 3\theta)^2 d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin^2 3\theta d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/3} (1 - \cos 6\theta) d\theta \\ &= 4 \left[\theta - \frac{1}{6} \sin 6\theta\right]_0^{\pi/3} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

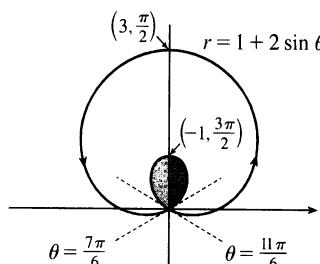
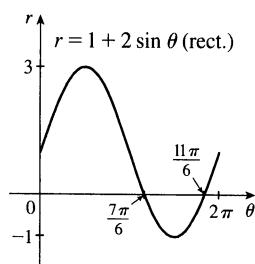


19.  $r = 0 \Rightarrow 3 \cos 5\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 5\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{10}$ .

$$A = \int_{-\pi/10}^{\pi/10} \frac{1}{2} (3 \cos 5\theta)^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/10} 9 \cos^2 5\theta d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\pi/10} (1 + \cos 10\theta) d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \left[\theta + \frac{1}{10} \sin 10\theta\right]_0^{\pi/10} = \frac{9\pi}{20}$$

20.  $A = 2 \int_0^{\pi/8} \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos 4\theta)^2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/8} (1 + \cos 8\theta) d\theta = 2 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 8\theta\right]_0^{\pi/8} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

- 21.



This is a limaçon, with inner loop traced out between  $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{6}$  and  $\frac{11\pi}{6}$   
[found by solving  $r = 0$ ].

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_{7\pi/6}^{3\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_{7\pi/6}^{3\pi/2} (1 + 4 \sin \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_{7\pi/6}^{3\pi/2} [1 + 4 \sin \theta + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta = [\theta - 4 \cos \theta + 2\theta - \sin 2\theta]_{7\pi/6}^{3\pi/2} \\ &= \left(\frac{9\pi}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{7\pi}{2} + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \pi - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

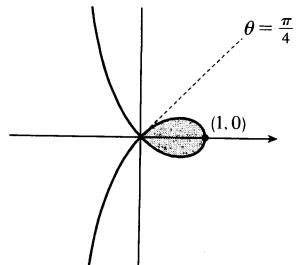
22. To determine when the strophoid  $r = 2 \cos \theta - \sec \theta$  passes

through the pole, we solve  $r = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$2 \cos^2 \theta - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$$

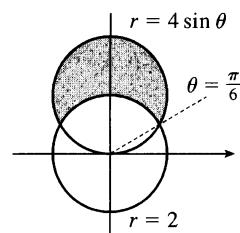
$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \text{ with } \theta \neq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos \theta - \sec \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} (4 \cos^2 \theta - 4 + \sec^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} [4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) - 4 + \sec^2 \theta] d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} (-2 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \sec^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= [-2\theta + \sin 2\theta + \tan \theta]_0^{\pi/4} = \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + 1\right) - 0 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



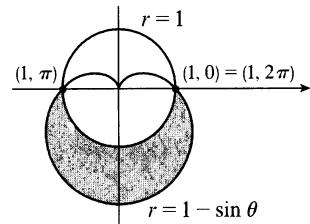
23.  $4 \sin \theta = 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  or  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$  (for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ). We'll subtract the unshaded area from the shaded area for  $\pi/6 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$  and double that value.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(4 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta - 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(2)^2 d\theta = 2 \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}[(4 \sin \theta)^2 - 2^2] d\theta \\ &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (16 \sin^2 \theta - 4) d\theta = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} [8(1 - \cos 2\theta) - 4] d\theta \\ &= \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (4 - 8 \cos 2\theta) d\theta = [4\theta - 4 \sin 2\theta]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \\ &= (2\pi - 0) - \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} - 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{3}\pi + 2\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



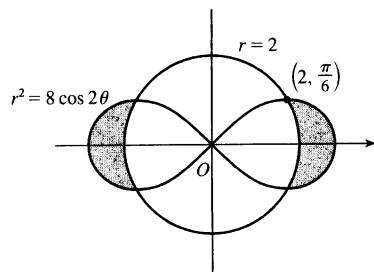
24.  $1 - \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0 \text{ or } \pi \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}[(1 - \sin \theta)^2 - 1] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (\sin^2 \theta - 2 \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 2\theta - 4 \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \left[\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + 4 \cos \theta\right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\pi + 2 \end{aligned}$$



25. To find the area inside the lemniscate  $r^2 = 8 \cos 2\theta$  and outside the circle  $r = 2$ , we first note that the two curves intersect when  $r^2 = 8 \cos 2\theta$  and  $r = 2$ ; i.e., when  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}$ . For  $-\pi < \theta \leq \pi$ ,  $\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow 2\theta = \pm\pi/3$  or  $\pm 5\pi/3 \Leftrightarrow \theta = \pm\pi/6$  or  $\pm 5\pi/6$ . The figure shows that the desired area is 4 times the area between the curves from 0 to  $\pi/6$ . Thus,

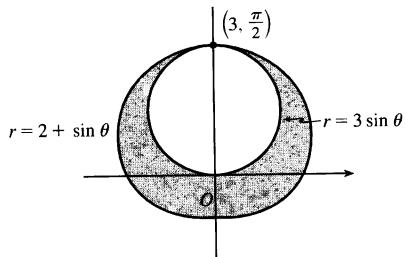
$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/6} \left[ \frac{1}{2}(8 \cos 2\theta) - \frac{1}{2}(2)^2 \right] d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/6} (2 \cos 2\theta - 1) d\theta \\ &= 8 \left[ \sin 2\theta - \theta \right]_0^{\pi/6} = 8 \left( \sqrt{3}/2 - \pi/6 \right) = 4\sqrt{3} - 4\pi/3 \end{aligned}$$



26. To find the shaded area  $A$ , we'll find the area  $A_1$  inside the curve  $r = 2 + \sin \theta$  and subtract  $\pi \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2$  since  $r = 3 \sin \theta$  is a circle with radius  $\frac{3}{2}$ .

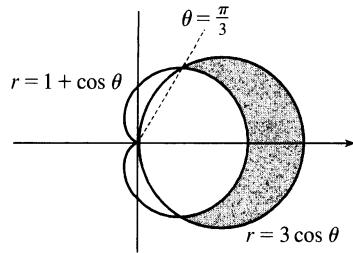
$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(2 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 4 \sin \theta + \sin^2 \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [4 + 4 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{9}{2} + 4 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta\right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{9}{2}\theta - 4 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta\right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} [(9\pi - 4) - (-4)] = \frac{9\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } A = A_1 - \frac{9\pi}{4} = \frac{9\pi}{2} - \frac{9\pi}{4} = \frac{9\pi}{4}.$$



27.  $3\cos\theta = 1 + \cos\theta \Leftrightarrow \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  or  $-\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

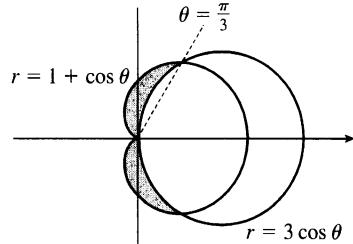
$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} [(3\cos\theta)^2 - (1 + \cos\theta)^2] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} (8\cos^2\theta - 2\cos\theta - 1) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} [4(1 + \cos 2\theta) - 2\cos\theta - 1] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} (3 + 4\cos 2\theta - 2\cos\theta) d\theta \\ &= [3\theta + 2\sin 2\theta - 2\sin\theta]_0^{\pi/3} \\ &= \pi + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} = \pi \end{aligned}$$



28. Note that  $r = 1 + \cos\theta$  goes through the pole when  $\theta = \pi$ ,

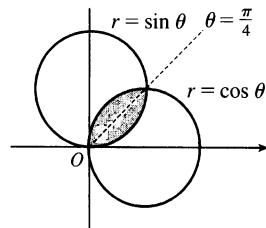
but  $r = 3\cos\theta$  goes through the pole when  $\theta = \pi/2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta - 2 \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(3\cos\theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi} [1 + 2\cos\theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta)] d\theta - \frac{9}{2} \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= [\theta + 2\sin\theta + \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta)]_{\pi/3}^{\pi} - \frac{9}{2} [\theta + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \\ &= (\pi - \frac{9}{8}\sqrt{3}) - \frac{9}{2}(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$



29.  $A = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta$

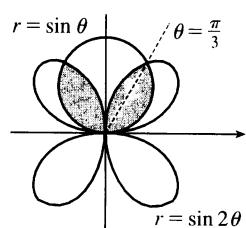
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}[\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2}[(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1) - (0 - 0)] \\ &= \frac{1}{8}\pi - \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$



30.  $r = \sin 2\theta$  takes on both positive and negative values.

$\sin\theta = \pm \sin 2\theta = \pm 2\sin\theta \cos\theta \Rightarrow \sin\theta(1 \pm 2\cos\theta) = 0$ . From the figure we can see that the intersections occur where  $\cos\theta = \pm\frac{1}{2}$ , or  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  and  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2}\sin^2\theta d\theta + \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2\theta d\theta \right] \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[\theta - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/3} + \frac{1}{2}[\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4\theta]_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} = \frac{4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}{16} \end{aligned}$$

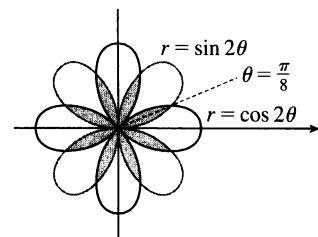


31.  $\sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sin 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} = 1 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$A = 8 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/8} \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/8} \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta$$

$$= 4 \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\pi/8} = 4 \left( \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}\pi - 1$$



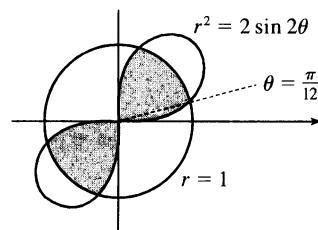
32.  $2 \sin 2\theta = 1^2 \Rightarrow \sin 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{12}.$

$$A = 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/12} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin 2\theta d\theta + \int_{\pi/12}^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} (1^2) d\theta \right]$$

$$= [-2 \cos 2\theta]_0^{\pi/12} + [2\theta]_{\pi/12}^{\pi/4}$$

$$= -2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 1 \right) + 2 \left( \frac{1}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{12}\pi \right)$$

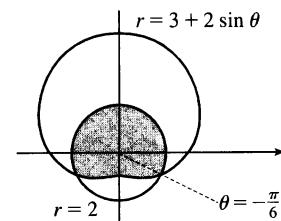
$$= 2 - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3}$$



33.  $A = 2 \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{-\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} (3 + 2 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} 2^2 d\theta \right]$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{-\pi/6} (9 + 12 \sin \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta + [4\theta]_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= [9\theta - 12 \cos \theta + 2\theta - \sin 2\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{-\pi/6} + \frac{8\pi}{3} = \frac{19\pi}{3} - \frac{11\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



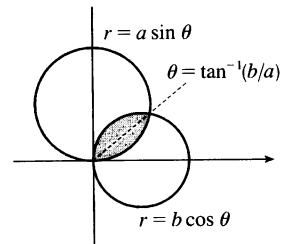
34. Let  $\alpha = \tan^{-1}(b/a)$ . Then

$$A = \int_0^\alpha \frac{1}{2} (a \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \int_\alpha^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (b \cos \theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} a^2 \left[ \theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^\alpha + \frac{1}{4} b^2 \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_\alpha^{\pi/2}$$

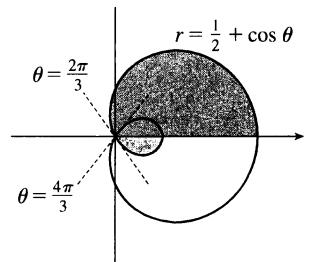
$$= \frac{1}{4} \alpha (a^2 - b^2) + \frac{1}{8} \pi b^2 - \frac{1}{4} (a^2 + b^2) (\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (a^2 - b^2) \tan^{-1}(b/a) + \frac{1}{8} \pi b^2 - \frac{1}{4} ab$$



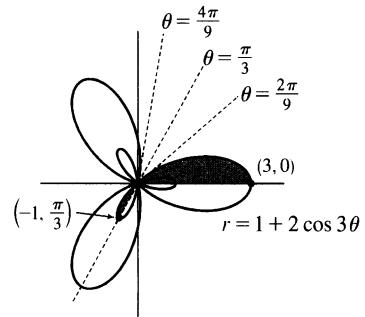
35. The darker shaded region (from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = 2\pi/3$ ) represents  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the desired area plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the area of the inner loop. From this area, we'll subtract  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the area of the inner loop (the lighter shaded region from  $\theta = 2\pi/3$  to  $\theta = \pi$ ), and then double that difference to obtain the desired area.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta \right)^2 d\theta - \int_{2\pi/3}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \cos \theta \right)^2 d\theta \right] \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi/3} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta - \int_{2\pi/3}^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{4} + \cos \theta + \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi/3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \right] d\theta \\ &\quad - \int_{2\pi/3}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4} + \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \right] d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{\theta}{4} + \sin \theta + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi/3} - \left[ \frac{\theta}{4} + \sin \theta + \frac{\theta}{2} + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_{2\pi/3}^{\pi} \\ &= \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) - \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{4}(\pi + 3\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$



36.  $r = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 2 \cos 3\theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos 3\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow 3\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3}$  (for  $0 \leq 3\theta \leq 2\pi$ )  $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{2\pi}{9}, \frac{4\pi}{9}$ . The darker shaded region (from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = 2\pi/9$ ) represents  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the desired area plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the area of the inner loop. From this area, we'll subtract  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the area of the inner loop (the lighter shaded region from  $\theta = 2\pi/9$  to  $\theta = \pi/3$ ), and then double that difference to obtain the desired area.

$$A = 2 \left[ \int_0^{2\pi/9} \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \cos 3\theta)^2 d\theta - \int_{2\pi/9}^{\pi/3} \frac{1}{2} (1 + 2 \cos 3\theta)^2 d\theta \right]$$



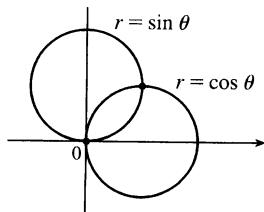
Now

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= (1 + 2 \cos 3\theta)^2 = 1 + 4 \cos 3\theta + 4 \cos^2 3\theta = 1 + 4 \cos 3\theta + 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 6\theta) \\ &= 1 + 4 \cos 3\theta + 2 + 2 \cos 6\theta = 3 + 4 \cos 3\theta + 2 \cos 6\theta \end{aligned}$$

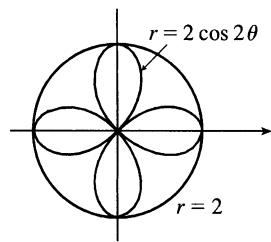
and  $\int r^2 d\theta = 3\theta + \frac{4}{3} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin 6\theta + C$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \left[ 3\theta + \frac{4}{3} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin 6\theta \right]_0^{2\pi/9} - \left[ 3\theta + \frac{4}{3} \sin 3\theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin 6\theta \right]_{2\pi/9}^{\pi/3} \\ &= \left[ \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - 0 \right] - \left[ (\pi + 0 + 0) - \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3} - \pi = \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

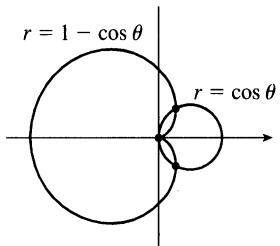
37. The two circles intersect at the pole since  $(0, 0)$  satisfies the first equation and  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  the second. The other intersection point  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{4})$  occurs where  $\sin \theta = \cos \theta$ .



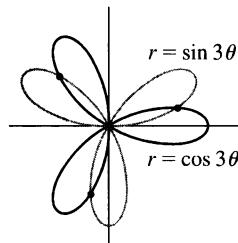
38.  $2 \cos 2\theta = \pm 2 \Rightarrow \cos 2\theta = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \theta = 0, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \text{ or } \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , so the points are  $(2, 0)$ ,  $(2, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $(2, \pi)$ , and  $(2, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ .



39. The curves intersect at the pole since  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$  satisfies  $r = \cos \theta$  and  $(0, 0)$  satisfies  $r = 1 - \cos \theta$ . Now  $\cos \theta = 1 - \cos \theta \Rightarrow 2 \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{3} \Rightarrow$  the other intersection points are  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3})$  and  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{3})$ .

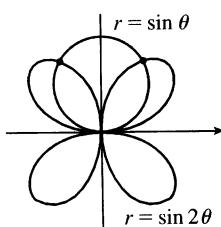


40. Clearly the pole lies on both curves.  $\sin 3\theta = \cos 3\theta \Rightarrow \tan 3\theta = 1 \Rightarrow 3\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$  ( $n$  any integer)  $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{3}n \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{5\pi}{12}, \text{ or } \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , so the three remaining intersection points are  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{\pi}{12})$ ,  $(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{5\pi}{12})$ , and  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3\pi}{4})$ .



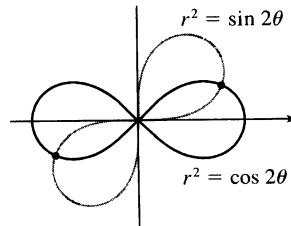
41. The pole is a point of intersection.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \theta = \sin 2\theta &= 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \\ \sin \theta (1 - 2 \cos \theta) &= 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta = 0 \text{ or} \\ \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} &\Rightarrow \theta = 0, \pi, \frac{\pi}{3}, -\frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \\ \text{and } \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) &\text{(by symmetry) are the other} \\ \text{intersection points.} & \end{aligned}$$

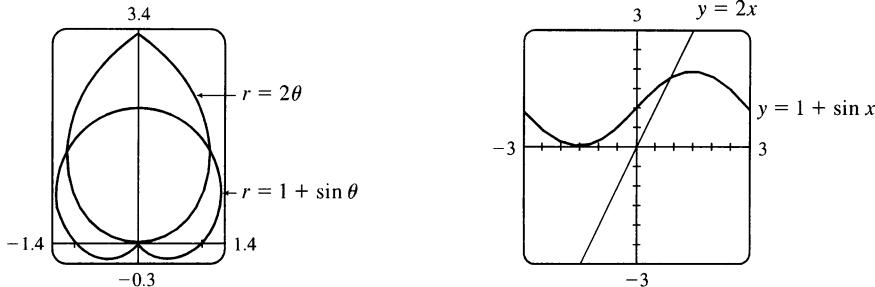


42. Clearly the pole is a point of intersection.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 2\theta = \cos 2\theta &\Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow \\ 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi & \text{(since } \sin 2\theta \text{ and } \cos 2\theta \text{ must be} \\ \text{positive in the equations)} \Rightarrow \theta &= \frac{\pi}{8} + n\pi \Rightarrow \\ \theta = \frac{\pi}{8} &\text{ or } \frac{9\pi}{8}. \text{ So the curves also intersect at} \\ \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right) &\text{ and } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, \frac{9\pi}{8}\right). \end{aligned}$$



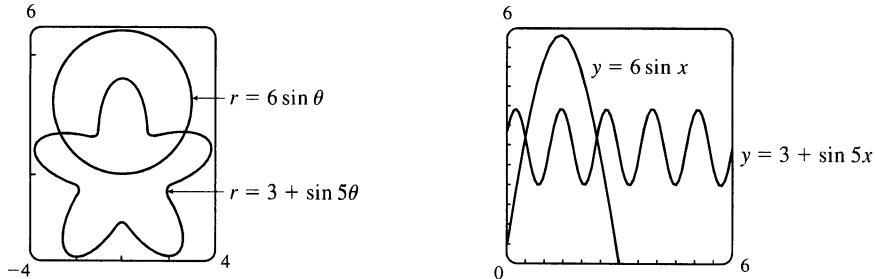
43.



From the first graph, we see that the pole is one point of intersection. By zooming in or using the cursor, we find the  $\theta$ -values of the intersection points to be  $\alpha \approx 0.88786 \approx 0.89$  and  $\pi - \alpha \approx 2.25$ . (The first of these values may be more easily estimated by plotting  $y = 1 + \sin x$  and  $y = 2x$  in rectangular coordinates; see the second graph.) By symmetry, the total area contained is twice the area contained in the first quadrant, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2}(2\theta)^2 d\theta + 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\alpha} 4\theta^2 d\theta + \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} [1 + 2\sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta \\ &= [\frac{4}{3}\theta^3]_0^{\alpha} + [\theta - 2\cos \theta + (\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta)]_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\alpha^3 + [(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}) - (\alpha - 2\cos \alpha + \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\alpha)] \approx 3.4645 \end{aligned}$$

44.



From the first graph, it appears that the  $\theta$ -values of the points of intersection are  $\alpha \approx 0.57504 \approx 0.58$  and  $\pi - \alpha \approx 2.57$ . (These values may be more easily estimated by plotting  $y = 3 + \sin 5x$  and  $y = 6\sin x$  in rectangular coordinates; see the second graph.) By symmetry, the total area enclosed in both curves is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{2}(6\sin\theta)^2 d\theta + 2 \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2}(3 + \sin 5\theta)^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\alpha} 36\sin^2\theta d\theta + \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} (9 + 6\sin 5\theta + \sin^2 5\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\alpha} 36 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} [9 + 6\sin 5\theta + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 10\theta)] d\theta \\ &= [36(\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta)]_0^{\alpha} + [9\theta - \frac{6}{5}\cos 5\theta + (\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{20}\sin 10\theta)]_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} \approx 10.41 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 45. L &= \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/3} \sqrt{(3\sin\theta)^2 + (3\cos\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/3} \sqrt{9(\sin^2\theta + \cos^2\theta)} d\theta \\ &= 3 \int_0^{\pi/3} d\theta = 3[\theta]_0^{\pi/3} = 3(\frac{\pi}{3}) = \pi. \end{aligned}$$

As a check, note that the circumference of a circle with radius  $\frac{3}{2}$  is  $2\pi(\frac{3}{2}) = 3\pi$ , and since  $\theta = 0$  to  $\pi = \frac{\pi}{3}$  traces out  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the circle (from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \pi$ ),  $\frac{1}{3}(3\pi) = \pi$ .

46.  $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(e^{2\theta})^2 + (2e^{2\theta})^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{e^{4\theta} + 4e^{4\theta}} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{5e^{4\theta}} d\theta$   
 $= \sqrt{5} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2\theta} d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} [e^{2\theta}]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} (e^{4\pi} - 1)$

47.  $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\theta^2)^2 + (2\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^4 + 4\theta^2} d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 (\theta^2 + 4)} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} d\theta$

Now let  $u = \theta^2 + 4$ , so that  $du = 2\theta d\theta$  [ $\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} du$ ] and

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} d\theta &= \int_4^{4\pi^2+4} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ u^{3/2} \right]_4^{4(\pi^2+1)} = \frac{1}{3} \left[ 4^{3/2} (\pi^2 + 1)^{3/2} - 4^{3/2} \right] \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \left[ (\pi^2 + 1)^{3/2} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

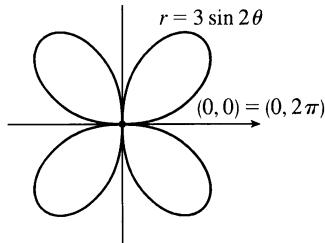
48.  $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} d\theta \stackrel{21}{=} \left[ \frac{\theta}{2} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}) \right]_0^{2\pi}$   
 $= \pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1})$

49. The curve  $r = 3 \sin 2\theta$  is completely traced with

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

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = (3 \sin 2\theta)^2 + (6 \cos 2\theta)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9 \sin^2 2\theta + 36 \cos^2 2\theta} d\theta \approx 29.0653$$

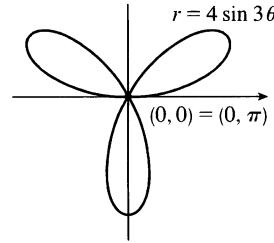


50. The curve  $r = 4 \sin 3\theta$  is completely traced with

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi.$$

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = (4 \sin 3\theta)^2 + (12 \cos 3\theta)^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{16 \sin^2 3\theta + 144 \cos^2 3\theta} d\theta \approx 26.7298$$



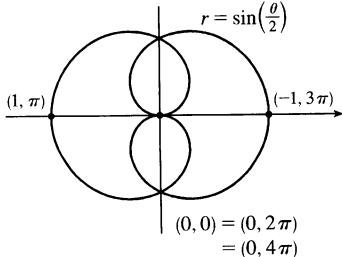
51. The curve  $r = \sin(\frac{\theta}{2})$  is completely traced

$$\text{with } 0 \leq \theta \leq 4\pi.$$

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = \sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2}) + [\frac{1}{2} \cos(\frac{\theta}{2})]^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$L = \int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2(\frac{\theta}{2}) + \frac{1}{4} \cos^2(\frac{\theta}{2})} d\theta$$

$$\approx 9.6884$$



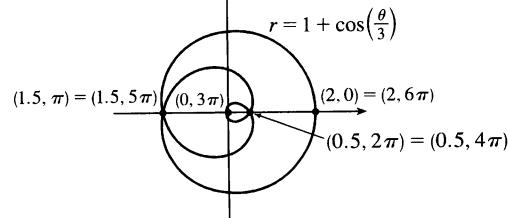
52. The curve  $r = 1 + \cos(\frac{\theta}{3})$  is completely traced

$$\text{with } 0 \leq \theta \leq 6\pi.$$

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = [1 + \cos(\frac{\theta}{3})]^2 + [-\frac{1}{3} \sin(\frac{\theta}{3})]^2 \Rightarrow$$

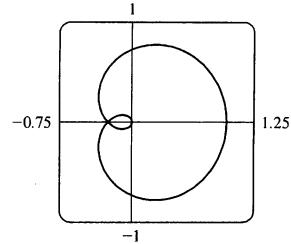
$$L = \int_0^{6\pi} \sqrt{[1 + \cos(\frac{\theta}{3})]^2 + \frac{1}{9} \sin^2(\frac{\theta}{3})} d\theta$$

$$\approx 19.6676$$



53. The curve  $r = \cos^4(\theta/4)$  is completely traced with  $0 \leq \theta \leq 4\pi$ .

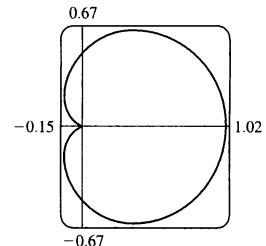
$$\begin{aligned} r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2 &= [\cos^4(\theta/4)]^2 + [4\cos^3(\theta/4) \cdot (-\sin(\theta/4)) \cdot \frac{1}{4}]^2 \\ &= \cos^8(\theta/4) + \cos^6(\theta/4)\sin^2(\theta/4) \\ &= \cos^6(\theta/4)[\cos^2(\theta/4) + \sin^2(\theta/4)] \\ &= \cos^6(\theta/4) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{\cos^6(\theta/4)} d\theta = \int_0^{4\pi} |\cos^3(\theta/4)| d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3(\theta/4) d\theta \quad [\text{since } \cos^3(\theta/4) \geq 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi] = 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 u du \quad [u = \frac{1}{4}\theta] \\ &\stackrel{68}{=} 8 \left[ \frac{1}{3}(2 + \cos^2 u) \sin u \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{8}{3}[(2 \cdot 1) - (3 \cdot 0)] = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$

54. The curve  $r = \cos^2(\theta/2)$  is completely traced with  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2 &= [\cos^2(\theta/2)]^2 + [2\cos(\theta/2) \cdot (-\sin(\theta/2)) \cdot \frac{1}{2}]^2 \\ &= \cos^4(\theta/2) + \cos^2(\theta/2)\sin^2(\theta/2) \\ &= \cos^2(\theta/2)[\cos^2(\theta/2) + \sin^2(\theta/2)] \\ &= \cos^2(\theta/2) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2(\theta/2)} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos(\theta/2)| d\theta = 2 \int_0^\pi \cos(\theta/2) d\theta \quad [\text{since } \cos(\theta/2) \geq 0 \text{ for } 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi] \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos u du \quad [u = \frac{1}{2}\theta] = 4[\sin u]_0^{\pi/2} = 4(1 - 0) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

55. (a) From (11.2.7 [ET 10.2.7]),

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_a^b 2\pi y \sqrt{(dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \int_a^b 2\pi y \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta \quad [\text{from the derivation of Equation 11.4.5 [ET 10.4.5]}] \\ &= \int_a^b 2\pi r \sin \theta \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

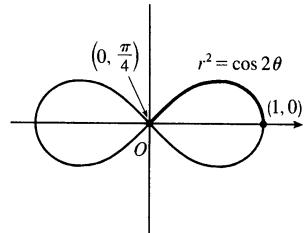
- (b) The curve  $r^2 = \cos 2\theta$  goes through the pole when

$$\cos 2\theta = 0 \Rightarrow 2\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

We'll rotate the curve from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and double this value to obtain the total surface

$$\text{area generated. } r^2 = \cos 2\theta \Rightarrow 2r \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -2 \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\left( \frac{dr}{d\theta} \right)^2 = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{r^2} = \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}.$$



$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} 2\pi \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta + (\sin^2 2\theta)/\cos 2\theta} d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \theta d\theta = 4\pi \left[ -\cos \theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} = -4\pi \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 1 \right) = 2\pi(2 - \sqrt{2}) \end{aligned}$$

56. (a) Rotation around  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  is the same as rotation around the  $y$ -axis, that is,  $S = \int_a^b 2\pi x \, ds$  where

$ds = \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} \, dt$  for a parametric equation, and for the special case of a polar equation,  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $ds = \sqrt{(dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2} \, d\theta = \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} \, d\theta$  [see the derivation of Equation 11.4.5 [ET 10.4.5]]. Therefore, for a polar equation rotated around  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,

$$S = \int_a^b 2\pi r \cos \theta \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} \, d\theta.$$

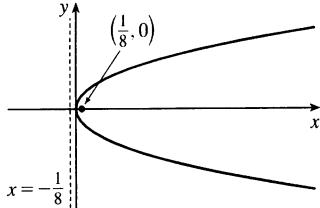
- (b) As in the solution for Exercise 55(b), we can double the surface area generated by rotating the curve from  $\theta = 0$  to  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  to obtain the total surface area.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} 2\pi \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta + (\sin^2 2\theta)/\cos 2\theta} \, d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 2\theta + \sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} \, d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \, d\theta \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos \theta \, d\theta = 4\pi \left[ \sin \theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} = 4\pi \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 \right) = 2\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

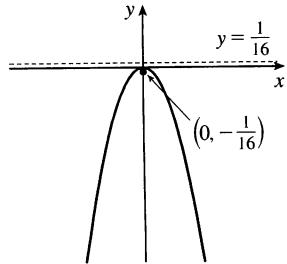
## 11.5 Conic Sections

## ET 10.5

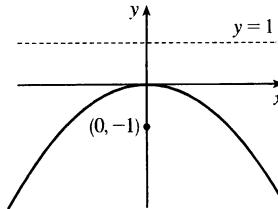
1.  $x = 2y^2 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2}x$ .  $4p = \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $p = \frac{1}{8}$ . The vertex is  $(0, 0)$ , the focus is  $(\frac{1}{8}, 0)$ , and the directrix is  $x = -\frac{1}{8}$ .



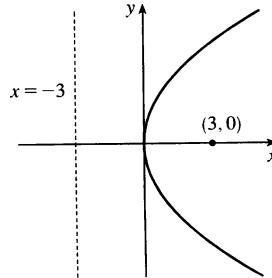
3.  $4x^2 = -y \Rightarrow x^2 = -\frac{1}{4}y$ .  $4p = -\frac{1}{4}$ , so  $p = -\frac{1}{16}$ . The vertex is  $(0, 0)$ , the focus is  $(0, -\frac{1}{16})$ , and the directrix is  $y = \frac{1}{16}$ .



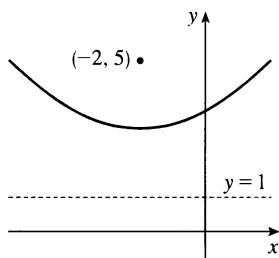
2.  $4y + x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 = -4y$ .  $4p = -4$ , so  $p = -1$ . The vertex is  $(0, 0)$ , the focus is  $(0, -1)$ , and the directrix is  $y = 1$ .



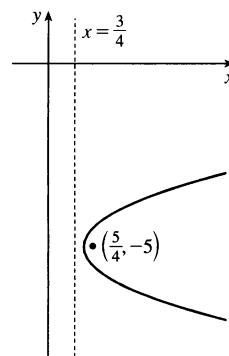
4.  $y^2 = 12x$ .  $4p = 12$ , so  $p = 3$ . The vertex is  $(0, 0)$ , the focus is  $(3, 0)$ , and the directrix is  $x = -3$ .



5.  $(x + 2)^2 = 8(y - 3)$ .  $4p = 8$ , so  $p = 2$ . The vertex is  $(-2, 3)$ , the focus is  $(-2, 5)$ , and the directrix is  $y = 1$ .



6.  $x - 1 = (y + 5)^2$ .  $4p = 1$ , so  $p = \frac{1}{4}$ . The vertex is  $(1, -5)$ , the focus is  $(\frac{5}{4}, -5)$ , and the directrix is  $x = \frac{3}{4}$ .

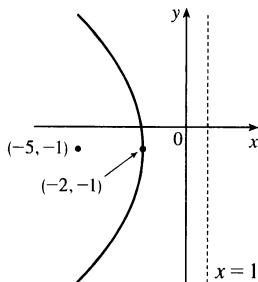


7.  $y^2 + 2y + 12x + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$y^2 + 2y + 1 = -12x - 24 \Rightarrow$$

$$(y + 1)^2 = -12(x + 2). 4p = -12$$
, so  $p = -3$ .

The vertex is  $(-2, -1)$ , the focus is  $(-5, -1)$ , and the directrix is  $x = 1$ .



8.  $y + 12x - 2x^2 = 16 \Rightarrow$

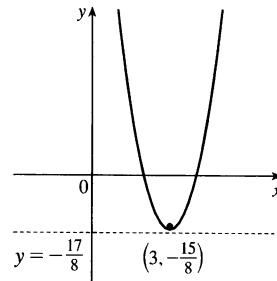
$$2x^2 - 12x = y - 16 \Rightarrow$$

$$2(x^2 - 6x + 9) = y - 16 + 18 \Rightarrow$$

$$2(x - 3)^2 = y + 2 \Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(y + 2)$$
.

$4p = \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $p = \frac{1}{8}$ . The vertex is  $(3, -2)$ , the focus

is  $(3, -\frac{15}{8})$ , and the directrix is  $y = -\frac{17}{8}$ .



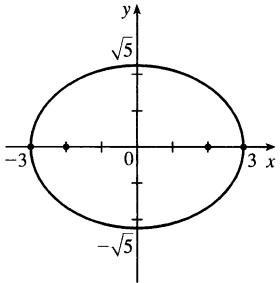
9. The equation has the form  $y^2 = 4px$ , where  $p < 0$ . Since the parabola passes through  $(-1, 1)$ , we have

$$1^2 = 4p(-1)$$
, so  $4p = -1$  and an equation is  $y^2 = -x$  or  $x = -y^2$ .  $4p = -1$ , so  $p = -\frac{1}{4}$  and the focus is  $(-\frac{1}{4}, 0)$  while the directrix is  $x = \frac{1}{4}$ .

10. The vertex is  $(2, -2)$ , so the equation is of the form  $(x - 2)^2 = 4p(y + 2)$ , where  $p > 0$ . The point  $(0, 0)$  is on the parabola, so  $4 = 4p(2)$  and  $4p = 2$ . Thus, an equation is  $(x - 2)^2 = 2(y + 2)$ .  $4p = 2$ , so  $p = \frac{1}{2}$  and the focus is  $(2, -\frac{3}{2})$  while the directrix is  $y = -\frac{5}{2}$ .

11.  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{5} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{9} = 3, b = \sqrt{5}$ ,

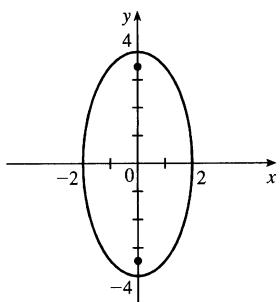
$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{9 - 5} = 2$ . The ellipse is centered at  $(0, 0)$ , with vertices at  $(\pm 3, 0)$ . The foci are  $(\pm 2, 0)$ .



13.  $4x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$a = \sqrt{16} = 4, b = \sqrt{4} = 2,$$

$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{16 - 4} = 2\sqrt{3}$ . The ellipse is centered at  $(0, 0)$ , with vertices at  $(0, \pm 4)$ . The foci are  $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{3})$ .



15.  $9x^2 - 18x + 4y^2 = 27 \Leftrightarrow 9(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 4y^2 = 27 + 9 \Leftrightarrow$

$$9(x - 1)^2 + 4y^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x - 1)^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 3, b = 2,$$

$$c = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \text{center } (1, 0), \text{ vertices } (1, \pm 3), \text{ foci } (1, \pm \sqrt{5})$$

16.  $x^2 - 6x + 2y^2 + 4y = -7 \Leftrightarrow$

$$x^2 - 6x + 9 + 2(y^2 + 2y + 1) = -7 + 9 + 2 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(x - 3)^2 + 2(y + 1)^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

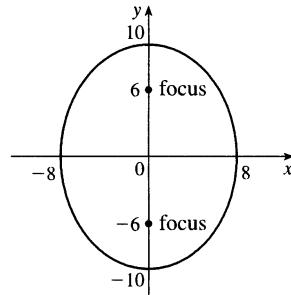
$$\frac{(x - 3)^2}{4} + \frac{(y + 1)^2}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 2, b = \sqrt{2} = c \Rightarrow \text{center}$$

$$(3, -1), \text{ vertices } (1, -1) \text{ and } (5, -1), \text{ foci } (3 \pm \sqrt{2}, -1)$$

12.  $\frac{x^2}{64} + \frac{y^2}{100} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{100} = 10,$

$$b = \sqrt{64} = 8, c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{100 - 64} = 6.$$

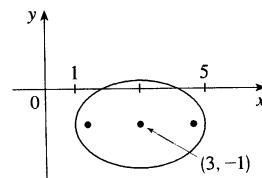
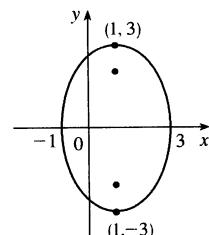
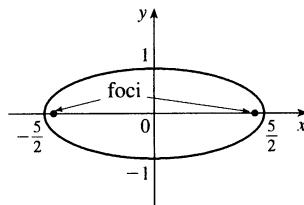
The ellipse is centered at  $(0, 0)$ , with vertices at  $(0, \pm 10)$ . The foci are  $(0, \pm 6)$ .



14.  $4x^2 + 25y^2 = 25 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{25/4} + \frac{y^2}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow$

$$a = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2}, b = \sqrt{1} = 1,$$

$c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4} - 1} = \sqrt{\frac{21}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ . The ellipse is centered at  $(0, 0)$ , with vertices at  $(\pm \frac{5}{2}, 0)$ . The foci are  $(\pm \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}, 0)$ .

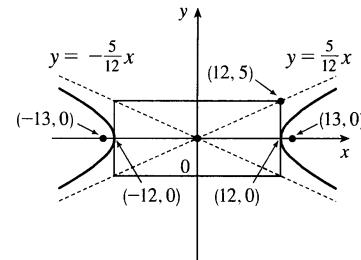


17. The center is  $(0, 0)$ ,  $a = 3$ , and  $b = 2$ , so an equation is  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ .  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , so the foci are  $(0, \pm\sqrt{5})$ .

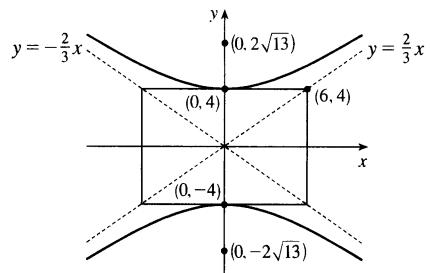
18. The ellipse is centered at  $(2, 1)$ , with  $a = 3$  and  $b = 2$ . An equation is  $\frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} = 1$ .  $c = \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , so the foci are  $(2 \pm \sqrt{5}, 1)$ .

19.  $\frac{x^2}{144} - \frac{y^2}{25} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 12, b = 5, c = \sqrt{144 + 25} = 13 \Rightarrow$   
center  $(0, 0)$ , vertices  $(\pm 12, 0)$ , foci  $(\pm 13, 0)$ ,  
asymptotes  $y = \pm \frac{5}{12}x$ .

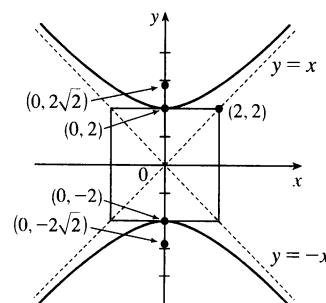
Note: It is helpful to draw a  $2a$ -by- $2b$  rectangle whose center is the center of the hyperbola. The asymptotes are the extended diagonals of the rectangle.



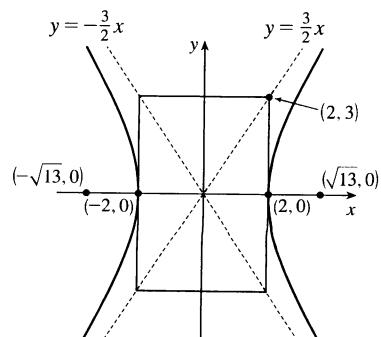
20.  $\frac{y^2}{16} - \frac{x^2}{36} = 1 \Rightarrow a = 4, b = 6$ ,  
 $c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{16 + 36} = \sqrt{52} = 2\sqrt{13}$ . The center is  $(0, 0)$ ,  
the vertices are  $(0, \pm 4)$ , the foci are  $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{13})$ , and the  
asymptotes are the lines  $y = \pm \frac{a}{b}x = \pm \frac{2}{3}x$ .



21.  $y^2 - x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{4} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{4} = 2 = b$ ,  
 $c = \sqrt{4+4} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$  center  $(0, 0)$ , vertices  $(0, \pm 2)$ ,  
foci  $(0, \pm 2\sqrt{2})$ , asymptotes  $y = \pm x$



22.  $9x^2 - 4y^2 = 36 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{4} = 2$ ,  
 $b = \sqrt{9} = 3$ ,  $c = \sqrt{4+9} = \sqrt{13} \Rightarrow$  center  $(0, 0)$ ,  
vertices  $(\pm 2, 0)$ , foci  $(\pm \sqrt{13}, 0)$ , asymptotes  $y = \pm \frac{3}{2}x$



23.  $2y^2 - 4y - 3x^2 + 12x = -8 \Leftrightarrow$

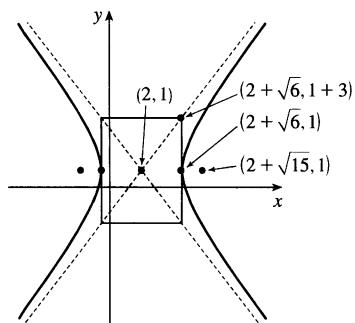
$$2(y^2 - 2y + 1) - 3(x^2 - 4x + 4) = -8 + 2 - 12 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2(y-1)^2 - 3(x-2)^2 = -18 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2}{6} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{9} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt{6}, b = 3, c = \sqrt{15} \Rightarrow \text{center } (2, 1), \text{ vertices}$$

$$(2 \pm \sqrt{6}, 1), \text{ foci } (2 \pm \sqrt{15}, 1), \text{ asymptotes } y - 1 = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}(x - 2)$$

$$\text{or } y - 1 = \pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}(x - 2)$$



24.  $16x^2 + 64x - 9y^2 - 90y = 305 \Leftrightarrow$

$$16(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 9(y^2 + 10y + 25) = 305 + 64 - 225 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$16(x+2)^2 - 9(y+5)^2 = 144 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x+2)^2}{9} - \frac{(y+5)^2}{16} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow a = 3, b = 4, c = 5 \Rightarrow \text{center } (-2, -5), \text{ vertices } (-5, -5)$$

and  $(1, -5)$ , foci  $(-7, -5)$  and  $(3, -5)$ , asymptotes

$$y + 5 = \pm \frac{4}{3}(x + 2)$$

25.  $x^2 = y + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1(y + 1)$ . This is an equation of a *parabola* with  $4p = 1$ , so  $p = \frac{1}{4}$ . The vertex is  $(0, -1)$

and the focus is  $(0, -\frac{3}{4})$ .

26.  $x^2 = y^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 1$ . This is an equation of a *hyperbola* with vertices  $(\pm 1, 0)$ . The foci are at

$$(\pm \sqrt{1+1}, 0) = (\pm \sqrt{2}, 0).$$

27.  $x^2 = 4y - 2y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2y^2 - 4y = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(y^2 - 2y + 1) = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2(y-1)^2 = 2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{1} = 1. \text{ This is an equation of an } \text{ellipse} \text{ with vertices at } (\pm \sqrt{2}, 1). \text{ The foci are at}$$

$$(\pm \sqrt{2-1}, 1) = (\pm 1, 1).$$

28.  $y^2 - 8y = 6x - 16 \Leftrightarrow y^2 - 8y + 16 = 6x \Leftrightarrow (y-4)^2 = 6x$ . This is an equation of a *parabola* with

$4p = 6$ , so  $p = \frac{3}{2}$ . The vertex is  $(0, 4)$  and the focus is  $(\frac{3}{2}, 4)$ .

29.  $y^2 + 2y = 4x^2 + 3 \Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2y + 1 = 4x^2 + 4 \Leftrightarrow (y+1)^2 - 4x^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(y+1)^2}{4} - x^2 = 1$ . This is

an equation of a *hyperbola* with vertices  $(0, -1 \pm 2) = (0, 1)$  and  $(0, -3)$ . The foci are at

$$(0, -1 \pm \sqrt{4+1}) = (0, -1 \pm \sqrt{5}).$$

30.  $4x^2 + 4x + y^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4}) + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow 4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{(x + \frac{1}{2})^2}{1/4} + y^2 = 1$ . This

is an equation of an *ellipse* with vertices  $(-\frac{1}{2}, 0 \pm 1) = (-\frac{1}{2}, \pm 1)$ . The foci are at

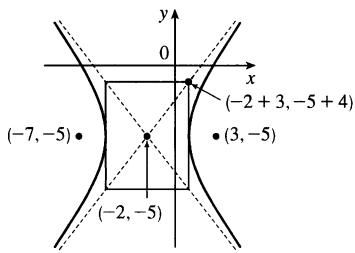
$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{4}}\right) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \pm \sqrt{3}/2\right).$$

31. The parabola with vertex  $(0, 0)$  and focus  $(0, -2)$  opens downward and has  $p = -2$ , so its equation is

$$x^2 = 4py = -8y.$$

32. The parabola with vertex  $(1, 0)$  and directrix  $x = -5$  opens to the right and has  $p = 6$ , so its equation is

$$y^2 = 4p(x - 1) = 24(x - 1).$$



- 33.** The distance from the focus  $(-4, 0)$  to the directrix  $x = 2$  is  $2 - (-4) = 6$ , so the distance from the focus to the vertex is  $\frac{1}{2}(6) = 3$  and the vertex is  $(-1, 0)$ . Since the focus is to the left of the vertex,  $p = -3$ . An equation is  $y^2 = 4p(x + 1) \Rightarrow y^2 = -12(x + 1)$ .
- 34.** The distance from the focus  $(3, 6)$  to the vertex  $(3, 2)$  is  $6 - 2 = 4$ . Since the focus is above the vertex,  $p = 4$ . An equation is  $(x - 3)^2 = 4p(y - 2) \Rightarrow (x - 3)^2 = 16(y - 2)$ .
- 35.** The parabola must have equation  $y^2 = 4px$ , so  $(-4)^2 = 4p(1) \Rightarrow p = 4 \Rightarrow y^2 = 16x$ .
- 36.** Vertical axis  $\Rightarrow (x - h)^2 = 4p(y - k)$ . Substituting  $(-2, 3)$  and  $(0, 3)$  gives  $(-2 - h)^2 = 4p(3 - k)$  and  $(-h)^2 = 4p(3 - k) \Rightarrow (-2 - h)^2 = (-h)^2 \Rightarrow 4 + 4h + h^2 = h^2 \Rightarrow h = -1 \Rightarrow 1 = 4p(3 - k)$ . Substituting  $(1, 9)$  gives  $[1 - (-1)]^2 = 4p(9 - k) \Rightarrow 4 = 4p(9 - k)$ . Solving for  $p$  from these equations gives  $p = \frac{1}{4(3 - k)} = \frac{1}{9 - k} \Rightarrow 4(3 - k) = 9 - k \Rightarrow k = 1 \Rightarrow p = \frac{1}{8} \Rightarrow (x + 1)^2 = \frac{1}{2}(y - 1) \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 4x - y + 3 = 0$ .
- 37.** The ellipse with foci  $(\pm 2, 0)$  and vertices  $(\pm 5, 0)$  has center  $(0, 0)$  and a horizontal major axis, with  $a = 5$  and  $c = 2$ , so  $b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{21}$ . An equation is  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{21} = 1$ .
- 38.** The ellipse with foci  $(0, \pm 5)$  and vertices  $(0, \pm 13)$  has center  $(0, 0)$  and a vertical major axis, with  $c = 5$  and  $a = 13$ , so  $b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = 12$ . An equation is  $\frac{x^2}{144} + \frac{y^2}{169} = 1$ .
- 39.** Since the vertices are  $(0, 0)$  and  $(0, 8)$ , the ellipse has center  $(0, 4)$  with a vertical axis and  $a = 4$ . The foci at  $(0, 2)$  and  $(0, 6)$  are 2 units from the center, so  $c = 2$  and  $b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12}$ . An equation is  $\frac{(x - 0)^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y - 4)^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{12} + \frac{(y - 4)^2}{16} = 1$ .
- 40.** Since the foci are  $(0, -1)$  and  $(8, -1)$ , the ellipse has center  $(4, -1)$  with a horizontal axis and  $c = 4$ . The vertex  $(9, -1)$  is 5 units from the center, so  $a = 5$  and  $b = \sqrt{a^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{5^2 - 4^2} = \sqrt{9}$ . An equation is  $\frac{(x - 4)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(y + 1)^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{(x - 4)^2}{25} + \frac{(y + 1)^2}{9} = 1$ .
- 41.** Center  $(2, 2)$ ,  $c = 2$ ,  $a = 3 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9}(x - 2)^2 + \frac{1}{5}(y - 2)^2 = 1$
- 42.** Center  $(0, 0)$ ,  $c = 2$ , major axis horizontal  $\Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  and  $b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = a^2 - 4$ . Since the ellipse passes through  $(2, 1)$ , we have  $2a = |PF_1| + |PF_2| = \sqrt{17} + 1 \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{9 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$  and  $b^2 = \frac{1 + \sqrt{17}}{2}$ , so the ellipse has equation  $\frac{2x^2}{9 + \sqrt{17}} + \frac{2y^2}{1 + \sqrt{17}} = 1$ .
- 43.** Center  $(0, 0)$ , vertical axis,  $c = 3$ ,  $a = 1 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^2 = 1$
- 44.** Center  $(0, 0)$ , horizontal axis,  $c = 6$ ,  $a = 4 \Rightarrow b = 2\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{16}x^2 - \frac{1}{20}y^2 = 1$
- 45.** Center  $(4, 3)$ , horizontal axis,  $c = 3$ ,  $a = 2 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{5} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4}(x - 4)^2 - \frac{1}{5}(y - 3)^2 = 1$
- 46.** Center  $(2, 3)$ , vertical axis,  $c = 5$ ,  $a = 3 \Rightarrow b = 4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9}(y - 3)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(x - 2)^2 = 1$
- 47.** Center  $(0, 0)$ , horizontal axis,  $a = 3$ ,  $\frac{b}{a} = 2 \Rightarrow b = 6 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{9}x^2 - \frac{1}{36}y^2 = 1$
- 48.** Center  $(4, 2)$ , horizontal axis, asymptotes  $y - 2 = \pm(x - 4) \Rightarrow c = 2$ ,  $b/a = 1 \Rightarrow a = b \Rightarrow c^2 = 4 = a^2 + b^2 = 2a^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(x - 4)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(y - 2)^2 = 1$

- 49.** In Figure 8, we see that the point on the ellipse closest to a focus is the closer vertex (which is a distance  $a - c$  from it) while the farthest point is the other vertex (at a distance of  $a + c$ ). So for this lunar orbit,

$$(a - c) + (a + c) = 2a = (1728 + 110) + (1728 + 314), \text{ or } a = 1940; \text{ and}$$

$$(a + c) - (a - c) = 2c = 314 - 110, \text{ or } c = 102. \text{ Thus, } b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = 3,753,196, \text{ and the equation is}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{3,763,600} + \frac{y^2}{3,753,196} = 1.$$

- 50.** (a) Choose  $V$  to be the origin, with  $x$ -axis through  $V$  and  $F$ . Then  $F$  is  $(p, 0)$ ,  $A$  is  $(p, 5)$ , so substituting  $A$  into the equation  $y^2 = 4px$  gives  $25 = 4p^2$  so  $p = \frac{5}{2}$  and  $y^2 = 10x$ .

$$(b) x = 11 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{110} \Rightarrow |CD| = 2\sqrt{110}$$

- 51.** (a) Set up the coordinate system so that  $A$  is  $(-200, 0)$  and  $B$  is  $(200, 0)$ .

$$|PA| - |PB| = (1200)(980) = 1,176,000 \text{ ft} = \frac{2450}{11} \text{ mi} = 2a \Rightarrow a = \frac{1225}{11}, \text{ and } c = 200 \text{ so}$$

$$b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = \frac{3,339,375}{121} \Rightarrow \frac{121x^2}{1,500,625} - \frac{121y^2}{3,339,375} = 1.$$

$$(b) \text{ Due north of } B \Rightarrow x = 200 \Rightarrow \frac{(121)(200)^2}{1,500,625} - \frac{121y^2}{3,339,375} = 1 \Rightarrow y = \frac{133,575}{539} \approx 248 \text{ mi}$$

- 52.**  $|PF_1| - |PF_2| = \pm 2a \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} - \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} = \pm 2a \Leftrightarrow$   
 $\sqrt{(x+c)^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} \pm 2a \Leftrightarrow (x+c)^2 + y^2 = (x-c)^2 + y^2 + 4a^2 \pm 4a\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2}$   
 $\Leftrightarrow 4cx - 4a^2 = \pm 4a\sqrt{(x-c)^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow c^2x^2 - 2a^2cx + a^4 = a^2(x^2 - 2cx + c^2 + y^2) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(c^2 - a^2)x^2 - a^2y^2 = a^2(c^2 - a^2) \Leftrightarrow b^2x^2 - a^2y^2 = a^2b^2 \text{ (where } b^2 = c^2 - a^2) \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

- 53.** The function whose graph is the upper branch of this hyperbola is concave upward. The

function is  $y = f(x) = a\sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{b^2}} = \frac{a}{b}\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}$ , so  $y' = \frac{a}{b}x(b^2 + x^2)^{-1/2}$  and

$$y'' = \frac{a}{b}\left[(b^2 + x^2)^{-1/2} - x^2(b^2 + x^2)^{-3/2}\right] = ab(b^2 + x^2)^{-3/2} > 0 \text{ for all } x, \text{ and so } f \text{ is concave upward.}$$

- 54.** We can follow exactly the same sequence of steps as in the derivation of Formula 4, except we use the points

$(1, 1)$  and  $(-1, -1)$  in the distance formula (first equation of that derivation) so

$\sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2} + \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = 4$  will lead (after moving the second term to the right, squaring, and simplifying) to  $2\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y+1)^2} = x + y + 4$ , which, after squaring and simplifying again, leads to  $3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2 = 8$ .

- 55.** (a) If  $k > 16$ , then  $k - 16 > 0$ , and  $\frac{x^2}{k} + \frac{y^2}{k-16} = 1$  is an *ellipse* since it is the sum of two squares on the left side.

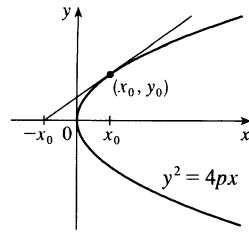
- (b) If  $0 < k < 16$ , then  $k - 16 < 0$ , and  $\frac{x^2}{k} + \frac{y^2}{k-16} = 1$  is a *hyperbola* since it is the difference of two squares on the left side.

- (c) If  $k < 0$ , then  $k - 16 < 0$ , and there is *no curve* since the left side is the sum of two negative terms, which cannot equal 1.

- (d) In case (a),  $a^2 = k$ ,  $b^2 = k - 16$ , and  $c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 16$ , so the foci are at  $(\pm 4, 0)$ . In case (b),  $k - 16 < 0$ , so  $a^2 = k$ ,  $b^2 = 16 - k$ , and  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = 16$ , and so again the foci are at  $(\pm 4, 0)$ .

56. (a)  $y^2 = 4px \Rightarrow 2yy' = 4p \Rightarrow y' = \frac{2p}{y}$ , so the tangent line is

$$y - y_0 = \frac{2p}{y_0}(x - x_0) \Rightarrow yy_0 - y_0^2 = 2p(x - x_0) \Leftrightarrow yy_0 - 4px_0 = 2px - 2px_0 \Rightarrow yy_0 = 2p(x + x_0).$$



(b) The  $x$ -intercept is  $-x_0$ .

57. Use the parametrization  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  to get

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{3 \sin^2 t + 1} dt$$

Using Simpson's Rule with  $n = 10$ ,  $\Delta t = \frac{\pi/2 - 0}{10} = \frac{\pi}{20}$ , and  $f(t) = \sqrt{3 \sin^2 t + 1}$ , we get

$$L \approx \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{\pi}{20} \right) [f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{2\pi}{20}\right) + \cdots + 2f\left(\frac{8\pi}{20}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{9\pi}{20}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)] \approx 9.69$$

58. The length of the major axis is  $2a$ , so  $a = \frac{1}{2}(1.18 \times 10^{10}) = 5.9 \times 10^9$ . The length of the minor axis is  $2b$ , so

$b = \frac{1}{2}(1.14 \times 10^{10}) = 5.7 \times 10^9$ . An equation of the ellipse is  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , or converting into parametric equations,  $x = a \cos \theta$  and  $y = b \sin \theta$ . So

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{(dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta} d\theta$$

Using Simpson's Rule with  $n = 10$ ,  $\Delta \theta = \frac{\pi/2 - 0}{10} = \frac{\pi}{20}$ , and  $f(\theta) = \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 \theta + b^2 \cos^2 \theta}$ , we get

$$L \approx 4 \cdot S_{10}$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{20 \cdot 3} [f(0) + 4f\left(\frac{\pi}{20}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{2\pi}{20}\right) + \cdots + 2f\left(\frac{8\pi}{20}\right) + 4f\left(\frac{9\pi}{20}\right) + f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)] \\ \approx 3.64 \times 10^{10} \text{ km}$$

59.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y' = -\frac{b^2 x}{a^2 y}$  ( $y \neq 0$ ). Thus, the slope of the tangent line at  $P$  is  $-\frac{b^2 x_1}{a^2 y_1}$ . The slope of  $F_1 P$  is  $\frac{y_1}{x_1 + c}$  and of  $F_2 P$  is  $\frac{y_1}{x_1 - c}$ . By the formula from Problems Plus, we have

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{\frac{y_1}{x_1 + c} + \frac{b^2 x_1}{a^2 y_1}}{1 - \frac{b^2 x_1 y_1}{a^2 y_1 (x_1 + c)}} = \frac{a^2 y_1^2 + b^2 x_1 (x_1 + c)}{a^2 y_1 (x_1 + c) - b^2 x_1 y_1} = \frac{a^2 b^2 + b^2 c x_1}{c^2 x_1 y_1 + a^2 c y_1} \quad \begin{cases} \text{using } b^2 x_1^2 + a^2 y_1^2 = a^2 b^2 \\ \text{and } a^2 - b^2 = c^2 \end{cases} \\ = \frac{b^2 (c x_1 + a^2)}{c y_1 (c x_1 + a^2)} = \frac{b^2}{c y_1}$$

and

$$\tan \beta = \frac{-\frac{y_1}{x_1 - c} - \frac{b^2 x_1}{a^2 y_1}}{1 - \frac{b^2 x_1 y_1}{a^2 y_1 (x_1 - c)}} = \frac{-a^2 y_1^2 - b^2 x_1 (x_1 - c)}{a^2 y_1 (x_1 - c) - b^2 x_1 y_1} = \frac{-a^2 b^2 + b^2 c x_1}{c^2 x_1 y_1 - a^2 c y_1} = \frac{b^2 (c x_1 - a^2)}{c y_1 (c x_1 - a^2)} = \frac{b^2}{c y_1}$$

So  $\alpha = \beta$ .

60. The slopes of the line segments  $F_1P$  and  $F_2P$  are  $\frac{y_1}{x_1 + c}$  and  $\frac{y_1}{x_1 - c}$ , where  $P$  is  $(x_1, y_1)$ . Differentiating implicitly,  $\frac{2x}{a^2} - \frac{2yy'}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y' = \frac{b^2x}{a^2y} \Rightarrow$  the slope of the tangent at  $P$  is  $\frac{b^2x_1}{a^2y_1}$ , so by the formula from Problems Plus,

$$\begin{aligned}\tan \alpha &= \frac{\frac{b^2x_1}{a^2y_1} - \frac{y_1}{x_1 + c}}{1 + \frac{b^2x_1y_1}{a^2y_1(x_1 + c)}} = \frac{b^2x_1(x_1 + c) - a^2y_1^2}{a^2y_1(x_1 + c) + b^2x_1y_1} \\ &= \frac{b^2(cx_1 + a^2)}{cy_1(cx_1 + a^2)} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{using } x_1^2/a^2 - y_1^2/b^2 = 1 \\ \text{and } a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \end{array} \right] = \frac{b^2}{cy_1}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\tan \beta = \frac{-\frac{b^2x_1}{a^2y_1} + \frac{y_1}{x_1 - c}}{1 + \frac{b^2x_1y_1}{a^2y_1(x_1 - c)}} = \frac{-b^2x_1(x_1 - c) + a^2y_1^2}{a^2y_1(x_1 - c) + b^2x_1y_1} = \frac{b^2(cx_1 - a^2)}{cy_1(cx_1 - a^2)} = \frac{b^2}{cy_1}$$

So  $\alpha = \beta$ .

## 11.6 Conic Sections in Polar Coordinates

## ET 10.6

1. The directrix  $y = 6$  is above the focus at the origin, so we use the form with “ $+ e \sin \theta$ ” in the denominator. (See

$$\text{Theorem 6 and Figure 2.) } r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{7}{4} \cdot 6}{1 + \frac{7}{4} \sin \theta} = \frac{42}{4 + 7 \sin \theta}$$

2. The directrix  $x = 4$  is to the right of the focus at the origin, so we use the form with “ $+ e \cos \theta$ ” in the denominator.

$$e = 1 \text{ for a parabola, so an equation is } r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \cos \theta} = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{1 + 1 \cos \theta} = \frac{4}{1 + \cos \theta}$$

3. The directrix  $x = -5$  is to the left of the focus at the origin, so we use the form with “ $- e \cos \theta$ ” in the

$$\text{denominator. } r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot 5}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \cos \theta} = \frac{15}{4 - 3 \cos \theta}$$

4. The directrix  $y = -2$  is below the focus at the origin, so we use the form with “ $- e \sin \theta$ ” in the denominator.

$$r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \sin \theta} = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 - 2 \sin \theta} = \frac{4}{1 - 2 \sin \theta}$$

5. The vertex  $(4, 3\pi/2)$  is 4 units below the focus at the origin, so the directrix is 8 units below the focus ( $d = 8$ ), and we use the form with “ $- e \sin \theta$ ” in the denominator.  $e = 1$  for a parabola, so an equation is

$$r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \sin \theta} = \frac{1(8)}{1 - 1 \sin \theta} = \frac{8}{1 - \sin \theta}$$

6. The vertex  $P(1, \pi/2)$  is 1 unit above the focus  $F$  at the origin, so  $|PF| = 1$  and we use the form with “ $+ e \sin \theta$ ” in the denominator. The distance from the focus to the directrix  $l$  is  $d$ , so

$$e = \frac{|PF|}{|Pl|} \Rightarrow 0.8 = \frac{1}{d-1} \Rightarrow 0.8d - 0.8 = 1 \Rightarrow 0.8d = 1.8 \Rightarrow d = 2.25.$$

$$\text{An equation is } r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \sin \theta} = \frac{0.8(2.25)}{1 + 0.8 \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{5}{5} = \frac{9}{5 + 4 \sin \theta}.$$

7. The directrix  $r = 4 \sec \theta$  (equivalent to  $r \cos \theta = 4$  or  $x = 4$ ) is to the right of the focus at the origin, so we will use the form with “ $+e \cos \theta$ ” in the denominator. The distance from the focus to the directrix is  $d = 4$ , so an equation is

$$r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \cos \theta} = \frac{0.5(4)}{1 + 0.5 \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{2 + \cos \theta}.$$

8. The directrix  $r = -6 \csc \theta$  (equivalent to  $r \sin \theta = -6$  or  $y = -6$ ) is below the focus at the origin, so we will use the form with “ $-e \sin \theta$ ” in the denominator. The distance from the focus to the directrix is  $d = 6$ , so an equation is

$$r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \sin \theta} = \frac{3(6)}{1 - 3 \sin \theta} = \frac{18}{1 - 3 \sin \theta}.$$

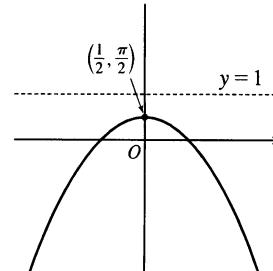
9.  $r = \frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} = \frac{ed}{1 + e \sin \theta}$ , where  $d = e = 1$ .

(a) Eccentricity  $= e = 1$

(b) Since  $e = 1$ , the conic is a parabola.

(c) Since “ $+e \sin \theta$ ” appears in the denominator, the directrix is above the focus at the origin.  $d = |Fl| = 1$ , so an equation of the directrix is  $y = 1$ .

(d) The vertex is at  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , midway between the focus and the directrix.



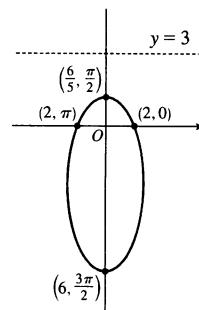
10.  $r = \frac{6}{3 + 2 \sin \theta} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} \cdot 3}{1 + \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta}$

(a)  $e = \frac{2}{3}$

(b) Ellipse

(c)  $y = 3$

(d) Vertices  $(\frac{6}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  and  $(6, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ ; center  $(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$



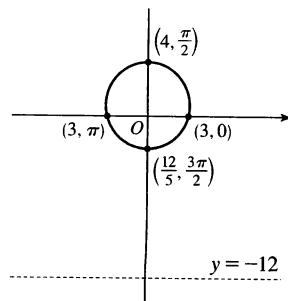
11.  $r = \frac{12}{4 - \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{1/4}{1/4} = \frac{3}{1 - \frac{1}{4} \sin \theta}$ , where  $e = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $ed = 3 \Rightarrow d = 12$ .

(a) Eccentricity  $= e = \frac{1}{4}$

(b) Since  $e = \frac{1}{4} < 1$ , the conic is an ellipse.

(c) Since “ $-e \sin \theta$ ” appears in the denominator, the directrix is below the focus at the origin.  $d = |Fl| = 12$ , so an equation of the directrix is  $y = -12$ .

(d) The vertices are  $(4, \frac{\pi}{2})$  and  $(\frac{12}{5}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ , so the center is midway between them, that is,  $(\frac{4}{5}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ .



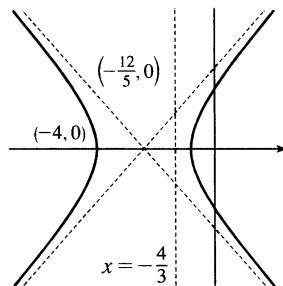
12.  $r = \frac{4}{2 - 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{1 - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3}}{1 - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta}$

(a)  $e = \frac{3}{2}$

(b) Hyperbola

(c)  $x = -\frac{4}{3}$

(d) The vertices are  $(-4, 0)$  and  $(\frac{4}{5}, \pi) = (-\frac{4}{5}, 0)$ , so the center is  $(-\frac{12}{5}, 0)$ . The asymptotes are parallel to  $\theta = \pm \cos^{-1} \frac{2}{3}$ . [Their slopes are  $\pm \tan(\cos^{-1} \frac{2}{3}) = \pm \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}$ .]



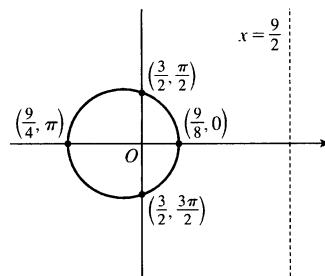
13.  $r = \frac{9}{6 + 2 \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1/6}{1/6} = \frac{3/2}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos \theta}$ , where  $e = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $ed = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow d = \frac{9}{2}$ .

(a) Eccentricity =  $e = \frac{1}{3}$

(b) Since  $e = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ , the conic is an ellipse.

(c) Since “ $+e \cos \theta$ ” appears in the denominator, the directrix is to the right of the focus at the origin.  $d = |Fl| = \frac{9}{2}$ , so an equation of the directrix is  $x = \frac{9}{2}$ .

(d) The vertices are  $(\frac{9}{8}, 0)$  and  $(\frac{9}{4}, \pi)$ , so the center is midway between them, that is,  $(\frac{9}{16}, \pi)$ .



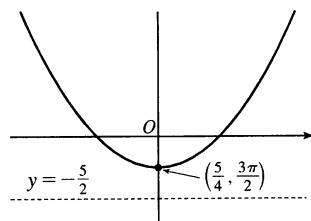
14.  $r = \frac{5}{2 - 2 \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{5}{2}}{1 - \sin \theta}$

(a)  $e = 1$

(b) Parabola

(c)  $y = -\frac{5}{2}$

(d) The focus is  $(0, 0)$ , so the vertex is  $(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$  and the parabola opens up.



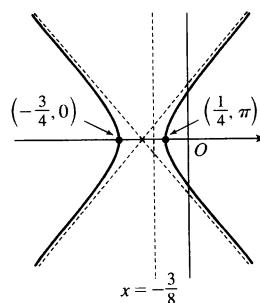
15.  $r = \frac{3}{4 - 8 \cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1/4}{1/4} = \frac{3/4}{1 - 2 \cos \theta}$ , where  $e = 2$  and  $ed = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow d = \frac{3}{8}$ .

(a) Eccentricity =  $e = 2$

(b) Since  $e = 2 > 1$ , the conic is a hyperbola.

(c) Since “ $-e \cos \theta$ ” appears in the denominator, the directrix is to the left of the focus at the origin.  $d = |Fl| = \frac{3}{8}$ , so an equation of the directrix is  $x = -\frac{3}{8}$ .

(d) The vertices are  $(-\frac{3}{4}, 0)$  and  $(\frac{1}{4}, \pi)$ , so the center is midway between them, that is,  $(\frac{1}{2}, \pi)$ .



16.  $r = \frac{4}{2 + \cos \theta} = \frac{2}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4}{1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta}$

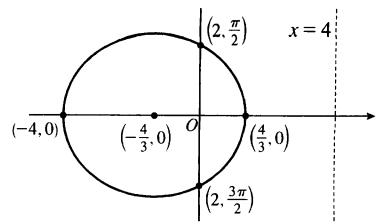
(a)  $e = \frac{1}{2}$

(b) Ellipse

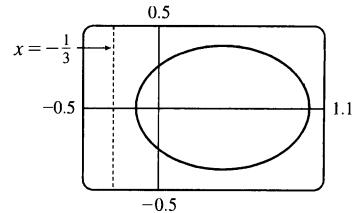
(c)  $x = 4$

(d) The vertices are  $(\frac{4}{3}, 0)$  and  $(4, \pi) = (-4, 0)$ , so the center is

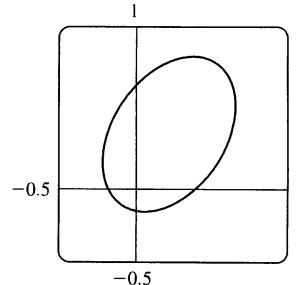
$(-\frac{4}{3}, 0)$ .



17. (a) The equation is  $r = \frac{1}{4 - 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{1/4}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \cos \theta}$ , so  $e = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $ed = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow d = \frac{1}{3}$ . The conic is an ellipse, and the equation of its directrix is  $x = r \cos \theta = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{3 \cos \theta}$ . We must be careful in our choice of parameter values in this equation ( $-1 \leq \theta \leq 1$  works well).

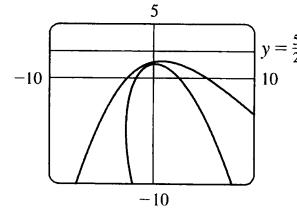


- (b) The equation is obtained by replacing  $\theta$  with  $\theta - \frac{\pi}{3}$  in the equation of the original conic (see Example 4), so  $r = \frac{1}{4 - 3 \cos(\theta - \frac{\pi}{3})}$ .

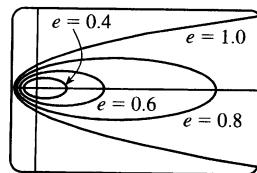


18.  $r = \frac{5}{2 + 2 \sin \theta} = \frac{5/2}{1 + \sin \theta}$ , so  $e = 1$  and  $d = \frac{5}{2}$ . The equation of the directrix is  $y = r \sin \theta = \frac{5}{2} \Rightarrow r = \frac{5}{2 \sin \theta}$ . If the parabola is rotated about its focus (the origin) through  $\frac{\pi}{6}$ , its equation is the same as that of the original, with  $\theta$  replaced by  $\theta - \frac{\pi}{6}$  (see Example 4), so

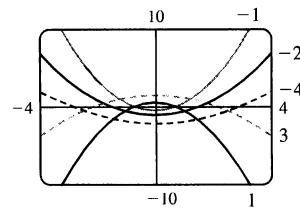
$r = \frac{5}{2 + 2 \sin(\theta - \pi/6)}$ . In graphing each of these curves, we must be careful to select parameter ranges which prevent the denominator from vanishing while still showing enough of the curve.



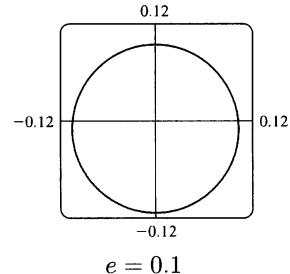
19. For  $e < 1$  the curve is an ellipse. It is nearly circular when  $e$  is close to 0. As  $e$  increases, the graph is stretched out to the right, and grows larger (that is, its right-hand focus moves to the right while its left-hand focus remains at the origin.) At  $e = 1$ , the curve becomes a parabola with focus at the origin.



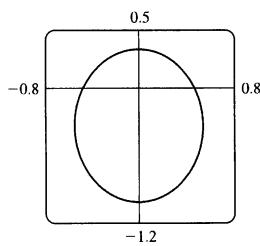
20. (a) The value of  $d$  does not seem to affect the shape of the conic (a parabola) at all, just its size, position, and orientation (for  $d < 0$  it opens upward, for  $d > 0$  it opens downward).



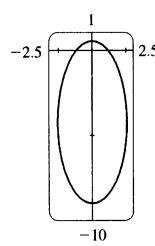
- (b) We consider only positive values of  $e$ . When  $0 < e < 1$ , the conic is an ellipse. As  $e \rightarrow 0^+$ , the graph approaches perfect roundness and zero size. As  $e$  increases, the ellipse becomes more elongated, until at  $e = 1$  it turns into a parabola. For  $e > 1$ , the conic is a hyperbola, which moves downward and gets broader as  $e$  continues to increase.



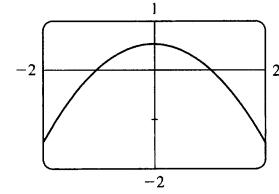
$$e = 0.1$$



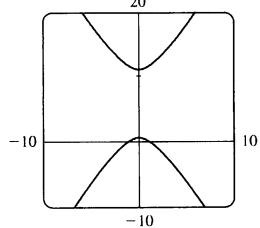
$$e = 0.5$$



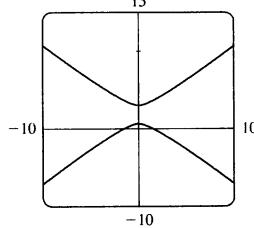
$$e = 0.9$$



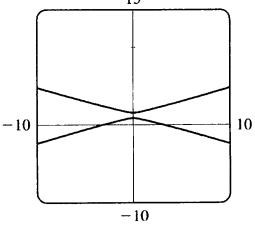
$$e = 1$$



$$e = 1.1$$



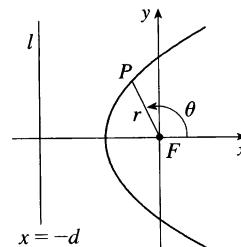
$$e = 1.5$$



$$e = 10$$

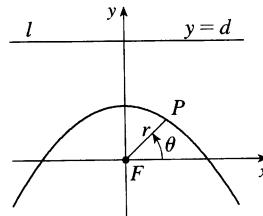
21.  $|PF| = e|Pl| \Rightarrow r = e[d - r \cos(\pi - \theta)] = e(d + r \cos \theta) \Rightarrow$

$$r(1 - e \cos \theta) = ed \Rightarrow r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \cos \theta}$$



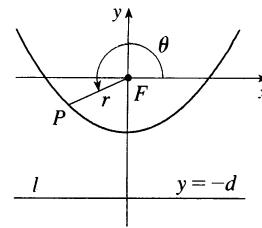
22.  $|PF| = e|Pl| \Rightarrow r = e[d - r \sin \theta] \Rightarrow r(1 + e \sin \theta) = ed \Rightarrow$

$$r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \sin \theta}$$



23.  $|PF| = e|Pl| \Rightarrow r = e[d - r \sin(\theta - \pi)] = e(d + r \sin \theta) \Rightarrow$

$$r(1 - e \sin \theta) = ed \Rightarrow r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \sin \theta}$$



24. The parabolas intersect at the two points where  $\frac{c}{1 + \cos \theta} = \frac{d}{1 - \cos \theta} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{c - d}{c + d} \Rightarrow r = \frac{c + d}{2}$ .

For the first parabola,  $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{c \sin \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2}$ , so

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(dr/d\theta) \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{(dr/d\theta) \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} = \frac{c \sin^2 \theta + c \cos \theta (1 + \cos \theta)}{c \sin \theta \cos \theta - c \sin \theta (1 + \cos \theta)} = \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{-\sin \theta}$$

and similarly for the second,  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta}{1 + \cos \theta}$ . Since the product of these slopes is  $-1$ , the parabolas intersect at right angles.

25. (a) If the directrix is  $x = -d$ , then  $r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \cos \theta}$  [see Figure 2(b)], and, from (4),  $a^2 = \frac{e^2 d^2}{(1 - e^2)^2} \Rightarrow ed = a(1 - e^2)$ . Therefore,  $r = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 - e \cos \theta}$ .

(b)  $e = 0.017$  and the major axis  $= 2a = 2.99 \times 10^8 \Rightarrow a = 1.495 \times 10^8$ .

$$\text{Therefore } r = \frac{1.495 \times 10^8 [1 - (0.017)^2]}{1 - 0.017 \cos \theta} \approx \frac{1.49 \times 10^8}{1 - 0.017 \cos \theta}.$$

26. (a) The Sun is at point  $F$  in Figure 1 so that perihelion is in the positive  $x$ -direction and aphelion is in the negative  $x$ -direction. At perihelion,  $\theta = 0$ , so  $r = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos 0} = \frac{a(1 - e)(1 + e)}{1 + e} = a(1 - e)$ .

$$\text{At aphelion, } \theta = \pi, \text{ so } r = \frac{a(1 - e^2)}{1 + e \cos \pi} = \frac{a(1 - e)(1 + e)}{1 - e} = a(1 + e).$$

(b) At perihelion,  $r = a(1 - e) \approx (1.495 \times 10^8)(1 - 0.017) \approx 1.47 \times 10^8$  km.

$$\text{At aphelion, } r = a(1 + e) \approx (1.495 \times 10^8)(1 + 0.017) \approx 1.52 \times 10^8 \text{ km.}$$

27. Here  $2a = \text{length of major axis} = 36.18 \text{ AU} \Rightarrow a = 18.09 \text{ AU}$  and  $e = 0.97$ . By Exercise 25(a), the equation of the orbit is  $r = \frac{18.09[1 - (0.97)^2]}{1 - 0.97 \cos \theta} \approx \frac{1.07}{1 - 0.97 \cos \theta}$ . By Exercise 26(a), the maximum distance from the comet to the sun is  $18.09(1 + 0.97) \approx 35.64 \text{ AU}$  or about 3.314 billion miles.

28. Here  $2a = \text{length of major axis} = 356.5 \text{ AU} \Rightarrow a = 178.25 \text{ AU}$  and  $e = 0.9951$ . By Exercise 25(a), the equation of the orbit is  $r = \frac{178.25[1 - (0.9951)^2]}{1 - 0.9951 \cos \theta} \approx \frac{1.7426}{1 - 0.9951 \cos \theta}$ . By Exercise 26(a), the minimum distance from the comet to the sun is  $178.25(1 - 0.9951) \approx 0.8734 \text{ AU}$  or about 81 million miles.

29. The minimum distance is at perihelion, where

$$4.6 \times 10^7 = r = a(1 - e) = a(1 - 0.206) = a(0.794) \Rightarrow a = 4.6 \times 10^7 / 0.794. \text{ So the maximum distance, which is at aphelion, is } r = a(1 + e) = (4.6 \times 10^7 / 0.794)(1.206) \approx 7.0 \times 10^7 \text{ km.}$$

- 30.** At perihelion,  $r = a(1 - e) = 4.43 \times 10^9$ , and at aphelion,  $r = a(1 + e) = 7.37 \times 10^9$ . Adding, we get  $2a = 11.80 \times 10^9$ , so  $a = 5.90 \times 10^9$  km. Therefore  $1 + e = a(1 + e)/a = \frac{7.37}{5.90} \approx 1.249$  and  $e \approx 0.249$ .

- 31.** From Exercise 29, we have  $e = 0.206$  and  $a(1 - e) = 4.6 \times 10^7$  km. Thus,  $a = 4.6 \times 10^7 / 0.794$ . From

Exercise 25, we can write the equation of Mercury's orbit as  $r = a \frac{1 - e^2}{1 - e \cos \theta}$ . So since

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{-a(1 - e^2)e \sin \theta}{(1 - e \cos \theta)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2 = \frac{a^2(1 - e^2)^2}{(1 - e \cos \theta)^2} + \frac{a^2(1 - e^2)^2 e^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(1 - e \cos \theta)^4} = \frac{a^2(1 - e^2)^2}{(1 - e \cos \theta)^4} (1 - 2e \cos \theta + e^2)$$

the length of the orbit is

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = a(1 - e^2) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^2 - 2e \cos \theta}}{(1 - e \cos \theta)^2} d\theta \approx 3.6 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$$

This seems reasonable, since Mercury's orbit is nearly circular, and the circumference of a circle of radius  $a$  is  $2\pi a \approx 3.6 \times 10^8$  km.

## 11 Review

## ET 10

### CONCEPT CHECK

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- (a) A parametric curve is a set of points of the form  $(x, y) = (f(t), g(t))$ , where  $f$  and  $g$  are continuous functions of a variable  $t$ .  
(b) Sketching a parametric curve, like sketching the graph of a function, is difficult to do in general. We can plot points on the curve by finding  $f(t)$  and  $g(t)$  for various values of  $t$ , either by hand or with a calculator or computer. Sometimes, when  $f$  and  $g$  are given by formulas, we can eliminate  $t$  from the equations  $x = f(t)$  and  $y = g(t)$  to get a Cartesian equation relating  $x$  and  $y$ . It may be easier to graph that equation than to work with the original formulas for  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of  $t$ .
- (a) You can find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  as a function of  $t$  by calculating  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt}$  (if  $dx/dt \neq 0$ ).  
(b) Calculate the area as  $\int_a^b y dx = \int_\alpha^\beta g(t)f'(t)dt$  [or  $\int_\beta^\alpha g(t)f'(t)dt$  if the leftmost point is  $(f(\beta), g(\beta))$  rather than  $(f(\alpha), g(\alpha))$ ].
- (a)  $L = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{[f'(t)]^2 + [g'(t)]^2} dt$   
(b)  $S = \int_\alpha^\beta 2\pi y \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_\alpha^\beta 2\pi g(t) \sqrt{[f'(t)]^2 + [g'(t)]^2} dt$
- (a) See Figure 5 in Section 11.3 [ET 10.3].  
(b)  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$   
(c) To find a polar representation  $(r, \theta)$  with  $r \geq 0$  and  $0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$ , first calculate  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . Then  $\theta$  is specified by  $\cos \theta = x/r$  and  $\sin \theta = y/r$ .

5. (a) Calculate  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{d\theta}}{\frac{dx}{d\theta}} = \frac{\frac{d}{d\theta}(y)}{\frac{d}{d\theta}(x)} = \frac{\frac{d}{d\theta}(r \sin \theta)}{\frac{d}{d\theta}(r \cos \theta)} = \frac{\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)\sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)\cos \theta - r \sin \theta}$ , where  $r = f(\theta)$ .

(b) Calculate  $A = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2} [f(\theta)]^2 d\theta$

(c)  $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{(dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_a^b \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_a^b \sqrt{[f(\theta)]^2 + [f'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$

6. (a) A parabola is a set of points in a plane whose distances from a fixed point  $F$  (the focus) and a fixed line  $l$  (the directrix) are equal.

(b)  $x^2 = 4py; y^2 = 4px$

7. (a) An ellipse is a set of points in a plane the sum of whose distances from two fixed points (the foci) is a constant.

(b)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 - c^2} = 1$ .

8. (a) A hyperbola is a set of points in a plane the difference of whose distances from two fixed points (the foci) is a constant. This difference should be interpreted as the larger distance minus the smaller distance.

(b)  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{c^2 - a^2} = 1$

(c)  $y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{c^2 - a^2}}{a} x$

9. (a) If a conic section has focus  $F$  and corresponding directrix  $l$ , then the eccentricity  $e$  is the fixed ratio  $|PF| / |Pl|$  for points  $P$  of the conic section.

(b)  $e < 1$  for an ellipse;  $e > 1$  for a hyperbola;  $e = 1$  for a parabola.

(c)  $x = d: r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \cos \theta}, x = -d: r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \cos \theta}, y = d: r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \sin \theta}, y = -d: r = \frac{ed}{1 - e \sin \theta}$ .

TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

1. False. Consider the curve defined by  $x = f(t) = (t - 1)^3$  and  $y = g(t) = (t - 1)^2$ . Then  $g'(t) = 2(t - 1)$ , so  $g'(1) = 0$ , but its graph has a *vertical* tangent when  $t = 1$ . Note: The statement is true if  $f'(1) \neq 0$  when  $g'(1) = 0$ .

2. False. If  $x = f(t)$  and  $y = g(t)$  are twice differentiable, then  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}}$ .

3. False. For example, if  $f(t) = \cos t$  and  $g(t) = \sin t$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 4\pi$ , then the curve is a circle of radius 1, hence its length is  $2\pi$ , but

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{[f'(t)]^2 + [g'(t)]^2} dt &= \int_0^{4\pi} \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{4\pi} 1 dt = 4\pi, \end{aligned}$$

since as  $t$  increases from 0 to  $4\pi$ , the circle is traversed twice.

4. False. If  $(r, \theta) = (1, \pi)$ , then  $(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ , so  $\tan^{-1}(y/x) = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0 \neq \theta$ . The statement is true for points in quadrants I and IV.
5. True. The curve  $r = 1 - \sin 2\theta$  is unchanged if we rotate it through  $180^\circ$  about  $O$  because  $1 - \sin 2(\theta + \pi) = 1 - \sin(2\theta + 2\pi) = 1 - \sin 2\theta$ . So it's unchanged if we replace  $r$  by  $-r$ . (See the discussion after Example 8 in Section 11.3 [ET 10.3].) In other words, it's the same curve as  $r = -(1 - \sin 2\theta) = \sin 2\theta - 1$ .
6. True. The polar equation  $r = 2$ , the Cartesian equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , and the parametric equations  $x = 2 \sin 3t$ ,  $y = 2 \cos 3t$  ( $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ ) all describe the circle of radius 2 centered at the origin.
7. False. The first pair of equations yields the portion of the parabola  $y = x^2$  with  $x \geq 0$ , whereas the second pair of equations traces out the whole parabola  $y = x^2$ .
8. True.  $y^2 = 2y + 3x \Leftrightarrow (y - 1)^2 = 3x + 1 = 3(x + \frac{1}{3}) = 4(\frac{3}{4})(x + \frac{1}{3})$ , which is the equation of a parabola with vertex  $(-\frac{1}{3}, 1)$  and focus  $(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{4}, 1)$ , opening to the right.
9. True. By rotating and translating the parabola, we can assume it has an equation of the form  $y = cx^2$ , where  $c > 0$ . The tangent at the point  $(a, ca^2)$  is the line  $y - ca^2 = 2ca(x - a)$ ; i.e.,  $y = 2cax - ca^2$ . This tangent meets the parabola at the points  $(x, cx^2)$  where  $cx^2 = 2cax - ca^2$ . This equation is equivalent to  $x^2 = 2ax - a^2$  (since  $c > 0$ ). But  $x^2 = 2ax - a^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2ax + a^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x - a)^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = a \Leftrightarrow (x, cx^2) = (a, ca^2)$ . This shows that each tangent meets the parabola at exactly one point.
10. True. Consider a hyperbola with focus at the origin, oriented so that its polar equation is  $r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \cos \theta}$ , where  $e > 1$ . The directrix is  $x = d$ , but along the hyperbola we have
- $$x = r \cos \theta = \frac{ed \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta} = d \left( \frac{e \cos \theta}{1 + e \cos \theta} \right) \neq d.$$

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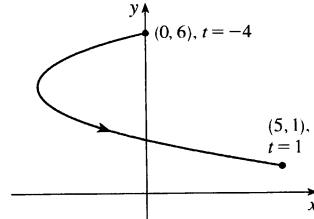
EXERCISES

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1.  $x = t^2 + 4t$ ,  $y = 2 - t$ ,  $-4 \leq t \leq 1$ .  $t = 2 - y$ , so

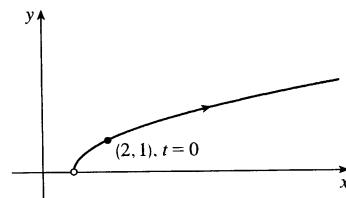
$$x = (2 - y)^2 + 4(2 - y) = 4 - 4y + y^2 + 8 - 4y = y^2 - 8y + 12 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$x + 4 = y^2 - 8y + 16 = (y - 4)^2. \text{ This is part of a parabola with vertex } (-4, 4), \text{ opening to the right.}$$

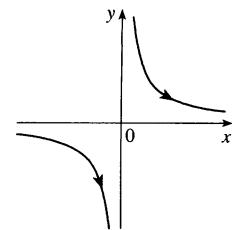


2.  $x = 1 + e^{2t}$ ,  $y = e^t$ .

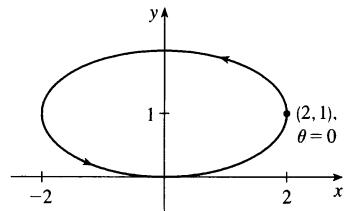
$$x = 1 + e^{2t} = 1 + (e^t)^2 = 1 + y^2, y > 0.$$



3.  $x = \tan \theta$ ,  $y = \cot \theta$ .  $y = 1/\tan \theta = 1/x$ . The whole curve is traced out as  $\theta$  ranges over the open interval  $(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$  [or any open interval of the form  $(-\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi)$ , where  $n$  is an integer].



4.  $x = 2 \cos \theta$ ,  $y = 1 + \sin \theta$ ,  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow (\frac{x}{2})^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$ . This is an ellipse, centered at  $(0, 1)$ , with semimajor axis of length 2 and semiminor axis of length 1.

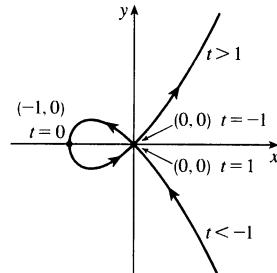


5. Three different sets of parametric equations for the curve  $y = \sqrt{x}$  are

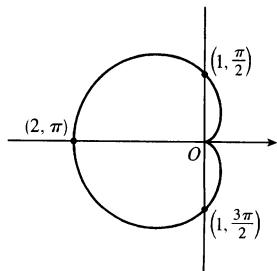
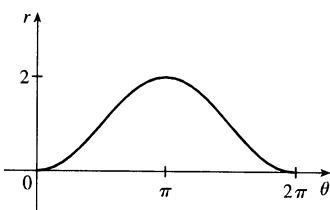
- (i)  $x = t$ ,  $y = \sqrt{t}$ ,  $t \geq 0$
- (ii)  $x = t^4$ ,  $y = t^2$
- (iii)  $x = \tan^2 t$ ,  $y = \tan t$ ,  $0 \leq t < \pi/2$

There are many other sets of equations that also give this curve.

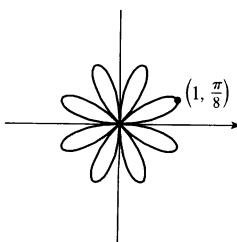
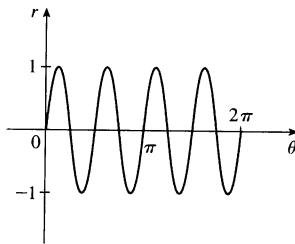
6. For  $t < -1$ ,  $x > 0$  and  $y < 0$  with  $x$  decreasing and  $y$  increasing. When  $t = -1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ . When  $-1 < t < 0$ , we have  $-1 < x < 0$  and  $0 < y < 1/2$ . When  $t = 0$ ,  $(x, y) = (-1, 0)$ . When  $0 < t < 1$ ,  $-1 < x < 0$  and  $-\frac{1}{2} < y < 0$ . When  $t = 1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  again. When  $t > 1$ , both  $x$  and  $y$  are positive and increasing.



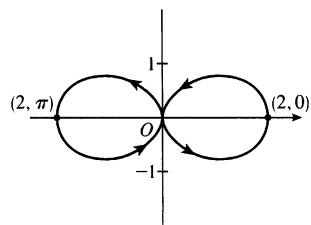
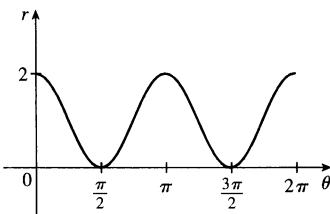
7.  $r = 1 - \cos \theta$ . This cardioid is symmetric about the polar axis.



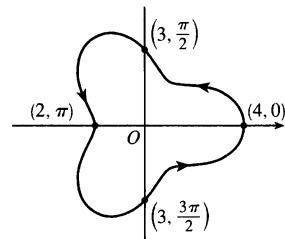
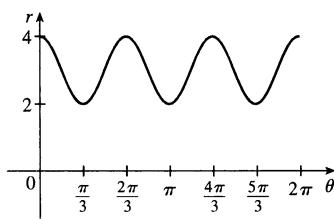
8.  $r = \sin 4\theta$ . This is an eight-leaved rose.



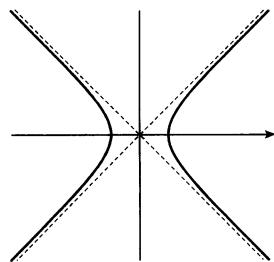
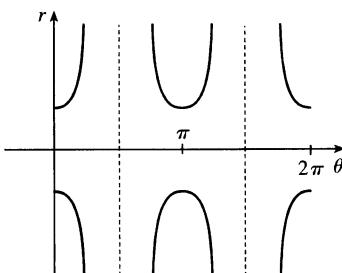
9.  $r = 1 + \cos 2\theta$ . The curve is symmetric about the pole and both the horizontal and vertical axes.



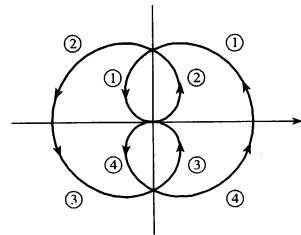
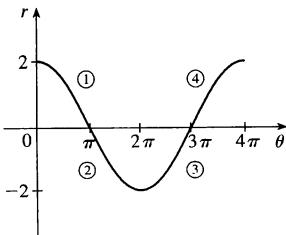
10.  $r = 3 + \cos 3\theta$ . The curve is symmetric about the horizontal axis.



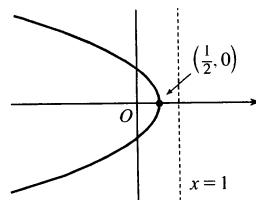
11.  $r^2 = \sec 2\theta \Rightarrow r^2 \cos 2\theta = 1 \Rightarrow r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 1 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 1$ , a hyperbola



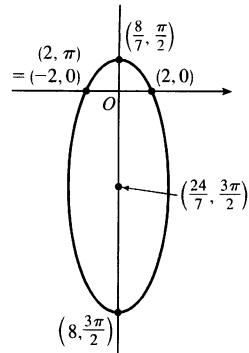
12.  $r = 2 \cos(\theta/2)$ . The curve is symmetric about the pole and both the horizontal and vertical axes.



13.  $r = \frac{1}{1 + \cos \theta} \Rightarrow e = 1 \Rightarrow$  parabola;  $d = 1 \Rightarrow$  directrix  $x = 1$   
and vertex  $(\frac{1}{2}, 0)$ ;  $y$ -intercepts are  $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$  and  $(1, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ .



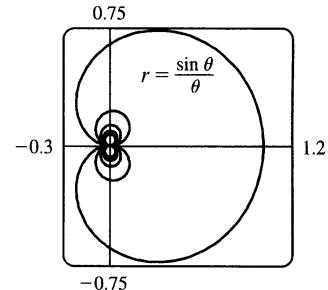
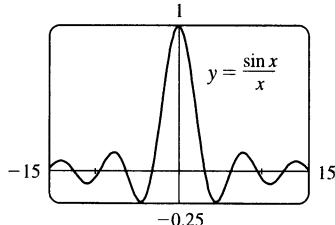
14.  $r = \frac{8}{4 + 3 \sin \theta} = \frac{\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{3}}{1 + \frac{3}{4} \sin \theta}$ . This is an ellipse with focus at the pole, eccentricity  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and directrix  $y = \frac{8}{3}$ . The center is  $(\frac{24}{7}, \frac{3\pi}{2})$ .



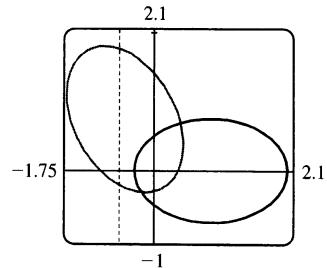
15.  $x + y = 2 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta = 2 \Leftrightarrow r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) = 2 \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{2}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$

16.  $x^2 + y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{2}$ . ( $r = -\sqrt{2}$  gives the same curve.)

17.  $r = (\sin \theta)/\theta$ . As  $\theta \rightarrow \pm\infty$ ,  $r \rightarrow 0$ . As  $\theta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $r \rightarrow 1$ . In the first figure, there are an infinite number of  $x$ -intercepts at  $x = \pi n$ ,  $n$  a nonzero integer. These correspond to pole points in the second figure.



18.  $r = \frac{2}{4 - 3 \cos \theta} = \frac{1/2}{1 - \frac{3}{4} \cos \theta} \Rightarrow e = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $d = \frac{2}{3}$ . The equation of the directrix is  $x = -\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow r = -2/(3 \cos \theta)$ . To obtain the equation of the rotated ellipse, we replace  $\theta$  in the original equation with  $\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , and get  $r = \frac{2}{4 - 3 \cos(\theta - \frac{2\pi}{3})}$ .



19.  $x = \ln t$ ,  $y = 1 + t^2$ ;  $t = 1$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2t$  and  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{t}$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2t}{1/t} = 2t^2$ . When  $t = 1$ ,  $(x, y) = (0, 2)$  and  $dy/dx = 2$ .

20.  $x = t^3 + 6t + 1$ ,  $y = 2t - t^2$ ;  $t = -1$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{2 - 2t}{3t^2 + 6}$ . When  $t = -1$ ,  $(x, y) = (-6, -3)$  and  $dy/dx = 4/9$ .

21.  $r = e^{-\theta} \Rightarrow y = r \sin \theta = e^{-\theta} \sin \theta$  and  $x = r \cos \theta = e^{-\theta} \cos \theta \Rightarrow$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} = \frac{-e^{-\theta} \sin \theta + e^{-\theta} \cos \theta}{-e^{-\theta} \cos \theta - e^{-\theta} \sin \theta} \cdot \frac{-e^\theta}{-e^\theta} = \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}$ . When  $\theta = \pi$ ,  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{0 - (-1)}{-1 + 0} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$ .

22.  $r = 3 + \cos 3\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/d\theta}{dx/d\theta} = \frac{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{\frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} = \frac{-3 \sin 3\theta \sin \theta + (3 + \cos 3\theta) \cos \theta}{-3 \sin 3\theta \cos \theta - (3 + \cos 3\theta) \sin \theta}$ . When

$$\theta = \pi/2, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(-3)(-1)(1) + (3+0) \cdot 0}{(-3)(-1)(0) - (3+0) \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{-3} = -1.$$

23.  $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t$ .  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{t \cos t + \sin t}{-t \sin t + \cos t}$ .  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{dx/dt}$ , where

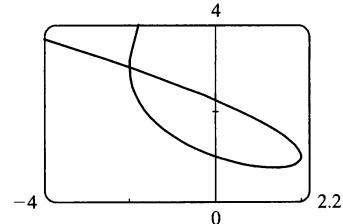
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) &= \frac{(-t \sin t + \cos t)(-t \sin t + 2 \cos t) - (t \cos t + \sin t)(-t \cos t - 2 \sin t)}{(-t \sin t + \cos t)^2} \\ &= \frac{t^2 + 2}{(-t \sin t + \cos t)^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{t^2 + 2}{(-t \sin t + \cos t)^3}. \end{aligned}$$

24.  $x = 1 + t^2, y = t - t^3$ .  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 1 - 3t^2$  and  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2t$ , so  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{1 - 3t^2}{2t} = \frac{1}{2}t^{-1} - \frac{3}{2}t$ .

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d(dy/dx)/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-\frac{1}{2}t^{-2} - \frac{3}{2}}{2t} = -\frac{1}{4}t^{-3} - \frac{3}{4}t^{-1} = -\frac{1}{4t^3}(1 + 3t^2) = -\frac{3t^2 + 1}{4t^3}.$$

25. We graph the curve  $x = t^3 - 3t, y = t^2 + t + 1$  for  $-2.2 \leq t \leq 1.2$ . By zooming in or using a cursor, we find that the lowest point is about  $(1.4, 0.75)$ . To find the exact values, we find the  $t$ -value at which

$$dy/dt = 2t + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{11}{8}, \frac{3}{4}\right).$$



26. We estimate the coordinates of the point of intersection to be  $(-2, 3)$ . In fact this is exact, since both  $t = -2$  and  $t = 1$  give the point  $(-2, 3)$ . So the area enclosed by the loop is

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{t=-2}^{t=1} y \, dx &= \int_{-2}^1 (t^2 + t + 1)(3t^2 - 3) \, dt = \int_{-2}^1 (3t^4 + 3t^3 - 3t - 3) \, dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{3}{5}t^5 + \frac{3}{4}t^4 - \frac{3}{2}t^2 - 3t \right]_{-2}^1 = \left( \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{2} - 3 \right) - \left[ -\frac{96}{5} + 12 - 6 - (-6) \right] = \frac{81}{20} \end{aligned}$$

27.  $x = 2a \cos t - a \cos 2t \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = -2a \sin t + 2a \sin 2t = 2a \sin t(2 \cos t - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin t = 0 \text{ or } \cos t = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = 0, \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi, \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{3}$ .

$$y = 2a \sin t - a \sin 2t \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 2a \cos t - 2a \cos 2t = 2a(1 + \cos t - 2 \cos^2 t) = 2a(1 - \cos t)(1 + 2 \cos t) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \text{ or } \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

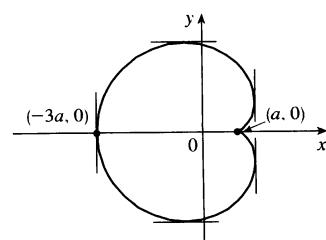
Thus the graph has vertical tangents where

$t = \frac{\pi}{3}, \pi$  and  $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ , and horizontal tangents where

$t = \frac{2\pi}{3}$  and  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ . To determine what the slope is where  $t = 0$ , we use l'Hospital's Rule to evaluate

$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = 0$ , so there is a horizontal tangent there.

$t$	$x$	$y$
0	$a$	0
$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}a$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$
$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}a$	$\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a$
$\pi$	$-3a$	0
$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{2}a$	$-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}a$
$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3}{2}a$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}a$



28. From Exercise 27,  $x = 2a \cos t - a \cos 2t$ ,  $y = 2a \sin t - a \sin 2t \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_{\pi}^0 (2a \sin t - a \sin 2t)(-2a \sin t + 2a \sin 2t) dt = 4a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (2 \sin^2 t + \sin^2 2t - 3 \sin t \sin 2t) dt \\ &= 4a^2 \int_0^{\pi} [(1 - \cos 2t) + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 4t) - 6 \sin^2 t \cos t] dt = 4a^2 \left[ t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4t - 2 \sin^3 t \right]_0^{\pi} \\ &= 4a^2 \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) \pi = 6\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

29. The curve  $r^2 = 9 \cos 5\theta$  has 10 “petals.” For instance, for  $-\frac{\pi}{10} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{10}$ , there are two petals, one with  $r > 0$  and one with  $r < 0$ .

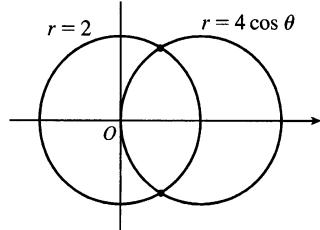
$$A = 10 \int_{-\pi/10}^{\pi/10} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 5 \int_{-\pi/10}^{\pi/10} 9 \cos 5\theta d\theta = 5 \cdot 9 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi/10} \cos 5\theta d\theta = 18 [\sin 5\theta]_0^{\pi/10} = 18$$

30.  $r = 1 - 3 \sin \theta$ . The inner loop is traced out as  $\theta$  goes from  $\alpha = \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{3}$  to  $\pi - \alpha$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{\alpha}^{\pi-\alpha} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} (1 - 3 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta = \int_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} [1 - 6 \sin \theta + \frac{9}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta)] d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{11}{2}\theta + 6 \cos \theta - \frac{9}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_{\alpha}^{\pi/2} = \frac{11}{4}\pi - \frac{11}{2} \sin^{-1} \frac{1}{3} - 3\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

31. The curves intersect when  $4 \cos \theta = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$

for  $-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$ . The points of intersection are  $(2, \frac{\pi}{3})$  and  $(2, -\frac{\pi}{3})$ .

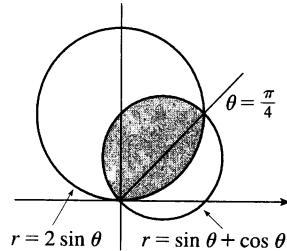


32. The two curves clearly both contain the pole. For other points of intersection,  $\cot \theta = 2 \cos(\theta + 2n\pi)$  or  $-2 \cos(\theta + \pi + 2n\pi)$ , both of which reduce to  $\cot \theta = 2 \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow \cos \theta(1 - 2 \sin \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0$  or  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{6}$  or  $\frac{3\pi}{2} \Rightarrow$  intersection points are  $(0, \frac{\pi}{2}), (\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}),$  and  $(\sqrt{3}, \frac{11\pi}{6})$ .

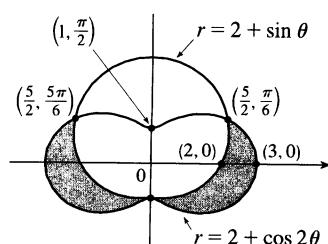
33. The curves intersect where  $2 \sin \theta = \sin \theta + \cos \theta \Rightarrow$

$\sin \theta = \cos \theta \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , and also at the origin (at which  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$  on the second curve).

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} (2 \sin \theta)^2 d\theta + \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} (\sin \theta + \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} (1 + \sin 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= [\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/4} + [\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta]_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - 1) \end{aligned}$$



34.  $A = 2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} [(2 + \cos 2\theta)^2 - (2 + \sin \theta)^2] d\theta$
- $$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/6} [4 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta - 4 \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta] d\theta \\ &= [2 \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta + 4 \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/6} \\ &= \frac{51}{16}\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$



35.  $x = 3t^2, y = 2t^3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_0^2 \sqrt{(6t)^2 + (6t^2)^2} dt = \int_0^2 \sqrt{36t^2 + 36t^4} dt \\ &= \int_0^2 \sqrt{36t^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^2 6|t|\sqrt{1+t^2} dt = 6 \int_0^2 t\sqrt{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 6 \int_1^5 u^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{2}du\right) \quad [u = 1+t^2, du = 2t dt] \\ &= 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[u^{3/2}\right]_1^5 = 2\left(5^{3/2} - 1\right) = 2\left(5\sqrt{5} - 1\right) \end{aligned}$$

36.  $x = 2 + 3t, y = \cosh 3t \Rightarrow (dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = 3^2 + (3 \sinh 3t)^2 = 9(1 + \sinh^2 3t) = 9 \cosh^2 3t$ , so

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{9 \cosh^2 3t} dt = \int_0^1 |3 \cosh 3t| dt = \int_0^1 3 \cosh 3t dt = [\sinh 3t]_0^1 = \sinh 3 - \sinh 0 = \sinh 3.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. L &= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sqrt{(1/\theta)^2 + (-1/\theta^2)^2} d\theta = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}}{\theta^2} d\theta \\ &\stackrel{24}{=} \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}}{\theta} + \ln\left(\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}\right) \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}{\pi} - \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}}{2\pi} + \ln\left(\frac{2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}}{\pi + \sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}\right) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi^2 + 1} - \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}}{2\pi} + \ln\left(\frac{2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}}{\pi + \sqrt{\pi^2 + 1}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. L &= \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^6\left(\frac{1}{3}\theta\right) + \sin^4\left(\frac{1}{3}\theta\right)\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{3}\theta\right)} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{3}\theta\right) d\theta = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\theta - \frac{3}{2}\sin(\frac{2}{3}\theta))\right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{3}{8}\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

39.  $x = 4\sqrt{t}, y = \frac{t^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2t^2}, 1 \leq t \leq 4 \Rightarrow$

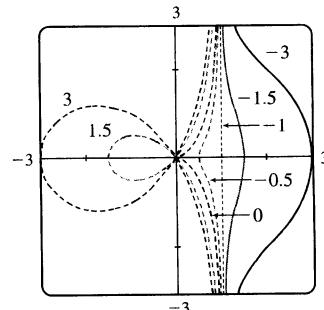
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_1^4 2\pi y \sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2} dt = \int_1^4 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^{-2}\right) \sqrt{(2/\sqrt{t})^2 + (t^2 - t^{-3})^2} dt \\ &= 2\pi \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^{-2}\right) \sqrt{(t^2 + t^{-3})^2} dt = 2\pi \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{3}t^5 + \frac{5}{6}t^{-1} + \frac{1}{2}t^{-5}\right) dt = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{18}t^6 + \frac{5}{6}t - \frac{1}{8}t^{-4}\right]_1^4 = \frac{471,295}{1024}\pi \end{aligned}$$

40.  $x = 2 + 3t, y = \cosh 3t \Rightarrow (dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = 3^2 + (3 \sinh 3t)^2 = 9(1 + \sinh^2 3t) = 9 \cosh^2 3t$ , so

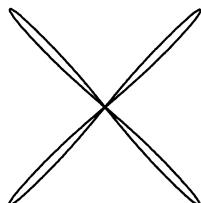
$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^1 2\pi y ds = \int_0^1 2\pi \cosh 3t \sqrt{9 \cosh^2 3t} dt = \int_0^1 2\pi \cosh 3t |3 \cosh 3t| dt \\ &= \int_0^1 2\pi \cosh 3t \cdot 3 \cosh 3t dt = 6\pi \int_0^1 \cosh^2 3t dt = 6\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cosh 6t) dt \\ &= 3\pi \left[t + \frac{1}{6}\sinh 6t\right]_0^1 = 3\pi \left(1 + \frac{1}{6}\sinh 6\right) = 3\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\sinh 6 \end{aligned}$$

41. For all  $c$  except  $-1$ , the curve is asymptotic to the line  $x = 1$ . For

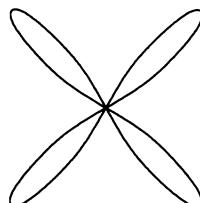
$c < -1$ , the curve bulges to the right near  $y = 0$ . As  $c$  increases, the bulge becomes smaller, until at  $c = -1$  the curve is the straight line  $x = 1$ . As  $c$  continues to increase, the curve bulges to the left, until at  $c = 0$  there is a cusp at the origin. For  $c > 0$ , there is a loop to the left of the origin, whose size and roundness increase as  $c$  increases. Note that the  $x$ -intercept of the curve is always  $-c$ .



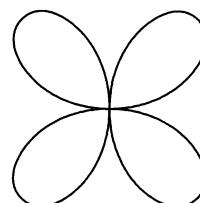
42. For  $a$  close to 0, the graph consists of four thin petals. As  $a$  increases, the petals get fatter, until as  $a \rightarrow \infty$ , each petal occupies almost its entire quarter-circle.



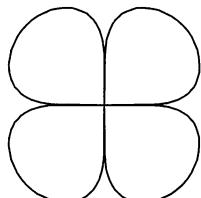
$$a = 0.01$$



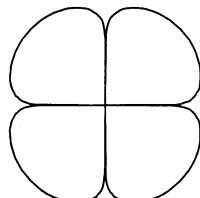
$$a = 0.1$$



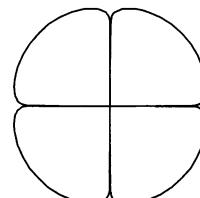
$$a = 1$$



$$a = 5$$



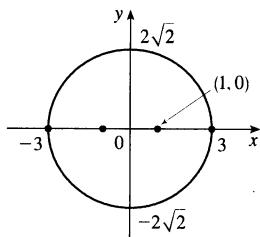
$$a = 10$$



$$a = 25$$

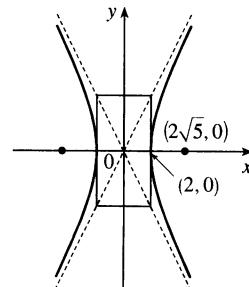
43.  $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{8} = 1$  is an ellipse with center  $(0, 0)$ .

$a = 3, b = 2\sqrt{2}, c = 1 \Rightarrow$   
foci  $(\pm 1, 0)$ , vertices  $(\pm 3, 0)$ .



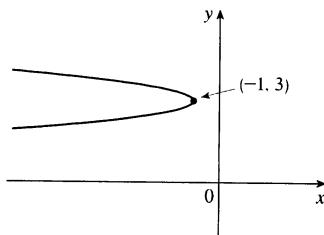
44.  $\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$  is a hyperbola with center  $(0, 0)$ ,

vertices  $(\pm 2, 0)$ ,  $a = 2, b = 4,$   
 $c = \sqrt{16+4} = 2\sqrt{5}$ , foci  $(\pm 2\sqrt{5}, 0)$  and  
asymptotes  $y = \pm 2x$ .



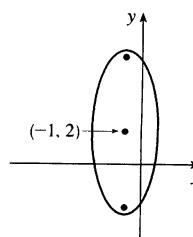
45.  $6y^2 + x - 36y + 55 = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$6(y^2 - 6y + 9) = -(x + 1) \Leftrightarrow$   
 $(y - 3)^2 = -\frac{1}{6}(x + 1)$ , a parabola with vertex  
 $(-1, 3)$ , opening to the left,  $p = -\frac{1}{24} \Rightarrow$  focus  
 $(-\frac{25}{24}, 3)$  and directrix  $x = -\frac{23}{24}$ .



46.  $25(x + 1)^2 + 4(y - 2)^2 = 100 \Leftrightarrow$

$\frac{1}{4}(x + 1)^2 + \frac{1}{25}(y - 2)^2 = 1$  is an ellipse centered  
at  $(-1, 2)$  with foci on the line  $x = -1$ , vertices  
 $(-1, 7)$  and  $(-1, -3)$ ;  $a = 5, b = 2 \Rightarrow$   
 $c = \sqrt{21} \Rightarrow$  foci  $(-1, 2 \pm \sqrt{21})$ .



47. The parabola opens upward with vertex  $(0, 4)$  [midway between the focus  $(0, 6)$  and the directrix  $y = 2$ ] and  $p = 2$ , so its equation is  $(x - 0)^2 = 4 \cdot 2(y - 4) \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 8(y - 4)$ .
48. Center is  $(0, 0)$ , and  $c = 5$ ,  $a = 2 \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{21}$ ; foci on  $y$ -axis  $\Rightarrow$  equation of the hyperbola is  $\frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{x^2}{21} = 1$ .
49. The hyperbola has center  $(0, 0)$  and foci on the  $x$ -axis.  $c = 3$  and  $b/a = \frac{1}{2}$  (from the asymptotes)  
 $\Rightarrow 9 = c^2 = a^2 + b^2 = (2b)^2 + b^2 = 5b^2 \Rightarrow b = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \Rightarrow a = \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}$   $\Rightarrow$  an equation of the hyperbola is  $\frac{x^2}{36/5} - \frac{y^2}{9/5} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 5x^2 - 20y^2 = 36$ .
50. Center is  $(3, 0)$ , and  $a = \frac{8}{2} = 4$ ,  $c = 2 \Leftrightarrow b = \sqrt{4^2 - 2^2} = \sqrt{12} \Rightarrow$  an equation of the ellipse is  $\frac{(x - 3)^2}{12} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ .
51.  $x^2 = -(y - 100)$  has its vertex at  $(0, 100)$ , so one of the vertices of the ellipse is  $(0, 100)$ . Another form of the equation of a parabola is  $x^2 = 4p(y - 100)$  so  $4p(y - 100) = -(y - 100) \Rightarrow 4p = -1 \Rightarrow p = -\frac{1}{4}$ . Therefore the shared focus is found at  $(0, \frac{399}{4})$  so  $2c = \frac{399}{4} - 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{399}{8}$  and the center of the ellipse is  $(0, \frac{399}{8})$ . So  $a = 100 - \frac{399}{8} = \frac{401}{8}$  and  $b^2 = a^2 - c^2 = \frac{401^2 - 399^2}{8^2} = 25$ . So the equation of the ellipse is  $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{(y - \frac{399}{8})^2}{a^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{(y - \frac{399}{8})^2}{(\frac{401}{8})^2} = 1$  or  $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{(8y - 399)^2}{160,801} = 1$ .
52.  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{2x}{a^2} + \frac{2y}{b^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{y}$ . Therefore  $\frac{dy}{dx} = m \Leftrightarrow y = -\frac{b^2}{a^2} \frac{x}{m}$ . Combining this condition with  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ , we find that  $x = \pm \frac{a^2 m}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}}$ . In other words, the two points on the ellipse where the tangent has slope  $m$  are  $\left( \pm \frac{a^2 m}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}}, \mp \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}} \right)$ . The tangent lines at these points have the equations  $y \pm \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}} = m \left( x \mp \frac{a^2 m}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}} \right)$  or  $y = mx \mp \frac{a^2 m^2}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}} \mp \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}} = mx \mp \sqrt{a^2 m^2 + b^2}$ .
53. Directrix  $x = 4 \Rightarrow d = 4$ , so  $e = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow r = \frac{ed}{1 + e \cos \theta} = \frac{4}{3 + \cos \theta}$ .
54. See the end of the proof of Theorem 11.6.1 [ET 10.6.1]. If  $e > 1$ , then  $1 - e^2 < 0$  and Equations 11.6.4 [ET 10.6.4] become  $a^2 = \frac{e^2 d^2}{(e^2 - 1)^2}$  and  $b^2 = \frac{e^2 d^2}{e^2 - 1}$ , so  $\frac{b^2}{a^2} = e^2 - 1$ . The asymptotes  $y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$  have slopes  $\pm \frac{b}{a} = \pm \sqrt{e^2 - 1}$ , so the angles they make with the polar axis are  $\pm \tan^{-1} [\sqrt{e^2 - 1}] = \cos^{-1} (\pm 1/e)$ .
55. In polar coordinates, an equation for the circle is  $r = 2a \sin \theta$ . Thus, the coordinates of  $Q$  are  $x = r \cos \theta = 2a \sin \theta \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta = 2a \sin^2 \theta$ . The coordinates of  $R$  are  $x = 2a \cot \theta$  and  $y = 2a$ . Since  $P$  is the midpoint of  $QR$ , we use the midpoint formula to get  $x = a(\sin \theta \cos \theta + \cot \theta)$  and  $y = a(1 + \sin^2 \theta)$ .

## PROBLEMS PLUS

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1.  $x = \int_1^t \frac{\cos u}{u} du$ ,  $y = \int_1^t \frac{\sin u}{u} du$ , so by FTC1, we have  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\cos t}{t}$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\sin t}{t}$ . Vertical tangent lines occur when  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos t = 0$ . The parameter value corresponding to  $(x, y) = (0, 0)$  is  $t = 1$ , so the nearest vertical tangent occurs when  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Therefore, the arc length between these points is

$$L = \int_1^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \int_1^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\frac{\cos^2 t}{t^2} + \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}} dt = \int_1^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{t} = [\ln t]_1^{\pi/2} = \ln \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. (a) The curve  $x^4 + y^4 = x^2 + y^2$  is symmetric about both axes and about the line  $y = x$  (since interchanging  $x$  and  $y$  does not change the equation) so we need only consider  $y \geq x \geq 0$  to begin with. Implicit differentiation

gives  $4x^3 + 4y^3y' = 2x + 2yy' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{x(1 - 2x^2)}{y(2y^2 - 1)} \Rightarrow y' = 0$  when  $x = 0$  and when  $x = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . If

$x = 0$ , then  $y^4 = y^2 \Rightarrow y^2(y^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$  or  $\pm 1$ . The point  $(0, 0)$  can't be a highest or lowest point because it is isolated. [If  $-1 < x < 1$  and  $-1 < y < 1$ , then  $x^4 < x^2$  and  $y^4 < y^2 \Rightarrow$

$x^4 + y^4 < x^2 + y^2$ , except for  $(0, 0)$ .] If  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , then  $x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $x^4 = \frac{1}{4}$ , so  $\frac{1}{4} + y^4 = \frac{1}{2} + y^2 \Rightarrow$

$4y^4 - 4y^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16+16}}{8} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$ . But  $y^2 > 0$ , so  $y^2 = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow$

$y = \pm\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{2})}$ . Near the point  $(0, 1)$ , the denominator of  $y'$  is positive and the numerator changes from

negative to positive as  $x$  increases through 0, so  $(0, 1)$  is a local minimum point. At  $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)$ ,

$y'$  changes from positive to negative, so that point gives a maximum. By symmetry, the highest points on the

curve are  $\left(\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)$  and the lowest points are  $\left(\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}\right)$ .

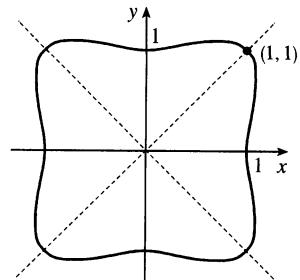
- (b) We use the information from part (a), together with symmetry with

respect to the axes and the lines  $y = \pm x$ , to sketch the curve.

- (c) In polar coordinates,  $x^4 + y^4 = x^2 + y^2$  becomes

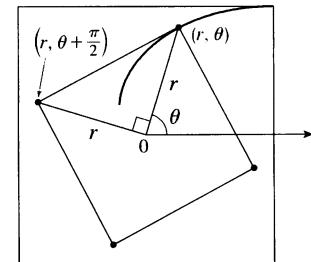
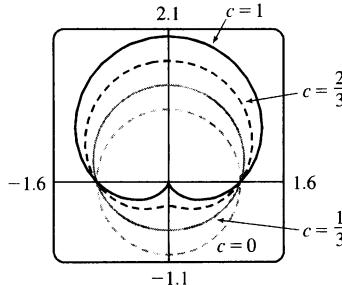
$r^4 \cos^4 \theta + r^4 \sin^4 \theta = r^2$  or  $r^2 = 1 / (\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta)$ . By the symmetry shown in part (b), the area enclosed by the curve is

$$A = 8 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2} r^2 d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{d\theta}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} \stackrel{\text{CAS}}{=} \sqrt{2}\pi.$$



3. In terms of  $x$  and  $y$ , we have  $x = r \cos \theta = (1 + c \sin \theta) \cos \theta = \cos \theta + c \sin \theta \cos \theta = \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}c \sin 2\theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta = (1 + c \sin \theta) \sin \theta = \sin \theta + c \sin^2 \theta$ . Now  $-1 \leq \sin \theta \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin \theta + c \sin^2 \theta \leq 1 + c \leq 2$ , so  $-1 \leq y \leq 2$ . Furthermore,  $y = 2$  when  $c = 1$  and  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , while  $y = -1$  for  $c = 0$  and  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ . Therefore, we need a viewing rectangle with  $-1 \leq y \leq 2$ .

To find the  $x$ -values, look at the equation  $x = \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}c \sin 2\theta$  and use the fact that  $\sin 2\theta \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $\sin 2\theta \leq 0$  for  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0$ . [Because  $r = 1 + c \sin \theta$  is symmetric about the  $y$ -axis, we only need to consider  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .] So for  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 0$ ,  $x$  has a maximum value when  $c = 0$  and then  $x = \cos \theta$  has a maximum value of 1 at  $\theta = 0$ . Thus, the maximum value of  $x$  must occur on  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  with  $c = 1$ . Then  $x = \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -\sin \theta + \cos 2\theta = -\sin \theta + 1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{d\theta} = -(2 \sin \theta - 1)(\sin \theta + 1) = 0$  when  $\sin \theta = -1$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  (but  $\sin \theta \neq -1$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ). If  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and  $x = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$ . Thus, the maximum value of  $x$  is  $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$ , and, by symmetry, the minimum value is  $-\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$ . Therefore, the smallest viewing rectangle that contains every member of the family of polar curves  $r = 1 + c \sin \theta$ , where  $0 \leq c \leq 1$ , is  $[-\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}, \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}] \times [-1, 2]$ .



4. (a) Let us find the polar equation of the path of the bug that starts in the upper right corner of the square. If the polar coordinates of this bug, at a particular moment, are  $(r, \theta)$ , then the polar coordinates of the bug that it is crawling toward must be  $(r, \theta + \frac{\pi}{2})$ . (The next bug must be the same distance from the origin and the angle between the lines joining the bugs to the pole must be  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ .) The Cartesian coordinates of the first bug are  $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$  and for the second

bug we have  $x = r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) = -r \sin \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}) = r \cos \theta$ . So the slope of the line joining the bugs is  $\frac{r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta}{-r \sin \theta - r \cos \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$ . This must be equal to the slope of the tangent line at  $(r, \theta)$ , so by

Equation 11.3.3 [ET 10.3.3] we have  $\frac{(dr/d\theta) \sin \theta + r \cos \theta}{(dr/d\theta) \cos \theta - r \sin \theta} = \frac{\sin \theta - \cos \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}$ . Solving for  $\frac{dr}{d\theta}$ , we get

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta \cos \theta + r \sin \theta \cos \theta + r \cos^2 \theta = \frac{dr}{d\theta} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{dr}{d\theta} \cos^2 \theta - r \sin^2 \theta + r \sin \theta \cos \theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) + r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\theta} = -r. \text{ Solving this differential equation as a}$$

separable equation (as in Section 10.3 [ET 9.3]), or using Theorem 10.4.2 [ET 9.4.2] with  $k = -1$ , we get

$$r = Ce^{-\theta}. \text{ To determine } C \text{ we use the fact that, at its starting position, } \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a, \text{ so}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}a = Ce^{-\pi/4} \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}ae^{\pi/4}. \text{ Therefore, a polar equation of the bug's path is } r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}ae^{\pi/4}e^{-\theta} \text{ or}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}ae^{(\pi/4)-\theta}.$$

- (b) The distance traveled by this bug is  $L = \int_{\pi/4}^{\infty} \sqrt{r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2} d\theta$ , where  $\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} e^{\pi/4} (-e^{-\theta})$  and so

$$r^2 + (dr/d\theta)^2 = \frac{1}{2}a^2 e^{\pi/2} e^{-2\theta} + \frac{1}{2}a^2 e^{\pi/2} e^{-2\theta} = a^2 e^{\pi/2} e^{-2\theta}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\infty} a e^{\pi/4} e^{-\theta} d\theta = a e^{\pi/4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\pi/4}^t e^{-\theta} d\theta = a e^{\pi/4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-\theta}]_{\pi/4}^t \\ &= a e^{\pi/4} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [e^{-\pi/4} - e^{-t}] = a e^{\pi/4} e^{-\pi/4} = a \end{aligned}$$

5. (a) If  $(a, b)$  lies on the curve, then there is some parameter value  $t_1$  such that  $\frac{3t_1}{1+t_1^3} = a$  and  $\frac{3t_1^2}{1+t_1^3} = b$ . If

$t_1 = 0$ , the point is  $(0, 0)$ , which lies on the line  $y = x$ . If  $t_1 \neq 0$ , then the point corresponding to  $t = \frac{1}{t_1}$  is

given by  $x = \frac{3(1/t_1)}{1+(1/t_1)^3} = \frac{3t_1^2}{t_1^3+1} = b$ ,  $y = \frac{3(1/t_1)^2}{1+(1/t_1)^3} = \frac{3t_1}{t_1^3+1} = a$ . So  $(b, a)$  also lies on the curve.

[Another way to see this is to do part (e) first; the result is immediate.] The curve intersects the line  $y = x$  when

$$\frac{3t}{1+t^3} = \frac{3t^2}{1+t^3} \Rightarrow t = t^2 \Rightarrow t = 0 \text{ or } 1, \text{ so the points are } (0, 0) \text{ and } \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right).$$

- (b)  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{(1+t^3)(6t) - 3t^2(3t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2} = \frac{6t - 3t^4}{(1+t^3)^2} = 0$  when  $6t - 3t^4 = 3t(2-t^3) = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$  or  $t = \sqrt[3]{2}$ ,

so there are horizontal tangents at  $(0, 0)$  and  $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$ . Using the symmetry from part (a), we see that there are vertical tangents at  $(0, 0)$  and  $(-\sqrt[3]{4}, -\sqrt[3]{2})$ .

- (c) Notice that as  $t \rightarrow -1^+$ , we have  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  and  $y \rightarrow \infty$ . As  $t \rightarrow -1^-$ , we have  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and  $y \rightarrow -\infty$ . Also

$$y - (-x - 1) = y + x + 1 = \frac{3t + 3t^2 + (1+t^3)}{1+t^3} = \frac{(t+1)^3}{1+t^3} = \frac{(t+1)^2}{t^2 - t + 1} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow -1. \text{ So}$$

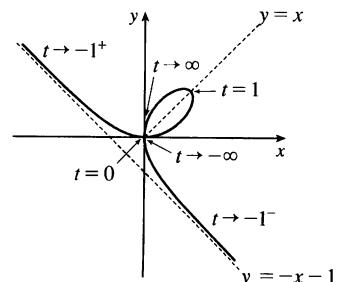
$y = -x - 1$  is a slant asymptote.

- (d)  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{(1+t^3)(3) - 3t(3t^2)}{(1+t^3)^2} = \frac{3 - 6t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}$  and from part (b) we have  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{6t - 3t^4}{(1+t^3)^2}$ .

So  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{t(2-t^3)}{1-2t^3}$ . Also

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{2(1+t^3)^4}{3(1-2t^3)^3} > 0 \Leftrightarrow t < \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{2}}. \text{ So}$$

the curve is concave upward there and has a minimum point at  $(0, 0)$  and a maximum point at  $(\sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4})$ . Using this together with the information from parts (a), (b), and (c), we sketch the curve.



$$(e) x^3 + y^3 = \left(\frac{3t}{1+t^3}\right)^3 + \left(\frac{3t^2}{1+t^3}\right)^3 = \frac{27t^3 + 27t^6}{(1+t^3)^3} = \frac{27t^3(1+t^3)}{(1+t^3)^3} = \frac{27t^3}{(1+t^3)^2} \text{ and}$$

$$3xy = 3\left(\frac{3t}{1+t^3}\right)\left(\frac{3t^2}{1+t^3}\right) = \frac{27t^3}{(1+t^3)^2}, \text{ so } x^3 + y^3 = 3xy.$$

(f) We start with the equation from part (e) and substitute  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ . Then  $x^3 + y^3 = 3xy \Rightarrow$

$$r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \sin^3 \theta = 3r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta. \text{ For } r \neq 0, \text{ this gives } r = \frac{3 \cos \theta \sin \theta}{\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta}. \text{ Dividing numerator and}$$

$$\text{denominator by } \cos^3 \theta, \text{ we obtain } r = \frac{3\left(\frac{1}{\cos \theta}\right)\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta}}{1 + \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta}} = \frac{3 \sec \theta \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^3 \theta}.$$

(g) The loop corresponds to  $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , so its area is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r^2}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{3 \sec \theta \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^3 \theta}\right)^2 d\theta = \frac{9}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sec^2 \theta \tan^2 \theta}{(1 + \tan^3 \theta)^2} d\theta \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{u^2 du}{(1+u^3)^2} \quad [\text{let } u = \tan \theta] = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{9}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (1+u^3)^{-1} \right]_0^b = \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(h) By symmetry, the area between the folium and the line  $y = -x - 1$  is equal to the enclosed area in the third quadrant, plus twice the enclosed area in the fourth quadrant. The area in the third quadrant is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and since

$$y = -x - 1 \Rightarrow r \sin \theta = -r \cos \theta - 1 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}, \text{ the area in the fourth quadrant is}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{-\pi/4} \left[ \left(-\frac{1}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3 \sec \theta \tan \theta}{1 + \tan^3 \theta}\right)^2 \right] d\theta \stackrel{\text{CAS}}{=} \frac{1}{2}. \text{ Therefore, the total area is } \frac{1}{2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

# 12 □ INFINITE SEQUENCES AND SERIES

□ ET 11

## 12.1 Sequences

ET 11.1

1. (a) A sequence is an ordered list of numbers. It can also be defined as a function whose domain is the set of positive integers.  
(b) The terms  $a_n$  approach 8 as  $n$  becomes large. In fact, we can make  $a_n$  as close to 8 as we like by taking  $n$  sufficiently large.  
(c) The terms  $a_n$  become large as  $n$  becomes large. In fact, we can make  $a_n$  as large as we like by taking  $n$  sufficiently large.
2. (a) From Definition 1, a convergent sequence is a sequence for which  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  exists. Examples:  $\{1/n\}$ ,  $\{1/2^n\}$   
(b) A divergent sequence is a sequence for which  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  does not exist. Examples:  $\{n\}$ ,  $\{\sin n\}$
3.  $a_n = 1 - (0.2)^n$ , so the sequence is  $\{0.8, 0.96, 0.992, 0.9984, 0.99968, \dots\}$ .
4.  $a_n = \frac{n+1}{3n-1}$ , so the sequence is  $\left\{ \frac{2}{2}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{6}{14}, \dots \right\} = \left\{ 1, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{5}{11}, \frac{3}{7}, \dots \right\}$ .
5.  $a_n = \frac{3(-1)^n}{n!}$ , so the sequence is  $\left\{ \frac{-3}{1}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{-3}{6}, \frac{3}{24}, \frac{-3}{120}, \dots \right\} = \left\{ -3, \frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{40}, \dots \right\}$ .
6.  $a_n = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)$ , so the sequence is  
 $\{2, 2 \cdot 4, 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6, 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8, 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10, \dots\} = \{2, 8, 48, 384, 3840, \dots\}$ .
7.  $a_1 = 3$ ,  $a_{n+1} = 2a_n - 1$ . Each term is defined in terms of the preceding term.  
 $a_2 = 2a_1 - 1 = 2(3) - 1 = 5$ .  $a_3 = 2a_2 - 1 = 2(5) - 1 = 9$ .  $a_4 = 2a_3 - 1 = 2(9) - 1 = 17$ .  
 $a_5 = 2a_4 - 1 = 2(17) - 1 = 33$ . The sequence is  $\{3, 5, 9, 17, 33, \dots\}$ .
8.  $a_1 = 4$ ,  $a_{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{a_n - 1}$ . Each term is defined in terms of the preceding term.  
 $a_2 = \frac{a_1}{a_1 - 1} = \frac{4}{4 - 1} = \frac{4}{3}$ .  $a_3 = \frac{a_2}{a_2 - 1} = \frac{\frac{4}{3}}{\frac{4}{3} - 1} = \frac{4/3}{1/3} = 4$ . Since  $a_3 = a_1$ , we can see that the terms of the sequence will alternately equal 4 and  $4/3$ , so the sequence is  $\{4, \frac{4}{3}, 4, \frac{4}{3}, 4, \dots\}$ .
9. The numerators are all 1 and the denominators are powers of 2, so  $a_n = \frac{1}{2^n}$ .
10. The numerators are all 1 and the denominators are multiples of 2, so  $a_n = \frac{1}{2n}$ .
11.  $\{2, 7, 12, 17, \dots\}$ . Each term is larger than the preceding one by 5, so  
 $a_n = a_1 + d(n-1) = 2 + 5(n-1) = 5n - 3$ .
12.  $\{-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{3}{16}, \frac{4}{25}, \dots\}$ . The numerator of the  $n$ th term is  $n$  and its denominator is  $(n+1)^2$ . Including the alternating signs, we get  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{(n+1)^2}$ .
13.  $\{1, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{27}, \dots\}$ . Each term is  $-\frac{2}{3}$  times the preceding one, so  $a_n = \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$ .
14.  $\{5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, \dots\}$ . The average of 5 and 1 is 3, so we can think of the sequence as alternately adding 2 and  $-2$  to 3. Thus,  $a_n = 3 + (-1)^{n+1} \cdot 2$ .
15.  $a_n = n(n-1)$ .  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so the sequence diverges.

16.  $a_n = \frac{n+1}{3n-1} = \frac{1+1/n}{3-1/n}$ , so  $a_n \rightarrow \frac{1+0}{3-0} = \frac{1}{3}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

17.  $a_n = \frac{3+5n^2}{n+n^2} = \frac{(3+5n^2)/n^2}{(n+n^2)/n^2} = \frac{5+3/n^2}{1+1/n}$ , so  $a_n \rightarrow \frac{5+0}{1+0} = 5$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

18.  $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{1/\sqrt{n}+1}$ , so  $a_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{0+1} = 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

19.  $a_n = \frac{2^n}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0 = 0$  by (8) with  $r = \frac{2}{3}$ . Converges

20.  $a_n = \frac{n}{1+\sqrt{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1/\sqrt{n}+1}$ . The numerator approaches  $\infty$  and the denominator approaches  $0+1=1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  and the sequence diverges.

21.  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n}{n^2+1} = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n+1/n}$ , so  $0 \leq |a_n| = \frac{1}{n+1/n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so  $a_n \rightarrow 0$  by the Squeeze Theorem and Theorem 6. Converges

22.  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n n^3}{n^3+2n^2+1}$ . Now  $|a_n| = \frac{n^3}{n^3+2n^2+1} = \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}+\frac{1}{n^3}} \rightarrow 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , but the terms of the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  alternate in sign, so the sequence  $a_1, a_3, a_5, \dots$  converges to  $-1$  and the sequence  $a_2, a_4, a_6, \dots$  converges to  $+1$ . This shows that the given sequence diverges since its terms don't approach a single real number.

23.  $a_n = \cos(n/2)$ . This sequence diverges since the terms don't approach any particular real number as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . The terms take on values between  $-1$  and  $1$ .

24.  $a_n = \cos(2/n)$ . As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $2/n \rightarrow 0$ , so  $\cos(2/n) \rightarrow \cos 0 = 1$ . Converges

25.  $a_n = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)(2n)(2n-1)!} = \frac{1}{(2n+1)(2n)} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

26.  $2n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \arctan x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan 2n = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Converges

27.  $a_n = \frac{e^n + e^{-n}}{e^{2n}-1} \cdot \frac{e^{-n}}{e^{-n}} = \frac{1+e^{-2n}}{e^n-e^{-n}} \rightarrow \frac{1+0}{e^n-0} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

28.  $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{\ln 2n} = \frac{\ln n}{\ln 2 + \ln n} = \frac{1}{\frac{\ln 2}{\ln n} + 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{0+1} \rightarrow 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

29.  $a_n = n^2 e^{-n} = \frac{n^2}{e^n}$ . Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{e^x} = 0$ , it follows from Theorem 3 that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ . Converges

30.  $a_n = n \cos n\pi = n(-1)^n$ . Since  $|a_n| = n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the given sequence diverges.

31.  $0 \leq \frac{\cos^2 n}{2^n} \leq \frac{1}{2^n}$  [since  $0 \leq \cos^2 n \leq 1$ ], so since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 0$ ,  $\left\{ \frac{\cos^2 n}{2^n} \right\}$  converges to 0 by the Squeeze Theorem.

32.  $a_n = \ln(n+1) - \ln n = \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \rightarrow \ln(1) = 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

33.  $a_n = n \sin(1/n) = \frac{\sin(1/n)}{1/n}$ . Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/x)}{1/x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin t}{t}$  [where  $t = 1/x$ ] = 1, it follows from Theorem 3 that  $\{a_n\}$  converges to 1.

34.  $a_n = \sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n^2 - 1} = \sqrt{n^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n}} - \sqrt{n^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} = n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{n^2}}\right) \rightarrow n(0 - 1) \rightarrow -n \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty,$   
so  $a_n \rightarrow -\infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Diverges

35.  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{1/n} \Rightarrow \ln a_n = \frac{1}{n} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)$ . As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  and  $\ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \rightarrow 0$ , so  $\ln a_n \rightarrow 0$ .  
Thus,  $a_n \rightarrow e^0 = 1$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Converges

36.  $a_n = \frac{\sin 2n}{1 + \sqrt{n}}$ .  $|a_n| \leq \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{n}}$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{n}} = 0$ , so  $\frac{-1}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \leq a_n \leq \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by the Squeeze Theorem. Converges

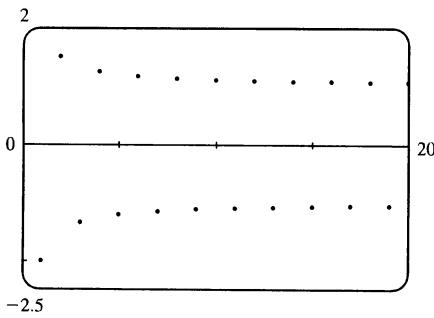
37.  $\{0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, \dots\}$  diverges since the sequence takes on only two values, 0 and 1, and never stays arbitrarily close to either one (or any other value) for  $n$  sufficiently large.

38.  $\{\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \dots\}$ .  $a_{2n-1} = \frac{1}{n}$  and  $a_{2n} = \frac{1}{n+2}$  for all positive integers  $n$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+2} = 0$ . For  $n$  sufficiently large,  $a_n$  can be made as close to 0 as we like. Converges

39.  $a_n = \frac{n!}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdots \frac{(n-1)}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2} \geq \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{2}$  [for  $n > 1$ ]  $= \frac{n}{4} \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so  $\{a_n\}$  diverges.

40.  $0 < |a_n| = \frac{3^n}{n!} = \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdots \frac{3}{(n-1)} \cdot \frac{3}{n} \leq \frac{3}{1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{n}$  [for  $n > 2$ ]  $= \frac{27}{2n} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so by the Squeeze Theorem and Theorem 6,  $\{(-3)^n/n\}$  converges to 0.

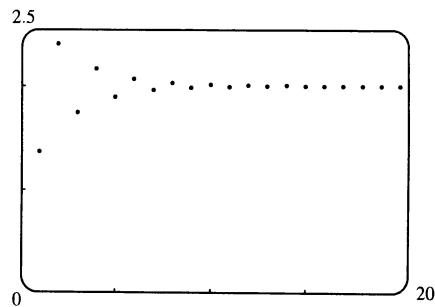
41.



From the graph, we see that the sequence

$\left\{(-1)^n \frac{n+1}{n}\right\}$  is divergent, since it oscillates between 1 and  $-1$  (approximately).

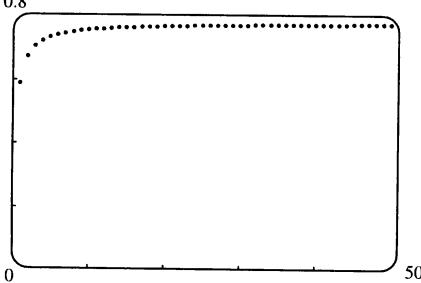
42.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to 2.

$\left\{(-\frac{2}{\pi})^n\right\}$  converges to 0 by (6), and hence  $\left\{2 + (-\frac{2}{\pi})^n\right\}$  converges to  $2 + 0 = 2$ .

43.

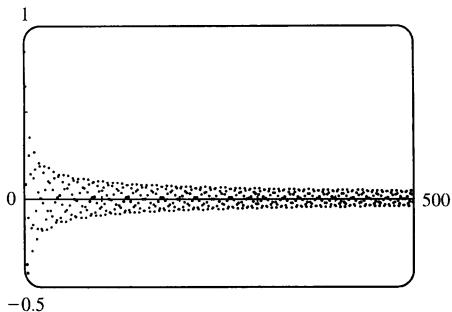


From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to about 0.78.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{2n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{2 + 1/n} = 1, \text{ so}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan\left(\frac{2n}{2n+1}\right) = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

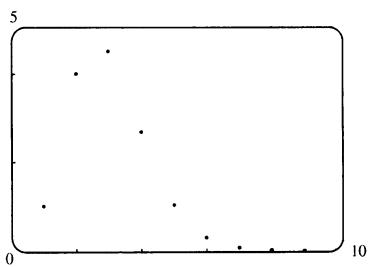
44.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges (slowly) to 0.

$0 \leq \frac{|\sin n|}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so by the Squeeze Theorem and Theorem 6,  $\left\{ \frac{\sin n}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$  converges to 0.

45.

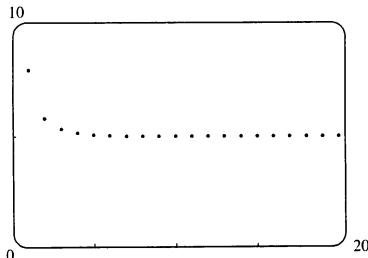


From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to 0.

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < a_n = \frac{n^3}{n!} &= \frac{n}{n} \cdot \frac{n}{(n-1)} \cdot \frac{n}{(n-2)} \cdot \frac{1}{(n-3)} \cdots \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1} \\ &\leq \frac{n^2}{(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)} \quad [\text{for } n \geq 4] \\ &= \frac{1/n}{(1-1/n)(1-2/n)(1-3/n)} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

So by the Squeeze Theorem,  $\{n^3/n!\}$  converges to 0.

46.



From the graph, it appears that the sequence converges to 5.

$$\begin{aligned} 5 &= \sqrt[n]{5^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{3^n + 5^n} \leq \sqrt[n]{5^n + 5^n} = \sqrt[n]{2} \sqrt[n]{5^n} \\ &= \sqrt[n]{2} \cdot 5 \rightarrow 5 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \quad [\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1/n} = 2^0 = 1] \end{aligned}$$

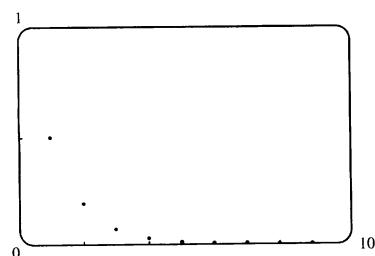
Hence,  $a_n \rightarrow 5$  by the Squeeze Theorem.

*Alternate Solution:* Let  $y = (3^x + 5^x)^{1/x}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(3^x + 5^x)}{x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^x \ln 3 + 5^x \ln 5}{3^x + 5^x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x \ln 3 + \ln 5}{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + 1} = \ln 5 \end{aligned}$$

so  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = e^{\ln 5} = 5$ , and so  $\{\sqrt[n]{3^n + 5^n}\}$  converges to 5.

47.

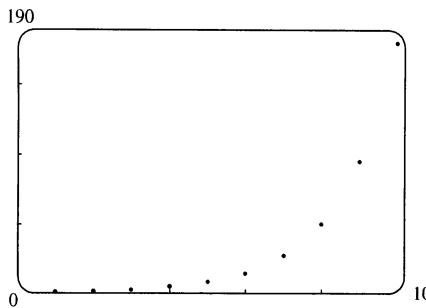


From the graph, it appears that the sequence approaches 0.

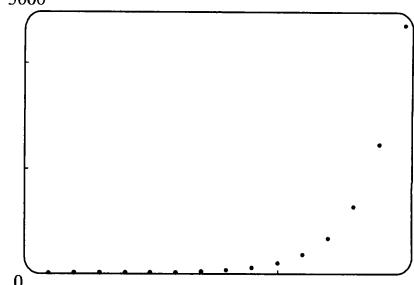
$$\begin{aligned} 0 < a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n)^n} &= \frac{1}{2n} \cdot \frac{3}{2n} \cdot \frac{5}{2n} \cdots \frac{2n-1}{2n} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2n} \cdot (1) \cdot (1) \cdots (1) = \frac{1}{2n} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

So by the Squeeze Theorem,  $\left\{ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n)^n} \right\}$  converges to 0.

48.



5000



From the graphs, it seems that the sequence diverges.  $a_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{n!}$ . We first prove by induction

that  $a_n \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}$  for all  $n$ . This is clearly true for  $n = 1$ , so let  $P(n)$  be the statement that the above is true for

$n$ . We must show it is then true for  $n + 1$ .  $a_{n+1} = a_n \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n+1} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{n+1}$  (induction hypothesis).

But  $\frac{2n+1}{n+1} \geq \frac{3}{2}$  [since  $2(2n+1) \geq 3(n+1) \Leftrightarrow 4n+2 \geq 3n+3 \Leftrightarrow n \geq 1$ ], and so we get that

$a_{n+1} \geq \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$  which is  $P(n+1)$ . Thus, we have proved our first assertion, so since  $\left\{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{n-1}\right\}$  diverges (by (8)), so does the given sequence  $\{a_n\}$ .

49. (a)  $a_n = 1000(1.06)^n \Rightarrow a_1 = 1060, a_2 = 1123.60, a_3 = 1191.02, a_4 = 1262.48$ , and  $a_5 = 1338.23$ .

(b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 1000 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1.06)^n$ , so the sequence diverges by (8) with  $r = 1.06 > 1$ .

50.  $a_{n+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}a_n & \text{if } a_n \text{ is an even number} \\ 3a_n + 1 & \text{if } a_n \text{ is an odd number} \end{cases}$  When  $a_1 = 11$ , the first 40 terms are 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40,

20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4. When  $a_1 = 25$ , the first 40 terms are 25, 76, 38, 19, 58, 29, 88, 44, 22, 11, 34, 17, 52, 26, 13, 40, 20, 10, 5, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 4. The famous Collatz conjecture is that this sequence always reaches 1, regardless of the starting point  $a_1$ .

51. If  $|r| \geq 1$ , then  $\{r^n\}$  diverges by (8), so  $\{nr^n\}$  diverges also, since  $|nr^n| = n|r^n| \geq |r^n|$ . If  $|r| < 1$  then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xr^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{r^{-x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(-\ln r)r^{-x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r^x}{-\ln r} = 0, \text{ so } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nr^n = 0, \text{ and hence } \{nr^n\} \text{ converges}$$

whenever  $|r| < 1$ .

52. (a) Let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ . By Definition 1, this means that for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there is an integer  $N$  such that  $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$

whenever  $n > N$ . Thus,  $|a_{n+1} - L| < \varepsilon$  whenever  $n + 1 > N \Leftrightarrow n > N - 1$ . It follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = L \text{ and so } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1}.$$

(b) If  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = L$  also, so  $L$  must satisfy  $L = 1/(1+L) \Rightarrow L^2 + L - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$L = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} \text{ (since } L \text{ has to be non-negative if it exists).}$$

53. Since  $\{a_n\}$  is a decreasing sequence,  $a_n > a_{n+1}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Because all of its terms lie between 5 and 8,  $\{a_n\}$  is a bounded sequence. By the Monotonic Sequence Theorem,  $\{a_n\}$  is convergent; that is,  $\{a_n\}$  has a limit  $L$ .  $L$  must be less than 8 since  $\{a_n\}$  is decreasing, so  $5 \leq L < 8$ .

54.  $a_n = 1/5^n$  defines a decreasing geometric sequence since  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{5}a_n < a_n$  for each  $n \geq 1$ . The sequence is bounded since  $0 < a_n \leq \frac{1}{5}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

55.  $a_n = \frac{1}{2n+3}$  is decreasing since  $a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)+3} = \frac{1}{2n+5} < \frac{1}{2n+3} = a_n$  for each  $n \geq 1$ . The sequence is bounded since  $0 < a_n \leq \frac{1}{5}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . Note that  $a_1 = \frac{1}{5}$ .

56.  $a_n = \frac{2n-3}{3n+4}$  defines an increasing sequence since for  $f(x) = \frac{2x-3}{3x+4}$ ,  

$$f'(x) = \frac{(3x+4)(2) - (2x-3)(3)}{(3x+4)^2} = \frac{17}{(3x+4)^2} > 0.$$
The sequence is bounded since  $a_n \geq a_1 = -\frac{1}{7}$  for  $n \geq 1$ , and  $a_n < \frac{2n-3}{3n} < \frac{2n}{3n} = \frac{2}{3}$  for  $n \geq 1$ .

57.  $a_n = \cos(n\pi/2)$  is not monotonic. The first few terms are  $0, -1, 0, 1, 0, -1, 0, 1, \dots$ . In fact, the sequence consists of the terms  $0, -1, 0, 1$  repeated over and over again in that order. The sequence is bounded since  $|a_n| \leq 1$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

58.  $a_n = ne^{-n}$  defines a positive decreasing sequence since the function  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$  is decreasing for  $x > 1$ .  

$$[f'(x) = e^{-x} - xe^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x) < 0 \text{ for } x > 1.]$$
The sequence is bounded above by  $a_1 = \frac{1}{e}$  and below by 0.  
 $a_n = \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  defines a decreasing sequence since for  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ ,

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(1) - x(2x)}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \leq 0 \text{ for } x \geq 1.$$
The sequence is bounded since  $0 < a_n \leq \frac{1}{2}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ .

60.  $a_n = n + \frac{1}{n}$  defines an increasing sequence since the function  $g(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$  is increasing for  $x > 1$ .  

$$[g'(x) = 1 - 1/x^2 > 0 \text{ for } x > 1.]$$
The sequence is unbounded since  $a_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . (It is, however, bounded below by  $a_1 = 2$ .)

61.  $a_1 = 2^{1/2}, a_2 = 2^{3/4}, a_3 = 2^{7/8}, \dots$ , so  $a_n = 2^{(2^n-1)/2^n} = 2^{1-(1/2^n)}$ .  

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1-(1/2^n)} = 2^1 = 2.$$
  
*Alternate solution:* Let  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ . (We could show the limit exists by showing that  $\{a_n\}$  is bounded and increasing.) Then  $L$  must satisfy  $L = \sqrt{2 \cdot L} \Rightarrow L^2 = 2L \Rightarrow L(L-2) = 0$ .  $L \neq 0$  since the sequence increases, so  $L = 2$ .

**62.** (a) Let  $P_n$  be the statement that  $a_{n+1} \geq a_n$  and  $a_n \leq 3$ .  $P_1$  is obviously true. We will assume that  $P_n$  is true and then show that as a consequence  $P_{n+1}$  must also be true.  $a_{n+2} \geq a_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2+a_{n+1}} \geq \sqrt{2+a_n} \Leftrightarrow 2+a_{n+1} \geq 2+a_n \Leftrightarrow a_{n+1} \geq a_n$ , which is the induction hypothesis.  $a_{n+1} \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{2+a_n} \leq 3 \Leftrightarrow 2+a_n \leq 9 \Leftrightarrow a_n \leq 7$ , which is certainly true because we are assuming that  $a_n \leq 3$ . So  $P_n$  is true for all  $n$ , and so  $a_1 \leq a_n \leq 3$  (showing that the sequence is bounded), and hence by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$  exists.

(b) If  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = L$  also, so  $L = \sqrt{2+L} \Rightarrow L^2 = 2+L \Leftrightarrow L^2 - L - 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (L+1)(L-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow L = 2$  (since  $L$  can't be negative).

**63.** We show by induction that  $\{a_n\}$  is increasing and bounded above by 3.

Let  $P_n$  be the proposition that  $a_{n+1} > a_n$  and  $0 < a_n < 3$ . Clearly  $P_1$  is true. Assume that  $P_n$  is true.

$$\text{Then } a_{n+1} > a_n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} < \frac{1}{a_n} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} > -\frac{1}{a_n}.$$

Now  $a_{n+2} = 3 - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}} > 3 - \frac{1}{a_n} = a_{n+1} \Leftrightarrow P_{n+1}$ . This proves that  $\{a_n\}$  is increasing and bounded above

by 3, so  $1 = a_1 < a_n < 3$ , that is,  $\{a_n\}$  is bounded, and hence convergent by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem.

If  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = L$  also, so  $L$  must satisfy  $L = 3 - 1/L \Rightarrow L^2 - 3L + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$L = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}. \text{ But } L > 1, \text{ so } L = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

**64.** We use induction. Let  $P_n$  be the statement that  $0 < a_{n+1} \leq a_n \leq 2$ . Clearly  $P_1$  is true, since  $a_2 = 1/(3-2) = 1$ .

Now assume that  $P_n$  is true. Then  $a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow -a_{n+1} \geq -a_n \Rightarrow 3 - a_{n+1} \geq 3 - a_n \Rightarrow$

$a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{3 - a_{n+1}} \leq \frac{1}{3 - a_n} = a_{n+1}$ . Also  $a_{n+2} > 0$  (since  $3 - a_{n+1}$  is positive) and  $a_{n+1} \leq 2$  by the induction hypothesis, so  $P_{n+1}$  is true.

To find the limit, we use the fact that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{3-L} \Rightarrow L^2 - 3L + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow L = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$ . But  $L \leq 2$ , so we must have  $L = \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$ .

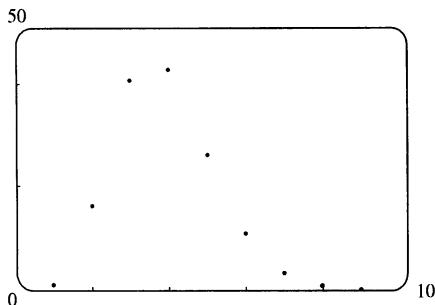
**65.** (a) Let  $a_n$  be the number of rabbit pairs in the  $n$ th month. Clearly  $a_1 = 1 = a_2$ . In the  $n$ th month, each pair that is 2 or more months old (that is,  $a_{n-2}$  pairs) will produce a new pair to add to the  $a_{n-1}$  pairs already present. Thus,  $a_n = a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}$ , so that  $\{a_n\} = \{f_n\}$ , the Fibonacci sequence.

(b)  $a_n = \frac{f_{n+1}}{f_n} \Rightarrow a_{n-1} = \frac{f_n}{f_{n-1}} = \frac{f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}}{f_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{f_{n-2}}{f_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{f_{n-1}/f_{n-2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n-2}}$ . If  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ , then  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n-1}$  and  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n-2}$ , so  $L$  must satisfy  $L = 1 + \frac{1}{L} \Rightarrow L^2 - L - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow L = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$  (since  $L$  must be positive).

**66.** (a) If  $f$  is continuous, then  $f(L) = f\left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = L$  by Exercise 52(a).

(b) By repeatedly pressing the cosine key on the calculator (that is, taking cosine of the previous answer) until the displayed value stabilizes, we see that  $L \approx 0.73909$ .

67. (a)

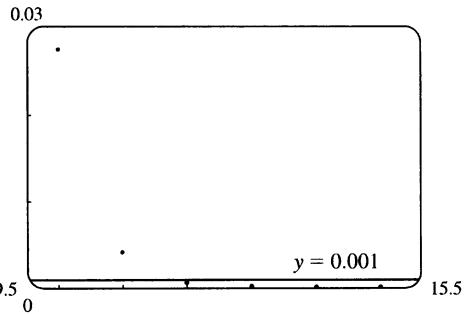
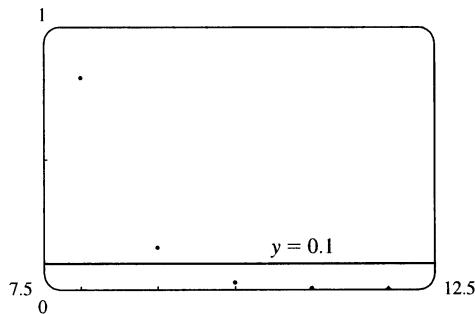


From the graph, it appears that the

sequence  $\left\{ \frac{n^5}{n!} \right\}$  converges to 0, that is,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^5}{n!} = 0.$$

(b)



From the first graph, it seems that the smallest possible value of  $N$  corresponding to  $\varepsilon = 0.1$  is 9, since  $n^5/n! < 0.1$  whenever  $n \geq 10$ , but  $9^5/9! > 0.1$ . From the second graph, it seems that for  $\varepsilon = 0.001$ , the smallest possible value for  $N$  is 11.

68. Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and let  $N$  be any positive integer larger than  $\ln(\varepsilon)/\ln|r|$ . If  $n > N$  then  $n > \ln(\varepsilon)/\ln|r| \Rightarrow n \ln|r| < \ln \varepsilon$  [since  $|r| < 1 \Rightarrow \ln|r| < 0 \Rightarrow \ln(|r|^n) < \ln \varepsilon \Rightarrow |r|^n < \varepsilon \Rightarrow |r^n - 0| < \varepsilon$ , and so by Definition 1,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^n = 0$ .

69. If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = 0$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -|a_n| = 0$ , and since  $-|a_n| \leq a_n \leq |a_n|$ , we have that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by the Squeeze Theorem.

70. (a) 
$$\frac{b^{n+1} - a^{n+1}}{b - a} = b^n + b^{n-1}a + b^{n-2}a^2 + b^{n-3}a^3 + \cdots + ba^{n-1} + a^n \\ < b^n + b^{n-1}b + b^{n-2}b^2 + b^{n-3}b^3 + \cdots + bb^{n-1} + b^n = (n+1)b^n$$

- (b) Since  $b - a > 0$ , we have  $b^{n+1} - a^{n+1} < (n+1)b^n(b - a) \Rightarrow b^{n+1} - (n+1)b^n(b - a) < a^{n+1} \Rightarrow b^n[(n+1)a - nb] < a^{n+1}$ .

(c) With this substitution,  $(n+1)a - nb = 1$ , and so  $b^n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < a^{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{n+1}$ .

(d) With this substitution, we get  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) < 1 \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^n < 2 \Rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{2n}\right)^{2n} < 4$ .

- (e)  $a_n < a_{2n}$  since  $\{a_n\}$  is increasing, so  $a_n < a_{2n} < 4$ .

- (f) Since  $\{a_n\}$  is increasing and bounded above by 4,  $a_1 \leq a_n \leq 4$ , and so  $\{a_n\}$  is bounded and monotonic, and hence has a limit by Theorem 11.

71. (a) First we show that  $a > a_1 > b_1 > b$ .

$$a_1 - b_1 = \frac{a+b}{2} - \sqrt{ab} = \frac{1}{2}(a - 2\sqrt{ab} + b) = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b})^2 > 0 \quad (\text{since } a > b) \Rightarrow a_1 > b_1. \text{ Also}$$

$$a - a_1 = a - \frac{1}{2}(a+b) = \frac{1}{2}(a-b) > 0 \text{ and } b - b_1 = b - \sqrt{ab} = \sqrt{b}(\sqrt{b} - \sqrt{a}) < 0, \text{ so } a > a_1 > b_1 > b.$$

In the same way we can show that  $a_1 > a_2 > b_2 > b_1$  and so the given assertion is true for  $n = 1$ . Suppose it is true for  $n = k$ , that is,  $a_k > a_{k+1} > b_{k+1} > b_k$ . Then

$$a_{k+2} - b_{k+2} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{k+1} + b_{k+1}) - \sqrt{a_{k+1}b_{k+1}} = \frac{1}{2}(a_{k+1} - 2\sqrt{a_{k+1}b_{k+1}} + b_{k+1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{a_{k+1}} - \sqrt{b_{k+1}})^2 > 0$$

$$a_{k+1} - a_{k+2} = a_{k+1} - \frac{1}{2}(a_{k+1} + b_{k+1}) = \frac{1}{2}(a_{k+1} - b_{k+1}) > 0$$

$$\text{and } b_{k+1} - b_{k+2} = b_{k+1} - \sqrt{a_{k+1}b_{k+1}} = \sqrt{b_{k+1}}(\sqrt{b_{k+1}} - \sqrt{a_{k+1}}) < 0 \Rightarrow$$

$a_{k+1} > a_{k+2} > b_{k+2} > b_{k+1}$ , so the assertion is true for  $n = k + 1$ . Thus, it is true for all  $n$  by mathematical induction.

(b) From part (a) we have  $a > a_n > a_{n+1} > b_{n+1} > b_n > b$ , which shows that both sequences,  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$ , are monotonic and bounded. So they are both convergent by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem.

(c) Let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \alpha$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \beta$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n + b_n}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \Rightarrow 2\alpha = \alpha + \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$ .

72. (a) Let  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = L$ , there exists  $N_1$  such that  $|a_{2n} - L| < \varepsilon$  for  $n > N_1$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = L$ ,

there exists  $N_2$  such that  $|a_{2n+1} - L| < \varepsilon$  for  $n > N_2$ . Let  $N = \max\{2N_1, 2N_2 + 1\}$  and let  $n > N$ . If  $n$  is even, then  $n = 2m$  where  $m > N_1$ , so  $|a_n - L| = |a_{2m} - L| < \varepsilon$ . If  $n$  is odd, then  $n = 2m + 1$ , where  $m > N_2$ , so  $|a_n - L| = |a_{2m+1} - L| < \varepsilon$ . Therefore  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ .

(b)  $a_1 = 1, a_2 = 1 + \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{3}{2} = 1.5, a_3 = 1 + \frac{1}{5/2} = \frac{7}{5} = 1.4, a_4 = 1 + \frac{1}{12/5} = \frac{17}{12} = 1.41\bar{6}, a_5 = 1 + \frac{1}{29/12} = \frac{41}{29} \approx 1.413793, a_6 = 1 + \frac{1}{70/29} = \frac{99}{70} \approx 1.414286, a_7 = 1 + \frac{1}{169/70} = \frac{239}{169} \approx 1.414201, a_8 = 1 + \frac{1}{408/169} = \frac{577}{408} \approx 1.414216$ . Notice that  $a_1 < a_3 < a_5 < a_7$  and  $a_2 > a_4 > a_6 > a_8$ . It appears that the odd terms are increasing and the even terms are decreasing. Let's prove that  $a_{2n-2} > a_{2n}$  and  $a_{2n-1} < a_{2n+1}$  by mathematical induction. Suppose that  $a_{2k-2} > a_{2k}$ . Then  $1 + a_{2k-2} > 1 + a_{2k} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{1}{1+a_{2k-2}} < \frac{1}{1+a_{2k}} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1+a_{2k-2}} < 1 + \frac{1}{1+a_{2k}} \Rightarrow a_{2k-1} < a_{2k+1} \Rightarrow$$

$$1 + a_{2k-1} < 1 + a_{2k+1} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{1+a_{2k-1}} > \frac{1}{1+a_{2k+1}} \Rightarrow 1 + \frac{1}{1+a_{2k-1}} > 1 + \frac{1}{1+a_{2k+1}} \Rightarrow$$

$a_{2k} > a_{2k+2}$ . We have thus shown, by induction, that the odd terms are increasing and the even terms are decreasing. Also all terms lie between 1 and 2, so both  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are bounded monotonic sequences and are therefore convergent by Theorem 11. Let  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = L$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+2} = L$  also. We have

$$a_{n+2} = 1 + \frac{1}{1 + 1 + 1/(1 + a_n)} = 1 + \frac{1}{(3 + 2a_n)/(1 + a_n)} = \frac{4 + 3a_n}{3 + 2a_n}, \text{ so } a_{2n+2} = \frac{4 + 3a_{2n}}{3 + 2a_{2n}}. \text{ Taking}$$

$$\text{limits of both sides, we get } L = \frac{4 + 3L}{3 + 2L} \Rightarrow 3L + 2L^2 = 4 + 3L \Rightarrow L^2 = 2 \Rightarrow L = \sqrt{2} \text{ (since } L > 0).$$

Thus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n} = \sqrt{2}$ . Similarly we find that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = \sqrt{2}$ . So, by part (a),  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \sqrt{2}$ .

73. (a) Suppose  $\{p_n\}$  converges to  $p$ . Then  $p_{n+1} = \frac{bp_n}{a + p_n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_{n+1} = \frac{b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n}{a + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n} \Rightarrow$

$$p = \frac{bp}{a + p} \Rightarrow p^2 + ap = bp \Rightarrow p(p + a - b) = 0 \Rightarrow p = 0 \text{ or } p = b - a.$$

(b)  $p_{n+1} = \frac{bp_n}{a + p_n} = \frac{\frac{b}{a}p_n}{1 + \frac{p_n}{a}} < \frac{b}{a}p_n$  since  $1 + \frac{p_n}{a} > 1$ .

(c) By part (b),  $p_1 < \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)p_0, p_2 < \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2 p_0, p_3 < \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^3 p_0$ , etc. In general,

$$p_n < \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n p_0, \text{ so } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^n \cdot p_0 = 0 \text{ since } b < a. [\text{By result 8, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^n = 0 \text{ if } -1 < r < 1.]$$

$$\text{Here } r = \frac{b}{a} \in (0, 1).]$$

(d) Let  $a < b$ . We first show, by induction, that if  $p_0 < b - a$ , then  $p_n < b - a$  and  $p_{n+1} > p_n$ .

$$\text{For } n = 0, \text{ we have } p_1 - p_0 = \frac{bp_0}{a + p_0} - p_0 = \frac{p_0(b - a - p_0)}{a + p_0} > 0 \text{ since } p_0 < b - a. \text{ So } p_1 > p_0.$$

Now we suppose the assertion is true for  $n = k$ , that is,  $p_k < b - a$  and  $p_{k+1} > p_k$ . Then

$$b - a - p_{k+1} = b - a - \frac{bp_k}{a + p_k} = \frac{a(b - a) + bp_k - ap_k - bp_k}{a + p_k} = \frac{a(b - a - p_k)}{a + p_k} > 0 \text{ because } p_k < b - a.$$

$$\text{So } p_{k+1} < b - a. \text{ And } p_{k+2} - p_{k+1} = \frac{bp_{k+1}}{a + p_{k+1}} - p_{k+1} = \frac{p_{k+1}(b - a - p_{k+1})}{a + p_{k+1}} > 0 \text{ since } p_{k+1} < b - a.$$

Therefore,  $p_{k+2} > p_{k+1}$ . Thus, the assertion is true for  $n = k + 1$ . It is therefore true for all  $n$  by mathematical induction. A similar proof by induction shows that if  $p_0 > b - a$ , then  $p_n > b - a$  and  $\{p_n\}$  is decreasing.

In either case the sequence  $\{p_n\}$  is bounded and monotonic, so it is convergent by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem. It then follows from part (a) that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n = b - a$ .

## LABORATORY PROJECT Logistic Sequences

---

1. To write such a program in Maple it is best to calculate all the points first and then graph them. One possible sequence of commands [taking  $p_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $k = 1.5$  for the difference equation] is

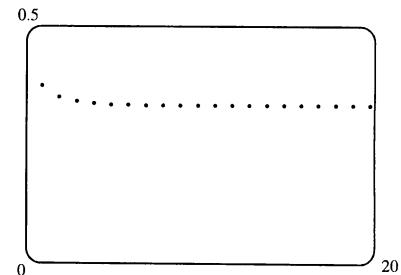
```
t:='t';p(0):=1/2;k:=1.5;
for j from 1 to 20 do p(j):=k*p(j-1)*(1-p(j-1)) od;
plot([seq([t,p(t)] t=0..20)],t=0..20,p=0..0.5,style=point);
```

In Mathematica, we can use the following program:

```
p[0]=1/2
k=1.5
p[j_]:=k*p[j-1]*(1-p[j-1])
P=Table[p[t],{t,20}]
ListPlot[P]
```

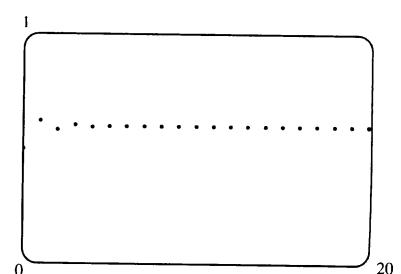
With  $p_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $k = 1.5$ :

$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.5	7	0.3338465076	14	0.3333373303
1	0.375	8	0.3335895255	15	0.3333353318
2	0.3515625	9	0.3334613309	16	0.3333343326
3	0.3419494629	10	0.3333973076	17	0.333338329
4	0.3375300416	11	0.3333653143	18	0.333335831
5	0.3354052689	12	0.3333493223	19	0.333334582
6	0.3343628617	13	0.3333413274	20	0.333333958



With  $p_0 = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $k = 2.5$ :

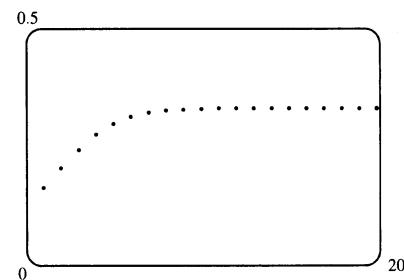
$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.5	7	0.6004164790	14	0.5999967417
1	0.625	8	0.5997913269	15	0.6000016291
2	0.5859375	9	0.6001042277	16	0.5999991854
3	0.6065368651	10	0.5999478590	17	0.6000004073
4	0.5966247409	11	0.6000260637	18	0.5999997964
5	0.6016591486	12	0.5999869664	19	0.6000001018
6	0.5991635437	13	0.6000065164	20	0.5999999491



Both of these sequences seem to converge (the first to about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , the second to about 0.60).

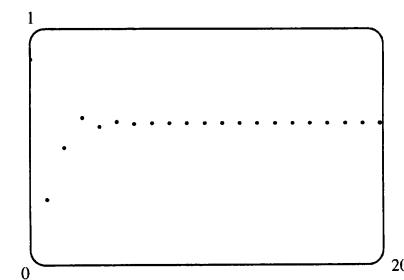
With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 1.5$ :

$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.875	7	0.3239166554	14	0.3332554829
1	0.1640625	8	0.3284919837	15	0.3332943990
2	0.2057189941	9	0.3308775005	16	0.3333138639
3	0.2450980344	10	0.3320963702	17	0.3333235980
4	0.2775374819	11	0.3327125567	18	0.3333284655
5	0.3007656421	12	0.3330223670	19	0.3333308994
6	0.3154585059	13	0.3331777051	20	0.3333321164



With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 2.5$ :

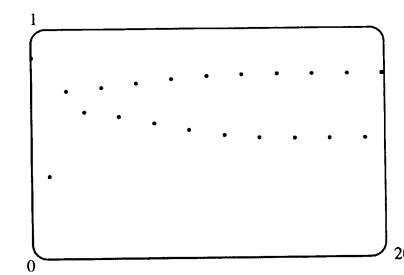
$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.875	7	0.6016572368	14	0.5999869815
1	0.2734375	8	0.5991645155	15	0.6000065088
2	0.4966735840	9	0.6004159972	16	0.5999967455
3	0.6249723374	10	0.5997915688	17	0.6000016272
4	0.5859547872	11	0.6001041070	18	0.5999991864
5	0.6065294364	12	0.5999479194	19	0.6000004068
6	0.5966286980	13	0.6000260335	20	0.5999997966



The limit of the sequence seems to depend on  $k$ , but not on  $p_0$ .

2. With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 3.2$ :

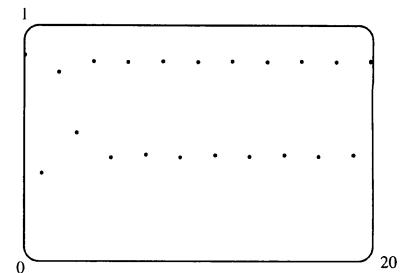
$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.875	7	0.5830728495	14	0.7990633827
1	0.35	8	0.7779164854	15	0.5137954979
2	0.728	9	0.5528397669	16	0.7993909896
3	0.6336512	10	0.7910654689	17	0.5131681132
4	0.7428395416	11	0.5288988570	18	0.7994451225
5	0.6112926626	12	0.7973275394	19	0.5130643795
6	0.7603646184	13	0.5171082698	20	0.7994538304



It seems that eventually the terms fluctuate between two values (about 0.5 and 0.8 in this case).

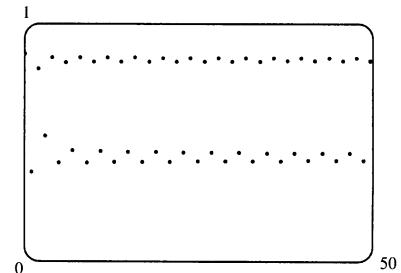
3. With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 3.42$ :

$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.875	7	0.4523028596	14	0.8442074951
1	0.3740625	8	0.8472194412	15	0.4498025048
2	0.8007579316	9	0.4426802161	16	0.8463823232
3	0.5456427596	10	0.8437633929	17	0.4446659586
4	0.8478752457	11	0.4508474156	18	0.8445284520
5	0.4411212220	12	0.8467373602	19	0.4490464985
6	0.8431438501	13	0.4438243545	20	0.8461207931



With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 3.45$ :

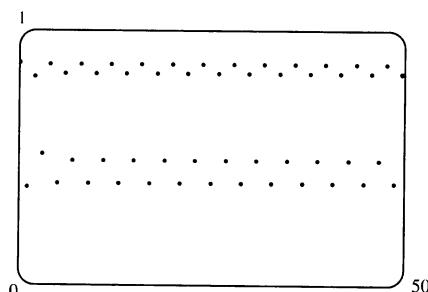
$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$	$n$	$p_n$
0	0.875	7	0.4670259170	14	0.8403376122
1	0.37734375	8	0.8587488490	15	0.4628875685
2	0.8105962830	9	0.4184824586	16	0.8577482026
3	0.5296783241	10	0.8395743720	17	0.4209559716
4	0.8594612299	11	0.4646778983	18	0.8409445432
5	0.4167173034	12	0.8581956045	19	0.4614610237
6	0.8385707740	13	0.4198508858	20	0.8573758782



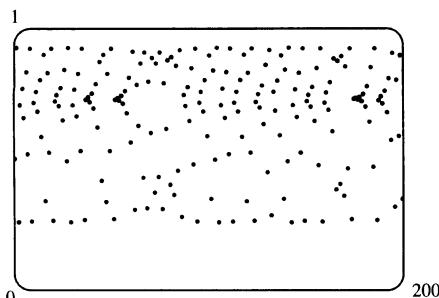
From the graphs above, it seems that for  $k$  between 3.4 and 3.5, the terms eventually fluctuate between four values.

In the graph below, the pattern followed by the terms is  $0.395, 0.832, 0.487, 0.869, 0.395, \dots$ . Note that even for  $k = 3.42$  (as in the first graph), there are four distinct “branches; even after 1000 terms, the first and third terms in the pattern differ by about  $2 \times 10^{-9}$ , while the first and fifth terms differ by only  $2 \times 10^{-10}$ .

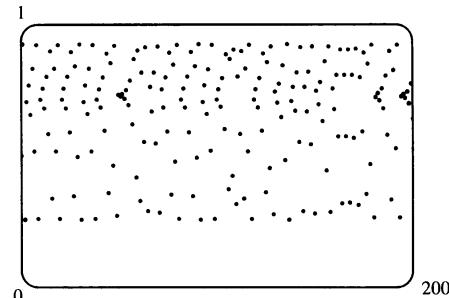
With  $p_0 = \frac{7}{8}$  and  $k = 3.48$ :



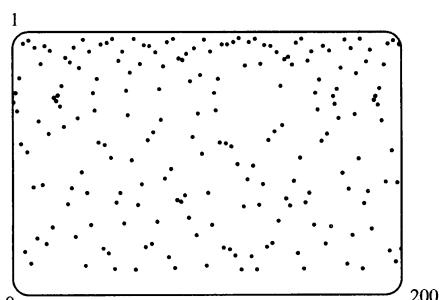
4.



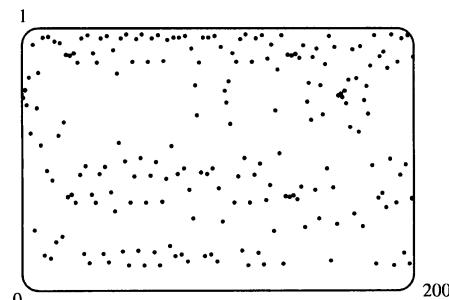
$$p_0 = 0.5, k = 3.7$$



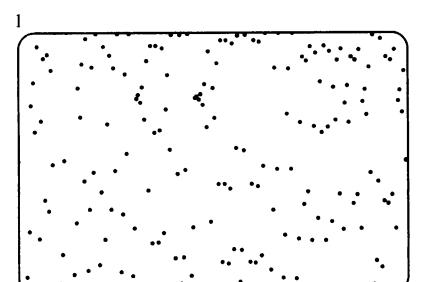
$$p_0 = 0.501, k = 3.7$$



$$p_0 = 0.75, k = 3.9$$



$$p_0 = 0.749, k = 3.9$$



$$p_0 = 0.5, k = 3.999$$

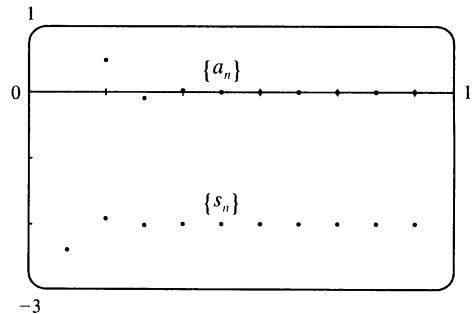
From the graphs, it seems that if  $p_0$  is changed by 0.001, the whole graph changes completely. (Note, however, that this might be partially due to accumulated round-off error in the CAS. These graphs were generated by Maple with 100-digit accuracy, and different degrees of accuracy give different graphs.) There seem to be some some fleeting patterns in these graphs, but on the whole they are certainly very chaotic. As  $k$  increases, the graph spreads out vertically, with more extreme values close to 0 or 1.

**12.2 Series****ET 11.2**

1. (a) A sequence is an ordered list of numbers whereas a series is the *sum* of a list of numbers.
- (b) A series is convergent if the sequence of partial sums is a convergent sequence. A series is divergent if it is not convergent.
2.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = 5$  means that by adding sufficiently many terms of the series we can get as close as we like to the number 5. In other words, it means that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 5$ , where  $s_n$  is the  $n$ th partial sum, that is,  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$ .

**3.**

$n$	$s_n$
1	-2.40000
2	-1.92000
3	-2.01600
4	-1.99680
5	-2.00064
6	-1.99987
7	-2.00003
8	-1.99999
9	-2.00000
10	-2.00000



From the graph and the table, it seems that the series converges to  $-2$ . In fact, it

is a geometric series with  $a = -2.4$  and  $r = -\frac{1}{5}$ , so its sum is

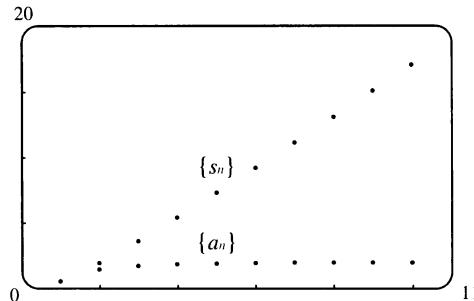
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{12}{(-5)^n} = \frac{-2.4}{1 - (-\frac{1}{5})} = \frac{-2.4}{1.2} = -2. \text{ Note that the dot corresponding to}$$

$n = 1$  is part of both  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{s_n\}$ .

**TI-86 Note:** To graph  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{s_n\}$ , set your calculator to Param mode and DrawDot mode. (DrawDot is under GRAPH, MORE, FORMT (F3).) Now under  $E(t) =$  make the assignments:  $xt1=t$ ,  $yt1=12/(-5)^t$ ,  $xt2=t$ ,  $yt2=\text{sum seq}(yt1,t,1,t,1)$ . (sum and seq are under LIST, OPS (F5), MORE.) Under WIND use  $1, 10, 1, 0, 10, 1, -3, 1, 1$  to obtain a graph similar to the one above. Then use TRACE (F4) to see the values.

4.

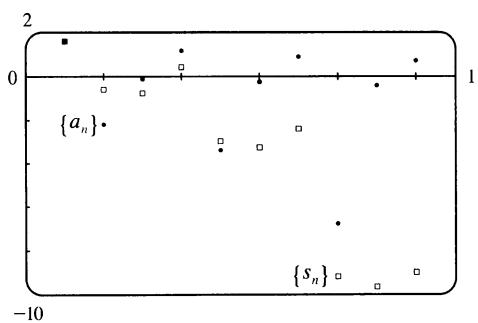
$n$	$s_n$
1	0.50000
2	1.90000
3	3.60000
4	5.42353
5	7.30814
6	9.22706
7	11.16706
8	13.12091
9	15.08432
10	17.05462



The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$  diverges, since its terms do not approach 0.

5.

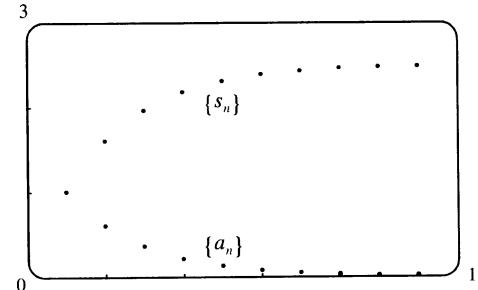
$n$	$s_n$
1	1.55741
2	-0.62763
3	-0.77018
4	0.38764
5	-2.99287
6	-3.28388
7	-2.41243
8	-9.21214
9	-9.66446
10	-9.01610



The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan n$  diverges, since its terms do not approach 0.

6.

$n$	$s_n$
1	1.00000
2	1.60000
3	1.96000
4	2.17600
5	2.30560
6	2.38336
7	2.43002
8	2.45801
9	2.47481
10	2.48488



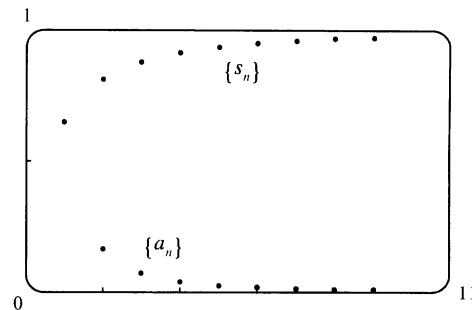
From the graph and the table, it seems that the series converges to 2.5.

In fact, it is a geometric series with  $a = 1$  and  $r = 0.6$ , so its sum is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.6)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-0.6} = \frac{1}{2/5} = 2.5.$$

7.

$n$	$s_n$
1	0.64645
2	0.80755
3	0.87500
4	0.91056
5	0.93196
6	0.94601
7	0.95581
8	0.96296
9	0.96838
10	0.97259



11

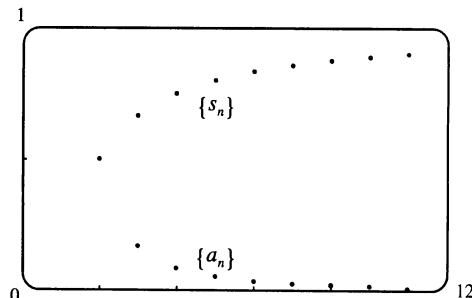
From the graph, it seems that the series converges to 1. To find the sum, we write

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{i^{1.5}} - \frac{1}{(i+1)^{1.5}} \right) \\&= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2^{1.5}} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^{1.5}} - \frac{1}{3^{1.5}} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3^{1.5}} - \frac{1}{4^{1.5}} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{n^{1.5}} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{1.5}} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^{1.5}}\end{aligned}$$

So the sum is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 1 - 0 = 1$ .

8.

$n$	$s_n$
2	0.50000
3	0.66667
4	0.75000
5	0.80000
6	0.83333
7	0.85714
8	0.87500
9	0.88889
10	0.90000
11	0.90909
100	0.99000



12

From the graph and the table, it seems that the series converges to 1. To find the sum, we write

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i(i-1)} = \sum_{i=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{i-1} - \frac{1}{i} \right) \quad [\text{partial fractions}] \\&= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1 - \frac{1}{n},\end{aligned}$$

and so the sum is  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 1 - 0 = 1$ .

9. (a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{3n+1} = \frac{2}{3}$ , so the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is convergent by (12.1.1) [ET (11.1.1)].

(b) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{2}{3} \neq 0$ , the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is divergent by the Test for Divergence (7).

10. (a) Both  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i$  and  $\sum_{j=1}^n a_j$  represent the sum of the first  $n$  terms of the sequence  $\{a_n\}$ , that is, the  $n$ th partial sum.

(b)  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_j = \underbrace{a_j + a_j + \cdots + a_j}_{n \text{ terms}} = na_j$ , which, in general, is not the same as  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i = a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n$ .

11.  $3 + 2 + \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{9} + \cdots$  is a geometric series with first term  $a = 3$  and common ratio  $r = \frac{2}{3}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ , the series converges to  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{3}{1-2/3} = \frac{3}{1/3} = 9$ .

12.  $\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} - 1 + \cdots$  is a geometric series with  $r = -2$ . Since  $|r| = 2 > 1$ , the series diverges.

13.  $-2 + \frac{5}{2} - \frac{25}{8} + \frac{125}{32} - \cdots$  is a geometric series with  $a = -2$  and  $r = \frac{5/2}{-2} = -\frac{5}{4}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{5}{4} > 1$ , the series diverges by (4).

14.  $1 + 0.4 + 0.16 + 0.064 + \cdots$  is a geometric series with ratio 0.4. The series converges to  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{1}{1-2/5} = \frac{5}{3}$  since  $|r| = \frac{2}{5} < 1$ .

15.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 5\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^{n-1}$  is a geometric series with  $a = 5$  and  $r = \frac{2}{3}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ , the series converges to  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{5}{1-2/3} = \frac{5}{1/3} = 15$ .

16.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-6)^{n-1}}{5^{n-1}}$  is a geometric series with  $a = 1$  and  $r = -\frac{6}{5}$ . The series diverges since  $|r| = \frac{6}{5} > 1$ .

17.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{n-1}}{4^n} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n-1}$ . The latter series is geometric with  $a = 1$  and  $r = -\frac{3}{4}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{3}{4} < 1$ , it converges to  $\frac{1}{1-(-3/4)} = \frac{4}{7}$ . Thus, the given series converges to  $\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(\frac{4}{7}\right) = \frac{1}{7}$ .

18.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2})^n}$  is a geometric series with ratio  $r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$ , the series converges. Its sum is

$$\frac{1}{1-1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{2}+1) = 2+\sqrt{2}.$$

19.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^n}{3^{n+1}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)^n$  is a geometric series with ratio  $r = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . Since  $|r| > 1$ , the series diverges.

20.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^n}{3^{n-1}} = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{e}{3}\right)^n$  is a geometric series with first term  $3(e/3) = e$  and ratio  $r = \frac{e}{3}$ . Since  $|r| < 1$ , the series converges. Its sum is  $\frac{e}{1-e/3} = \frac{3e}{3-e}$ .

21.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+5}$  diverges since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+5} = 1 \neq 0$ . [Use (7), the Test for Divergence.]

- 22.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n} = 3 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges since each of its partial sums is 3 times the corresponding partial sum of the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ , which diverges. [If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n}$  were to converge, then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  would also have to converge by Theorem 8(i).] In general, constant multiples of divergent series are divergent.

- 23.** Using partial fractions, the partial sums are

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= \sum_{i=2}^n \frac{2}{(i-1)(i+1)} = \sum_{i=2}^n \left( \frac{1}{i-1} - \frac{1}{i+1} \right) \\&= \left( 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{n-3} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n} \right)\end{aligned}$$

This sum is a telescoping series and  $s_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}$ .

$$\text{Thus, } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n} \right) = \frac{3}{2}.$$

- 24.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{n(n+2)}$  diverges by (7), the Test for Divergence, since

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 2n + 1}{n^2 + 2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n^2 + 2n} \right) = 1 \neq 0.$$

- 25.**  $\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{k^2-1}$  diverges by the Test for Divergence since  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^2}{k^2-1} = 1 \neq 0$ .

- 26.** Converges.  $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{i^2 + 4i + 3} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{i+1} - \frac{1}{i+3} \right)$  (using partial fractions). The latter sum is

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3}$$

$$\text{(telescoping series). Thus, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 + 4n + 3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}.$$

- 27.** Converges.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + 2^n}{6^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3^n}{6^n} + \frac{2^n}{6^n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^n + \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \right] = \frac{1/2}{1-1/2} + \frac{1/3}{1-1/3} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$

- 28.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(0.8)^{n-1} - (0.3)^n] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.8)^{n-1} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (0.3)^n$  [difference of two convergent geometric series]  
 $= \frac{1}{1-0.8} - \frac{0.3}{1-0.3} = 5 - \frac{3}{7} = \frac{32}{7}$ .

- 29.**  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = 2 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[4]{2} + \cdots$  diverges by the Test for Divergence since

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1/n} = 2^0 = 1 \neq 0.$$

30.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{2n+5}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2+5/n}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ , so the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

31.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan n = \frac{\pi}{2} \neq 0$ , so the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

32.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (\cos 1)^k$  is a geometric series with ratio  $r = \cos 1 \approx 0.540302$ . It converges because  $|r| < 1$ . Its sum is  $\frac{\cos 1}{1 - \cos 1} \approx 1.175343$ .

33. The first series is a telescoping sum:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n(n+3)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{1}{n+3} \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{11}{6} \end{aligned}$$

The second series is geometric with first term  $\frac{5}{4}$  and ratio  $\frac{1}{4}$ :  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{4^n} = \frac{5/4}{1 - 1/4} = \frac{5}{3}$ . Thus,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{n(n+3)} + \frac{5}{4^n} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n(n+3)} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{4^n} \text{ [sum of two convergent series]} = \frac{11}{6} + \frac{5}{3} = \frac{7}{2}.$$

34.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{5^n} + \frac{2}{n} \right)$  diverges because  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges. (If it converged, then  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  would also converge by Theorem 8(i), but we know from Example 7 that the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges.) If the given series converges, then the difference  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3}{5^n} + \frac{2}{n} \right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{5^n}$  must converge (since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{5^n}$  is a convergent geometric series) and equal  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n}$ , but we have just seen that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n}$  diverges, so the given series must also diverge.

35.  $0.\bar{2} = \frac{2}{10} + \frac{2}{10^2} + \dots$  is a geometric series with  $a = \frac{2}{10}$  and  $r = \frac{1}{10}$ . It converges to  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{2/10}{1-1/10} = \frac{2}{9}$ .

36.  $0.\overline{73} = \frac{73}{10^2} + \frac{73}{10^4} + \dots = \frac{73/10^2}{1-1/10^2} = \frac{73/100}{99/100} = \frac{73}{99}$

37.  $3.\overline{417} = 3 + \frac{417}{10^3} + \frac{417}{10^6} + \dots = 3 + \frac{417/10^3}{1-1/10^3} = 3 + \frac{417}{999} = \frac{3414}{999} = \frac{1138}{333}$

38.  $6.\overline{254} = 6.2 + \frac{54}{10^3} + \frac{54}{10^5} + \dots = 6.2 + \frac{54/10^3}{1-1/10^2} = \frac{62}{10} + \frac{54}{990} = \frac{6192}{990} = \frac{344}{55}$

39.  $0.\overline{123456} = \frac{123}{1000} + \frac{0.000456}{1 - 0.001} = \frac{123}{1000} + \frac{456}{999,000} = \frac{123,333}{999,000} = \frac{41,111}{333,000}$

40.  $5.\overline{6021} = 5 + \frac{6021}{10^4} + \frac{6021}{10^8} + \dots = 5 + \frac{6021/10^4}{1 - 1/10^4} = 5 + \frac{6021}{9999} = \frac{56,016}{9999} = \frac{6224}{1111}$

41.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^n$  is a geometric series with  $r = \frac{x}{3}$ , so the series converges  $\Leftrightarrow |r| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|x|}{3} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3$ ; that is,  $-3 < x < 3$ . In that case, the sum of the series is  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{x/3}{1-x/3} = \frac{x/3}{1-x/3} \cdot \frac{3}{3} = \frac{x}{3-x}$ .

42.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x-4)^n$  is a geometric series with  $r = x-4$ , so the series converges  $\Leftrightarrow |r| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x-4| < 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 < x < 5$ . In that case, the sum of the series is  $\frac{x-4}{1-(x-4)} = \frac{x-4}{5-x}$ .

43.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 4^n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (4x)^n$  is a geometric series with  $r = 4x$ , so the series converges  $\Leftrightarrow |r| < 1 \Leftrightarrow 4|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{4}$ . In that case, the sum of the series is  $\frac{1}{1-4x}$ .

44.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+3)^n}{2^n}$  is a geometric series with  $r = \frac{x+3}{2}$ , so the series converges  $\Leftrightarrow |r| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|x+3|}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x+3| < 2 \Leftrightarrow -5 < x < -1$ . For these values of  $x$ , the sum of the series is

$$\frac{1}{1-(x+3)/2} = \frac{2}{2-(x+3)} = -\frac{2}{x+1}.$$

45.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^n x}{2^n}$  is a geometric series with first term 1 and ratio  $r = \frac{\cos x}{2}$ , so it converges  $\Leftrightarrow |r| < 1$ . But

$$|r| = \frac{|\cos x|}{2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \text{ for all } x. \text{ Thus, the series converges for all real values of } x \text{ and the sum of the series is}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-(\cos x)/2} = \frac{2}{2-\cos x}.$$

46. Because  $\frac{1}{n} \rightarrow 0$  and  $\ln$  is continuous, we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \ln 1 = 0$ . We now show that the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\ln(n+1) - \ln n] \text{ diverges.}$$

$s_n = (\ln 2 - \ln 1) + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) + \dots + (\ln(n+1) - \ln n) = \ln(n+1) - \ln 1 = \ln(n+1)$ . As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $s_n = \ln(n+1) \rightarrow \infty$ , so the series diverges.

47. After defining  $f$ , We use `convert(f, parfrac)` ; in Maple, `Apart` in Mathematica, or `Expand Rational` and `Simplify` in Derive to find that the general term is  $\frac{1}{(4n+1)(4n-3)} = -\frac{1/4}{4n+1} + \frac{1/4}{4n-3}$ . So the

*n*th partial sum is

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( -\frac{1/4}{4k+1} + \frac{1/4}{4k-3} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{4k-3} - \frac{1}{4k+1} \right) \\&= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{9} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{13} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{4n-3} - \frac{1}{4n+1} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4n+1} \right)\end{aligned}$$

The series converges to  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{1}{4}$ . This can be confirmed by directly computing the sum using `sum(f, 1..infinity)`; (in Maple), `Sum[f, {n, 1, Infinity}]` (in Mathematica), or `Calculus Sum` (from 1 to  $\infty$ ) and `Simplify` (in Derive).

48. See Exercise 47 for specific CAS commands.  $\frac{n^2 + 3n + 1}{(n^2 + n)^2} = \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{n+1}$ . So the *n*th partial sum is

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\&= \left( 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{2^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \cdots + \left( \frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{n+1} \right) \\&= 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} - \frac{1}{n+1}\end{aligned}$$

The series converges to  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 2$ .

49. For  $n = 1$ ,  $a_1 = 0$  since  $s_1 = 0$ . For  $n > 1$ ,

$$a_n = s_n - s_{n-1} = \frac{n-1}{n+1} - \frac{(n-1)-1}{(n-1)+1} = \frac{(n-1)n - (n+1)(n-2)}{(n+1)n} = \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\text{Also, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 1/n}{1 + 1/n} = 1.$$

50.  $a_1 = s_1 = 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}$ . For  $n \neq 1$ ,

$$a_n = s_n - s_{n-1} = (3 - n2^{-n}) - [3 - (n-1)2^{-(n-1)}] = -\frac{n}{2^n} + \frac{n-1}{2^{n-1}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2(n-1)}{2^n} - \frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{n-2}{2^n}$$

$$\text{Also, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 3 - \frac{n}{2^n} \right) = 3 \text{ because } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2^x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^x \ln 2} = 0.$$

51. (a) The first step in the chain occurs when the local government spends  $D$  dollars. The people who receive it spend a fraction  $c$  of those  $D$  dollars, that is,  $Dc$  dollars. Those who receive the  $Dc$  dollars spend a fraction  $c$  of it, that is,  $Dc^2$  dollars. Continuing in this way, we see that the total spending after  $n$  transactions is

$$S_n = D + Dc + Dc^2 + \cdots + Dc^{n-1} = \frac{D(1 - c^n)}{1 - c} \text{ by (3).}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(b) } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{D(1 - c^n)}{1 - c} = \frac{D}{1 - c} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - c^n) = \frac{D}{1 - c} \text{ (since } 0 < c < 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c^n = 0) \\&= \frac{D}{s} \text{ (since } c + s = 1) = kD \text{ (since } k = 1/s)\end{aligned}$$

If  $c = 0.8$ , then  $s = 1 - c = 0.2$  and the multiplier is  $k = 1/s = 5$ .

52. (a) Initially, the ball falls a distance  $H$ , then rebounds a distance  $rH$ , falls  $rH$ , rebounds  $r^2H$ , falls  $r^2H$ , etc. The total distance it travels is

$$\begin{aligned} H + 2rH + 2r^2H + 2r^3H + \cdots &= H(1 + 2r + 2r^2 + 2r^3 + \cdots) \\ &= H[1 + 2r(1 + r + r^2 + \cdots)] = H\left[1 + 2r\left(\frac{1}{1-r}\right)\right] = H\left(\frac{1+r}{1-r}\right) \text{ meters} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) From Example 3 in Section 2.1, we know that a ball falls  $\frac{1}{2}gt^2$  meters in  $t$  seconds, where  $g$  is the gravitational acceleration. Thus, a ball falls  $h$  meters in  $t = \sqrt{2h/g}$  seconds. The total travel time in seconds is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}r + 2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}r^2 + 2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}r^3 + \cdots &= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}[1 + 2\sqrt{r} + 2\sqrt{r^2} + 2\sqrt{r^3} + \cdots] \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}\left(1 + 2\sqrt{r}[1 + \sqrt{r} + \sqrt{r^2} + \cdots]\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}\left[1 + 2\sqrt{r}\left(\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{r}}\right)\right] = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}\frac{1+\sqrt{r}}{1-\sqrt{r}} \end{aligned}$$

- (c) It will help to make a chart of the time for each descent and each rebound of the ball, together with the velocity just before and just after each bounce. Recall that the time in seconds needed to fall  $h$  meters is  $\sqrt{2h/g}$ . The ball hits the ground with velocity  $-g\sqrt{2h/g} = -\sqrt{2hg}$  (taking the upward direction to be positive) and rebounds with velocity  $kg\sqrt{2h/g} = k\sqrt{2hg}$ , taking time  $k\sqrt{2h/g}$  to reach the top of its bounce, where its velocity is 0. At that point, its height is  $k^2h$ . All these results follow from the formulas for vertical motion with gravitational acceleration  $-g$ :  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -g \Rightarrow v = \frac{dy}{dt} = v_0 - gt \Rightarrow y = y_0 + v_0t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ .

number of descent	time of descent	speed before bounce	speed after bounce	time of ascent	peak height
1	$\sqrt{2H/g}$	$\sqrt{2Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2H/g}$	$k^2H$
2	$\sqrt{2k^2H/g}$	$\sqrt{2k^2Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2k^2Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2k^2H/g}$	$k^4H$
3	$\sqrt{2k^4H/g}$	$\sqrt{2k^4Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2k^4Hg}$	$k\sqrt{2k^4H/g}$	$k^6H$
...	...	...	...	...	...

The total travel time in seconds is

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + k\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + k\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + k^2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + k^2\sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}} + \cdots &= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}(1 + 2k + 2k^2 + 2k^3 + \cdots) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}[1 + 2k(1 + k + k^2 + \cdots)] = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}\left[1 + 2k\left(\frac{1}{1-k}\right)\right] = \sqrt{\frac{2H}{g}}\frac{1+k}{1-k} \end{aligned}$$

*Another method:* We could use part (b). At the top of the bounce, the height is  $k^2h = rh$ , so  $\sqrt{r} = k$  and the result follows from part (b).

53.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}(1+c)^{-n}$  is a geometric series with  $a = (1+c)^{-2}$  and  $r = (1+c)^{-1}$ , so the series converges when  $|1+c|^{-1} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |1+c| > 1 \Leftrightarrow 1+c > 1$  or  $1+c < -1 \Leftrightarrow c > 0$  or  $c < -2$ . We calculate the sum of the series and set it equal to 2:  $\frac{(1+c)^{-2}}{1-(1+c)^{-1}} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{1}{1+c}\right)^2 = 2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{1+c}\right) \Leftrightarrow$

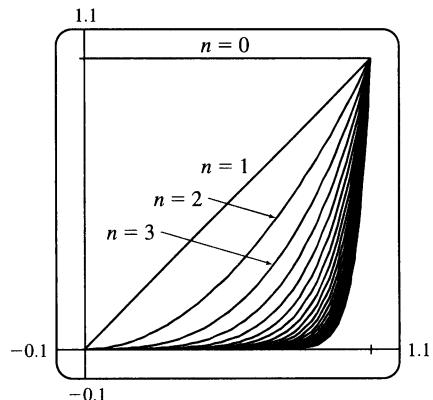
$1 = 2(1+c)^2 - 2(1+c) \Leftrightarrow 2c^2 + 2c - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow c = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{12}}{4} = \frac{\pm\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$ . However, the negative root is inadmissible because  $-2 < \frac{-\sqrt{3}-1}{2} < 0$ . So  $c = \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2}$ .

54. The area between  $y = x^{n-1}$  and  $y = x^n$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  is

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 (x^{n-1} - x^n) dx &= \left[ \frac{x^n}{n} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \frac{(n+1)-n}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}\end{aligned}$$

We can see from the diagram that as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the sum of the areas between the successive curves approaches the area of the unit

square, that is, 1. So  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1$ .



55. Let  $d_n$  be the diameter of  $C_n$ . We draw lines from the centers of the  $C_i$  to the center of  $D$  (or  $C$ ), and using the Pythagorean Theorem, we can write  $1^2 + (1 - \frac{1}{2}d_1)^2 = (1 + \frac{1}{2}d_1)^2 \Leftrightarrow 1 = (1 + \frac{1}{2}d_1)^2 - (1 - \frac{1}{2}d_1)^2 = 2d_1$  (difference of squares)  $\Rightarrow d_1 = \frac{1}{2}$ . Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned}1 &= (1 + \frac{1}{2}d_2)^2 - (1 - d_1 - \frac{1}{2}d_2)^2 = 2d_2 + 2d_1 - d_1^2 - d_1 d_2 \\ &= (2 - d_1)(d_1 + d_2) \Leftrightarrow\end{aligned}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{1}{2 - d_1} - d_1 = \frac{(1 - d_1)^2}{2 - d_1}, 1 = (1 + \frac{1}{2}d_3)^2 - (1 - d_1 - d_2 - \frac{1}{2}d_3)^2 \Leftrightarrow d_3 = \frac{[1 - (d_1 + d_2)]^2}{2 - (d_1 + d_2)}, \text{ and}$$

in general,  $d_{n+1} = \frac{(1 - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i)^2}{2 - \sum_{i=1}^n d_i}$ . If we actually calculate  $d_2$  and  $d_3$  from the formulas above, we find that they

are  $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}$  and  $\frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 4}$  respectively, so we suspect that in general,  $d_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ . To prove this, we use

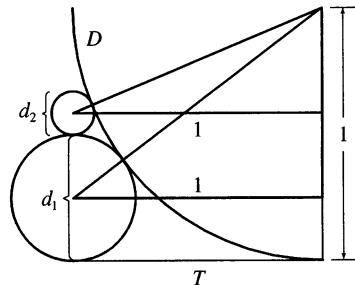
induction: Assume that for all  $k \leq n$ ,  $d_k = \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1}$ . Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i = 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{n}{n+1} \quad (\text{telescoping sum}). \text{ Substituting this into our formula for } d_{n+1}, \text{ we get}$$

$$d_{n+1} = \frac{\left[1 - \frac{n}{n+1}\right]^2}{2 - \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)} = \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{n+2}{n+1}} = \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}, \text{ and the induction is complete.}$$

Now, we observe that the partial sums  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i$  of the diameters of the circles approach 1 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ; that is,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} = 1, \text{ which is what we wanted to prove.}$$



56.  $|CD| = b \sin \theta, |DE| = |CD| \sin \theta = b \sin^2 \theta, |EF| = |DE| \sin \theta = b \sin^3 \theta, \dots$ . Therefore,

$$|CD| + |DE| + |EF| + |FG| + \dots = b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin^n \theta = b \left( \frac{\sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} \right) \text{ since this is a geometric series with}$$

$r = \sin \theta$  and  $|\sin \theta| < 1$  (because  $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ ).

57. The series  $1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$  diverges (geometric series with  $r = -1$ ) so we cannot say that

$$0 = 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$$

58. If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is convergent, then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by Theorem 6, so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \neq 0$ , and so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  is divergent by the Test for Divergence.

59.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ca_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n ca_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = c \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i = c \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , which exists by hypothesis.

60. If  $\sum ca_n$  were convergent, then  $\sum (1/c)(ca_n) = \sum a_n$  would be also, by Theorem 8. But this is not the case, so  $\sum ca_n$  must diverge.

61. Suppose on the contrary that  $\sum (a_n + b_n)$  converges. Then  $\sum (a_n + b_n)$  and  $\sum a_n$  are convergent series. So by Theorem 8,  $\sum [(a_n + b_n) - a_n]$  would also be convergent. But  $\sum [(a_n + b_n) - a_n] = \sum b_n$ , a contradiction, since  $\sum b_n$  is given to be divergent.

62. No. For example, take  $\sum a_n = \sum n$  and  $\sum b_n = \sum (-n)$ , which both diverge, yet  $\sum (a_n + b_n) = \sum 0$ , which converges with sum 0.

63. The partial sums  $\{s_n\}$  form an increasing sequence, since  $s_n - s_{n-1} = a_n > 0$  for all  $n$ . Also, the sequence  $\{s_n\}$  is bounded since  $s_n \leq 1000$  for all  $n$ . So by Theorem 12.1.11 [ET 11.1.11], the sequence of partial sums converges, that is, the series  $\sum a_n$  is convergent.

64. (a) RHS =  $\frac{1}{f_{n-1} f_n} - \frac{1}{f_n f_{n+1}} = \frac{f_n f_{n+1} - f_n f_{n-1}}{f_n^2 f_{n-1} f_{n+1}} = \frac{f_{n+1} - f_{n-1}}{f_n f_{n-1} f_{n+1}} = \frac{(f_{n-1} + f_n) - f_{n-1}}{f_n f_{n-1} f_{n+1}}$   
 $= \frac{1}{f_{n-1} f_{n+1}} = \text{LHS}$

(b)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f_{n-1} f_{n+1}} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{f_{n-1} f_n} - \frac{1}{f_n f_{n+1}} \right)$  [from part (a)]  
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{f_1 f_2} - \frac{1}{f_2 f_3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{f_2 f_3} - \frac{1}{f_3 f_4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{f_3 f_4} - \frac{1}{f_4 f_5} \right) + \dots \right. \\ \left. + \left( \frac{1}{f_{n-1} f_n} - \frac{1}{f_n f_{n+1}} \right) \right]$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{f_1 f_2} - \frac{1}{f_n f_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{f_1 f_2} - 0 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 1} = 1 \text{ because } f_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{f_n}{f_{n-1}f_{n+1}} &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{f_n}{f_{n-1}f_n} - \frac{f_n}{f_nf_{n+1}} \right) \quad (\text{as above}) \\
 &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{f_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{f_{n+1}} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{f_1} - \frac{1}{f_3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{1}{f_4} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{f_3} - \frac{1}{f_5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{f_4} - \frac{1}{f_6} \right) + \cdots \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{1}{f_{n-1}} - \frac{1}{f_{n+1}} \right) \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} - \frac{1}{f_n} - \frac{1}{f_{n+1}} \right) = 1 + 1 - 0 - 0 = 2 \text{ because } f_n \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

65. (a) At the first step, only the interval  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$  (length  $\frac{1}{3}$ ) is removed. At the second step, we remove the intervals  $(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9})$  and  $(\frac{7}{9}, \frac{8}{9})$ , which have a total length of  $2 \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^2$ . At the third step, we remove  $2^2$  intervals, each of length  $(\frac{1}{3})^3$ . In general, at the  $n$ th step we remove  $2^{n-1}$  intervals, each of length  $(\frac{1}{3})^n$ , for a length of  $2^{n-1} \cdot (\frac{1}{3})^n = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1}$ . Thus, the total length of all removed intervals is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3}(\frac{2}{3})^{n-1} = \frac{1/3}{1-2/3} = 1$  (geometric series with  $a = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $r = \frac{2}{3}$ ). Notice that at the  $n$ th step, the leftmost interval that is removed is  $((\frac{1}{3})^n, (\frac{2}{3})^n)$ , so we never remove 0, and 0 is in the Cantor set. Also, the rightmost interval removed is  $(1 - (\frac{2}{3})^n, 1 - (\frac{1}{3})^n)$ , so 1 is never removed. Some other numbers in the Cantor set are  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, \frac{7}{9}$ , and  $\frac{8}{9}$ .
- (b) The area removed at the first step is  $\frac{1}{9}$ ; at the second step,  $8 \cdot (\frac{1}{9})^2$ ; at the third step,  $(8)^2 \cdot (\frac{1}{9})^3$ . In general, the area removed at the  $n$ th step is  $(8)^{n-1}(\frac{1}{9})^n = \frac{1}{9}(\frac{8}{9})^{n-1}$ , so the total area of all removed squares is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{9} \left( \frac{8}{9} \right)^{n-1} = \frac{1/9}{1 - 8/9} = 1$ .

66. (a)

$a_1$	1	2	4	1	1	1000
$a_2$	2	3	1	4	1000	1
$a_3$	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	500.5	500.5
$a_4$	1.75	2.75	1.75	3.25	750.25	250.75
$a_5$	1.625	2.625	2.125	2.875	625.375	375.625
$a_6$	1.6875	2.6875	1.9375	3.0625	687.813	313.188
$a_7$	1.65625	2.65625	2.03125	2.96875	656.594	344.406
$a_8$	1.67188	2.67188	1.98438	3.01563	672.203	328.797
$a_9$	1.66406	2.66406	2.00781	2.99219	664.398	336.602
$a_{10}$	1.66797	2.66797	1.99609	3.00391	668.301	332.699
$a_{11}$	1.66602	2.66602	2.00195	2.99805	666.350	334.650
$a_{12}$	1.66699	2.66699	1.99902	3.00098	667.325	333.675

The limits seem to be  $\frac{5}{3}, \frac{8}{3}, 2, 3, 667$ , and  $334$ . Note that the limits appear to be “weighted” more toward  $a_2$ . In general, we guess that the limit is  $\frac{a_1 + 2a_2}{3}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) a_{n+1} - a_n &= \frac{1}{2}(a_n + a_{n-1}) - a_n = -\frac{1}{2}(a_n - a_{n-1}) = -\frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} + a_{n-2}) - a_{n-1}\right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}\left[-\frac{1}{2}(a_{n-1} - a_{n-2})\right] = \cdots = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1}(a_2 - a_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that we have used the formula  $a_k = \frac{1}{2}(a_{k-1} + a_{k-2})$  a total of  $n - 1$  times in this calculation, once for each  $k$  between 3 and  $n + 1$ . Now we can write

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) + (a_3 - a_2) + \cdots + (a_{n-1} - a_{n-2}) + (a_n - a_{n-1}) \\
 &= a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (a_{k+1} - a_k) = a_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} (a_2 - a_1)
 \end{aligned}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n &= a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{k-1} = a_1 + (a_2 - a_1) \left[ \frac{1}{1 - (-1/2)} \right] \\
 &= a_1 + \frac{2}{3}(a_2 - a_1) = \frac{a_1 + 2a_2}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

67. (a) For  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$ ,  $s_1 = \frac{1}{1 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $s_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5}{6}$ ,  $s_3 = \frac{5}{6} + \frac{3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{23}{24}$ ,  $s_4 = \frac{23}{24} + \frac{4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = \frac{119}{120}$ . The denominators are  $(n+1)!$ , so a guess would be  $s_n = \frac{(n+1)! - 1}{(n+1)!}$ .

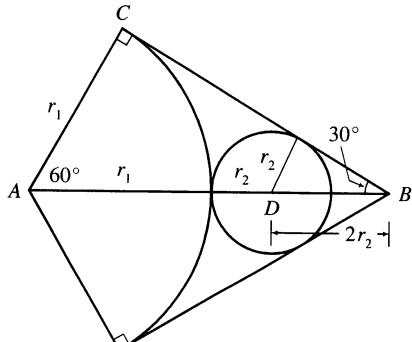
- (b) For  $n = 1$ ,  $s_1 = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{2! - 1}{2!}$ , so the formula holds for  $n = 1$ . Assume  $s_k = \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_{k+1} &= \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+2)!} = \frac{(k+1)! - 1}{(k+1)!} + \frac{k+1}{(k+1)!(k+2)} \\
 &= \frac{(k+2)! - (k+2) + k+1}{(k+2)!} = \frac{(k+2)! - 1}{(k+2)!}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the formula is true for  $n = k + 1$ . So by induction, the guess is correct.

$$(c) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)! - 1}{(n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right] = 1 \text{ and so } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = 1.$$

68.



Let  $r_1$  = radius of the large circle,  $r_2$  = radius of next circle, and so on. From the figure we have  $\angle BAC = 60^\circ$  and  $\cos 60^\circ = r_1 / |AB|$ , so  $|AB| = 2r_1$  and  $|DB| = 2r_2$ . Therefore,  $2r_1 = r_1 + r_2 + 2r_2 = r_1 + 3r_2 \Rightarrow r_1 = 3r_2$ . In general, we have  $r_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}r_n$ , so the total area is

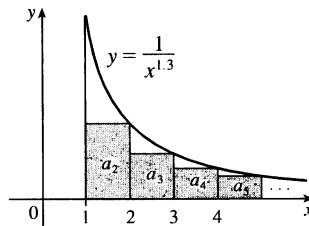
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \pi r_1^2 + 3\pi r_2^2 + 3\pi r_3^2 + \cdots \\
 &= \pi r_1^2 + 3\pi r_2^2 \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{3^6} + \cdots \right) \\
 &= \pi r_1^2 + 3\pi r_2^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 1/9} = \pi r_1^2 + \frac{27}{8}\pi r_2^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Since the sides of the triangle have length 1,  $|BC| = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\tan 30^\circ = \frac{r_1}{1/2}$ . Thus,  $r_1 = \frac{\tan 30^\circ}{2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}$   $\Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}}$ , so  $A = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + \frac{27\pi}{8} \left(\frac{1}{6\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\pi}{32} = \frac{11\pi}{96}$ . The area of the triangle is  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ , so the circles occupy about 83.1% of the area of the triangle.

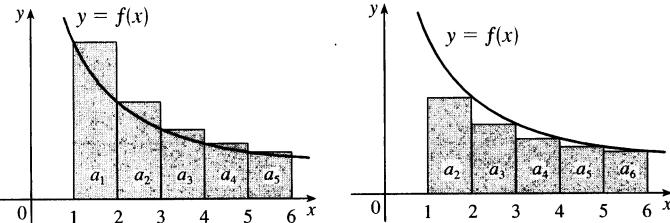
## 12.3 The Integral Test and Estimates of Sums

**ET 11.3**

1. The picture shows that  $a_2 = \frac{1}{2^{1.3}} < \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^{1.3}} dx$ ,  
 $a_3 = \frac{1}{3^{1.3}} < \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x^{1.3}} dx$ , and so on, so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.3}} < \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1.3}} dx$ . The integral converges by (8.8.2) [ET (7.8.2)] with  $p = 1.3 > 1$ , so the series converges.



2. From the first figure, we see that  $\int_1^6 f(x) dx < \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i$ . From the second figure, we see that  $\sum_{i=2}^6 a_i < \int_1^6 f(x) dx$ . Thus, we have  $\sum_{i=2}^6 a_i < \int_1^6 f(x) dx < \sum_{i=1}^5 a_i$ .



3. The function  $f(x) = 1/x^4$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t x^{-4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \right]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Since this improper integral is convergent, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$  is also convergent by the Integral Test.

4. The function  $f(x) = 1/\sqrt[4]{x} = x^{-1/4}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_1^{\infty} x^{-1/4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t x^{-1/4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{4}{3} x^{3/4} \right]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{4}{3} t^{3/4} - \frac{4}{3} \right) = \infty$$

so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/\sqrt[4]{n}$  diverges.

5. The function  $f(x) = 1/(3x+1)$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{3x+1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{dx}{3x+1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ln(3x+1) \right]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{3} \ln(3b+1) - \frac{1}{3} \ln 4 \right] = \infty$$

so the improper integral diverges, and so does the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/(3n+1)$ .

6. The function  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [-e^{-x}]_1^b = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-b} + e^{-1}) = e^{-1}$$

This is a geometric series, with first term  $a = e^{-1}$  and ratio  $r = e^{-1}$ . Since  $|r| < 1$ , the series converges to  $e^{-1}/(1 - e^{-1}) = 1/(e-1)$ .

7.  $f(x) = xe^{-x}$  is continuous and positive on  $[1, \infty)$ .  $f'(x) = -xe^{-x} + e^{-x} = e^{-x}(1-x) < 0$  for  $x > 1$ , so  $f$  is decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ . Thus, the Integral Test applies.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{\infty} xe^{-x} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b xe^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [-xe^{-x} - e^{-x}]_1^b \quad (\text{by parts}) \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} [-be^{-b} - e^{-b} + e^{-1} + e^{-1}] = 2/e \end{aligned}$$

since  $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} be^{-b} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (b/e^b) \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} (1/e^b) = 0$  and  $\lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} e^{-b} = 0$ . Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-n}$  converges.

8. The function  $f(x) = \frac{x+2}{x+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{x+1}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_1^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \left(1 + \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [x + \ln(x+1)]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (t + \ln(t+1) - 1 - \ln 2) = \infty, \text{ so}$$

$\int_1^\infty \frac{x+2}{x+1} dx$  is divergent and the series  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{n+2}{n+1}$  is divergent. NOTE:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{n+1} = 1$ , so the given series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

9. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{0.85}}$  is a  $p$ -series with  $p = 0.85 \leq 1$ , so it diverges by (1). Therefore, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{2}{n^{0.85}}$  must also diverge, for if it converged, then  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{0.85}}$  would have to converge (by Theorem 8(i) in Section 12.2 [ET 11.2]).

10.  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1.4}$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-1.2}$  are  $p$ -series with  $p > 1$ , so they converge by (1). Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty 3n^{-1.2}$  converges by

Theorem 8(i) in Section 12.2 [ET 11.2]. It follows from Theorem 8(ii) that the given series  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty (n^{-1.4} + 3n^{-1.2})$  also converges.

11.  $1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{125} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^3}$ . This is a  $p$ -series with  $p = 3 > 1$ , so it converges by (1).

12.  $1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{4}} + \frac{1}{5\sqrt{5}} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ . This is a  $p$ -series with  $p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ , so it converges by (1).

13.  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{5-2\sqrt{n}}{n^3} = 5 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^3} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{5/2}}$  by Theorem 12.2.8 [ET 11.2.8], since  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^3}$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{5/2}}$  both converge by (1) (with  $p = 3 > 1$  and  $p = \frac{5}{2} > 1$ ). Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{5-2\sqrt{n}}{n^3}$  converges.

14. The function  $f(x) = \frac{5}{x-2}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[3, \infty)$ , so we can apply the Integral Test.

$$\int_3^\infty \frac{5}{x-2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_3^t \frac{5}{x-2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [5 \ln(x-2)]_3^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [5 \ln(t-2) - 0] = \infty, \text{ so the series } \sum_{n=3}^\infty \frac{5}{n-2}$$

- diverges.

15. The function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+4}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so we can apply the Integral Test.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{1}{x^2+4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{2} \right]_1^t = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{t}{2} \right) - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^2+4}$  converges.

16. The function  $f(x) = \frac{3x+2}{x(x+1)} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1}$  [by partial fractions] is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$  since it is the sum of two such functions. Thus, we can apply the Integral Test.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{3x+2}{x(x+1)} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \left[ \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x+1} \right] dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [2 \ln x + \ln(x+1)]_1^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [2 \ln t + \ln(t+1) - \ln 2] = \infty\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+2}{n(n+1)}$  diverges.

17.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$  is continuous and positive on  $[1, \infty)$ , and since

$$f'(x) = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} < 0 \text{ for } x > 1, f \text{ is also decreasing. Using the Integral Test,}$$

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{2} \right]_1^t = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(t^2+1) - \ln 2] = \infty, \text{ so the series diverges.}$$

18. The function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2-4x+5} = \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[2, \infty)$ , so the

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Integral Test applies. } \int_2^\infty f(x) dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{(x-2)^2+1} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(x-2)]_2^t = \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(t-2) - \tan^{-1} 0] &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ so the series } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-4n+5} \text{ converges. Of course this means}\end{aligned}$$

that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2-4n+5}$  converges too.

19.  $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$  is continuous and positive on  $[1, \infty)$ , and since  $f'(x) = e^{-x^2}(1-2x^2) < 0$  for  $x > 1$ ,  $f$  is decreasing as well. Thus, we can use the Integral Test.

$$\int_1^\infty xe^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} \right]_1^t = 0 - \left( -\frac{1}{2}e^{-1} \right) = 1/(2e). \text{ Since the integral converges, the series converges.}$$

20.  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$  is continuous and positive for  $x \geq 2$ , and  $f'(x) = \frac{1-2\ln x}{x^3} < 0$  for  $x \geq 2$ , so  $f$  is decreasing.

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_2^t \text{ [by parts]} \stackrel{H}{=} 1. \text{ Thus, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} \text{ converges by the Integral Test.}$$

21.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$  is continuous and positive on  $[2, \infty)$ , and also decreasing since  $f'(x) = -\frac{1+\ln x}{x^2(\ln x)^2} < 0$  for  $x > 2$ ,

$$\text{so we can use the Integral Test. } \int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(\ln x)]_2^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(\ln t) - \ln(\ln 2)] = \infty, \text{ so the series diverges.}$$

22. The function  $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^4 + 1}$  is positive, continuous, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ . [Note that

$$f'(x) = \frac{x^4 + 1 - 4x^4}{(x^4 + 1)^2} = \frac{1 - 3x^4}{(x^4 + 1)^2} < 0 \text{ on } [1, \infty).$$

Thus, we can apply the Integral Test.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{x^4 + 1} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x)}{1 + (x^2)^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1}(x^2) \right]_1^t = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(t^2) - \tan^{-1} 1] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}\end{aligned}$$

so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^4 + 1}$  converges.

23. The function  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^3 + x}$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies. We use partial fractions to evaluate the integral:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^3 + x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t \left[ \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right] dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_1^t \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+1/t^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3 + n}$  converges.

24.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)}$  is positive and continuous on  $[3, \infty)$ , and is decreasing since  $x$ ,  $\ln x$ , and  $\ln(\ln x)$  are all increasing; so we can apply the Integral Test.  $\int_3^\infty \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(\ln(\ln x))]_3^t = \infty$ . The integral diverges, so  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n \ln(\ln n)}$  diverges.

25. We have already shown (in Exercise 21) that when  $p = 1$  the series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p}$  diverges, so assume that  $p \neq 1$ .  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p}$  is continuous and positive on  $[2, \infty)$ , and  $f'(x) = -\frac{p + \ln x}{x^2(\ln x)^{p+1}} < 0$  if  $x > e^{-p}$ , so that  $f$  is eventually decreasing and we can use the Integral Test.

$$\int_2^\infty \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(\ln x)^{1-p}}{1-p} \right]_2^t \quad (\text{for } p \neq 1) = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(\ln t)^{1-p}}{1-p} \right] - \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-p}}{1-p}$$

This limit exists whenever  $1 - p < 0 \Leftrightarrow p > 1$ , so the series converges for  $p > 1$ .

26. As in Exercise 24, we can apply the Integral Test.  $\int_3^\infty \frac{dx}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^p} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(\ln \ln x)^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \right]_3^t$  (for  $p \neq 1$ ; if  $p = 1$  see Exercise 24) and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln \ln t)^{-p+1}}{-p+1}$  exists whenever  $-p + 1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow p > 1$ , so the series converges for  $p > 1$ .

27. Clearly the series cannot converge if  $p \geq -\frac{1}{2}$ , because then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(1+n^2)^p \neq 0$ . Also, if  $p = -1$  the series

diverges (see Exercise 17). So assume  $p < -\frac{1}{2}, p \neq -1$ . Then  $f(x) = x(1+x^2)^p$  is continuous, positive, and eventually decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$ , and we can use the Integral Test.

$$\int_1^\infty x(1+x^2)^p dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+x^2)^{p+1}}{p+1} \right]_1^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{(1+t^2)^{p+1}}{p+1} - \frac{2^p}{p+1}. \text{ This limit exists and is finite}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p+1 < 0 \Leftrightarrow p < -1, \text{ so the series converges whenever } p < -1.$$

28. If  $p \leq 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p} = \infty$  and the series diverges, so assume  $p > 0$ .  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x^p}$  is positive and continuous and

$f'(x) < 0$  for  $x > e^{1/p}$ , so  $f$  is eventually decreasing and we can use the Integral Test. Integration by parts gives

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{\ln x}{x^p} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^{1-p} [(1-p)\ln x - 1]}{(1-p)^2} \right]_1^t \quad (\text{for } p \neq 1) = \frac{1}{(1-p)^2} \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} t^{1-p} [(1-p)\ln t - 1] + 1 \right],$$

which exists whenever  $1-p < 0 \Leftrightarrow p > 1$ . Since we have already done the case  $p = 1$  in Exercise 25 (set

$$p = -1 \text{ in that exercise}), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^p} \text{ converges} \Leftrightarrow p > 1.$$

29. Since this is a  $p$ -series with  $p = x$ ,  $\zeta(x)$  is defined when  $x > 1$ . Unless specified otherwise, the domain of a function  $f$  is the set of numbers  $x$  such that the expression for  $f(x)$  makes sense and defines a real number. So, in the case of a series, it's the set of numbers  $x$  such that the series is convergent.

30. (a)  $f(x) = 1/x^4$  is positive and continuous and  $f'(x) = -4/x^5$  is negative for  $x > 0$ , and so the Integral

$$\text{Test applies. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \approx s_{10} = \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{10^4} \approx 1.082037.$$

$$R_{10} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{-3x^3} \right]_{10}^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{3t^3} + \frac{1}{3(10)^3} \right) = \frac{1}{3000}, \text{ so the error is at most } 0.000\bar{3}.$$

$$(b) s_{10} + \int_{11}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx \leq s \leq s_{10} + \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx \Rightarrow s_{10} + \frac{1}{3(11)^3} \leq s \leq s_{10} + \frac{1}{3(10)^3} \Rightarrow$$

$1.082037 + 0.000250 = 1.082287 \leq s \leq 1.082037 + 0.000333 = 1.082370$ , so we get  $s \approx 1.08233$  with error  $\leq 0.00005$ .

$$(c) R_n \leq \int_n^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4} dx = \frac{1}{3n^3}. \text{ So } R_n < 0.00001 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3n^3} < \frac{1}{10^5} \Rightarrow 3n^3 > 10^5 \Rightarrow$$

$n > \sqrt[3]{(10)^5/3} \approx 32.2$ , that is, for  $n > 32$ .

31. (a)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$  is positive and continuous and  $f'(x) = -\frac{2}{x^3}$  is negative for  $x > 0$ , and so the Integral

$$\text{Test applies. } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \approx s_{10} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{10^2} \approx 1.549768.$$

$$R_{10} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-1}{x} \right]_{10}^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{10} \right) = \frac{1}{10}, \text{ so the error is at most } 0.1.$$

$$(b) s_{10} + \int_{11}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \leq s \leq s_{10} + \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \Rightarrow s_{10} + \frac{1}{11} \leq s \leq s_{10} + \frac{1}{10} \Rightarrow$$

$1.549768 + 0.090909 = 1.640677 \leq s \leq 1.549768 + 0.1 = 1.649768$ , so we get  $s \approx 1.64522$  (the average of 1.640677 and 1.649768) with error  $\leq 0.005$  (the maximum of  $1.649768 - 1.64522$  and  $1.64522 - 1.640677$ , rounded up).

$$(c) R_n \leq \int_n^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{n}. \text{ So } R_n < 0.001 \text{ if } \frac{1}{n} < \frac{1}{1000} \Leftrightarrow n > 1000.$$

32.  $f(x) = 1/x^5$  is positive and continuous and  $f'(x) = -5/x^6$  is negative for  $x > 0$ , and so the Integral Test applies.

Using (3),  $R_n \leq \int_n^\infty x^{-5} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-1}{4x^4} \right]_n^t = \frac{1}{4n^4}$ . If we take  $n = 5$ , then  $s_5 \approx 1.036662$  and  $R_5 \leq 0.0004$ . So  $s \approx s_5 \approx 1.037$ .

33.  $f(x) = x^{-3/2}$  is positive and continuous and  $f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2}x^{-5/2}$  is negative for  $x > 0$ , so the Integral Test applies.

From the end of Example 6, we see that the error is at most half the length of the interval. From (3), the interval is  $(s_n + \int_{n+1}^\infty f(x) dx, s_n + \int_n^\infty f(x) dx)$ , so its length is  $\int_n^\infty f(x) dx - \int_{n+1}^\infty f(x) dx = \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx$ . Thus, we need  $n$  such that

$$0.01 > \frac{1}{2} \int_n^{n+1} x^{-3/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{-2}{\sqrt{x}} \right]_n^{n+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$\Leftrightarrow n > 13.08$  (use a graphing calculator to solve  $1/\sqrt{x} - 1/\sqrt{x+1} < 0.01$ ). Again from the end of Example 6, we approximate  $s$  by the midpoint of this interval. In general, the midpoint is

$\frac{1}{2} \left[ (s_n + \int_{n+1}^\infty f(x) dx) + (s_n + \int_n^\infty f(x) dx) \right] = s_n + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{n+1}^\infty f(x) dx + \int_n^\infty f(x) dx \right)$ . So using  $n = 14$ , we have  $s \approx s_{14} + \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{14}^\infty x^{-3/2} dx + \int_{15}^\infty x^{-3/2} dx \right) \approx 2.0872 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \approx 2.6127 \approx 2.61$ . Any larger value of  $n$  will also work. For instance,  $s \approx s_{30} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{31}} \approx 2.6124$ .

34.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2}$  is positive and continuous and  $f'(x) = -\frac{\ln x + 2}{x^2(\ln x)^3}$  is negative for  $x > 1$ , so the Integral Test applies. Using (2), we need  $0.01 > \int_n^\infty \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{-1}{\ln x} \right]_n^t = \frac{1}{\ln n}$ . This is true for  $n > e^{100}$ , so we would have to take this many terms, which would be problematic because  $e^{100} \approx 2.7 \times 10^{43}$ .

35.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-1.001} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1.001}}$  is a convergent  $p$ -series with  $p = 1.001 > 1$ . Using (2), we get

$$R_n \leq \int_n^\infty x^{-1.001} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{x^{-0.001}}{-0.001} \right]_n^t = -1000 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{x^{0.001}} \right]_n^t = -1000 \left( -\frac{1}{n^{0.001}} \right) = \frac{1000}{n^{0.001}}. \text{ We want } R_n < 0.000\,000\,005 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1000}{n^{0.001}} < 5 \times 10^{-9} \Leftrightarrow n^{0.001} > \frac{1000}{5 \times 10^{-9}} \Leftrightarrow n > (2 \times 10^{11})^{1000} = 2^{1000} \times 10^{11.000} \approx 1.07 \times 10^{301} \times 10^{11.000} = 1.07 \times 10^{11.301}.$$

36. (a)  $f(x) = \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2$  is continuous and positive for  $x > 1$ , and since  $f'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x (1 - \ln x)}{x^3} < 0$  for  $x > e$ , we can apply the Integral Test. Using a CAS, we get  $\int_1^\infty \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2 dx = 2$ , so the series also converges.

$$(b) \text{ Since the Integral Test applies, the error in } s \approx s_n \text{ is } R_n \leq \int_n^\infty \left( \frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{(\ln n)^2 + 2 \ln n + 2}{n}.$$

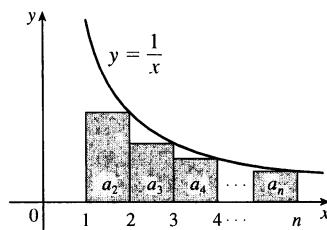
$$(c) \text{ By graphing the functions } y_1 = \frac{(\ln x)^2 + 2 \ln x + 2}{x} \text{ and } y_2 = 0.05, \text{ we see that } y_1 < y_2 \text{ for } n \geq 1373.$$

$$(d) \text{ Using the CAS to sum the first 1373 terms, we get } s_{1373} \approx 1.94.$$

37. (a) From the figure,  $a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_n \leq \int_1^n f(x) dx$ , so with

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \leq \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln n. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$s_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \leq 1 + \ln n.$$



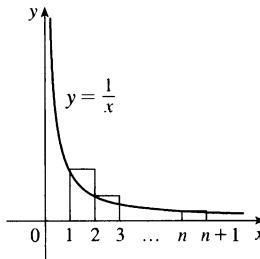
(b) By part (a),  $s_{10^6} \leq 1 + \ln 10^6 \approx 14.82 < 15$  and  $s_{10^9} \leq 1 + \ln 10^9 \approx 21.72 < 22$ .

38. (a) The sum of the areas of the  $n$  rectangles in the graph to the right is

$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}$ . Now  $\int_1^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x}$  is less than this sum because the rectangles extend above the curve  $y = 1/x$ , so

$$\int_1^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n+1) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}, \text{ and since}$$

$$\ln n < \ln(n+1), 0 < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = t_n.$$

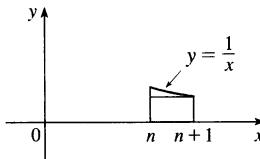


- (b) The area under  $f(x) = 1/x$  between  $x = n$  and  $x = n+1$  is

$\int_n^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \ln(n+1) - \ln n$ , and this is clearly greater than the area of the inscribed rectangle in the figure to the right

$$\left[ \text{which is } \frac{1}{n+1} \right], \text{ so } t_n - t_{n+1} = [\ln(n+1) - \ln n] - \frac{1}{n+1} > 0,$$

and so  $t_n > t_{n+1}$ , so  $\{t_n\}$  is a decreasing sequence.



- (c) We have shown that  $\{t_n\}$  is decreasing and that  $t_n > 0$  for all  $n$ . Thus,  $0 < t_n \leq t_1 = 1$ , so  $\{t_n\}$  is a bounded monotonic sequence, and hence converges by Theorem 12.1.11 [ET 11.1.11].

39.  $b^{\ln n} = (e^{\ln b})^{\ln n} = (e^{\ln n})^{\ln b} = n^{\ln b} = \frac{1}{n^{-\ln b}}$ . This is a  $p$ -series, which converges for all  $b$  such that  $-\ln b > 1$

$$\Leftrightarrow \ln b < -1 \Leftrightarrow b < e^{-1} \Leftrightarrow b < 1/e \text{ [with } b > 0\text{].}$$

## 12.4 The Comparison Tests

## ET 11.4

1. (a) We cannot say anything about  $\sum a_n$ . If  $a_n > b_n$  for all  $n$  and  $\sum b_n$  is convergent, then  $\sum a_n$  could be convergent or divergent. (See the note after Example 2.)
- (b) If  $a_n < b_n$  for all  $n$ , then  $\sum a_n$  is convergent. [This is part (i) of the Comparison Test.]
2. (a) If  $a_n > b_n$  for all  $n$ , then  $\sum a_n$  is divergent. [This is part (ii) of the Comparison Test.]
- (b) We cannot say anything about  $\sum a_n$ . If  $a_n < b_n$  for all  $n$  and  $\sum b_n$  is divergent, then  $\sum a_n$  could be convergent or divergent.

3.  $\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} < \frac{1}{n^2}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1}$  converges by comparison with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ , which converges because it is a  $p$ -series with  $p = 2 > 1$ .
4.  $\frac{2}{n^3 + 4} < \frac{2}{n^3}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3 + 4}$  converges by comparison with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^3} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$ , which converges because it is a constant multiple of a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 3 > 1$ ).
5.  $\frac{5}{2 + 3^n} < \frac{5}{3^n}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{2 + 3^n}$  converges by comparison with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5}{3^n} = 5 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ , which converges because  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$  is a convergent geometric series with  $r = \frac{1}{3}$  ( $|r| < 1$ ).
6.  $\frac{1}{n - \sqrt{n}} > \frac{1}{n}$  for all  $n \geq 2$ , so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n - \sqrt{n}}$  diverges by comparison with the divergent (partial) harmonic series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ .
7.  $\frac{n+1}{n^2} > \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2}$  diverges by comparison with the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ .
8.  $\frac{4+3^n}{2^n} > \frac{3^n}{2^n} = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4+3^n}{2^n}$  diverges by comparison with the divergent geometric series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^n$ .
9.  $\frac{\cos^2 n}{n^2 + 1} \leq \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} < \frac{1}{n^2}$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 n}{n^2 + 1}$  converges by comparison with the  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  ( $p = 2 > 1$ ).
10.  $\frac{n^2 - 1}{3n^4 + 1} < \frac{n^2}{3n^4 + 1} < \frac{n^2}{3n^4} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{3n^4 + 1}$  converges by comparison with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3n^2}$ , which converges because it is a constant multiple of a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 2 > 1$ ). The terms of the given series are positive for  $n > 1$ , which is good enough.
11. If  $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 - 1}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + n}{n^3 - 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 1/n^2}{1 - 1/n^3} = 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 - 1}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the divergent (partial) harmonic series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ .  
Or: Since  $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 - 1} > \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3} > \frac{n^2}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n} = b_n$ , we could use the Comparison Test.
12.  $\frac{1 + \sin n}{10^n} \leq \frac{2}{10^n}$  and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{10^n} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$ , so the given series converges by comparison with a constant multiple of a convergent geometric series.
13.  $\frac{n-1}{n4^n}$  is positive for  $n > 1$  and  $\frac{n-1}{n4^n} < \frac{n}{n4^n} = \frac{1}{4^n}$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n4^n}$  converges by comparison with the convergent geometric series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^n$ .

14.  $\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1} > \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ , so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n-1}$  diverges by comparison with the divergent (partial)  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  ( $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ ).

15.  $\frac{2 + (-1)^n}{n\sqrt{n}} \leq \frac{3}{n\sqrt{n}}$ , and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{n\sqrt{n}}$  converges because it is a constant multiple of the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$  ( $p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ ), so the given series converges by the Comparison Test.

16.  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3}} = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^3+1}}$  converges by comparison with the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  ( $p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ ).

17. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ :

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(1/n^2)}} = 1 > 0$ . Since the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges, so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+1}}$ .

18. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1}{2n+3}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ :

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2+(3/n)} = \frac{1}{2} > 0$ . Since the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges, so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+3}$ .

19.  $\frac{2^n}{1+3^n} < \frac{2^n}{3^n} = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$  is a convergent geometric series ( $|r| = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ ), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{1+3^n}$  converges by the Comparison Test.

20. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1+2^n}{1+3^n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{2^n}{3^n}$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1/2)^n + 1}{(1/3)^n + 1} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  converges (geometric series with  $|r| = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+2^n}{1+3^n}$  also converges.

21. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+\sqrt{n}} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  is a divergent  $p$ -series ( $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{n}}$  also diverges.

22. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{n+2}{(n+1)^3}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ :

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2(n+2)}{(n+1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{2}{n}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  is a convergent (partial)  $p$ -series ( $p = 2 > 1$ ), the series  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{n+2}{(n+1)^3}$  also converges.

23. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{5+2n}{(1+n^2)^2}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^3}$ :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3(5+2n)}{(1+n^2)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5n^3 + 2n^4}{(1+n^2)^2} \cdot \frac{1/n^4}{1/(n^2)^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{n} + 2}{\left(\frac{1}{n^2} + 1\right)^2} = 2 > 0.$$

Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$  is a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 3 > 1$ ), the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5+2n}{(1+n^2)^2}$  also converges.

24. If  $a_n = \frac{n^2 - 5n}{n^3 + n + 1}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 - 5n^2}{n^3 + n + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 5/n}{1 + 1/n^2 + 1/n^3} = 1 > 0$ , so

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 5n}{n^3 + n + 1}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the divergent harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ . (Note that  $a_n > 0$  for  $n \geq 6$ .)

25. If  $a_n = \frac{1+n+n^2}{\sqrt{1+n^2+n^6}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+n^2+n^3}{\sqrt{1+n^2+n^6}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n^2 + 1/n + 1}{\sqrt{1/n^6 + 1/n^4 + 1}} = 1 > 0,$$

so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n+n^2}{\sqrt{1+n^2+n^6}}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the divergent harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ .

26. If  $a_n = \frac{n+5}{\sqrt[3]{n^7+n^2}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{n^7}} = \frac{n}{n^{7/3}} = \frac{1}{n^{4/3}}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{7/3} + 5n^{4/3}}{(n^7 + n^2)^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{n^{-7/3}}{n^{-7/3}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+5/n}{[(n^7+n^2)/n^7]^{1/3}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+5/n}{(1+1/n^5)^{1/3}} = \frac{1+0}{(1+0)^{1/3}} = 1 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+5}{\sqrt[3]{n^7+n^2}}$  converges by the Limit Comparison Test with the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{4/3}}$ .

27. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 e^{-n}$  and  $b_n = e^{-n}$ :  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 = 1 > 0$ .

Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^n}$  is a convergent geometric series ( $|r| = \frac{1}{e} < 1$ ), the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 e^{-n}$  also converges.

28. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{2n^2 + 7n}{3^n(n^2 + 5n - 1)}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{3^n}$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n^2 + 7n}{n^2 + 5n - 1} = 2 > 0,$$

and since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is a convergent geometric series ( $|r| = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ ),

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n^2 + 7n}{3^n(n^2 + 5n - 1)}$  converges also.

29. Clearly  $n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots (3)(2) \geq 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdots 2 \cdot 2 = 2^{n-1}$ , so  $\frac{1}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$  is a convergent geometric series ( $|r| = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ ), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$  converges by the Comparison Test.

30.  $\frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots (n-1)n}{n \cdot n \cdot n \cdots n \cdot n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdots 1$  for  $n \geq 2$ , so since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2}$  converges ( $p = 2 > 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$  converges also by the Comparison Test.

31. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . Then  $\sum a_n$  and  $\sum b_n$  are series with positive terms and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/n)}{1/n} = \lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is the divergent harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(1/n)$  also diverges. (Note that we could also use l'Hospital's Rule to evaluate the limit:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/x)}{1/x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos(1/x) \cdot (-1/x^2)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{1}{x} = \cos 0 = 1.$$

32. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{1+1/n}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^{1+1/n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/n}} = 1$  (since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{1/x} = 1$  by l'Hospital's Rule), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges (harmonic series)  $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+1/n}}$  diverges.

33.  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1}{n^4 + n^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{90} + \dots + \frac{1}{10,100} \approx 0.567975$ . Now  $\frac{1}{n^4 + n^2} < \frac{1}{n^4}$ , so using the reasoning and notation of Example 5, the error is  $R_{10} \leq T_{10} = \sum_{n=11}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{x^{-3}}{3} \right]_t = \frac{1}{3000} = 0.000\bar{3}$ .

34.  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1 + \cos n}{n^5} = 1 + \cos 1 + \frac{1 + \cos 2}{32} + \frac{1 + \cos 3}{243} + \dots + \frac{1 + \cos 10}{100,000} \approx 1.55972$ . Now  $\frac{1 + \cos n}{n^5} \leq \frac{2}{n^5}$ , so as in Example 5,  $R_{10} \leq T_{10} \leq \int_{10}^{\infty} \frac{2}{x^5} dx = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{4}x^{-4} \right]_t = 0.00005$ .

35.  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{1}{1 + 2^n} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{1025} \approx 0.76352$ . Now  $\frac{1}{1 + 2^n} < \frac{1}{2^n}$ , so the error is  $R_{10} \leq T_{10} = \sum_{n=11}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1/2^{11}}{1 - 1/2}$  (geometric series)  $\approx 0.00098$ .

36.  $\sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n}{(n+1)3^n} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2}{27} + \frac{3}{108} + \dots + \frac{10}{649,539} \approx 0.283597$ . Now  $\frac{n}{(n+1)3^n} < \frac{n}{n \cdot 3^n} = \frac{1}{3^n}$ , so the error is  $R_{10} \leq T_{10} = \sum_{n=11}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{1/3^{11}}{1 - 1/3} \approx 0.0000085$ .

37. Since  $\frac{d_n}{10^n} \leq \frac{9}{10^n}$  for each  $n$ , and since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{9}{10^n}$  is a convergent geometric series ( $|r| = \frac{1}{10} < 1$ ),  $0.d_1 d_2 d_3 \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d_n}{10^n}$  will always converge by the Comparison Test.

38. Clearly, if  $p < 0$  then the series diverges, since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n} = \infty$ . If  $0 \leq p \leq 1$ , then  $n^p \ln n \leq n \ln n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^p \ln n} \geq \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  and  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  diverges (Exercise 12.3.21 [ET 11.3.21]), so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$  diverges. If  $p > 1$ , use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^p}$ .  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} b_n$  converges, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p \ln n}$  also converges. (Or use the Comparison Test, since  $n^p \ln n > n^p$  for  $n > e$ .) In summary, the series converges if and only if  $p > 1$ .

39. Since  $\sum a_n$  converges,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ , so there exists  $N$  such that  $|a_n - 0| < 1$  for all  $n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n < 1$  for all  $n > N \Rightarrow 0 \leq a_n^2 \leq a_n$ . Since  $\sum a_n$  converges, so does  $\sum a_n^2$  by the Comparison Test.

40. (a) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n/b_n) = 0$ , there is a number  $N > 0$  such that  $|a_n/b_n - 0| < 1$  for all  $n > N$ , and so  $a_n < b_n$  since  $a_n$  and  $b_n$  are positive. Thus, since  $\sum b_n$  converges, so does  $\sum a_n$  by the Comparison Test.

(b) (i) If  $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n^3}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1} = 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^3}$  converges by part (a).

(ii) If  $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}e^n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{e^n}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1/(2\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

Now  $\sum b_n$  is a convergent geometric series with ratio  $r = 1/e$  ( $|r| < 1$ ), so  $\sum a_n$  converges by part (a).

41. (a) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \infty$ , there is an integer  $N$  such that  $\frac{a_n}{b_n} > 1$  whenever  $n > N$ . (Take  $M = 1$  in Definition 12.1.5 [ET 11.1.5].) Then  $a_n > b_n$  whenever  $n > N$  and since  $\sum b_n$  is divergent,  $\sum a_n$  is also divergent by the Comparison Test.

(b) (i) If  $a_n = \frac{1}{\ln n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$  for  $n \geq 2$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\ln n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x = \infty, \text{ so by part (a), } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \text{ is divergent.}$$

(ii) If  $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is the divergent harmonic series and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln x = \infty, \text{ so } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ diverges by part (a).}$$

42. Let  $a_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ , but  $\sum b_n$  diverges while  $\sum a_n$  converges.

43.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{1/n}$ , so we apply the Limit Comparison Test with  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n > 0$  we know that either both series converge or both series diverge, and we also know that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges ( $p$ -series with  $p = 1$ ).

Therefore,  $\sum a_n$  must be divergent.

44. First we observe that, by l'Hospital's Rule,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1$ . Also, if  $\sum a_n$  converges, then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6]. Therefore,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1+a_n)}{a_n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 > 0$ . We are given that  $\sum a_n$  is convergent and  $a_n > 0$ . Thus,  $\sum \ln(1+a_n)$  is convergent by the Limit Comparison Test.

45. Yes. Since  $\sum a_n$  is a convergent series with positive terms,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6], and  $\sum b_n = \sum \sin(a_n)$  is a series with positive terms (for large enough  $n$ ). We have

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(a_n)}{a_n} = 1 > 0$  by Theorem 3.5.2 [ET 3.4.2]. Thus,  $\sum b_n$  is also convergent by the Limit Comparison Test.

46. Yes. Since  $\sum a_n$  converges, its terms approach 0 as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so for some integer  $N$ ,  $a_n \leq 1$  for all  $n \geq N$ . But then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} a_n b_n + \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n b_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{N-1} a_n b_n + \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} b_n$ . The first term is a finite sum, and the second term converges since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  converges. So  $\sum a_n b_n$  converges by the Comparison Test.

**12.5 Alternating Series****ET 11.5**

1. (a) An alternating series is a series whose terms are alternately positive and negative.
- (b) An alternating series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} b_n$  converges if  $0 < b_{n+1} \leq b_n$  for all  $n$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ . (This is the Alternating Series Test.)
- (c) The error involved in using the partial sum  $s_n$  as an approximation to the total sum  $s$  is the remainder  $R_n = s - s_n$  and the size of the error is smaller than  $b_{n+1}$ ; that is,  $|R_n| \leq b_{n+1}$ . (This is the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem.)
2.  $-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{4} - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{6} - \frac{5}{7} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+2}$ . Here  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+2}$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  (in fact the limit does not exist), the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.
3.  $\frac{4}{7} - \frac{4}{8} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{4}{10} + \frac{4}{11} - \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{4}{n+6}$ . Now  $b_n = \frac{4}{n+6} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.
4.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\ln n}$ .  $b_n = \frac{1}{\ln n}$  is positive and  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing;  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.
5.  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.
6.  $b_n = \frac{1}{3n-1} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.
7.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3n-1}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_n$ . Now  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3-1/n}{2+1/n} = \frac{3}{2} \neq 0$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  (in fact the limit does not exist), the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.
8.  $b_n = \frac{2n}{4n^2+1} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing [since  $b_n - b_{n+1} = \frac{2n}{4n^2+1} - \frac{2n+2}{4n^2+8n+5} = \frac{8n^2+8n-2}{(4n^2+1)(4n^2+8n+5)} > 0$  for  $n \geq 1$ ], and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2/n}{4+1/n^2} = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2n}{4n^2+1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test. Alternatively, to show that  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, we could verify that  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{2x}{4x^2+1} \right) < 0$  for  $x \geq 1$ .
9.  $b_n = \frac{1}{4n^2+1} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2+1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

10.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\sqrt{n}}{1+2\sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n b_n$ . Now  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2+1/\sqrt{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$  (in fact the limit does not exist), the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

11.  $b_n = \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 4} > 0$  for  $n \geq 1$ .  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing for  $n \geq 2$  since

$$\left( \frac{x^2}{x^3 + 4} \right)' = \frac{(x^3 + 4)(2x) - x^2(3x^2)}{(x^3 + 4)^2} = \frac{x(2x^3 + 8 - 3x^3)}{(x^3 + 4)^2} = \frac{x(8 - x^3)}{(x^3 + 4)^2} < 0 \text{ for } x > 2. \text{ Also,}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1+4/n^3} = 0$ . Thus, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2}{n^3 + 4}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

12.  $b_n = \frac{e^{1/n}}{n} > 0$  for  $n \geq 1$ .  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing since

$$\left( \frac{e^{1/x}}{x} \right)' = \frac{x \cdot e^{1/x}(-1/x^2) - e^{1/x} \cdot 1}{x^2} = \frac{-e^{1/x}(1+x)}{x^3} < 0 \text{ for } x > 0. \text{ Also, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0 \text{ since}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{1/n} = 1$ . Thus, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{e^{1/n}}{n}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

13.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{\ln n}$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\ln n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{\ln x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/x} = \infty$ , so the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

14.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{\ln n}{n} \right) = 0 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \left( \frac{\ln n}{n} \right)$ .  $b_n = \frac{\ln n}{n} > 0$  for  $n \geq 2$ , and if  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,

then  $f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0$  for  $x > e$ , so  $\{b_n\}$  is eventually decreasing. Also,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1} = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.

15.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^{3/4}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{3/4}}$ .  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/4}}$  is decreasing and positive and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/4}} = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.

16.  $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right) = 0$  if  $n$  is even and  $(-1)^k$  if  $n = 2k + 1$ , so the series is  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$ .  $b_n = \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.

17.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}$ .  $b_n = \sin \frac{\pi}{n} > 0$  for  $n \geq 2$  and  $\sin \frac{\pi}{n} \geq \sin \frac{\pi}{n+1}$ , and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{\pi}{n} = \sin 0 = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test.

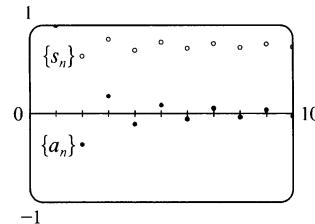
18.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right) = \cos(0) = 1$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{n}\right)$  does not exist and the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

19.  $\frac{n^n}{n!} = \frac{n \cdot n \cdot \dots \cdot n}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot \dots \cdot n} \geq n \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{n!} = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n n^n}{n!}$  does not exist. So the series diverges by the Test for Divergence.

20.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{n}{5}\right)^n$  diverges by the Test for Divergence since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{5}\right)^n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{n}{5}\right)^n$  does not exist.

21.

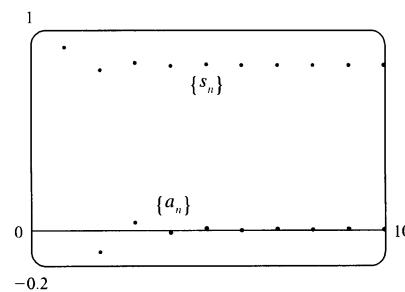
$n$	$a_n$	$s_n$
1	1	1
2	-0.35355	0.64645
3	0.19245	0.83890
4	-0.125	0.71390
5	0.08944	0.80334
6	-0.06804	0.73530
7	0.05399	0.78929
8	-0.04419	0.74510
9	0.03704	0.78214
10	-0.03162	0.75051



By the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, the error in the approximation  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^{3/2}} \approx 0.75051$  is  $|s - s_{10}| \leq b_{11} = 1/(11)^{3/2} \approx 0.0275$  (to four decimal places, rounded up).

22.

$n$	$a_n$	$s_n$
1	1	1
2	-0.125	0.875
3	0.03704	0.91204
4	-0.01563	0.89641
5	0.008	0.90441
6	-0.00463	0.89978
7	0.00292	0.90270
8	-0.00195	0.90074
9	0.00137	0.90212
10	-0.001	0.90112



By the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, the error in the approximation  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \approx 0.90112$  is  $|s - s_{10}| \leq b_{11} = 1/11^3 \approx 0.0007513$ .

23. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n^2}$  satisfies (i) of the Alternating Series Test because  $\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} < \frac{1}{n^2}$  and

(ii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$ , so the series is convergent. Now  $b_{10} = \frac{1}{10^2} = 0.01$  and  $b_{11} = \frac{1}{11^2} = \frac{1}{121} \approx 0.008 < 0.01$ , so

by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,  $n = 10$ . (That is, since the 11th term is less than the desired error, we need to add the first 10 terms to get the sum to the desired accuracy.)

24. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n^4}$  satisfies (i) of the Alternating Series Test because  $\frac{1}{(n+1)^4} < \frac{1}{n^4}$  and

(ii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = 0$ , so the series is convergent. Now  $b_5 = 1/5^4 = 0.0016 > 0.001$  and

$b_6 = 1/6^4 \approx 0.00077 < 0.001$ , so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,  $n = 5$ .

- 25.** The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^n}{n!}$  satisfies (i) of the Alternating Series Test

$$\text{because } b_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = \frac{2 \cdot 2^n}{(n+1)n!} = \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n!} = \frac{2}{n+1} \cdot b_n \leq b_n \text{ and (ii)}$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n!} = \frac{2}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n-1} \cdots \frac{2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 0$ , so the series is convergent. Now  $b_7 = 2^7/7! \approx 0.025 > 0.01$  and

$b_8 = 2^8/8! \approx 0.006 < 0.01$ , so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,  $n = 7$ . (That is, since the 8th term is less than the desired error, we need to add the first 7 terms to get the sum to the desired accuracy.)

- 26.** The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{4^n}$  satisfies (i) of the Alternating Series Test because

$$b_{n+1} = \frac{n+1}{4^{n+1}} < \frac{n+3n}{4^n \cdot 4^1} = \frac{4n}{4 \cdot 4^n} = \frac{n}{4^n} = b_n \text{ and (ii)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{4^n} = 0, \text{ so the series is convergent. Now}$$

$b_5 = 5/4^5 \approx 0.0049 > 0.002$  and  $b_6 = 6/4^6 \approx 0.0015 < 0.002$ , so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,  $n = 5$ .

- 27.**  $b_7 = \frac{1}{7^5} = \frac{1}{16,807} \approx 0.000\,059\,5$ , so

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} \approx s_6 = \sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} = 1 - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{243} - \frac{1}{1024} + \frac{1}{3125} - \frac{1}{7776} \approx 0.972\,080. \text{ Adding } b_7 \text{ to } s_6 \text{ does not change the fourth decimal place of } s_6, \text{ so the sum of the series, correct to four decimal places, is } 0.9721.$$

- 28.**  $b_6 = \frac{6}{8^6} = \frac{6}{262,144} \approx 0.000\,023$ , so

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{8^n} \approx s_5 = \sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{(-1)^n n}{8^n} = -\frac{1}{8} + \frac{2}{64} - \frac{3}{512} + \frac{4}{4096} - \frac{5}{32,768} \approx -0.098\,785. \text{ Adding } b_6 \text{ to } s_5 \text{ does not change the fourth decimal place of } s_5, \text{ so the sum of the series, correct to four decimal places, is } -0.0988.$$

- 29.**  $b_7 = \frac{7^2}{10^7} = 0.000\,004\,9$ , so

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{10^n} \approx s_6 = \sum_{n=1}^6 \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{10^n} = \frac{1}{10} - \frac{4}{100} + \frac{9}{1000} - \frac{16}{10,000} + \frac{25}{100,000} - \frac{36}{1,000,000} = 0.067\,614.$$

Adding  $b_7$  to  $s_6$  does not change the fourth decimal place of  $s_6$ , so the sum of the series, correct to four decimal places, is 0.0676.

- 30.**  $b_6 = \frac{1}{3^6 \cdot 6!} = \frac{1}{524,880} \approx 0.000\,001\,9$ , so

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n n!} \approx s_5 = \sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{(-1)^n}{3^n n!} = -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{162} + \frac{1}{1944} - \frac{1}{29,160} \approx -0.283\,471. \text{ Adding } b_6 \text{ to } s_5 \text{ does not}$$

change the fourth decimal place of  $s_5$ , so the sum of the series, correct to four decimal places, is -0.2835.

31.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \cdots + \frac{1}{49} - \frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{51} - \frac{1}{52} + \cdots$ . The 50th partial sum of this series is an underestimate, since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = s_{50} + \left( \frac{1}{51} - \frac{1}{52} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{53} - \frac{1}{54} \right) + \cdots$ , and the terms in parentheses are all positive. The result can be seen geometrically in Figure 1.

32. If  $p > 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{(n+1)^p} \leq \frac{1}{n^p}$  ( $\{1/n^p\}$  is decreasing) and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^p} = 0$ , so the series converges by the Alternating Series Test. If  $p \leq 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p}$  does not exist, so the series diverges by the Test for Divergence. Thus,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^p} \text{ converges} \Leftrightarrow p > 0.$$

33. Clearly  $b_n = \frac{1}{n+p}$  is decreasing and eventually positive and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$  for any  $p$ . So the series converges (by the Alternating Series Test) for any  $p$  for which every  $b_n$  is defined, that is,  $n+p \neq 0$  for  $n \geq 1$ , or  $p$  is not a negative integer.

34. Let  $f(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^p}{x}$ . Then  $f'(x) = \frac{(\ln x)^{p-1}(p-\ln x)}{x^2} < 0$  if  $x > e^p$  so  $f$  is eventually decreasing for every  $p$ . Clearly  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(\ln n)^p}{n} = 0$  if  $p \leq 0$ , and if  $p > 0$  we can apply l'Hospital's Rule  $\lceil p+1 \rceil$  times to get a limit of 0 as well. So the series converges for all  $p$  (by the Alternating Series Test).

35.  $\sum b_{2n} = \sum 1/(2n)^2$  clearly converges (by comparison with the  $p$ -series for  $p = 2$ ). So suppose that  $\sum (-1)^{n-1} b_n$  converges. Then by Theorem 12.2.8(ii) [ET 11.2.8(ii)], so does  $\sum [(-1)^{n-1} b_n + b_n] = 2(1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots) = 2 \sum \frac{1}{2n-1}$ . But this diverges by comparison with the harmonic series, a contradiction. Therefore,  $\sum (-1)^{n-1} b_n$  must diverge. The Alternating Series Test does not apply since  $\{b_n\}$  is not decreasing.

36. (a) We will prove this by induction. Let  $P(n)$  be the proposition that  $s_{2n} = h_{2n} - h_n$ .  $P(1)$  is the statement  $s_2 = h_2 - h_1$ , which is true since  $1 - \frac{1}{2} = (1 + \frac{1}{2}) - 1$ . So suppose that  $P(n)$  is true. We will show that  $P(n+1)$  must be true as a consequence.

$$\begin{aligned} h_{2n+2} - h_{n+1} &= \left( h_{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} \right) - \left( h_n + \frac{1}{n+1} \right) = (h_{2n} - h_n) + \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} \\ &= s_{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2n+2} = s_{2n+2} \end{aligned}$$

which is  $P(n+1)$ , and proves that  $s_{2n} = h_{2n} - h_n$  for all  $n$ .

- (b) We know that  $h_{2n} - \ln(2n) \rightarrow \gamma$  and  $h_n - \ln n \rightarrow \gamma$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . So

$$s_{2n} = h_{2n} - h_n = [h_{2n} - \ln(2n)] - (h_n - \ln n) + [\ln(2n) - \ln n], \text{ and}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{2n} = \gamma - \gamma + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\ln(2n) - \ln n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln 2 + \ln n - \ln n) = \ln 2.$$

## 12.6 Absolute Convergence and the Ratio and Root Tests

**ET 11.6**

1. (a) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 8 > 1$ , part (b) of the Ratio Test tells us that the series  $\sum a_n$  is divergent.
- (b) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 0.8 < 1$ , part (a) of the Ratio Test tells us that the series  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent (and therefore convergent).
- (c) Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ , the Ratio Test fails and the series  $\sum a_n$  might converge or it might diverge.
2. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n}$  has positive terms and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ , so the series is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test.
3.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ . Using the Ratio Test,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{(-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-10}{n+1} \right| = 0 < 1$ , so the series is absolutely convergent.
4.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{n^4}$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n^4} = \infty$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^n}{n^4}$  does not exist.
5.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test, but  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$  is a divergent  $p$ -series ( $p = \frac{1}{4} \leq 1$ ), so the given series is conditionally convergent.
6.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$  is a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 4 > 1$ ), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^4}$  is absolutely convergent.
7.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{5+n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5/n+1} = 1$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ . Thus, the given series is divergent by the Test for Divergence.
8.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the harmonic series:  

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n/(n^2+1)}{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+1} = 1$$
. But  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test:  

$$\left\{ \frac{n}{n^2+1} \right\}$$
 has positive terms, is decreasing since  $\left( \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right)' = \frac{1-x^2}{(x^2+1)^2} \leq 0$  for  $x \geq 1$ , and  

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+1} = 0$$
. Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2+1}$  is conditionally convergent.
9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(2n+2)!}{1/(2n)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+2)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+2)(2n+1)(2n)!}$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!}$  is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test. Of course, absolute convergence is the same as convergence for this series, since all of its terms are positive.
10.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!/e^{n+1}}{n!/e^n} \right| = \frac{1}{e} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-n} n!$  diverges by the Ratio Test.

11. Since  $0 \leq \frac{e^{1/n}}{n^3} \leq \frac{e}{n^3} = e\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right)$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$  is a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 3 > 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{1/n}}{n^3}$  converges, and so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n e^{1/n}}{n^3}$  is absolutely convergent.

12.  $\left| \frac{\sin 4n}{4^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{4^n}$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin 4n}{4^n} \right|$  converges by comparison with the convergent geometric series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n}$  ( $|r| = \frac{1}{4} < 1$ ). Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 4n}{4^n}$  is absolutely convergent.

13.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)3^{n+1}}{4^n} \cdot \frac{4^{n-1}}{n \cdot 3^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n} \right) = \frac{3}{4} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-3)^n}{4^{n-1}}$  is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test.

14.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)^2 2^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^2 2^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{2}{n+1} \right] = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n^2 2^n}{n!}$  is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test.

15.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{10^{n+1}}{(n+2)4^{2n+3}} \cdot \frac{(n+1)4^{2n+1}}{10^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{10}{4^2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{n+2} \right) = \frac{5}{8} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{10^n}{(n+1)4^{2n+1}}$  is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test. Since the terms of this series are positive, absolute convergence is the same as convergence.

16.  $n^{2/3} - 2 > 0$  for  $n \geq 3$ , so  $\frac{3 - \cos n}{n^{2/3} - 2} > \frac{1}{n^{2/3} - 2} > \frac{1}{n^{2/3}}$  for  $n \geq 3$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2/3}}$  diverges ( $p = \frac{2}{3} \leq 1$ ), so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 - \cos n}{n^{2/3} - 2}$  by the Comparison Test.

17.  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = 0$  and  $\left\{ \frac{1}{\ln n} \right\}$  is decreasing. Now  $\ln n < n$ , so  $\frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n}$ , and since  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  is the divergent (partial) harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$  diverges by the Comparison Test. Thus,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\ln n}$  is conditionally convergent.

18.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!/(n+1)^{n+1}}{n!/n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+1/n)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$  converges absolutely by the Ratio Test.

19.  $\frac{|\cos(n\pi/3)|}{n!} \leq \frac{1}{n!}$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$  converges (use the Ratio Test or the result of Exercise 12.4.29 [ET 11.4.29]), so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n\pi/3)}{n!}$  converges absolutely by the Comparison Test.

20.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} = 0 < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(\ln n)^n}$  converges absolutely by the Root Test.

21.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^n}{3^{1+3n}} \right)^{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt[3]{3} \cdot 3^3} = \infty$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{3^{1+3n}}$  is divergent by the Root Test.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Or: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{3^{4+3n}} \cdot \frac{3^{1+3n}}{n^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1}{3^3} \cdot \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n (n+1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{27} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \frac{1}{27} e \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty, \end{aligned}$$

so the series is divergent by the Ratio Test.

22. Since  $\left\{ \frac{1}{n \ln n} \right\}$  is decreasing and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n} = 0$ , the series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$  converges by the Alternating Series

Test. Since  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$  diverges by the Integral Test (Exercise 12.3.21 [ET 11.3.21]), the series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$  is conditionally convergent.

23.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 1/n^2}{2 + 1/n^2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 1}{2n^2 + 1} \right)^n$  is absolutely convergent by the Root Test.

24.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\arctan n} = \frac{1}{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{\pi} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(\arctan n)^n}$  is absolutely convergent by the Root Test.

25. Use the Ratio Test with the series  $1 - \frac{1 \cdot 3}{3!} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{5!} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{7!} + \cdots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n-1)!} + \cdots$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n-1)!}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)[2(n+1)-1]}{[2(n+1)-1]!} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!}{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)(2n+1)(2n-1)!}{(2n+1)(2n)(2n-1)!} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0 < 1, \end{aligned}$$

so the given series is absolutely convergent and therefore convergent.

26. Use the Ratio Test with the series  $\frac{2}{5} + \frac{2 \cdot 6}{5 \cdot 8} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11} + \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 14}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdot 14 \cdots (4n-2)}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 14 \cdots (3n+2)}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n-2)[4(n+1)-2]}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)[3(n+1)+2]} \cdot \frac{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)}{2 \cdot 6 \cdot 10 \cdots (4n-2)} \right| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n+2}{3n+5} = \frac{4}{3} > 1, \end{aligned}$$

so the given series is divergent.

27.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2 \cdot 1) \cdot (2 \cdot 2) \cdot (2 \cdot 3) \cdots (2 \cdot n)}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n n!}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n$ , which diverges by the

Test for Divergence since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^n = \infty$ .

28.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+5)}}{\frac{2^n n!}{5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdots (3n+2)}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{3n+5} = \frac{2}{3} < 1$ , so the series converges absolutely

by the Ratio Test.

29. By the recursive definition,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{5n+1}{4n+3} \right| = \frac{5}{4} > 1$ , so the series diverges by the Ratio Test.

30. By the recursive definition,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2 + \cos n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = 0 < 1$ , so the series converges absolutely by the Ratio Test.

31. (a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1/(n+1)^3}{1/n^3} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+1/n)^3} = 1$ . Inconclusive.

(b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Conclusive (convergent).

(c)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-3)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(-3)^{n-1}} \right| = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+1/n}} = 3$ . Conclusive (divergent).

(d)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{1+(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1+n^2}{\sqrt{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1/n^2+1}{1/n^2+(1+1/n)^2} \right] = 1$ . Inconclusive.

32. We use the Ratio Test:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{[(n+1)!]^2}{[k(n+1)]!} \cdot \frac{(kn)!}{(n!)^2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{[k(n+1)][k(n+1)-1] \cdots [kn+1]} \right|$$

Now if  $k = 1$ , then this is equal to  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{(n+1)} \right| = \infty$ , so the series diverges; if  $k = 2$ , the limit is

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} \right| = \frac{1}{4} < 1$$
, so the series converges, and if  $k > 2$ , then the highest power of  $n$  in the

denominator is larger than 2, and so the limit is 0, indicating convergence. So the series converges for  $k \geq 2$ .

33. (a)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x}{n+1} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = |x| \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$ , so by the Ratio

Test the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$  converges for all  $x$ .

(b) Since the series of part (a) always converges, we must have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 0$  by Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6].

$$\begin{aligned}
34. \text{ (a)} \quad R_n &= a_{n+1} + a_{n+2} + a_{n+3} + a_{n+4} + \cdots = a_{n+1} \left( 1 + \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+3}}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+4}}{a_{n+1}} + \cdots \right) \\
&= a_{n+1} \left( 1 + \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+3}}{a_{n+2}} \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \frac{a_{n+4}}{a_{n+3}} \frac{a_{n+3}}{a_{n+2}} \frac{a_{n+2}}{a_{n+1}} + \cdots \right) \\
&= a_{n+1} (1 + r_{n+1} + r_{n+2} r_{n+1} + r_{n+3} r_{n+2} r_{n+1} + \cdots) \quad (\star) \\
&\leq a_{n+1} (1 + r_{n+1} + r_{n+1}^2 + r_{n+1}^3 + \cdots) \quad [\text{since } \{r_n\} \text{ is decreasing}] = \frac{a_{n+1}}{1 - r_{n+1}}
\end{aligned}$$

(b) Note that since  $\{r_n\}$  is increasing and  $r_n \rightarrow L$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , we have  $r_n < L$  for all  $n$ . So, starting with equation  $(\star)$ ,

$$R_n = a_{n+1} (1 + r_{n+1} + r_{n+2} r_{n+1} + r_{n+3} r_{n+2} r_{n+1} + \cdots) \leq a_{n+1} (1 + L + L^2 + L^3 + \cdots) = \frac{a_{n+1}}{1 - L}$$

$$35. \text{ (a)} \quad s_5 = \sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{1}{n 2^n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{160} = \frac{661}{960} \approx 0.68854. \text{ Now the ratios}$$

$$r_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n 2^n}{(n+1) 2^{n+1}} = \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \text{ form an increasing sequence, since}$$

$$r_{n+1} - r_n = \frac{n+1}{2(n+2)} - \frac{n}{2(n+1)} = \frac{(n+1)^2 - n(n+2)}{2(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)(n+2)} > 0. \text{ So by Exercise 34(b),}$$

$$\text{the error in using } s_5 \text{ is } R_5 \leq \frac{a_6}{1 - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n} = \frac{1/(6 \cdot 2^6)}{1 - 1/2} = \frac{1}{192} \approx 0.00521.$$

(b) The error in using  $s_n$  as an approximation to the sum is  $R_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{(n+1) 2^{n+1}}$ . We want

$$R_n < 0.00005 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{(n+1) 2^n} < 0.00005 \Leftrightarrow (n+1) 2^n > 20000. \text{ To find such an } n \text{ we can use trial}$$

and error or a graph. We calculate  $(11+1)2^{11} = 24576$ , so  $s_{11} = \sum_{n=1}^{11} \frac{1}{n 2^n} \approx 0.693109$  is within 0.00005 of the actual sum.

$$36. \quad s_{10} = \sum_{n=1}^{10} \frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \cdots + \frac{10}{1024} \approx 1.988. \text{ The ratios}$$

$$r_n = \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n} = \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ form a decreasing sequence, and}$$

$r_{11} = \frac{11+1}{2(11)} = \frac{12}{22} = \frac{6}{11} < 1$ , so by Exercise 34(a), the error in using  $s_{10}$  to approximate the sum of the series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} \text{ is } R_{10} \leq \frac{a_{11}}{1 - r_{11}} = \frac{\frac{11}{2048}}{1 - \frac{6}{11}} = \frac{121}{10240} \approx 0.0118.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
37. \quad &\text{Summing the inequalities } -|a_i| \leq a_i \leq |a_i| \text{ for } i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \text{ we get } -\sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \\
&\Rightarrow -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \Rightarrow -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| \Rightarrow \\
&|\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|.
\end{aligned}$$

38. (a) Following the hint, we get that  $|a_n| < r^n$  for  $n \geq N$ , and so since the geometric series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n$  converges ( $0 < r < 1$ ), the series  $\sum_{n=N}^{\infty} |a_n|$  converges as well by the Comparison Test, and hence so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is absolutely convergent.

(b) If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = L > 1$ , then there is an integer  $N$  such that  $\sqrt[n]{|a_n|} > 1$  for all  $n \geq N$ , so  $|a_n| > 1$  for  $n \geq N$ . Thus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.

39. (a) Since  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent, and since  $|a_n^+| \leq |a_n|$  and  $|a_n^-| \leq |a_n|$  (because  $a_n^+$  and  $a_n^-$  each equal either  $a_n$  or 0), we conclude by the Comparison Test that both  $\sum a_n^+$  and  $\sum a_n^-$  must be absolutely convergent. (Or use Theorem 12.2.8 [ET 11.2.8].)
- (b) We will show by contradiction that both  $\sum a_n^+$  and  $\sum a_n^-$  must diverge. For suppose that  $\sum a_n^+$  converged. Then so would  $\sum (a_n^+ - \frac{1}{2}a_n)$  by Theorem 12.2.8 [ET 11.2.8]. But  $\sum (a_n^+ - \frac{1}{2}a_n) = \sum [\frac{1}{2}(a_n + |a_n|) - \frac{1}{2}a_n] = \frac{1}{2} \sum |a_n|$ , which diverges because  $\sum a_n$  is only conditionally convergent. Hence,  $\sum a_n^+$  can't converge. Similarly, neither can  $\sum a_n^-$ .

40. Let  $\sum b_n$  be the rearranged series constructed in the hint. [This series can be constructed by virtue of the result of Exercise 39(b).] This series will have partial sums  $s_n$  that oscillate in value back and forth across  $r$ . Since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  (by Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6]), and since the size of the oscillations  $|s_n - r|$  is always less than  $|a_n|$  because of the way  $\sum b_n$  was constructed, we have that  $\sum b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = r$ .

## 12.7 Strategy for Testing Series

## ET 11.7

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 1/n^2}{1 + 1/n} = 1 \neq 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2 + 1}$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.
- If  $a_n = \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2 - n}{n^2 + n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 1/n}{1 + 1/n} = 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the harmonic series.
- $\frac{1}{n^2+n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+n}$  converges by the Comparison Test with  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ , a  $p$ -series that converges because  $p = 2 > 1$ .
- Let  $b_n = \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$ . Then  $b_1 = 0$ , and  $b_2 = b_3 = \frac{1}{6}$ , but  $b_n > b_{n+1}$  for  $n \geq 3$  since  $\left(\frac{x-1}{x^2+x}\right)' = \frac{(x^2+x)-(x-1)(2x+1)}{(x^2+x)^2} = \frac{-x^2+2x+1}{(x^2+x)^2} = \frac{2-(x-1)^2}{(x^2+x)^2} < 0$  for  $x \geq 3$ . Thus,

$\{b_n \mid n \geq 3\}$  is decreasing and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

Hence, the full series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n-1}{n^2+n}$  also converges.

5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-3)^{n+2}}{2^{3(n+1)}} \cdot \frac{2^{3n}}{(-3)^{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{-3 \cdot 2^{3n}}{2^{3n} \cdot 2^3} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{8} < 1$ , so the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-3)^{n+1}}{2^{3n}}$  is absolutely convergent by the Ratio Test.

6.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{1+8n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{1/n+8} = \frac{3}{8} < 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{3n}{1+8n} \right)^n$  converges by the Root Test.

7. Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x}}$ . Then  $f$  is positive, continuous, and decreasing on  $[2, \infty)$ , so we can apply the Integral Test.

Since  $\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} dx \quad \begin{cases} u = \ln x, \\ du = dx/x \end{cases} = \int u^{-1/2} du = 2u^{1/2} + C = 2\sqrt{\ln x} + C$ , we find

$\int_2^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{\ln x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ 2\sqrt{\ln x} \right]_2^t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt{\ln t} - 2\sqrt{\ln 2}) = \infty$ . Since the integral

diverges, the given series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{\ln n}}$  diverges.

8.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k k!}{(k+2)!} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k}{(k+1)(k+2)}$ . Using the Ratio Test, we get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{k+1}}{(k+2)(k+3)} \cdot \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2^k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left( 2 \cdot \frac{k+1}{k+3} \right) = 2 > 1$$
, so the series diverges.

Or: Use the Test for Divergence.

9.  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-k} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2}{e^k}$ . Using the Ratio Test, we get

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(k+1)^2}{e^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{e^k}{k^2} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{k+1}{k} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{e} \right] = 1^2 \cdot \frac{1}{e} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$$
, so the series converges.

10. Let  $f(x) = x^2 e^{-x^3}$ . Then  $f$  is continuous and positive on  $[1, \infty)$ , and  $f'(x) = \frac{x(2-3x^3)}{e^{x^3}} < 0$  for  $x \geq 1$ , so  $f$  is decreasing on  $[1, \infty)$  as well, and we can apply the Integral Test.  $\int_1^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^3} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{3} e^{-x^3} \right]_1^t = \frac{1}{3e}$ , so the integral converges, and hence, the series converges.

11.  $b_n = \frac{1}{n \ln n} > 0$  for  $n \geq 2$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the given series  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n \ln n}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

12. Let  $b_n = \frac{n}{n^2 + 25}$ . Then  $b_n > 0$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , and

$b_n - b_{n+1} = \frac{n}{n^2 + 25} - \frac{n+1}{n^2 + 2n + 26} = \frac{n^2 + n - 25}{(n^2 + 25)(n^2 + 2n + 26)}$ , which is positive for  $n \geq 5$ , so the sequence  $\{b_n\}$  decreases from  $n = 5$  on. Hence, the given series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n^2 + 25}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

13.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{3^{n+1} (n+1)^2}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{3^n n^2} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{3(n+1)^2}{(n+1)n^2} \right] = 3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2} = 0 < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n n^2}{n!}$  converges by the Ratio Test.

14. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin n$  diverges by the Test for Divergence since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin n$  does not exist.

15.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n+2)[3(n+1)+2]} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n+2)}{n!} \right|$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{3n+5} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$

so the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n+2)}$  converges by the Ratio Test.

16. Using the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , we have

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1} \cdot \frac{n}{1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + n}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 1/n^2}{1 + 1/n^3} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is the divergent harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is also divergent.

17.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{1/n} = 2^0 = 1$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^n 2^{1/n}$  does not exist and the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{1/n}$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.

18.  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} - 1}$  for  $n \geq 2$ .  $\{b_n\}$  is a decreasing sequence of positive numbers and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n} - 1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

19. Let  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$ . Then  $f'(x) = \frac{2 - \ln x}{2x^{3/2}} < 0$  when  $\ln x > 2$  or  $x > e^2$ , so  $\frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}}$  is decreasing for  $n > e^2$ .

By l'Hospital's Rule,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1/(2\sqrt{n})} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

20.  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{k+6}{5^{k+1}} \cdot \frac{5^k}{k+5} \right| = \frac{1}{5} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+6}{k+5} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k+5}{5^k}$  converges by the Ratio Test.

21.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^{2n}}{n^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{4}{n} \right)^n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{n} = 0 < 1$ , so the given series is absolutely convergent by the Root Test.

22.  $\frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{n^3 + 2n^2 + 5} < \frac{n}{n^3 + 2n^2 + 5} < \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$  for  $n \geq 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^2 - 1}}{n^3 + 2n^2 + 5}$  converges by the Comparison Test with the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/n^2$  ( $p = 2 > 1$ ).

23. Using the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \tan\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan(1/n)}{1/n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan(1/x)}{1/x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sec^2(1/x) \cdot (-1/x^2)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sec^2(1/x) = 1^2 = 1 > 0.$$

Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is the divergent harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  is also divergent.

24.  $\frac{|\cos(n/2)|}{n^2 + 4n} < \frac{1}{n^2 + 4n} < \frac{1}{n^2}$  and since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  converges ( $p = 2 > 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(n/2)}{n^2 + 4n}$  converges absolutely by the Comparison Test.

25. Use the Ratio Test.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{e^{(n+1)^2}} \cdot \frac{e^{n^2}}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)n! \cdot e^{n^2}}{e^{n^2+2n+1} n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{e^{2n+1}} = 0 < 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{e^{n^2}}$  converges.

26.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n^2 + 2n + 2}{5^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{5^n}{n^2 + 1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1 + 2/n + 2/n^2}{1 + 1/n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{1}{5} < 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2 + 1}{5^n}$  converges by the Ratio Test.

27.  $\int_2^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^t$  (using integration by parts)  $\stackrel{H}{=} 1$ . So  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$  converges by the Integral Test, and since  $\frac{k \ln k}{(k+1)^3} < \frac{k \ln k}{k^3} = \frac{\ln k}{k^2}$ , the given series  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k \ln k}{(k+1)^3}$  converges by the Comparison Test.

28. Since  $\left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}$  is a decreasing sequence,  $e^{1/n} \leq e^{1/1} = e$  for all  $n \geq 1$ , and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e}{n^2}$  converges ( $p = 2 > 1$ ), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{1/n}}{n^2}$  converges by the Comparison Test. (Or use the Integral Test.)

29.  $0 < \frac{\tan^{-1} n}{n^{3/2}} < \frac{\pi/2}{n^{3/2}}$ .  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi/2}{n^{3/2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  which is a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ ), so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^{-1} n}{n^{3/2}}$  converges by the Comparison Test.

30. Let  $f(x) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+5}$ . Then  $f(x)$  is continuous and positive on  $[1, \infty)$ , and since  $f'(x) = \frac{5-x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+5)^2} < 0$  for  $x > 5$ ,  $f(x)$  is eventually decreasing, so we can use the Alternating Series Test.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+5} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2} + 5n^{-1/2}} = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (-1)^j \frac{\sqrt{j}}{j+5}$  converges.

31.  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5^k}{3^k + 4^k} = [\text{divide by } 4^k] \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(5/4)^k}{(3/4)^k + 1} = \infty$  since  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^k = 0$  and  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)^k = \infty$ .

Thus,  $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{5^k}{3^k + 4^k}$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.

32.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n)^n}{n^{2n}}$  converges by the Root Test.

33. Let  $a_n = \frac{\sin(1/n)}{\sqrt{n}}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin(1/n)}{1/n} = 1 > 0$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(1/n)}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges by limit comparison with the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$  ( $p = 3/2 > 1$ ).

34.  $0 \leq n \cos^2 n \leq n$ , so  $\frac{1}{n+n \cos^2 n} \geq \frac{1}{n+n} = \frac{1}{2n}$ . Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+n \cos^2 n}$  diverges by comparison with

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n}$ , which is a constant multiple of the (divergent) harmonic series.

35.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{[(n+1)/n]^n} = \frac{1}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1+1/n)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^{n^2}$  converges by the Root Test.

36. Note that  $(\ln n)^{\ln n} = (e^{\ln \ln n})^{\ln n} = e^{\ln \ln n \ln n} = n^{\ln \ln n}$  and  $\ln \ln n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , so  $\ln \ln n > 2$  for

sufficiently large  $n$ . For these  $n$  we have  $(\ln n)^{\ln n} > n^2$ , so  $\frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} < \frac{1}{n^2}$ . Since  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  converges

( $p = 2 > 1$ ), so does  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$  by the Comparison Test.

37.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (2^{1/n} - 1) = 1 - 1 = 0 < 1$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)^n$  converges by the Root Test.

38. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \sqrt[n]{2} - 1$  and  $b_n = 1/n$ . Then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{1/n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1/n} - 1}{1/n}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1/x} - 1}{1/x} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{1/x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (-1/x^2)}{-1/x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2^{1/x} \cdot \ln 2) = 1 \cdot \ln 2 = \ln 2 > 0$ . So since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  diverges (harmonic series), so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)$ .

*Alternate Solution:*

$$\sqrt[n]{2} - 1 = \frac{1}{2^{(n-1)/n} + 2^{(n-2)/n} + 2^{(n-3)/n} + \dots + 2^{1/n} + 1} \text{ [rationalize the numerator]} \geq \frac{1}{2n},$$

and since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  diverges (harmonic series), so does  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1)$  by the Comparison Test.

## 12.8 Power Series

## ET 11.8

1. A power series is a series of the form  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \dots$ , where  $x$  is a variable and the  $c_n$ 's are constants called the coefficients of the series.

More generally, a series of the form  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x - a)^n = c_0 + c_1(x - a) + c_2(x - a)^2 + \dots$  is called a power series in  $(x - a)$  or a power series centered at  $a$  or a power series about  $a$ , where  $a$  is a constant.

2. (a) Given the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (x - a)^n$ , the radius of convergence is:

- (i) 0 if the series converges only when  $x = a$
- (ii)  $\infty$  if the series converges for all  $x$ , or
- (iii) a positive number  $R$  such that the series converges if  $|x - a| < R$  and diverges if  $|x - a| > R$ .

In most cases,  $R$  can be found by using the Ratio Test.

- (b) The interval of convergence of a power series is the interval that consists of all values of  $x$  for which the series converges. Corresponding to the cases in part (a), the interval of convergence is: (i) the single point  $\{a\}$ , (ii) all real numbers; that is, the real number line  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , or (iii) an interval with endpoints  $a - R$  and  $a + R$  which can contain neither, either, or both of the endpoints. In this case, we must test the series for convergence at each endpoint to determine the interval of convergence.

3. If  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{x} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{n+1}/\sqrt{n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{\sqrt{1+1/n}} = |x|$ .

By the Ratio Test, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges when  $|x| < 1$ , so the radius of convergence  $R = 1$ . Now we'll

check the endpoints, that is,  $x = \pm 1$ . When  $x = 1$ , the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  diverges because it is a  $p$ -series with

$p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ . When  $x = -1$ , the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test. Thus, the interval of convergence is  $I = [-1, 1)$ .

4. If  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n+1}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+2} \cdot \frac{n+1}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{1 + 1/(n+1)} = |x|$ . By the Ratio Test,

the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n+1}$  converges when  $|x| < 1$ , so  $R = 1$ . When  $x = -1$ , the series diverges because it is the harmonic series; when  $x = 1$ , it is the alternating harmonic series, which converges by the Alternating Series Test.

Thus,  $I = (-1, 1]$ .

5. If  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3} \cdot \frac{n^3}{(-1)^{n-1} x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1) x n^3}{(n+1)^3} \right|$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^3 |x| \right] = 1^3 \cdot |x| = |x|$ . By the Ratio Test, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n^3}$  converges when  $|x| < 1$ ,

so the radius of convergence  $R = 1$ . Now we'll check the endpoints, that is,  $x = \pm 1$ . When  $x = 1$ , the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test. When  $x = -1$ , the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (-1)^n}{n^3} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3}$  converges because it is a constant multiple of a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 3 > 1$ ).

Thus, the interval of convergence is  $I = [-1, 1]$ .

6.  $a_n = \sqrt{n} x^n$ , so we need  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} |x|^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} |x|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} |x| = |x| < 1$  for convergence

(by the Ratio Test), so  $R = 1$ . When  $x = \pm 1$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} = \infty$ , so the series diverges by the Test for Divergence. Thus,  $I = (-1, 1)$ .

7. If  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{n!}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x}{n+1} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = |x| \cdot 0 = 0 < 1$  for all real  $x$ . So, by the Ratio Test,  $R = \infty$ , and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

8. Here the Root Test is easier. If  $a_n = n^n x^n$  then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n|x| = \infty$  if  $x \neq 0$ , so  $R = 0$  and  $I = \{0\}$ .

9.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) 4^{n+1} |x|^{n+1}}{n 4^n |x|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) 4|x| = 4|x|$ . Now  $4|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{4}$ , so by the Ratio Test,  $R = \frac{1}{4}$ . When  $x = \frac{1}{4}$ , we get the divergent series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n$ , and when  $x = -\frac{1}{4}$ , we get the divergent series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$ . Thus,  $I = \left( -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4} \right)$ .

10. If  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{n 3^n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1) 3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n 3^n}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x n}{(n+1) 3} \right| = \frac{|x|}{3} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{|x|}{3}$ .

By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $\frac{|x|}{3} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3$ , so  $R = 3$ . When  $x = -3$ , the series is the alternating harmonic series, which converges by the Alternating Series Test. When  $x = 3$ , it is the harmonic series, which diverges. Thus,  $I = [-3, 3]$ .

11.  $a_n = \frac{(-2)^n x^n}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} |x|^{n+1}}{\sqrt[4]{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[4]{n}}{2^n |x|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2|x| \sqrt[4]{\frac{n}{n+1}} = 2|x|$ , so by the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $2|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ . When  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , we get the divergent

*p*-series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$  ( $p = \frac{1}{4} \leq 1$ ). When  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ , we get the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt[4]{n}}$ , which converges by the Alternating Series Test. Thus,  $I = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ .

12.  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{5^n n^5}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{5^{n+1}(n+1)^5} \cdot \frac{5^n n^5}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{5} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^5 = \frac{|x|}{5}$ . By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|x|/5 < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 5$ , so  $R = 5$ . When  $x = -5$ , we get the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^5}$ , which converges by the Alternating Series Test. When  $x = 5$ , we get the convergent *p*-series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^5}$  ( $p = 5 > 1$ ). Thus,  $I = [-5, 5]$ .

13. If  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{4^n \ln n}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{4^{n+1} \ln(n+1)} \cdot \frac{4^n \ln n}{x^n} \right| = \frac{|x|}{4} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{\ln(n+1)} = \frac{|x|}{4} \cdot 1 \text{ (by l'Hospital's Rule)} = \frac{|x|}{4}.$$

By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $\frac{|x|}{4} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 4$ , so  $R = 4$ . When  $x = -4$ ,

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{4^n \ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{[(-1)(-4)]^n}{4^n \ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}. \text{ Since } \ln n < n \text{ for } n \geq 2, \frac{1}{\ln n} > \frac{1}{n} \text{ and } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ is the}$$

divergent harmonic series (without the  $n = 1$  term),  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln n}$  is divergent by the Comparison Test. When  $x = 4$ ,

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{4^n \ln n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{\ln n}, \text{ which converges by the Alternating Series Test. Thus, } I = (-4, 4].$$

14.  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{|x|^{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|^2}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} = 0$ . Thus, by the Ratio Test, the series converges for all real  $x$  and we have  $R = \infty$  and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

15. If  $a_n = \sqrt{n} (x-1)^n$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{n+1} |x-1|^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} |x-1|^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} |x-1| = |x-1|$ . By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|x-1| < 1$  [so  $R = 1$ ]  $\Leftrightarrow -1 < x-1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 0 < x < 2$ . When  $x = 0$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \sqrt{n}$ , which diverges by the Test for Divergence. When  $x = 2$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sqrt{n}$ , which also diverges by the Test for Divergence. Thus,  $I = (0, 2)$ .

16. If  $a_n = n^3 (x-5)^n$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^3 (x-5)^{n+1}}{n^3 (x-5)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^3 |x-5| = |x-5|$ . By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|x-5| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < x-5 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 4 < x < 6$ . When  $x = 4$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n n^3$ , which diverges by the Test for Divergence. When  $x = 6$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^3$ , which also diverges by the Test for Divergence. Thus,  $R = 1$  and  $I = (4, 6)$ .

17. If  $a_n = (-1)^n \frac{(x+2)^n}{n2^n}$ , then

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|x+2|^{n+1}}{(n+1)2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n2^n}{|x+2|^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{|x+2|}{2} = \frac{|x+2|}{2}$ . By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $\frac{|x+2|}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x+2| < 2$  [so  $R = 2$ ]  $\Leftrightarrow -2 < x+2 < 2 \Leftrightarrow -4 < x < 0$ .

When  $x = -4$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(-2)^n}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{n2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ , which is the divergent harmonic series.

When  $x = 0$ , the series is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ , the alternating harmonic series, which converges by the Alternating Series Test. Thus,  $I = (-4, 0]$ .

18. If  $a_n = \frac{(-2)^n}{\sqrt{n}}(x+3)^n$ , then

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-2)^{n+1}(x+3)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+1}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}}{(-2)^n(x+3)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2|x+3|}{\sqrt{1+1/n}} = 2|x+3| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x+3| < \frac{1}{2}$  [so  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ ]  $\Leftrightarrow -\frac{7}{2} < x < -\frac{5}{2}$ . When  $x = -\frac{7}{2}$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ , which diverges because it is a  $p$ -series with  $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ . When  $x = -\frac{5}{2}$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ , which converges by the Alternating Series Test. Thus,  $I = \left(-\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{5}{2}\right]$ .

19. If  $a_n = \frac{(x-2)^n}{n^n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-2|}{n} = 0$ , so the series converges for all  $x$  (by the Root Test).  $R = \infty$  and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

20.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(3x-2)^{n+1}}{(n+1)3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n3^n}{(3x-2)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{|3x-2|}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1/n} \right) = \frac{|3x-2|}{3} = |x - \frac{2}{3}|$ , so by the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|x - \frac{2}{3}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{3} < x < \frac{5}{3}$ .  $R = 1$ . When  $x = -\frac{1}{3}$ , the series is  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ , the convergent alternating harmonic series. When  $x = \frac{5}{3}$ , the series becomes the divergent harmonic series. Thus,  $I = \left[-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{5}{3}\right]$ .

21.  $a_n = \frac{n}{b^n}(x-a)^n$ , where  $b > 0$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)|x-a|^{n+1}}{b^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{b^n}{n|x-a|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{|x-a|}{b} = \frac{|x-a|}{b}.$$

By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $\frac{|x-a|}{b} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x-a| < b$  [so  $R = b$ ]  $\Leftrightarrow -b < x-a < b \Leftrightarrow a-b < x < a+b$ . When  $|x-a| = b$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |a_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$ , so the series diverges. Thus,  $I = (a-b, a+b)$ .

22.  $a_n = \frac{n(x-4)^n}{n^3+1}$ , so

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)|x-4|^{n+1}}{(n+1)^3+1} \cdot \frac{n^3+1}{n|x-4|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \frac{n^3+1}{n^3+3n^2+3n+2} |x-4| = |x-4|.$$

By the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|x - 4| < 1$  [so  $R = 1$ ]  $\Leftrightarrow -1 < x - 4 < 1 \Leftrightarrow 3 < x < 5$ .

When  $|x - 4| = 1$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3 + 1}$ , which converges by comparison with the convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  ( $p = 2 > 1$ ). Thus,  $I = [3, 5]$ .

**23.** If  $a_n = n!(2x - 1)^n$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!(2x-1)^{n+1}}{n!(2x-1)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1)|2x-1| \rightarrow \infty$

as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for all  $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ . Since the series diverges for all  $x \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $R = 0$  and  $I = \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \right\}$ .

**24.**  $a_n = \frac{n^2 x^n}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)} = \frac{n^2 x^n}{2^n n!}$ , so

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)|x|^{n+1}}{2^{n+1} n!} \cdot \frac{2^n (n-1)!}{n|x|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n^2} \frac{|x|}{2} = 0$ . Thus, by the Ratio Test, the series converges for all real  $x$  and we have  $R = \infty$  and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

**25.**  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|4x+1|^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{|4x+1|^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|4x+1|}{(1+1/n)^2} = |4x+1|$ , so by the Ratio Test, the series converges when  $|4x+1| < 1 \Leftrightarrow -1 < 4x+1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow -2 < 4x < 0 \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x < 0$ , so

$R = \frac{1}{4}$ . When  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ , which converges by the Alternating Series Test. When  $x = 0$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ , a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 2 > 1$ ).  $I = [-\frac{1}{2}, 0]$ .

**26.** If  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n (2x+3)^n}{n \ln n}$ , then we need  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |2x+3| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \ln n}{(n+1) \ln(n+1)} = |2x+3| < 1$  for convergence, so  $-2 < x < -1$  and  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ . When  $x = -2$ ,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n}$ , which diverges (Integral Test), and when  $x = -1$ ,  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n \ln n}$ , which converges (Alternating Series Test), so  $I = (-2, -1]$ .

**27.** If  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{(\ln n)^n}$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{\ln n} = 0 < 1$  for all  $x$ , so  $R = \infty$  and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$  by the Root Test.

**28.** If  $a_n = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)x^n}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}$ , then we need  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |x| \left( \frac{2n+2}{2n+1} \right) = |x| < 1$  for convergence, so  $R = 1$ . If  $x = \pm 1$ ,  $|a_n| = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots (2n)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)} > 1$  for all  $n$  since each integer in the numerator is larger than the corresponding one in the denominator, so  $\sum a_n$  diverges in both cases by the Test for Divergence, and  $I = (-1, 1)$ .

**29.** (a) We are given that the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  is convergent for  $x = 4$ . So by Theorem 3, it must converge for at least  $-4 < x \leq 4$ . In particular, it converges when  $x = -2$ ; that is,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-2)^n$  is convergent.

(b) It does not follow that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-4)^n$  is necessarily convergent. [See the comments after Theorem 3 about convergence at the endpoint of an interval. An example is  $c_n = (-1)^n / (n4^n)$ .]

30. We are given that the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  is convergent for  $x = -4$  and divergent when  $x = 6$ . So by Theorem 3 it converges for at least  $-4 \leq x < 4$  and diverges for at least  $x \geq 6$  and  $x < -6$ . Therefore:

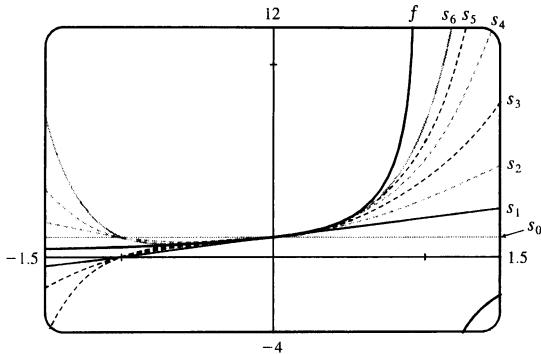
- It converges when  $x = 1$ ; that is,  $\sum c_n$  is convergent.
- It diverges when  $x = 8$ ; that is,  $\sum c_n 8^n$  is divergent.
- It converges when  $x = -3$ ; that is,  $\sum c_n (-3)^n$  is convergent.
- It diverges when  $x = -9$ ; that is,  $\sum c_n (-9)^n = \sum (-1)^n c_n 9^n$  is divergent.

31. If  $a_n = \frac{(n!)^k}{(kn)!} x^n$ , then

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(n+1)!]^k (kn)!}{(n!)^k [k(n+1)]!} |x| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^k}{(kn+k)(kn+k-1) \cdots (kn+2)(kn+1)} |x| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)}{(kn+1)} \frac{(n+1)}{(kn+2)} \cdots \frac{(n+1)}{(kn+k)} \right] |x| \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+1}{kn+1} \right] \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+1}{kn+2} \right] \cdots \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+1}{kn+k} \right] |x| = \left( \frac{1}{k} \right)^k |x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow\end{aligned}$$

$|x| < k^k$  for convergence, and the radius of convergence is  $R = k^k$ .

32. The partial sums of the series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$  definitely do not converge to  $f(x) = 1/(1-x)$  for  $x \geq 1$ , since  $f$  is undefined at  $x = 1$  and negative on  $(1, \infty)$ , while all the partial sums are positive on this interval. The partial sums also fail to converge to  $f$  for  $x \leq -1$ , since  $0 < f(x) < 1$  on this interval, while the partial sums are either larger than 1 or less than 0. The partial sums seem to converge to  $f$  on  $(-1, 1)$ . This graphical evidence is consistent with what we know about geometric series: convergence for  $|x| < 1$ , divergence for  $|x| \geq 1$  (see Example 12.2.5 [ET 11.2.5]).



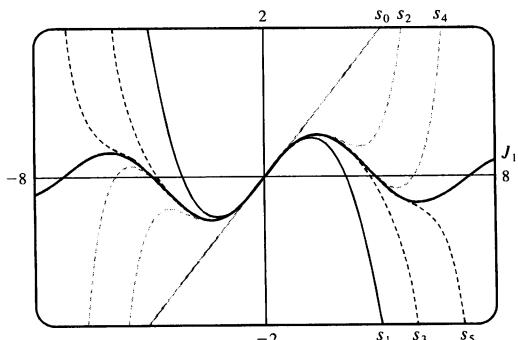
33. (a) If  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n!(n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+3}}{(n+1)!(n+2)! 2^{2n+3}} \cdot \frac{n!(n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}{x^{2n+1}} \right| = \left( \frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 0 \text{ for all } x. \text{ So } J_1(x) \text{ converges for all } x \text{ and its domain is } (-\infty, \infty).$$

- (b), (c) The initial terms of  $J_1(x)$  up to  $n = 5$  are

$$a_0 = \frac{x}{2}, a_1 = -\frac{x^3}{16}, a_2 = \frac{x^5}{384}, a_3 = -\frac{x^7}{18,432},$$

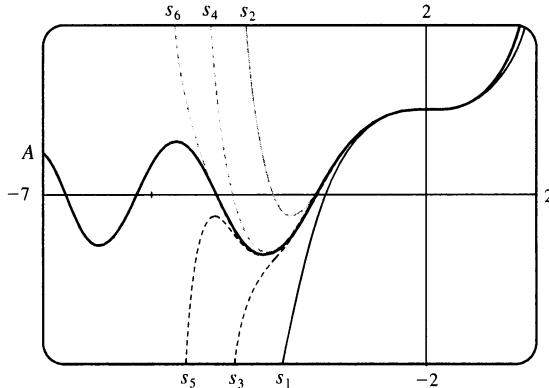
$a_4 = \frac{x^9}{1,474,560}$ , and  $a_5 = -\frac{x^{11}}{176,947,200}$ . The partial sums seem to approximate  $J_1(x)$  well near the origin, but as  $|x|$  increases, we need to take a large number of terms to get a good approximation.



34. (a)  $A(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ , where  $a_n = \frac{x^{3n}}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdots (3n-1)(3n)}$ , so

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = |x|^3 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(3n+2)(3n+3)} = 0 \text{ for all } x, \text{ so the domain is } \mathbb{R}.$$

(b), (c)



$s_0 = 1$  has been omitted from the graph. The partial sums seem to approximate  $A(x)$  well near the origin, but as  $|x|$  increases, we need to take a large number of terms to get a good approximation.

To plot  $A$ , we must first define  $A(x)$  for the CAS. Note that for  $n \geq 1$ , the denominator of  $a_n$  is

$$2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdots (3n-1) \cdot 3n = \frac{(3n)!}{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots (3n-2)} = \frac{(3n)!}{\prod_{k=1}^n (3k-2)}, \text{ so } a_n = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n (3k-2)}{(3n)!} x^{3n} \text{ and}$$

thus  $A(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n (3k-2)}{(3n)!} x^{3n}$ . Both Maple and Mathematica are able to plot  $A$  if we define it

this way, and Derive is able to produce a similar graph using a suitable partial sum of  $A(x)$ .

Derive, Maple and Mathematica all have two initially known Airy functions, called `AI_SERIES(z, m)` and `BI_SERIES(z, m)` from `BESSEL.MTH` in Derive and `AiryAi` and `AiryBi` in Maple and Mathematica (just `Ai` and `Bi` in older versions of Maple). However, it is very difficult to solve for  $A$  in terms of the CAS's Airy

functions, although in fact  $A(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\text{AiryAi}(x) + \text{AiryBi}(x)}{\sqrt{3}\text{AiryAi}(0) + \text{AiryBi}(0)}$ .

35.  $s_{2n-1} = 1 + 2x + x^2 + 2x^3 + x^4 + 2x^5 + \cdots + x^{2n-2} + 2x^{2n-1}$

$$= 1(1+2x) + x^2(1+2x) + x^4(1+2x) + \cdots + x^{2n-2}(1+2x)$$

$$= (1+2x)(1+x^2+x^4+\cdots+x^{2n-2})$$

$$= (1+2x)\frac{1-x^{2n}}{1-x^2} \quad [\text{by (12.2.3 [ET 11.2.3]) with } r=x^2]$$

$\rightarrow \frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  [by (12.2.4 [ET 11.2.4])], when  $|x| < 1$ . Also  $s_{2n} = s_{2n-1} + x^{2n} \rightarrow \frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}$  since

$x^{2n} \rightarrow 0$  for  $|x| < 1$ . Therefore,  $s_n \rightarrow \frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}$  since  $s_{2n}$  and  $s_{2n-1}$  both approach  $\frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Thus, the

interval of convergence is  $(-1, 1)$  and  $f(x) = \frac{1+2x}{1-x^2}$ .

36.  $s_{4n-1} = c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + c_0x^4 + c_1x^5 + c_2x^6 + c_3x^7 + \cdots + c_3x^{4n-1}$   
 $= (c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3)(1 + x^4 + x^8 + \cdots + x^{4n-4}) \rightarrow \frac{c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3}{1 - x^4}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$

[by (12.2.4) [ET (11.2.4)] with  $r = x^4$ ] for  $|x^4| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$ . Also  $s_{4n}, s_{4n+1}, s_{4n+2}$  have the same limits (for example,  $s_{4n} = s_{4n-1} + c_0x^{4n}$  and  $x^{4n} \rightarrow 0$  for  $|x| < 1$ ). So if at least one of  $c_0, c_1, c_2$ , and  $c_3$  is nonzero, then the interval of convergence is  $(-1, 1)$  and  $f(x) = \frac{c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + c_3x^3}{1 - x^4}$ .

37. We use the Root Test on the series  $\sum c_n x^n$ . We need  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n x^n|} = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} = c|x| < 1$  for convergence, or  $|x| < 1/c$ , so  $R = 1/c$ .

38. Suppose  $c_n \neq 0$ . Applying the Ratio Test to the series  $\sum c_n (x-a)^n$ , we find that

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_{n+1}(x-a)^{n+1}}{c_n(x-a)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-a|}{|c_n/c_{n+1}|} (*) = \frac{|x-a|}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n/c_{n+1}|} \text{ (if } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n/c_{n+1}| \neq 0\text{), so the series converges when } \frac{|x-a|}{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |c_n/c_{n+1}|} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x-a| < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right|. \text{ Thus, } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right|. \text{ If } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right| = 0 \text{ and } |x-a| \neq 0, \text{ then } (*) \text{ shows that } L = \infty \text{ and so the series diverges, and hence, } R = 0. \text{ Thus, in all cases, } R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{c_n}{c_{n+1}} \right|.$$

39. For  $2 < x < 3$ ,  $\sum c_n x^n$  diverges and  $\sum d_n x^n$  converges. By Exercise 12.2.61 [ET 11.2.61],  $\sum (c_n + d_n) x^n$  diverges. Since both series converge for  $|x| < 2$ , the radius of convergence of  $\sum (c_n + d_n) x^n$  is 2.

40. Since  $\sum c_n x^n$  converges whenever  $|x| < R$ ,  $\sum c_n x^{2n} = \sum c_n (x^2)^n$  converges whenever  $|x^2| < R \Leftrightarrow |x| < \sqrt{R}$ , so the second series has radius of convergence  $\sqrt{R}$ .

## 12.9 Representations of Functions as Power Series

### ET 11.9

- If  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$  has radius of convergence 10, then  $f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1}$  also has radius of convergence 10 by Theorem 2.
- If  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$  converges on  $(-2, 2)$ , then  $\int f(x) dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$  has the same radius of convergence (by Theorem 2), but may not have the same interval of convergence—it may happen that the integrated series converges at an endpoint (or both endpoints).
- Our goal is to write the function in the form  $\frac{1}{1-r}$ , and then use Equation (1) to represent the function as a sum of a power series.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$  with  $|-x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$ , so  $R = 1$  and  $I = (-1, 1)$ .

4.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{1-x^4} = 3\left(\frac{1}{1-x^4}\right) = 3(1+x^4+x^8+x^{12}+\cdots) = 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^4)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3x^{4n}$  with  $|x^4| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$ , so  $R = 1$  and  $I = (-1, 1)$ . [Note that  $3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^4)^n$  converges  $\Leftrightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^4)^n$  converges, so the appropriate condition (from equation (1)) is  $|x^4| < 1$ .]

5. Replacing  $x$  with  $x^3$  in (1) gives  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x^3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (x^3)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{3n}$ . The series converges when  $|x^3| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x|^3 < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \sqrt[3]{1} \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$ . Thus,  $R = 1$  and  $I = (-1, 1)$ .

6.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+9x^2} = \frac{1}{1-(-9x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-9x^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 3^{2n} x^{2n}$ . The series converges when  $|-9x^2| < 1$ ; that is, when  $|x| < \frac{1}{3}$ , so  $I = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$ .

7.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x-5} = -\frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{1}{1-x/5} \right) = -\frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{5} \right)^n$  or equivalently,  $-\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^{n+1}} x^n$ . The series converges when  $\left|\frac{x}{5}\right| < 1$ ; that is, when  $|x| < 5$ , so  $I = (-5, 5)$ .

8.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{4x+1} = x \cdot \frac{1}{1-(-4x)} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-4x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 2^{2n} x^{n+1}$ . The series converges when  $|-4x| < 1$ ; that is, when  $|x| < \frac{1}{4}$ , so  $I = \left(-\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right)$ .

9.  $f(x) = \frac{x}{9+x^2} = \frac{x}{9} \left[ \frac{1}{1+(x/3)^2} \right] = \frac{x}{9} \left[ \frac{1}{1-\{-(x/3)^2\}} \right] = \frac{x}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ -\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 \right]^n$   
 $= \frac{x}{9} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{9^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{9^{n+1}}$ . The geometric series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ -\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 \right]^n$  converges when  $\left| -\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)^2 \right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|x^2|}{9} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x|^2 < 9 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3$ , so  $R = 3$  and  $I = (-3, 3)$ .

10.  $f(x) = \frac{x^2}{a^3-x^3} = \frac{x^2}{a^3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^3/a^3} = \frac{x^2}{a^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^3}{a^3} \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n+2}}{a^{3n+3}}$ . The series converges when  $|x^3/a^3| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x^3| < |a^3| \Leftrightarrow |x| < |a|$ , so  $R = |a|$  and  $I = (-|a|, |a|)$ .

11.  $f(x) = \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} = \frac{3}{(x+2)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} \Rightarrow 3 = A(x-1) + B(x+2)$ . Taking  $x = -2$ , we get  $A = -1$ . Taking  $x = 1$ , we get  $B = 1$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{x^2+x-2} &= \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+2} = -\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x/2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{x}{2} \right)^n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ -1 - \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^n \right] x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ -1 + \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^{n+1} \right] x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}} - 1 \right] x^n \end{aligned}$$

We represented the given function as the sum of two geometric series; the first converges for  $x \in (-1, 1)$  and the second converges for  $x \in (-2, 2)$ . Thus, the sum converges for  $x \in (-1, 1) = I$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{12. } f(x) &= \frac{7x-1}{3x^2+2x-1} = \frac{7x-1}{(3x-1)(x+1)} = \frac{A}{3x-1} + \frac{B}{x+1} = \frac{1}{3x-1} + \frac{2}{x+1} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1-(-x)} - \frac{1}{1-3x} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [2(-1)^n - 3^n] x^n \end{aligned}$$

The series  $\sum (-x)^n$  converges for  $x \in (-1, 1)$  and the series  $\sum (3x)^n$  converges for  $x \in (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ , so their sum converges for  $x \in (-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = I$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{13. (a) } f(x) &= \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{-1}{1+x} \right) = -\frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right] \text{ [from Exercise 3]} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} n x^{n-1} \text{ [from Theorem 2(i)]} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n \text{ with } R=1. \end{aligned}$$

In the last step, note that we *decreased* the initial value of the summation variable  $n$  by 1, and then *increased* each occurrence of  $n$  in the term by 1 [also note that  $(-1)^{n+2} = (-1)^n$ ].

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{(b) } f(x) &= \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) x^n \right] \text{ [from part (a)]} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1) x^n \text{ with } R=1. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{(c) } f(x) &= \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^3} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} = x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1) x^n \text{ [from part (b)]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+2)(n+1) x^{n+2}. \text{ To write the power series with } x^n \text{ rather than } x^{n+2}, \end{aligned}$$

we will *decrease* each occurrence of  $n$  in the term by 2 and *increase* the initial value of the summation variable by 2. This gives us  $\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n)(n-1) x^n$ .

$$\mathbf{14. (a) } \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \text{ [geometric series with } R=1\text{], so}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \ln(1+x) = \int \frac{dx}{1+x} = \int \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \right] dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} \text{ [ } C=0 \text{ since } f(0)=\ln 1=0 \text{], with } R=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{(b) } f(x) = x \ln(1+x) = x \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{n} \right] \text{ [by part (a)]} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{n+1}}{n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n-1}$$

with  $R=1$ .

$$\mathbf{(c) } f(x) = \ln(x^2+1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (x^2)^n}{n} \text{ [by part (a)]} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{n} \text{ with } R=1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{15. } f(x) &= \ln(5-x) = - \int \frac{dx}{5-x} = -\frac{1}{5} \int \frac{dx}{1-x/5} \\ &= -\frac{1}{5} \int \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{5} \right)^n \right] dx = C - \frac{1}{5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{5^n(n+1)} = C - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n5^n} \end{aligned}$$

Putting  $x=0$ , we get  $C=\ln 5$ . The series converges for  $|x/5|<1 \Leftrightarrow |x|<5$ , so  $R=5$ .

**16.** We know that  $\frac{1}{1-2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n$ . Differentiating, we get  $\frac{2}{(1-2x)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n+1}(n+1)x^n$ , so

$$f(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1-2x)^2} := \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(1-2x)^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{n+1}(n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^n(n+1)x^{n+2} \text{ or } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^{n-2}(n-1)x^n,$$

with  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ .

**17.**  $\frac{1}{2-x} = \frac{1}{2(1-x/2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} x^n$  for  $\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$ . Now

$$\frac{1}{(x-2)^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{2-x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} x^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+1}} x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} x^n. \text{ So}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x^3}{(x-2)^2} = x^3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{2^{n+2}} x^{n+3} \text{ or } \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{n-2}{2^{n-1}} x^n \text{ for } |x| < 2. \text{ Thus, } R = 2 \text{ and}$$

$I = (-2, 2)$ .

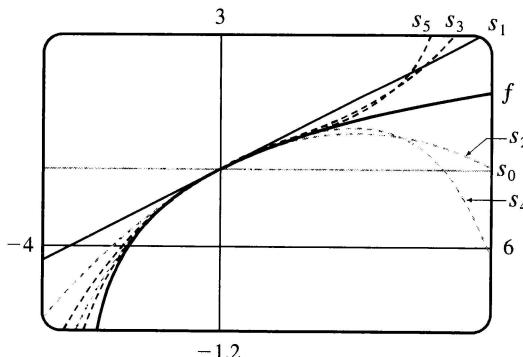
**18.** From Example 7,  $g(x) = \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ . Thus,

$$f(x) = \arctan(x/3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x/3)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3^{2n+1}(2n+1)} x^{2n+1} \text{ for } \left|\frac{x}{3}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3,$$

so  $R = 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{19. } f(x) &= \ln(3+x) = \int \frac{dx}{3+x} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1+x/3} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{1-(-x/3)} = \frac{1}{3} \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{x}{3}\right)^n dx \\ &= C + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)3^n} x^{n+1} = \ln 3 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n3^{n-1}} x^n \quad [C = f(0) = \ln 3] \\ &= \ln 3 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n3^n} x^n. \text{ The series converges when } |-x/3| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 3, \text{ so } R = 3. \end{aligned}$$

The terms of the series are  $a_0 = \ln 3, a_1 = \frac{x}{3}, a_2 = -\frac{x^2}{18}, a_3 = \frac{x^3}{81}, a_4 = -\frac{x^4}{324}, a_5 = \frac{x^5}{1215}, \dots$

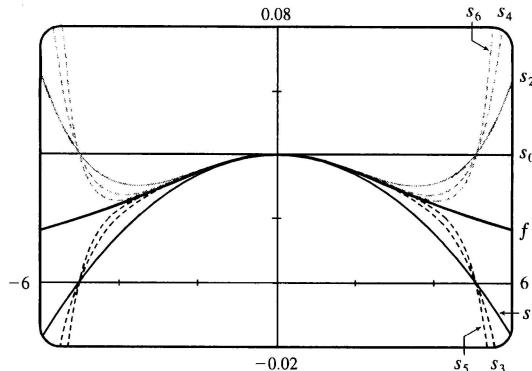


As  $n$  increases,  $s_n(x)$  approximates  $f$  better on the interval of convergence, which is  $(-3, 3)$ .

20.  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 25} = \frac{1}{25} \left( \frac{1}{1 + x^2/25} \right) = \frac{1}{25} \left( \frac{1}{1 - (-x^2/25)} \right) = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{x^2}{25} \right)^n = \frac{1}{25} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{x}{5} \right)^{2n}$

The series converges when  $|-x^2/25| < 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 < 25 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 5$ , so  $R = 5$ . The terms of the series are

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{25}, a_1 = -\frac{x^2}{625}, a_2 = \frac{x^4}{15,625}, \dots$$

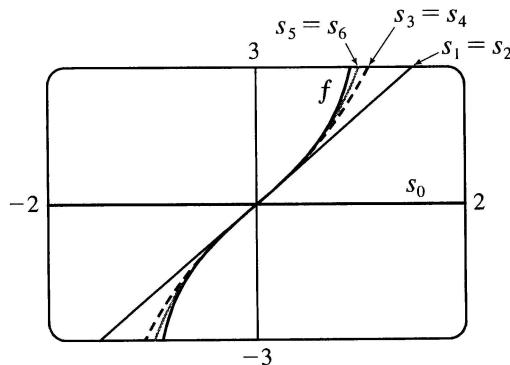


As  $n$  increases,  $s_n(x)$  approximates  $f$  better on the interval of convergence, which is  $(-5, 5)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 21. f(x) &= \ln\left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right) = \ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) = \int \frac{dx}{1+x} + \int \frac{dx}{1-x} \\ &= \int \frac{dx}{1-(-x)} + \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = \int \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right] dx \\ &= \int [(1-x+x^2-x^3+x^4-\dots)+(1+x+x^2+x^3+x^4+\dots)] dx \\ &= \int (2+2x^2+2x^4+\dots) dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2x^{2n} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

But  $f(0) = \ln \frac{1}{1} = 0$ , so  $C = 0$  and we have  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$  with  $R = 1$ . If  $x = \pm 1$ , then

$f(x) = \pm 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1}$ , which both diverge by the Limit Comparison Test with  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ .

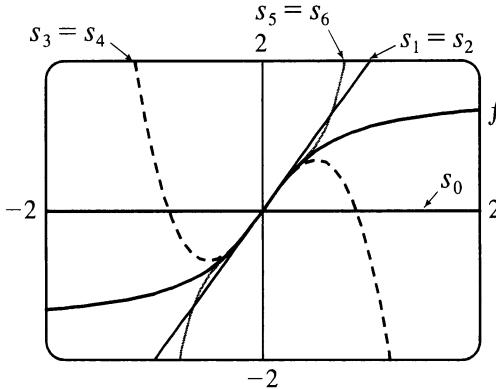


As  $n$  increases,  $s_n(x)$  approximates  $f$  better on the interval of convergence, which is  $(-1, 1)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. f(x) &= \tan^{-1}(2x) = 2 \int \frac{dx}{1+4x^2} = 2 \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (4x^2)^n dx = 2 \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n 4^n x^{2n} dx \\
 &= C + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \quad [f(0) = \tan^{-1} 0 = 0, \text{ so } C = 0].
 \end{aligned}$$

The series converges when  $|4x^2| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ . If  $x = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}$  and

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1}, \text{ respectively. Both series converge by the Alternating Series Test.}$$



As  $n$  increases,  $s_n(x)$  approximates  $f$  better on the interval of convergence, which is  $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \frac{t}{1-t^8} &= t \cdot \frac{1}{1-t^8} = t \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (t^8)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{8n+1} \Rightarrow \int \frac{t}{1-t^8} dt = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{8n+2}}{8n+2}. \text{ The series for } \frac{1}{1-t^8} \\
 &\text{converges when } |t^8| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |t| < 1, \text{ so } R = 1 \text{ for that series and also the series for } t/(1-t^8). \text{ By Theorem} \\
 &\text{2, the series for } \int \frac{t}{1-t^8} dt \text{ also has } R = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \text{By Example 6, } \ln(1-t) &= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n} \text{ for } |t| < 1, \text{ so } \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{n} \text{ and} \\
 \int \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt &= C - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n^2}. \text{ By Theorem 2, } R = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 25. \text{By Example 7, } \tan^{-1} x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \text{ with } R = 1, \text{ so} \\
 x - \tan^{-1} x &= x - \left( x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \dots \right) = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \\
 \text{and } \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-2}}{2n+1}, \text{ so} \\
 \int \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3} dx &= C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n+1)(2n-1)} = C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{4n^2-1}. \text{ By Theorem 2, } R = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

26. By Example 7,  $\int \tan^{-1}(x^2) dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+3}}{(2n+1)(4n+3)}$  with  $R = 1$ .

27.  $\frac{1}{1+x^5} = \frac{1}{1-(-x^5)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x^5)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{5n} \Rightarrow$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^5} dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{5n} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{5n+1}}{5n+1}. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$I = \int_0^{0.2} \frac{1}{1+x^5} dx = \left[ x - \frac{x^6}{6} + \frac{x^{11}}{11} - \dots \right]_0^{0.2} = 0.2 - \frac{(0.2)^6}{6} + \frac{(0.2)^{11}}{11} - \dots. \text{ The series is alternating, so}$$

if we use the first two terms, the error is at most  $(0.2)^{11}/11 \approx 1.9 \times 10^{-9}$ . So  $I \approx 0.2 - (0.2)^6/6 \approx 0.199989$  to six decimal places.

28. From Example 6 we know  $\ln(1-x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ , so

$$\ln(1+x^4) = \ln[1-(-x^4)] = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^4)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{4n}}{n} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int \ln(1+x^4) dx = \int \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{4n}}{n} dx = C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{n(4n+1)}. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$I = \int_0^{0.4} \ln(1+x^4) dx = \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^9}{18} + \frac{x^{13}}{39} - \frac{x^{17}}{68} + \dots \right]_0^{0.4} = \frac{(0.4)^5}{5} - \frac{(0.4)^9}{18} + \frac{(0.4)^{13}}{39} - \frac{(0.4)^{17}}{68} + \dots$$

The series is alternating, so if we use the first three terms, the error is at most  $(0.4)^{17}/68 \approx 2.5 \times 10^{-9}$ . So  $I \approx (0.4)^5/5 - (0.4)^9/18 + (0.9)^{13}/39 \approx 0.002034$  to six decimal places.

29. We substitute  $x^4$  for  $x$  in Example 7, and find that

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^2 \tan^{-1}(x^4) dx &= \int x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^4)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} dx \\ &= \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{8n+6}}{2n+1} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{8n+7}}{(2n+1)(8n+7)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } \int_0^{1/3} x^2 \tan^{-1}(x^4) dx = \left[ \frac{x^7}{7} - \frac{x^{15}}{45} + \dots \right]_0^{1/3} = \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3^7} - \frac{1}{45 \cdot 3^{15}} + \dots. \text{ The series is alternating,}$$

so if we use only one term, the error is at most  $1/(45 \cdot 3^{15}) \approx 1.5 \times 10^{-9}$ . So

$$\int_0^{1/3} x^2 \tan^{-1}(x^4) dx \approx 1/(7 \cdot 3^7) \approx 0.000065 \text{ to six decimal places.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 30. \int_0^{0.5} \frac{dx}{1+x^6} &= \int_0^{0.5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{6n} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n x^{6n+1}}{6n+1} \right]_0^{0.5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(6n+1)2^{6n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 2^{13}} - \frac{1}{19 \cdot 2^{19}} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

The series is alternating, so if we use only three terms, the error is at most  $1/(19 \cdot 2^{19}) \approx 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ . So, to six

$$\text{decimal places, } \int_0^{0.5} \frac{dx}{1+x^6} \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 2^7} + \frac{1}{13 \cdot 2^{13}} \approx 0.498893.$$

**31.** Using the result of Example 6,  $\ln(1 - x) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$ , with  $x = -0.1$ , we have

$$\ln 1.1 = \ln[1 - (-0.1)] = 0.1 - \frac{0.01}{2} + \frac{0.001}{3} - \frac{0.0001}{4} + \frac{0.00001}{5} - \dots \text{. The series is alternating, so if}$$

we use only the first four terms, the error is at most  $\frac{0.00001}{5} = 0.000002$ . So

$$\ln 1.1 \approx 0.1 - \frac{0.01}{2} + \frac{0.001}{3} - \frac{0.0001}{4} \approx 0.09531.$$

**32.**  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2nx^{2n-1}}{(2n)!}$  [the first term disappears], so

$$f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n)(2n-1)x^{2n-2}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2(n-1)}}{[2(n-1)]!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad [\text{substituting } n+1 \text{ for } n]$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = -f(x) \Rightarrow f''(x) + f(x) = 0.$$

**33.** (a)  $J_0(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$ ,  $J'_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2nx^{2n-1}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$ , and  $J''_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1)x^{2n-2}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$ , so

$$x^2 J''_0(x) + x J'_0(x) + x^2 J_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1)x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2nx^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+2}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1)x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2nx^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^{2n}}{2^{2n-2} [(n-1)!]^2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2n(2n-1)x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2nx^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (-1)^{-1} 2^2 n^2 x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{2n(2n-1) + 2n - 2^2 n^2}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right] x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{4n^2 - 2n + 2n - 4n^2}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right] x^{2n} = 0$$

$$(b) \int_0^1 J_0(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^{2n}(n!)^2} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^4}{64} - \frac{x^6}{2304} + \dots \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ x - \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^5}{5 \cdot 64} - \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 2304} + \dots \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{320} - \frac{1}{16,128} + \dots$$

Since  $\frac{1}{16,128} \approx 0.000062$ , it follows from The Alternating Series Estimation Theorem that, correct to three

decimal places,  $\int_0^1 J_0(x) dx \approx 1 - \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{320} \approx 0.920$ .

34. (a)  $J_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$ ,  $J'_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1) x^{2n}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$ , and

$$J''_1(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)(2n) x^{2n-1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}.$$

$$x^2 J''_1(x) + x J'_1(x) + (x^2 - 1) J_1(x)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)(2n) x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1) x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+3}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1)(2n) x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n+1) x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}}$$

$$- \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(n-1)! n! 2^{2n-1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{Replace } n \text{ with } n-1 \\ \text{in the third term} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{(2n+1)(2n) + (2n+1) - (n)(n+1)2^2 - 1}{n! (n+1)! 2^{2n+1}} \right] x^{2n+1} = 0$$

(b)  $J_0(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} \Rightarrow$

$$J'_0(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2n) x^{2n-1}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2(n+1) x^{2n+1}}{2^{2n+2} [(n+1)!]^2} \quad [\text{Replace } n \text{ with } n+1]$$

$$= - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2^{2n+1} (n+1)! n!} \quad [\text{cancel 2 and } n+1; \text{ take } -1 \text{ outside sum}] = -J_1(x)$$

35. (a)  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{n!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = f(x)$

(b) By Theorem 10.4.2 [ET 9.4.2], the only solution to the differential equation  $df(x)/dx = f(x)$  is  $f(x) = Ke^x$ , but  $f(0) = 1$ , so  $K = 1$  and  $f(x) = e^x$ .

Or: We could solve the equation  $df(x)/dx = f(x)$  as a separable differential equation.

36.  $\frac{|\sin nx|}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$  converges by the Comparison Test.  $\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right) = \frac{\cos nx}{n}$ , so when  $x = 2k\pi$

$$(k \text{ an integer}), \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2kn\pi)}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}, \text{ which diverges (harmonic series). } f''_n(x) = -\sin nx, \text{ so}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f''_n(x) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin nx, \text{ which converges only if } \sin nx = 0, \text{ or } x = k\pi \text{ (} k \text{ an integer).}$$

37. If  $a_n = \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ , then by the Ratio Test,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \cdot \frac{n^2}{x^n} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^2 = |x| < 1$  for

$$\text{convergence, so } R = 1. \text{ When } x = \pm 1, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{x^n}{n^2} \right| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ which is a convergent } p\text{-series } (p = 2 > 1), \text{ so the}$$

interval of convergence for  $f$  is  $[-1, 1]$ . By Theorem 2, the radii of convergence of  $f'$  and  $f''$  are both 1, so we need

only check the endpoints.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{n^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n+1}$ , and this series diverges for  $x = 1$  (harmonic series) and converges for  $x = -1$  (Alternating Series Test), so the interval of convergence is  $[-1, 1]$ .  $f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{nx^{n-1}}{n+1}$  diverges at both 1 and -1 (Test for Divergence) since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \neq 0$ , so its interval of convergence is  $(-1, 1)$ .

**38.** (a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} x^n = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right] = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{1-x} \right] = -\frac{1}{(1-x)^2}(-1) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1$ .

(b) (i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \left[ \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \right]$  [from part (a)]  $= \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$  for  $|x| < 1$ .

(ii) Put  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  in (i):  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{1/2}{(1-1/2)^2} = 2$ .

(c) (i)  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^n = x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)x^{n-2} = x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right] = x^2 \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$   
 $= x^2 \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{2x^2}{(1-x)^3}$  for  $|x| < 1$ .

(ii) Put  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  in (i):  $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \frac{2(1/2)^2}{(1-1/2)^3} = 4$ .

(iii) From (b)(ii) and (c)(ii), we have  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2-n}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 4 + 2 = 6$ .

**39.** By Example 7,  $\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$  for  $|x| < 1$ . In particular, for  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ , we have

$$\frac{\pi}{6} = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(1/\sqrt{3})^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{2n+1}, \text{ so}$$

$$\pi = \frac{6}{\sqrt{3}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)3^n} = 2\sqrt{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)3^n}.$$

**40.** (a)  $\int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1} = \int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{(x-1/2)^2 + 3/4} \quad \begin{cases} x-1/2 = (\sqrt{3}/2)u, u = (2/\sqrt{3})(x-1/2) \\ dx = (\sqrt{3}/2)du \end{cases}$   
 $= \int_{-1/\sqrt{3}}^0 \frac{(\sqrt{3}/2) du}{(3/4)(u^2 + 1)} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad [\tan^{-1} u]_{-1/\sqrt{3}}^0 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \quad \left[ 0 - \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$

(b)  $\frac{1}{x^3 + 1} = \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2 - x + 1)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 1} = (x+1) \left( \frac{1}{1+x^3} \right) = (x+1) \frac{1}{1-(-x^3)}$   
 $= (x+1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n}$  for  $|x| < 1 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1}$   
 $= C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{3n+2}}{3n+2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{3n+1}}{3n+1}$  for  $|x| < 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^{1/2} \frac{dx}{x^2 - x + 1}$   
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \frac{1}{4 \cdot 8^n (3n+2)} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 8^n (3n+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{8^n} \left( \frac{2}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} \right)$

By part (a), this equals  $\frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$ , so  $\pi = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{8^n} \left( \frac{2}{3n+1} + \frac{1}{3n+2} \right)$ .

**12.10 Taylor and Maclaurin Series****ET 11.10**

1. Using Theorem 5 with  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(x - 5)^n$ ,  $b_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$ , so  $b_8 = \frac{f^{(8)}(5)}{8!}$ .

2. (a) Using Formula 6, a power series expansion of  $f$  at 1 must have the form  $f(1) + f'(1)(x - 1) + \dots$ . Comparing to the given series,  $1.6 - 0.8(x - 1) + \dots$ , we must have  $f'(1) = -0.8$ . But from the graph,  $f'(1)$  is positive. Hence, the given series is *not* the Taylor series of  $f$  centered at 1.

(b) A power series expansion of  $f$  at 2 must have the form  $f(2) + f'(2)(x - 2) + \frac{1}{2}f''(2)(x - 2)^2 + \dots$ .

Comparing to the given series,  $2.8 + 0.5(x - 2) + 1.5(x - 2)^2 - 0.1(x - 2)^3 + \dots$ , we must have

$\frac{1}{2}f''(2) = 1.5$ ; that is,  $f''(2)$  is positive. But from the graph,  $f$  is concave downward near  $x = 2$ , so  $f''(2)$  must be negative. Hence, the given series is *not* the Taylor series of  $f$  centered at 2.

3.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\cos x$	1
1	$-\sin x$	0
2	$-\cos x$	-1
3	$\sin x$	0
4	$\cos x$	1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

We use Equation 7 with  $f(x) = \cos x$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\cos x &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}\end{aligned}$$

If  $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{x^{2n}} \right| = x^2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x.$$

So  $R = \infty$  (Ratio Test).

4.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\sin 2x$	0
1	$2 \cos 2x$	2
2	$-2^2 \sin 2x$	0
3	$-2^3 \cos 2x$	$-2^3$
4	$2^4 \sin 2x$	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$f^{(n)}(0) = 0$  if  $n$  is even and  $f^{(2n+1)}(0) = (-1)^n 2^{2n+1}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 2x &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(2n+1)}(0)}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n+1} x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{2n+2} |x|^2}{(2n+3)(2n+2)} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x, \\ \text{so } R &= \infty \text{ (Ratio Test).}\end{aligned}$$

5.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$(1+x)^{-3}$	1
1	$-3(1+x)^{-4}$	-3
2	$12(1+x)^{-5}$	12
3	$-60(1+x)^{-6}$	-60
4	$360(1+x)^{-7}$	360
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+x)^{-3} &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \dots \\
 &= 1 - 3x + \frac{4 \cdot 3}{2!}x^2 - \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{3!}x^3 + \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}{4!}x^4 - \dots \\
 &= 1 - 3x + \frac{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 2!}x^2 - \frac{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 3!}x^3 + \frac{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}{2 \cdot 4!}x^4 - \dots \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(n+2)!x^n}{2(n!)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n(n+2)(n+1)x^n}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+3)(n+2)x^{n+1}}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{(n+2)(n+1)x^n} \right| = |x| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{n+1} = |x| < 1 \text{ for convergence, so } R = 1 \text{ (Ratio Test).}$$

6.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\ln(1+x)$	0
1	$(1+x)^{-1}$	1
2	$-(1+x)^{-2}$	-1
3	$2(1+x)^{-3}$	2
4	$-6(1+x)^{-4}$	-6
5	$24(1+x)^{-5}$	24
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ln(1+x) &= f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 \\
 &\quad + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!}x^5 + \dots \\
 &= x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{6}x^3 - \frac{6}{24}x^4 + \frac{24}{120}x^5 - \dots \\
 &= x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}x^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{1+1/n} = |x| < 1 \text{ for convergence, so } R = 1.$$

7.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$e^{5x}$	1
1	$5e^{5x}$	5
2	$5^2 e^{5x}$	25
3	$5^3 e^{5x}$	125
4	$5^4 e^{5x}$	625
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{5x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{5^n}{n!}x^n.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{5^{n+1}|x|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{5^n|x|^n} \right] \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5|x|}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x, \text{ so } R = \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

8.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$xe^x$	0
1	$(x+1)e^x$	1
2	$(x+2)e^x$	2
3	$(x+3)e^x$	3
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$xe^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|x|^{n+1}}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{|x|^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{n} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x, \text{ so } R = \infty.$$

9.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\sinh x$	0
1	$\cosh x$	1
2	$\sinh x$	0
3	$\cosh x$	1
4	$\sinh x$	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases} \text{ so } \sinh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}.$$

Use the Ratio Test to find  $R$ . If  $a_n = \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!} \cdot \frac{(2n+1)!}{x^{2n+1}} \right| \\ &= x^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+3)(2n+2)} = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x$ , so  $R = \infty$ .

10.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\cosh x$	1
1	$\sinh x$	0
2	$\cosh x$	1
3	$\sinh x$	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$f^{(n)}(0) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ 0 & \text{if } n \text{ is odd} \end{cases} \text{ so } \cosh x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}.$$

Use the Ratio Test to find  $R$ . If  $a_n = \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{x^{2n}} \right| \\ &= x^2 \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

for all  $x$ , so  $R = \infty$ .

11.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(2)$
0	$1+x+x^2$	7
1	$1+2x$	5
2	2	2
3	0	0
4	0	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 7 + 5(x-2) + \frac{2}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{0}{n!}(x-2)^n \\ &= 7 + 5(x-2) + (x-2)^2 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $a_n = 0$  for large  $n$ ,  $R = \infty$ .

12.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(-1)$
0	$x^3$	-1
1	$3x^2$	3
2	$6x$	-6
3	6	6
4	0	0
5	0	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= -1 + 3(x+1) - \frac{6}{2!}(x+1)^2 + \frac{6}{3!}(x+1)^3 \\ &= -1 + 3(x+1) - 3(x+1)^2 + (x+1)^3 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $a_n = 0$  for large  $n$ ,  $R = \infty$ .

13. Clearly,  $f^{(n)}(x) = e^x$ , so  $f^{(n)}(3) = e^3$  and  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e^3}{n!}(x-3)^n$ . If  $a_n = \frac{e^3}{n!}(x-3)^n$ , then

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{e^3(x-3)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{e^3(x-3)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-3|}{n+1} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x, \text{ so } R = \infty.$$

14.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(2)$
0	$\ln x$	$\ln 2$
1	$x^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$-x^{-2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
3	$2x^{-3}$	$\frac{2}{8}$
4	$-3 \cdot 2x^{-4}$	$-\frac{3 \cdot 2}{16}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$f^{(n)}(2) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(n-1)!}{2^n} \text{ for } n \geq 1, \text{ so } \ln x = \ln 2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(x-2)^n}{n \cdot 2^n}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{|x-2|}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{|x-2|}{2} < 1 \text{ for convergence, so } |x-2| < 2 \Rightarrow R = 2.$$

15.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(\pi)$
0	$\cos x$	-1
1	$-\sin x$	0
2	$-\cos x$	1
3	$\sin x$	0
4	$\cos x$	-1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\cos x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\pi)}{k!} (x-\pi)^k = -1 + \frac{(x-\pi)^2}{2!} - \frac{(x-\pi)^4}{4!} + \frac{(x-\pi)^6}{6!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(x-\pi)^{2n}}{(2n)!}.$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|x-\pi|^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{|x-\pi|^{2n}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-\pi|^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x, \text{ so } R = \infty.$$

16.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(\pi/2)$
0	$\sin x$	1
1	$\cos x$	0
2	$-\sin x$	-1
3	$-\cos x$	0
4	$\sin x$	1
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(\pi/2)}{k!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^k \\ &= 1 - \frac{(x - \pi/2)^2}{2!} + \frac{(x - \pi/2)^4}{4!} - \frac{(x - \pi/2)^6}{6!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x - \pi/2)^{2n}}{(2n)!}\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|x - \pi/2|^{2n+2}}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{|x - \pi/2|^{2n}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x - \pi/2|^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = 0 < 1 \text{ for all } x,$$

so  $R = \infty$ .

17.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(9)$
0	$x^{-1/2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
1	$-\frac{1}{2}x^{-3/2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3^3}$
2	$\frac{3}{4}x^{-5/2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3^5}$
3	$-\frac{15}{8}x^{-7/2}$	$-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3^7}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^3} (x - 9) + \frac{3}{2^2 \cdot 3^5} \frac{(x - 9)^2}{2!} - \frac{3 \cdot 5}{2^3 \cdot 3^7} \frac{(x - 9)^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot 3^{2n+1} \cdot n!} (x - 9)^n.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)[2(n+1)-1]|x-9|^{n+1}}{2^{n+1} \cdot 3^{2(n+1)+1} \cdot (n+1)!} \cdot \frac{2^n \cdot 3^{2n+1} \cdot n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot \dots \cdot (2n-1)|x-9|^n} \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(2n+1)|x-9|}{2 \cdot 3^2(n+1)} \right] = \frac{1}{9}|x-9| < 1\end{aligned}$$

for convergence, so  $|x - 9| < 9$  and  $R = 9$ .

18.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$x^{-2}$	1
1	$-2x^{-3}$	-2
2	$6x^{-4}$	6
3	$-24x^{-5}$	-24
4	$120x^{-6}$	120
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned}x^{-2} &= 1 - 2(x-1) + 6 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} - 24 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} + 120 \cdot \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} - \dots \\ &= 1 - 2(x-1) + 3(x-1)^2 - 4(x-1)^3 + 5(x-1)^4 - \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1)(x-1)^n.\end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+2)|x-1|^{n+1}}{(n+1)|x-1|^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n+2}{n+1} \cdot |x-1| \right] = |x-1| < 1 \text{ for convergence, so } R = 1.$$

- 19.** If  $f(x) = \cos x$ , then  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = \pm \sin x$  or  $\pm \cos x$ . In each case,  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq 1$ , so by Formula 9 with  $a = 0$  and  $M = 1$ ,  $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$ . Thus,  $|R_n(x)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  by Equation 10. So  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$  and, by Theorem 8, the series in Exercise 3 represents  $\cos x$  for all  $x$ .
- 20.** If  $f(x) = \sin x$ , then  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = \pm \sin x$  or  $\pm \cos x$ . In each case,  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq 1$ , so by Formula 9 with  $a = 0$  and  $M = 1$ ,  $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left|x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right|^{n+1}$ . Thus,  $|R_n(x)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  by Equation 10. So  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n(x) = 0$  and, by Theorem 8, the series in Exercise 16 represents  $\sin x$  for all  $x$ .
- 21.** If  $f(x) = \sinh x$ , then for all  $n$ ,  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = \cosh x$  or  $\sinh x$ . Since  $|\sinh x| < |\cosh x| = \cosh x$  for all  $x$ , we have  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq \cosh x$  for all  $n$ . If  $d$  is any positive number and  $|x| \leq d$ , then  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq \cosh x \leq \cosh d$ , so by Formula 9 with  $a = 0$  and  $M = \cosh d$ , we have  $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{\cosh d}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$ . It follows that  $|R_n(x)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for  $|x| \leq d$  (by Equation 10). But  $d$  was an arbitrary positive number. So by Theorem 8, the series represents  $\sinh x$  for all  $x$ .
- 22.** If  $f(x) = \cosh x$ , then for all  $n$ ,  $f^{(n+1)}(x) = \cosh x$  or  $\sinh x$ . Since  $|\sinh x| < |\cosh x| = \cosh x$  for all  $x$ , we have  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq \cosh x$  for all  $n$ . If  $d$  is any positive number and  $|x| \leq d$ , then  $|f^{(n+1)}(x)| \leq \cosh x \leq \cosh d$ , so by Formula 9 with  $a = 0$  and  $M = \cosh d$ , we have  $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{\cosh d}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$ . It follows that  $|R_n(x)| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  for  $|x| \leq d$  (by Equation 10). But  $d$  was an arbitrary positive number. So by Theorem 8, the series represents  $\cosh x$  for all  $x$ .
- 23.**  $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow f(x) = \cos(\pi x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\pi x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, R = \infty$
- 24.**  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{-x/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x/2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^n, R = \infty$
- 25.**  $\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \Rightarrow f(x) = x \tan^{-1} x = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+2}}{2n+1}, R = 1$
- 26.**  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow f(x) = \sin(x^4) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^4)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{8n+4}, R = \infty$
- 27.**  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 e^{-x} = x^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+2}}{n!}, R = \infty$
- 28.**  $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n} \Rightarrow f(x) = x \cos 2x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n}}{(2n)!} x^{2n+1}, R = \infty$
- 29.**  $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - 1 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} 2^{2n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, R = \infty$

$$\begin{aligned}
 30. \cos^2 x &= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n} x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \right] \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^{2n-1} x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, R = \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

Another method: Use  $\cos^2 x = 1 - \sin^2 x$  and Exercise 29.

$$31. \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} \text{ and this series also gives the required value at } x = 0 \text{ (namely 1); } R = \infty.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 32. \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} &= \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ x - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ x - x - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right] = \frac{1}{x^3} \left[ - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!} \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{x^3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+3}}{(2n+3)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+3)!} \text{ and this series also gives the required value at } x = 0 \text{ (namely } 1/6\text{); } R = \infty.
 \end{aligned}$$

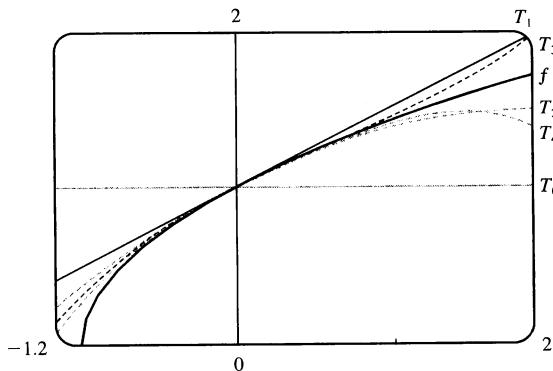
33.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$(1+x)^{1/2}$	1
1	$\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-1/2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$-\frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-3/2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{3}{8}(1+x)^{-5/2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
4	$-\frac{15}{16}(1+x)^{-7/2}$	$-\frac{15}{16}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

So  $f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n}$  for  $n \geq 2$ , and

$$\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n n!} x^n. \text{ If } a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n n!} x^n,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{then } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)(2n-1)x^{n+1}}{2^{n+1}(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{2^n n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)x^n} \right| \\
 &= \frac{|x|}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n-1}{n+1} = \frac{|x|}{2} \cdot 2 = |x| < 1 \text{ for convergence, so } R = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

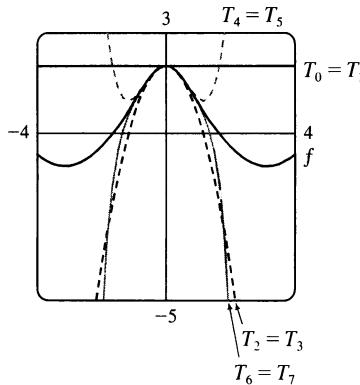


Notice that, as  $n$  increases,  $T_n(x)$  becomes a better approximation to  $f(x)$  for  $-1 < x < 1$ .

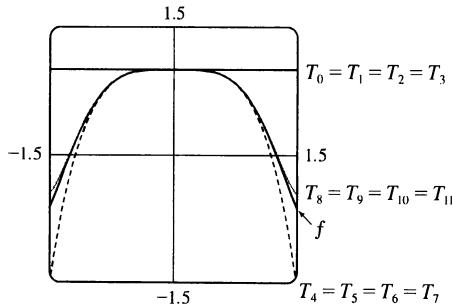
34.  $e^x \stackrel{(11)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ , so  $e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}$ . Also,  $\cos x \stackrel{(16)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$ , so

$$f(x) = e^{-x^2} + \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left( \frac{1}{n!} + \frac{1}{(2n)!} \right) x^{2n} = 2 - \frac{3}{2} x^2 + \frac{13}{24} x^4 - \frac{121}{720} x^6 + \dots$$

The series for  $e^x$  and  $\cos x$  converge for all  $x$ , so the same is true of the series for  $f(x)$ ; that is,  $R = \infty$ . From the graphs of  $f$  and the first few Taylor polynomials, we see that  $T_n(x)$  provides a closer fit to  $f(x)$  near 0 as  $n$  increases.



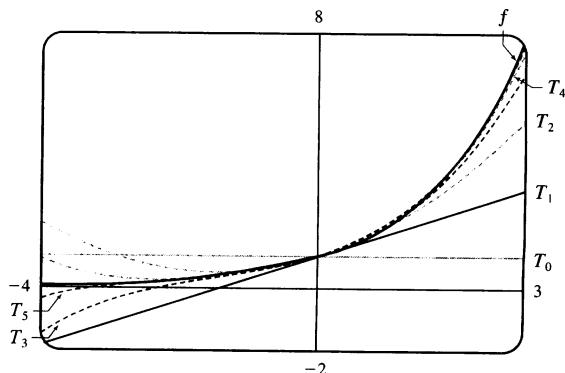
35.  $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow f(x) = \cos(x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x^2)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n}}{(2n)!}, R = \infty$



Notice that, as  $n$  increases,  $T_n(x)$  becomes a better approximation to  $f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 36. 2^x &= (e^{\ln 2})^x \\ &= e^{x \ln 2} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln 2)^n}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln 2)^n x^n}{n!}, \quad R = \infty. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, as  $n$  increases,  $T_n(x)$  becomes a better approximation to  $f(x)$ .



37.  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ , so

$$e^{-0.2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-0.2)^n}{n!} = 1 - 0.2 + \frac{1}{2!}(0.2)^2 - \frac{1}{3!}(0.2)^3 + \frac{1}{4!}(0.2)^4 - \frac{1}{5!}(0.2)^5 + \frac{1}{6!}(0.2)^6 - \dots. \text{ But}$$

$$\frac{1}{6!}(0.2)^6 = 8.8 \times 10^{-8}, \text{ so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, } e^{-0.2} \approx \sum_{n=0}^5 \frac{(-0.2)^n}{n!} \approx 0.81873,$$

correct to five decimal places.

38.  $3^\circ = \frac{\pi}{60}$  radians and  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$ , so

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{60} = \frac{\pi}{60} - \frac{(\frac{\pi}{60})^3}{3!} + \frac{(\frac{\pi}{60})^5}{5!} - \dots = \frac{\pi}{60} - \frac{\pi^3}{1,296,000} + \frac{\pi^5}{93,312,000,000} - \dots$$

$$\text{But } \frac{\pi^5}{93,312,000,000} < 10^{-8}, \text{ so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{60} \approx \frac{\pi}{60} - \frac{\pi^3}{1,296,000} \approx 0.05234.$$

39.  $\cos x \stackrel{(16)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow \cos(x^3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^3)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow$

$$x \cos(x^3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+1}}{(2n)!} \Rightarrow \int x \cos(x^3) dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+2}}{(6n+2)(2n)!}, \text{ with } R = \infty.$$

40.  $\frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$ , so

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!}$$

41. Using the series from Exercise 33 and substituting  $x^3$  for  $x$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx &= \int \left[ 1 + \frac{x^3}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n n!} x^{3n} \right] dx \\ &= C + x + \frac{x^4}{8} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n n!(3n+1)} x^{3n+1} \end{aligned}$$

42.  $e^x \stackrel{(11)}{=} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow e^x - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} \Rightarrow$

$$\int \frac{e^x - 1}{x} dx = C + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot n!}, \text{ with } R = \infty.$$

43. By Exercise 39,  $\int x \cos(x^3) dx = C + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+2}}{(6n+2)(2n)!}$ , so  $\int_0^1 x \cos(x^3) dx$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+2}}{(6n+2)(2n)!} \right]_0^1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(6n+2)(2n)!} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8 \cdot 2!} + \frac{1}{14 \cdot 4!} - \frac{1}{20 \cdot 6!} + \dots, \text{ but}$$

$$\frac{1}{20 \cdot 6!} = \frac{1}{14,400} \approx 0.000\,069, \text{ so } \int_0^1 x \cos(x^3) dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{336} \approx 0.440 \text{ (correct to three decimal places)}$$

by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem.

44. From the table of Maclaurin series in Section 12.10 [ET 11.10], we see that

$$\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \text{ for } x \text{ in } [-1, 1] \text{ and } \sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \text{ for all real numbers } x, \text{ so}$$

$$\tan^{-1}(x^3) + \sin(x^3) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+3}}{2n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+3}}{(2n+1)!} \text{ for } x^3 \text{ in } [-1, 1] \Leftrightarrow x \text{ in } [-1, 1]. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$I = \int_0^{0.2} [\tan^{-1}(x^3) + \sin(x^3)] dx = \int_0^{0.2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{6n+3} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{6n+4}}{6n+4} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \right) \right]_0^{0.2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(0.2)^{6n+4}}{6n+4} \left( \frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \right) = \frac{(0.2)^4}{4} (1+1) - \frac{(0.2)^{10}}{10} \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3!} \right) + \dots$$

$$\text{But } \frac{(0.2)^{10}}{10} \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3!} \right) = \frac{(0.2)^{10}}{20} = 5.12 \times 10^{-9}, \text{ so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem,}$$

$$I \approx \frac{(0.2)^4}{2} = 0.000\,80 \text{ (correct to five decimal places). [Actually, the value is } 0.000\,800\,0, \text{ correct to seven decimal places.]}$$

45. We first find a series representation for  $f(x) = (1+x)^{-1/2}$ , and then substitute.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$(1+x)^{-1/2}$	1
1	$-\frac{1}{2}(1+x)^{-3/2}$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
2	$\frac{3}{4}(1+x)^{-5/2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
3	$-\frac{15}{8}(1+x)^{-7/2}$	$-\frac{15}{8}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x}} = 1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{4} \left( \frac{x^2}{2!} \right) - \frac{15}{8} \left( \frac{x^3}{3!} \right) + \dots \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^3 + \frac{3}{8} x^6 - \frac{5}{16} x^9 + \dots \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^{0.1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} = \left[ x - \frac{1}{8}x^4 + \frac{3}{56}x^7 - \frac{1}{32}x^{10} + \dots \right]_0^{0.1} \approx (0.1) - \frac{1}{8}(0.1)^4, \text{ by the Alternating Series}$$

Estimation Theorem, since  $\frac{3}{56}(0.1)^7 \approx 0.000\,000\,005\,4 < 10^{-8}$ , which is the maximum desired error. Therefore,

$$\int_0^{0.1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^3}} \approx 0.099\,987\,50.$$

**46.**  $\int_0^{0.5} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{0.5} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+2}}{n!} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+3}}{n!(2n+3)} \right]_0^{0.5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(2n+3)2^{2n+3}}$  and since the term with  $n = 2$  is  $\frac{1}{1792} < 0.001$ , we use  $\sum_{n=0}^1 \frac{(-1)^n}{n!(2n+3)2^{2n+3}} = \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{160} \approx 0.0354$ .

**47.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \tan^{-1} x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - (x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots)}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \dots}{x^3}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}x^2 + \frac{1}{7}x^4 - \dots) = \frac{1}{3}$

since power series are continuous functions.

**48.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + x - e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots)}{1 + x - (1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 + \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots)}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2!}x^2 - \frac{1}{4!}x^4 + \frac{1}{6!}x^6 - \dots}{-\frac{1}{2!}x^2 - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 - \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 - \dots}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{4!}x^2 + \frac{1}{6!}x^4 - \dots}{-\frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!}x - \frac{1}{4!}x^2 - \frac{1}{5!}x^3 - \frac{1}{6!}x^4 - \dots} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 0}{-\frac{1}{2} - 0} = -1$

since power series are continuous functions.

**49.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x + \frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots) - x + \frac{1}{6}x^3}{x^5}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \frac{1}{7!}x^7 + \dots}{x^5} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{1}{5!} - \frac{x^2}{7!} + \frac{x^4}{9!} - \dots \right) = \frac{1}{5!} = \frac{1}{120}$

since power series are continuous functions.

**50.**  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \dots) - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \dots}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{15}x^2 + \dots) = \frac{1}{3}$

since power series are continuous functions.

**51.** As in Example 8(a), we have  $e^{-x^2} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{1!} + \frac{x^4}{2!} - \frac{x^6}{3!} + \dots$  and we know that  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$

from Equation 16. Therefore,  $e^{-x^2} \cos x = (1 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \dots)(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots)$ . Writing only the terms with degree  $\leq 4$ , we get  $e^{-x^2} \cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \dots = 1 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{25}{24}x^4 + \dots$

52.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots \quad | \quad 1 \\
 \hline
 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{24}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \dots
 \end{array}$$

$\sec x = \frac{1}{\cos x} \stackrel{(16)}{=} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \dots}$ . From the long division above,  $\sec x = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \dots$ .

53.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{7}{360}x^4 + \dots \\
 \hline
 x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 - \dots \quad | \quad x \\
 \hline
 x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 - \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{120}x^5 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{1}{6}x^3 - \frac{1}{36}x^5 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{7}{360}x^5 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \frac{7}{360}x^5 + \dots \\
 \hline
 \dots
 \end{array}$$

$\frac{x}{\sin x} \stackrel{(15)}{=} \frac{x}{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{120}x^5 - \dots}$ . From the long division above,  $\frac{x}{\sin x} = 1 + \frac{1}{6}x^2 + \frac{7}{360}x^4 + \dots$ .

54. From Example 6 in Section 12.9 [ET 11.9], we have  $\ln(1 - x) = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots$ ,  $|x| < 1$ . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^x \ln(1 - x) &= (1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \dots)(-x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \dots) \\
 &= -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 - \dots \\
 &= -x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 - \dots, \quad |x| < 1
 \end{aligned}$$

55.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x^4)^n}{n!} = e^{-x^4}$ , by (11).

56.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n}}{6^{2n}(2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(\frac{\pi}{6})^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , by (16).

57.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1}}{4^{2n+1}(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (\frac{\pi}{4})^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , by (15).

58.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{5^n n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3/5)^n}{n!} = e^{3/5}$ , by (11).

59.  $3 + \frac{9}{2!} + \frac{27}{3!} + \frac{81}{4!} + \cdots = \frac{3^1}{1!} + \frac{3^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3}{3!} + \frac{3^4}{4!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} - 1 = e^3 - 1$ , by (11).

60.  $1 - \ln 2 + \frac{(\ln 2)^2}{2!} - \frac{(\ln 2)^3}{3!} + \cdots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-\ln 2)^n}{n!} = e^{-\ln 2} = (e^{\ln 2})^{-1} = 2^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}$ , by (11).

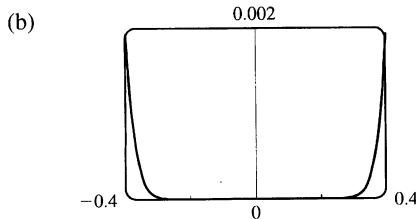
61. Assume that  $|f'''(x)| \leq M$ , so  $f'''(x) \leq M$  for  $a \leq x \leq a+d$ . Now  $\int_a^x f'''(t) dt \leq \int_a^x M dt \Rightarrow f''(x) - f''(a) \leq M(x-a) \Rightarrow f''(x) \leq f''(a) + M(x-a)$ . Thus,  $\int_a^x f''(t) dt \leq \int_a^x [f''(a) + M(t-a)] dt \Rightarrow f'(x) - f'(a) \leq f''(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}M(x-a)^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) \leq f'(a) + f''(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}M(x-a)^2 \Rightarrow \int_a^x f'(t) dt \leq \int_a^x [f'(a) + f''(a)(t-a) + \frac{1}{2}M(t-a)^2] dt \Rightarrow f(x) - f(a) \leq f'(a)(x-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2 + \frac{1}{6}M(x-a)^3$ . So  $f(x) - f(a) - f'(a)(x-a) - \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2 \leq \frac{1}{6}M(x-a)^3$ . But  $R_2(x) = f(x) - T_2(x) = f(x) - f(a) - f'(a)(x-a) - \frac{1}{2}f''(a)(x-a)^2$ , so  $R_2(x) \leq \frac{1}{6}M(x-a)^3$ . A similar argument using  $f'''(x) \geq -M$  shows that  $R_2(x) \geq -\frac{1}{6}M(x-a)^3$ . So  $|R_2(x_2)| \leq \frac{1}{6}M|x-a|^3$ .

Although we have assumed that  $x > a$ , a similar calculation shows that this inequality is also true if  $x < a$ .

62. (a)  $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-1/x^2} & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}$  so

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-1/x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/x}{e^{1/x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2e^{1/x^2}} = 0 \quad (\text{using l'Hospital's Rule and simplifying in the penultimate step}).$$

Similarly, we can use the definition of the derivative and l'Hospital's Rule to show that  $f''(0) = 0$ ,  $f^{(3)}(0) = 0, \dots, f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ , so that the Maclaurin series for  $f$  consists entirely of zero terms. But since  $f(x) \neq 0$  except for  $x = 0$ , we see that  $f$  cannot equal its Maclaurin series except at  $x = 0$ .



From the graph, it seems that the function is extremely flat at the origin. In fact, it could be said to be "infinitely flat" at  $x = 0$ , since all of its derivatives are 0 there.

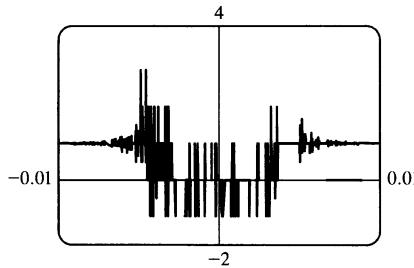
## LABORATORY PROJECT An Elusive Limit

$$1. f(x) = \frac{n(x)}{d(x)} = \frac{\sin(\tan x) - \tan(\sin x)}{\arcsin(\arctan x) - \arctan(\arcsin x)}$$

$x$	$f(x)$
1	1.1838
0.1	0.9821
0.01	2.0000
0.001	3.3333
0.0001	3.3333

The table of function values were obtained using Maple with 10 digits of precision. The results of this project will vary depending on the CAS and precision level. It appears that as  $x \rightarrow 0^+$ ,  $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{10}{3}$ . Since  $f$  is an even function, we have  $f(x) \rightarrow \frac{10}{3}$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$ .

2. The graph is inconclusive about the limit of  $f$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$ .



3. The limit has the indeterminate form  $\frac{0}{0}$ . Applying l'Hospital's Rule, we obtain the form  $\frac{0}{0}$  six times. Finally, on the

seventh application we obtain  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n^{(7)}(x)}{d^{(7)}(x)} = \frac{-168}{-168} = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{n(x)}{d(x)} \stackrel{\text{CAS}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{30}x^7 - \frac{29}{756}x^9 + \dots}{-\frac{1}{30}x^7 + \frac{13}{756}x^9 + \dots} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-\frac{1}{30}x^7 - \frac{29}{756}x^9 + \dots)/x^7}{(-\frac{1}{30}x^7 + \frac{13}{756}x^9 + \dots)/x^7} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{30} - \frac{29}{756}x^2 + \dots}{-\frac{1}{30} + \frac{13}{756}x^2 + \dots} = \frac{-\frac{1}{30}}{-\frac{1}{30}} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Note that  $n^{(7)}(x) = d^{(7)}(x) = -\frac{7!}{30} = -\frac{5040}{30} = -168$ , which agrees with the result in Problem 3.

5. The limit command gives the result that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = 1$ .
6. The strange results (with only 10 digits of precision) must be due to the fact that the terms being subtracted in the numerator and denominator are very close in value when  $|x|$  is small. Thus, the differences are imprecise (have few correct digits).

**12.11 The Binomial Series****ET 11.11**

1. The general binomial series in (2) is

$$(1+x)^k = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} x^n = 1 + kx + \frac{k(k-1)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}(1+x)^{1/2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^n = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2^2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot x^3}{2^3 \cdot 3!} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot x^4}{2^4 \cdot 4!} + \dots \\ &= 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)x^n}{2^n \cdot n!} \text{ for } |x| < 1, \text{ so } R = 1\end{aligned}$$

2.  $\frac{1}{(1+x)^4} = (1+x)^{-4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-4}{n} x^n$ . The binomial coefficient is

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{-4}{n} &= \frac{(-4)(-5)(-6) \cdots (-4-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{(-4)(-5)(-6) \cdots [-(n+3)]}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdots (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot n!} = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{6}\end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\frac{1}{(1+x)^4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{6} x^n$  for  $|x| < 1$ , so  $R = 1$ .

3.  $\frac{1}{(2+x)^3} = \frac{1}{[2(1+x/2)]^3} = \frac{1}{8} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-3} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n$ . The binomial coefficient is

$$\begin{aligned}\binom{-3}{n} &= \frac{(-3)(-4)(-5) \cdots (-3-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{(-3)(-4)(-5) \cdots [-(n+2)]}{n!} \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdots (n+1)(n+2)}{2 \cdot n!} = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\frac{1}{(2+x)^3} = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)}{2} \frac{x^n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)(n+2)x^n}{2^{n+4}}$  for  $\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2$ , so  $R = 2$ .

4.  $(1-x)^{2/3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{2}{3}}{n} (-x)^n$
- $$\begin{aligned}&= 1 + \frac{2}{3}(-x) + \frac{\frac{2}{3}(-\frac{1}{3})}{2!} (-x)^2 + \frac{\frac{2}{3}(-\frac{1}{3})(-\frac{4}{3})}{3!} (-x)^3 + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3}x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (-1)^n \cdot 2 \cdot [1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots (3n-5)]}{3^n \cdot n!} x^n \\ &= 1 - \frac{2}{3}x - 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdots (3n-5)}{3^n \cdot n!} x^n\end{aligned}$$

and  $|-x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 1$ , so  $R = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \sqrt[4]{1-8x} &= (1-8x)^{1/4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{4}}{n} (-8x)^n \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{4}(-8x) + \frac{\frac{1}{4}(-\frac{3}{4})}{2!}(-8x)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{7}{4}\right)}{3!}(-8x)^3 + \dots \\
&= 1 - 2x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (-1)^{n-1} \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdots (4n-5) 8^n}{4^n \cdot n!} x^n \\
&= 1 - 2x - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 7 \cdots (4n-5) 2^n}{n!} x^n
\end{aligned}$$

and  $| -8x | < 1 \Leftrightarrow | x | < \frac{1}{8}$ , so  $R = \frac{1}{8}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
6. \frac{1}{\sqrt[5]{32-x}} &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt[5]{1-x/32}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x}{32}\right)^{-1/5} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{5}}{n} \left(-\frac{x}{32}\right)^n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{5}}{n} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{2^{5n}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{5}\right) \left(-\frac{x}{2^5}\right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{5})(-\frac{6}{5})}{2!} \frac{x^2}{2^{10}} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{5})(-\frac{6}{5})(-\frac{11}{5})}{3!} \left(-\frac{x^3}{2^{15}}\right) + \dots \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^6} x + \frac{1 \cdot 6}{5^2 \cdot 2! \cdot 2^{11}} x^2 + \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdot 11}{5^3 \cdot 3! \cdot 2^{16}} x^3 + \dots = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 6 \cdots (5n-4)}{5^n 2^{5n+1} n!} x^n
\end{aligned}$$

The radius of convergence is 32.

7. We must write the binomial in the form  $(1 + \text{expression})$ , so we'll factor out a 4.

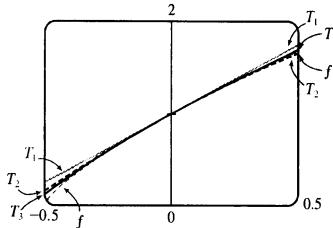
$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}} &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{4(1+x^2/4)}} = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2/4}} = \frac{x}{2} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{4}\right)^{-1/2} = \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^n \\
&= \frac{x}{2} \left[ 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} \left(\frac{x^2}{4}\right)^3 + \dots \right] \\
&= \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot 4^n \cdot n!} x^{2n} \\
&= \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{n! 2^{3n+1}} x^{2n+1} \text{ and } \frac{x^2}{4} < 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{|x|}{2} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2, \text{ so } R = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2+x}} &= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2(1+x/2)}} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left(1 + \frac{x}{2}\right)^{-1/2} = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n \\
&= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} \left[ 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 + \dots \right] \\
&= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{n! 2^{2n}} x^n \\
&= \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{2}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{n! 2^{2n+1/2}} x^{n+2} \text{ and } \left|\frac{x}{2}\right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 2, \text{ so } R = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. (1+2x)^{3/4} &= 1 + \frac{3}{4}(2x) + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)}{2!}(2x)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)}{3!}(2x)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-7)}{4^n \cdot n!} \cdot 2^n x^n \\
 &= 1 + \frac{3}{2}x + 3 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-7)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^n \text{ and } |2x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{2}, \text{ so } R = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The three Taylor polynomials are  $T_1(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}x$ ,  $T_2(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2$ , and

$$T_3(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{3}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{16}x^3.$$

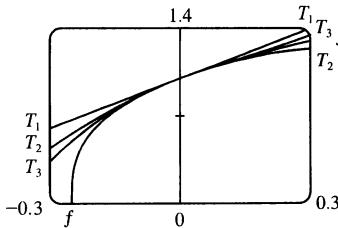


$$10. \sqrt[3]{1+4x} = (1+4x)^{1/3}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \frac{1}{3}(4x) + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2!}(4x)^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)}{3!}(4x)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + \frac{4}{3}x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-4)}{3^n \cdot n!} (4x)^n \text{ and } |4x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{4}, \text{ so } R = \frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

The three Taylor polynomials are  $T_1(x) = 1 + \frac{4}{3}x$ ,  $T_2(x) = 1 + \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{16}{9}x^2$ , and

$$T_3(x) = 1 + \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{16}{9}x^2 + \frac{320}{81}x^3.$$



$$11. (a) 1/\sqrt{1-x^2} = [1+(-x^2)]^{-1/2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(-x^2) + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{2!}(-x^2)^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)}{3!}(-x^2)^3 + \dots \\
 &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \sin^{-1} x = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = C + x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n+1)2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n+1}$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{(2n+1)2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n+1} \text{ since } 0 = \sin^{-1} 0 = C.$$

12. (a)  $(1+x^2)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-1/2}{n} x^{2n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n}$

(b)  $\sinh^{-1} x = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = C + x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n! (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}$ , but  $C = 0$  since

$$\sinh^{-1} 0 = 0, \text{ so } \sinh^{-1} x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n \cdot n! (2n+1)} x^{2n+1}, R = 1.$$

13. (a)  $\sqrt[3]{1+x} = (1+x)^{1/3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{3}}{n} x^n$   
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{3}\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$   
 $= 1 + \frac{x}{3} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-4)}{3^n \cdot n!} x^n$

(b)  $\sqrt[3]{1+x} = 1 + \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{9}x^2 + \frac{5}{81}x^3 - \dots$ .  $\sqrt[3]{1.01} = \sqrt[3]{1+0.01}$ , so let  $x = 0.01$ . The sum of the first two terms is then  $1 + \frac{1}{3}(0.01) \approx 1.0033$ . The third term is  $\frac{1}{9}(0.01)^2 \approx 0.00001$ , which does not affect the fourth decimal place of the sum, so we have  $\sqrt[3]{1.01} \approx 1.0033$ .

14. (a)  $1/\sqrt[4]{1+x} = (1+x)^{-1/4} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{4}}{n} x^n$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{5}{4}\right)\left(-\frac{9}{4}\right)}{3!} x^3 + \dots$   
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{4}x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-3)}{4^n \cdot n!} x^n$

(b)  $1/\sqrt[4]{1+x} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{5}{32}x^2 - \frac{15}{128}x^3 + \frac{195}{2048}x^4 - \dots$ .  $1/\sqrt[4]{1.1} = 1/\sqrt[4]{1+0.1}$ , so let  $x = 0.1$ . The sum of the first four terms is then  $1 - \frac{1}{4}(0.1) + \frac{5}{32}(0.1)^2 - \frac{15}{128}(0.1)^3 \approx 0.976$ . The fifth term is  $\frac{195}{2048}(0.1)^4 \approx 0.0000095$ , which does not affect the third decimal place of the sum, so we have  $1/\sqrt[4]{1.1} \approx 0.976$ . (Note that the third decimal place of the sum of the first three terms is affected by the fourth term, so we need to use more than three terms for the sum.)

15. (a)  $[1+(-x)]^{-2} = 1 + (-2)(-x) + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!} (-x)^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!} (-x)^3 + \dots$   
 $= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n,$

$$\text{so } \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1)x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n.$$

(b) With  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  in part (a), we have  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{4}} = 2$ .

**16.** (a)  $[1 + (-x)]^{-3} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-3}{n} (-x)^n$

$$= 1 + (-3)(-x) + \frac{(-3)(-4)}{2!} (-x)^2 + \frac{(-3)(-4)(-5)}{3!} (-x)^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdots (n+2)}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdots (n+2)}{2 \cdot n!} x^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} x^n \Rightarrow$$

$$(x + x^2)[1 + (-x)]^{-3} = x[1 + (-x)]^{-3} + x^2[1 + (-x)]^{-3}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} x^{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} x^{n+2}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^{n+1}$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)n}{2} x^n = x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{(n-1)n}{2} \right] x^n$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n, -1 < x < 1$$

(b) Setting  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  in the last series above gives the required series, so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{2^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + (\frac{1}{2})^2}{(1 - \frac{1}{2})^3} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{1}{8}} = 6$ .

**17.** (a)  $(1 + x^2)^{1/2} = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})x^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!} (x^2)^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!} (x^2)^3 + \dots$

$$= 1 + \frac{x^2}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n}$$

(b) The coefficient of  $x^{10}$  (corresponding to  $n = 5$ ) in the above Maclaurin series is  $\frac{f^{(10)}(0)}{10!}$ , so

$$\frac{f^{(10)}(0)}{10!} = \frac{(-1)^4 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2^5 \cdot 5!} \Rightarrow f^{(10)}(0) = 10! \left( \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2^5 \cdot 5!} \right) = 99,225.$$

**18.** (a)  $(1 + x^3)^{-1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} (x^3)^n$

$$= 1 + (-\frac{1}{2})(x^3) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{2!} (x^3)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})(-\frac{5}{2})}{3!} (x^3)^3 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1) x^{3n}}{2^n \cdot n!}$$

(b) The coefficient of  $x^9$  (corresponding to  $n = 3$ ) in the preceding series is

$$\frac{f^{(9)}(0)}{9!}, \text{ so } \frac{f^{(9)}(0)}{9!} = \frac{(-1)^3 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2^3 \cdot 3!} \Rightarrow f^{(9)}(0) = -\frac{9! \cdot 5}{8 \cdot 2} = -113,400.$$

19. (a)  $g(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} x^n \Rightarrow g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} n x^{n-1}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1+x)g'(x) &= (1+x) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} n x^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n+1} (n+1)x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} n x^n \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Replace } n \text{ with } n+1 \\ \text{in the first series} \end{array} \right] \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)\cdots(k-n+1)(k-n)}{(n+1)!} x^n \\
 &\quad + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ (n) \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} \right] x^n \\
 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)k(k-1)(k-2)\cdots(k-n+1)}{(n+1)!} [(k-n)+n] x^n \\
 &= k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{k(k-1)(k-2)\cdots(k-n+1)}{n!} x^n = k \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{k}{n} x^n = kg(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $g'(x) = \frac{kg(x)}{1+x}$ .

(b)  $h(x) = (1+x)^{-k} g(x) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h'(x) &= -k(1+x)^{-k-1} g(x) + (1+x)^{-k} g'(x) \quad [\text{Product Rule}] \\
 &= -k(1+x)^{-k-1} g(x) + (1+x)^{-k} \frac{kg(x)}{1+x} \quad [\text{from part (a)}] \\
 &= -k(1+x)^{-k-1} g(x) + k(1+x)^{-k-1} g(x) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) From part (b) we see that  $h(x)$  must be constant for  $x \in (-1, 1)$ , so  $h(x) = h(0) = 1$  for  $x \in (-1, 1)$ .

Thus,  $h(x) = 1 = (1+x)^{-k} g(x) \Leftrightarrow g(x) = (1+x)^k$  for  $x \in (-1, 1)$ .

20. By Exercise 12.11.1 [ET 11.11.1],  $\sqrt{1+x} = 1 + \frac{x}{2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)x^n}{2^n \cdot n!}$ , so

$$(1-x^2)^{1/2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n} \text{ and}$$

$$\sqrt{1-e^2 \sin^2 \theta} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}e^2 \sin^2 \theta - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!} e^{2n} \sin^{2n} \theta. \text{ Thus,}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 4a \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{1 - e^2 \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = 4a \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} e^2 \sin^2 \theta - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{2^n \cdot n!} e^{2n} \sin^{2n} \theta \right) d\theta \\
 &= 4a \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{e^2}{2} S_1 - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{n!} \left( \frac{e^2}{2} \right)^n S_n \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $S_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2n} \theta d\theta = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n} \frac{\pi}{2}$  by Exercise 44 of 8.1 [ET 7.1].

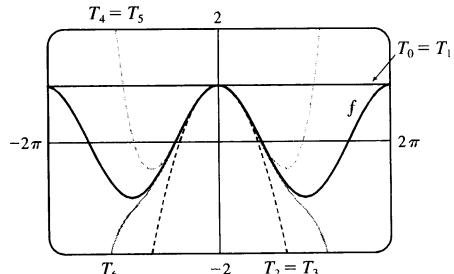
$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 4a \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{e^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-3)}{n!} \left( \frac{e^2}{2} \right)^n \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n} \right] \\
 &= 2\pi a \left[ 1 - \frac{e^2}{4} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2n}}{2^n} \cdot \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdots (2n-3)^2 (2n-1)}{n! \cdot 2^n \cdot n!} \right] \\
 &= 2\pi a \left[ 1 - \frac{e^2}{4} - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2n}}{4^n} \left( \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{n!} \right)^2 (2n-1) \right] \\
 &= 2\pi a \left[ 1 - \frac{e^2}{4} - \frac{3e^4}{64} - \frac{5e^6}{256} - \cdots \right] = \frac{\pi a}{128} (256 - 64e^2 - 12e^4 - 5e^6 - \cdots)
 \end{aligned}$$

## 12.12 Applications of Taylor Polynomials

ET 11.12

1. (a)

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$	$T_n(x)$
0	$\cos x$	1	1
1	$-\sin x$	0	1
2	$-\cos x$	-1	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$
3	$\sin x$	0	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$
4	$\cos x$	1	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$
5	$-\sin x$	0	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$
6	$-\cos x$	-1	$1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4 - \frac{1}{720}x^6$



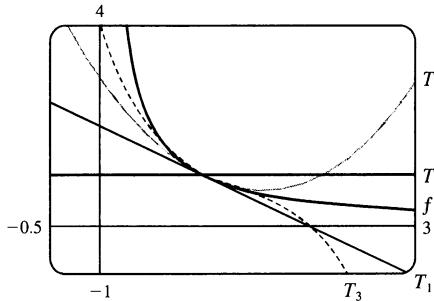
(b)

$x$	$f$	$T_0 = T_1$	$T_2 = T_3$	$T_4 = T_5$	$T_6$
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	0.7071	1	0.6916	0.7074	0.7071
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	0	1	-0.2337	0.0200	-0.0009
$\pi$	-1	1	-3.9348	0.1239	-1.2114

(c) As  $n$  increases,  $T_n(x)$  is a good approximation to  $f(x)$  on a larger and larger interval.

2. (a)

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$	$T_n(x)$
0	$x^{-1}$	1	1
1	$-x^{-2}$	-1	$1 - (x - 1) = 2 - x$
2	$2x^{-3}$	2	$1 - (x - 1) + (x - 1)^2 = x^2 - 3x + 3$
3	$-6x^{-4}$	-6	$1 - (x - 1) + (x - 1)^2 - (x - 1)^3 = -x^3 + 4x^2 - 6x + 4$



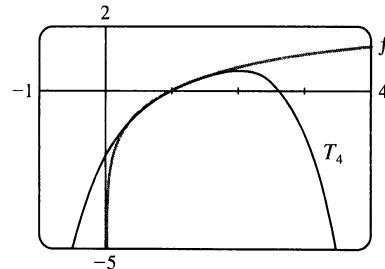
(b)

$x$	$f$	$T_0$	$T_1$	$T_2$	$T_3$
0.9	1.1	1	1.1	1.11	1.111
1.3	0.7692	1	0.7	0.79	0.763

(c) As  $n$  increases,  $T_n(x)$  is a good approximation to  $f(x)$  on a larger and larger interval.

3.

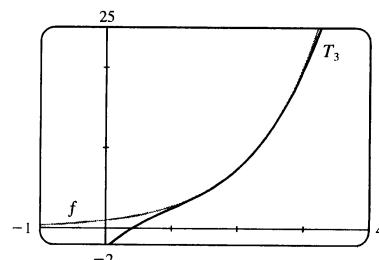
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$\ln x$	0
1	$1/x$	1
2	$-1/x^2$	-1
3	$2/x^3$	2
4	$-6/x^4$	-6



$$T_4(x) = \sum_{n=0}^4 \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x - 1)^n = 0 + (x - 1) - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 1)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(x - 1)^4$$

4.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(2)$
0	$e^x$	$e^2$
1	$e^x$	$e^2$
2	$e^x$	$e^2$
3	$e^x$	$e^2$



$$T_3(x) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(2)}{n!} (x - 2)^n = e^2 + e^2(x - 2) + \frac{e^2}{2}(x - 2)^2 + \frac{e^2}{6}(x - 2)^3$$

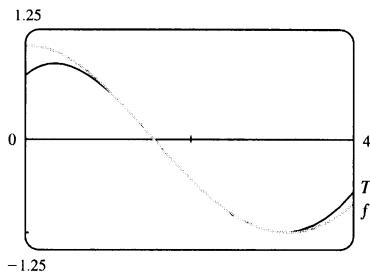
5.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
0	$\sin x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\cos x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
2	$-\sin x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
3	$-\cos x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$$T_3(x) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{n!} (x - \frac{\pi}{6})^n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^3$$

6.

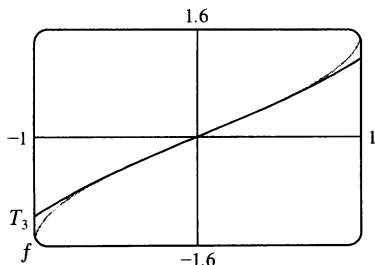
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$
0	$\cos x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
1	$-\sin x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
2	$-\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\sin x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4	$\cos x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$



$$T_4(x) = \sum_{n=0}^4 \frac{f^{(n)}\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)}{n!} (x - \frac{2\pi}{3})^n = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{2\pi}{3}) + \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{2\pi}{3})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x - \frac{2\pi}{3})^3 - \frac{1}{48}(x - \frac{2\pi}{3})^4$$

7.

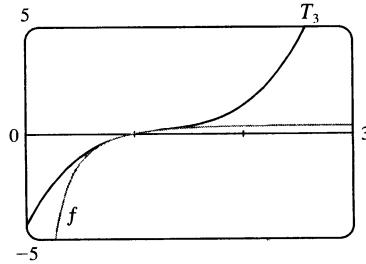
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\arcsin x$	0
1	$1/\sqrt{1-x^2}$	1
2	$x/(1-x^2)^{3/2}$	0
3	$(2x^2+1)/(1-x^2)^{5/2}$	1



$$T_3(x) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = x + \frac{x^3}{6}$$

8.

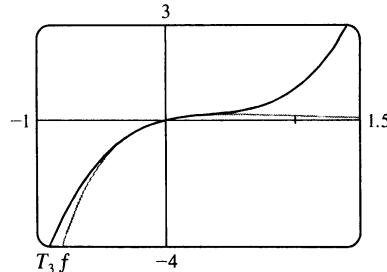
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$(\ln x)/x$	0
1	$(1 - \ln x)/x^2$	1
2	$(-3 + 2 \ln x)/x^3$	-3
3	$(11 - 6 \ln x)/x^4$	11



$$T_3(x) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x - 1)^n = (x - 1) - \frac{3}{2}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{11}{6}(x - 1)^3$$

9.

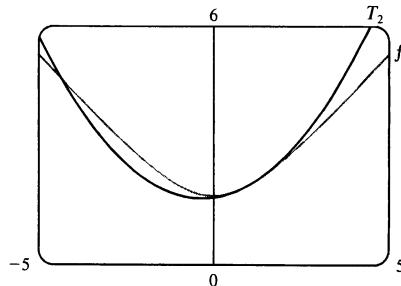
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$xe^{-2x}$	0
1	$(1 - 2x)e^{-2x}$	1
2	$4(x - 1)e^{-2x}$	-4
3	$4(3 - 2x)e^{-2x}$	12



$$T_3(x) = \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n = \frac{0}{1} \cdot 1 + \frac{1}{1} x^1 + \frac{-4}{2} x^2 + \frac{12}{6} x^3 = x - 2x^2 + 2x^3$$

10.

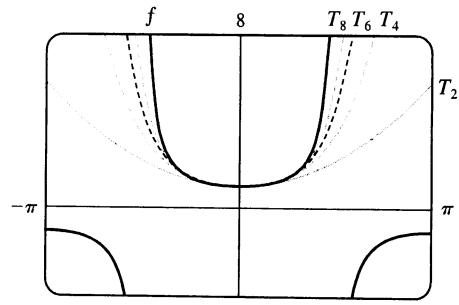
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$(3 + x^2)^{1/2}$	2
1	$x(3 + x^2)^{-1/2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$3(3 + x^2)^{-3/2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$



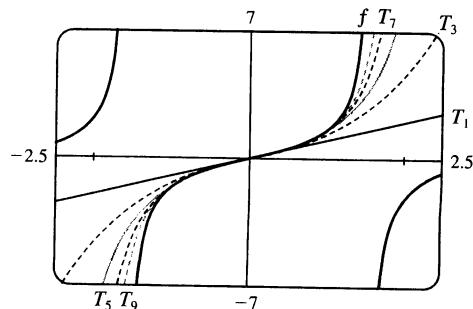
$$T_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^2 \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x - 1)^n = 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{3/8}{2}(x - 1)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + \frac{3}{16}(x - 1)^2$$

11. In Maple, we can find the Taylor polynomials by the following method: first define  $f := \sec(x)$ ; and then set  $T_2 := \text{convert}(\text{taylor}(f, x=0, 3), \text{polynom})$ ;  $T_4 := \text{convert}(\text{taylor}(f, x=0, 5), \text{polynom})$ ; etc. (The third argument in the `taylor` function is one more than the degree of the desired polynomial). We must convert to the type `polynom` because the output of the `taylor` function contains an error term which we do not want. In Mathematica, we use

`Tn := Normal[Series[f, {x, 0, n}]]`, with  $n=2, 4$ , etc. Note that in Mathematica, the “degree” argument is the same as the degree of the desired polynomial. In Derive, author  $\sec x$ , then enter `Calculus, Taylor, 8, 0`; and then simplify the expression. The eighth Taylor polynomial is

$$T_8(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4 + \frac{61}{720}x^6 + \frac{277}{8064}x^8.$$


12. See Exercise 11 for the CAS commands used to generate the Taylor polynomials. The ninth Taylor polynomial for  $\tan x$  is
- $$T_9(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{15}x^5 + \frac{17}{315}x^7 + \frac{62}{2835}x^9.$$



13.

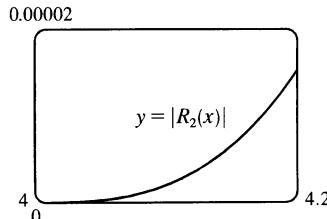
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(4)$
0	$\sqrt{x}$	2
1	$\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
2	$-\frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2}$	$-\frac{1}{32}$
3	$\frac{3}{8}x^{-5/2}$	

(a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x} \approx T_2(x) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 4) - \frac{1/32}{2!}(x - 4)^2 = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 4) - \frac{1}{64}(x - 4)^2$

(b)  $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{M}{3!}|x - 4|^3$ , where  $|f'''(x)| \leq M$ . Now  $4 \leq x \leq 4.2 \Rightarrow |x - 4| \leq 0.2 \Rightarrow |x - 4|^3 \leq 0.008$ . Since  $f'''(x)$  is decreasing on  $[4, 4.2]$ , we can take  $M = |f'''(4)| = \frac{3}{8}4^{-5/2} = \frac{3}{256}$ , so  $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{3/256}{6}(0.008) = \frac{0.008}{512} = 0.000015625$ .

(c) From the graph of  $|R_2(x)| = |\sqrt{x} - T_2(x)|$ , it seems

that the error is less than  $1.52 \times 10^{-5}$  on  $[4, 4.2]$ .



14.

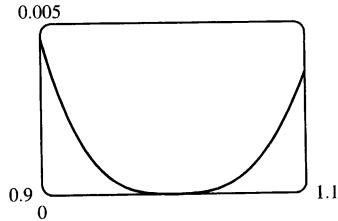
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$x^{-2}$	1
1	$-2x^{-3}$	-2
2	$6x^{-4}$	6
3	$-24x^{-5}$	

(a)  $f(x) = x^{-2} \approx T_2(x)$   
 $= 1 - 2(x - 1) + \frac{6}{2!}(x - 1)^2$   
 $= 1 - 2(x - 1) + 3(x - 1)^2$

(b)  $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{M}{3!}|x - 1|^3$ , where  $|f'''(x)| \leq M$ . Now  $0.9 \leq x \leq 1.1 \Rightarrow |x - 1| \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow |x - 1|^3 \leq 0.001$ . Since  $f'''(x)$  is decreasing on

$[0.9, 1.1]$ , we can take  $M = |f'''(0.9)| = \frac{24}{(0.9)^5}$ , so  
 $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{24/(0.9)^5}{6}(0.001) = \frac{0.004}{0.59049}$   
 $\approx 0.00677404$

(c)



From the graph of  $|R_2(x)| = |x^{-2} - T_2(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.0046 on  $[0.9, 1.1]$ .

15.

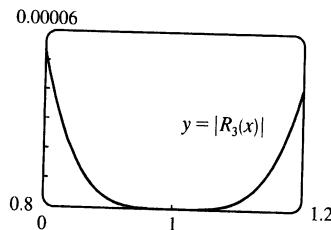
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$x^{2/3}$	1
1	$\frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
2	$-\frac{2}{9}x^{-4/3}$	$-\frac{2}{9}$
3	$\frac{8}{27}x^{-7/3}$	$\frac{8}{27}$
4	$-\frac{56}{81}x^{-10/3}$	

$$\begin{aligned}
 (a) f(x) = x^{2/3} &\approx T_3(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1) - \frac{2/9}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{8/27}{3!}(x-1)^3 \\
 &= 1 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1) - \frac{1}{9}(x-1)^2 + \frac{4}{81}(x-1)^3
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) |R_3(x)| &\leq \frac{M}{4!}|x-1|^4, \text{ where } |f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M. \text{ Now } 0.8 \leq x \leq 1.2 \Rightarrow |x-1| \leq 0.2 \Rightarrow \\
 |x-1|^4 &\leq 0.0016. \text{ Since } |f^{(4)}(x)| \text{ is decreasing on } [0.8, 1.2], \text{ we can take } M = |f^{(4)}(0.8)| = \frac{56}{81}(0.8)^{-10/3}, \\
 \text{ so } |R_3(x)| &\leq \frac{\frac{56}{81}(0.8)^{-10/3}}{24}(0.0016) \approx 0.000\,096\,97.
 \end{aligned}$$

(c) From the graph of  $|R_3(x)| = |x^{2/3} - T_3(x)|$ , it seems

that the error is less than 0.000 053 3 on  $[0.8, 1.2]$ .



16.

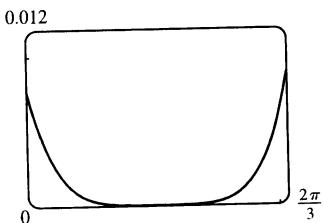
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
0	$\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$-\sin x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
2	$-\cos x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\sin x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4	$\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	$-\sin x$	

$$(a) f(x) = \cos x \approx T_4(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^3 + \frac{1}{48}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) |R_4(x)| &\leq \frac{M}{5!}|x - \frac{\pi}{3}|^5, \text{ where } |f^{(5)}(x)| \leq M. \text{ Now } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} \Rightarrow (x - \frac{\pi}{3})^5 \leq (\frac{\pi}{3})^5, \text{ and letting} \\
 x = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ gives } M = 1, \text{ so } |R_4(x)| &\leq \frac{1}{5!}(\frac{\pi}{3})^5 \approx 0.0105.
 \end{aligned}$$

(c)



From the graph of  $|R_4(x)| = |\cos x - T_4(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.01 on  $[0, \frac{2\pi}{3}]$ .

17.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\tan x$	0
1	$\sec^2 x$	1
2	$2 \sec^2 x \tan x$	0
3	$4 \sec^2 x \tan^2 x + 2 \sec^4 x$	2
4	$8 \sec^2 x \tan^3 x + 16 \sec^4 x \tan x$	

(a)  $f(x) = \tan x \approx T_3(x) = x + \frac{1}{3}x^3$

(b)  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!} |x|^4$ , where  $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$ . Now

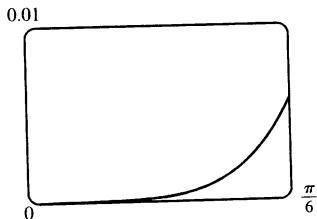
$$0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x^4 \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^4, \text{ and letting } x = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$\left[\text{since } f^{(4)} \text{ is increasing on } (0, \frac{\pi}{6})\right]$  gives

$$|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{8\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 + 16\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^4\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{4!} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^4$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^4 \approx 0.057859$$

(c)



From the graph of  $|R_3(x)| = |\tan x - T_3(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.006 on  $[0, \pi/6]$ .

18.

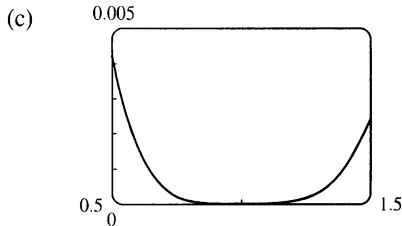
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$\ln(1+2x)$	$\ln 3$
1	$2/(1+2x)$	$\frac{2}{3}$
2	$-4/(1+2x)^2$	$-\frac{4}{9}$
3	$16/(1+2x)^3$	$\frac{16}{27}$
4	$-96/(1+2x)^4$	

(a)  $f(x) = \ln(1+2x) \approx T_3(x) = \ln 3 + \frac{2}{3}(x-1) - \frac{4/9}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{16/27}{3!}(x-1)^3$

(b)  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!} |x-1|^4$ , where  $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$ . Now  $0.5 \leq x \leq 1.5 \Rightarrow -0.5 \leq x-1 \leq 0.5 \Rightarrow$

$$|x-1| \leq 0.5 \Rightarrow |x-1|^4 \leq \frac{1}{16}, \text{ and letting } x = 0.5 \text{ gives } M = 6, \text{ so}$$

$$|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{6}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{64} = 0.015625.$$



From the graph of  $|R_3(x)| = |\ln(1 + 2x) - T_3(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.005 on  $[0.5, 1.5]$ .

19.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$e^{x^2}$	1
1	$e^{x^2}(2x)$	0
2	$e^{x^2}(2 + 4x^2)$	2
3	$e^{x^2}(12x + 8x^3)$	0
4	$e^{x^2}(12 + 48x^2 + 16x^4)$	

(a)  $f(x) = e^{x^2} \approx T_3(x) = 1 + \frac{2}{2!}x^2 = 1 + x^2$

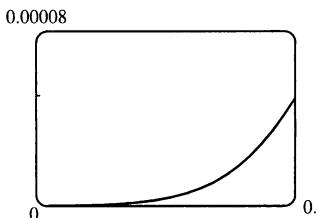
(b)  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!} |x|^4$ , where  $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$ .

Now  $0 \leq x \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow x^4 \leq (0.1)^4$ , and

letting  $x = 0.1$  gives

$$|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{e^{0.01}(12 + 0.48 + 0.0016)}{24}(0.1)^4 \approx 0.00006.$$

(c)



From the graph of

$|R_3(x)| = |e^{x^2} - (1 + x^2)|$ , it appears that the error is less than 0.000051 on  $[0, 0.1]$ .

20.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$x \ln x$	0
1	$\ln x + 1$	1
2	$1/x$	1
3	$-1/x^2$	-1
4	$2/x^3$	

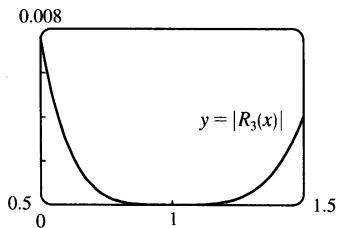
(a)  $f(x) = x \ln x \approx T_3(x) = (x - 1) + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{6}(x - 1)^3$

(b)  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!} |x - 1|^4$ , where  $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$ . Now

$0.5 \leq x \leq 1.5 \Rightarrow |x - 1| \leq \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow |x - 1|^4 \leq \frac{1}{16}$ . Since  $|f^{(4)}(x)|$  is decreasing on  $[0.5, 1.5]$ , we can

take  $M = |f^{(4)}(0.5)| = 2/(0.5)^3 = 16$ , so  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{16}{24}(1/16) = \frac{1}{24} = 0.041\bar{6}$ .

- (c) From the graph of  $|R_3(x)| = |x \ln x - T_3(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.0076 on  $[0.5, 1.5]$ .



21.

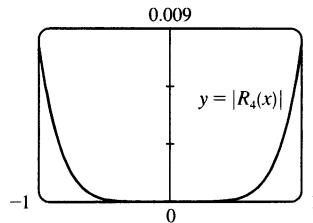
$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$x \sin x$	0
1	$\sin x + x \cos x$	0
2	$2 \cos x - x \sin x$	2
3	$-3 \sin x - x \cos x$	0
4	$-4 \cos x + x \sin x$	-4
5	$5 \sin x + x \cos x$	

(a)  $f(x) = x \sin x \approx T_4(x) = \frac{2}{2!}(x-0)^2 + \frac{-4}{4!}(x-0)^4 = x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^4$

(b)  $|R_4(x)| \leq \frac{M}{5!}|x|^5$ , where  $|f^{(5)}(x)| \leq M$ . Now  $-1 \leq x \leq 1 \Rightarrow |x| \leq 1$ , and a graph of  $f^{(5)}(x)$  shows that  $|f^{(5)}(x)| \leq 5$  for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ . Thus, we can take  $M = 5$  and get  $|R_4(x)| \leq \frac{5}{5!} \cdot 1^5 = \frac{1}{24} = 0.041\bar{6}$ .

(c) From the graph of  $|R_4(x)| = |x \sin x - T_4(x)|$ , it

seems that the error is less than 0.0082 on  $[-1, 1]$ .



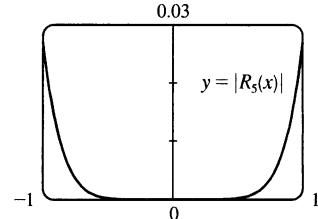
22.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\sinh 2x$	0
1	$2 \cosh 2x$	2
2	$4 \sinh 2x$	0
3	$8 \cosh 2x$	8
4	$16 \sinh 2x$	0
5	$32 \cosh 2x$	32
6	$64 \sinh 2x$	

(a)  $f(x) = \sinh 2x \approx T_5(x) = 2x + \frac{8}{3!}x^3 + \frac{32}{5!}x^5 = 2x + \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{15}x^5$

- (b)  $|R_5(x)| \leq \frac{M}{6!} |x|^6$ , where  $|f^{(6)}(x)| \leq M$ . For  $x$  in  $[-1, 1]$ , we have  $|x| \leq 1$ . Since  $f^{(6)}(x)$  is an increasing odd function on  $[-1, 1]$ , we see that  $|f^{(6)}(x)| \leq f^{(6)}(1) = 64 \sinh 2 = 32(e^2 - e^{-2}) \approx 232.119$ , so we can take  $M = 232.12$  and get  $|R_5(x)| \leq \frac{232.12}{720} \cdot 1^6 \approx 0.3224$ .

- (c) From the graph of  $|R_5(x)| = |\sinh 2x - T_5(x)|$ , it seems that the error is less than 0.027 on  $[-1, 1]$ .



- 23.** From Exercise 5,  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{6}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{6})^3 + R_3(x)$ , where  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!} |x - \frac{\pi}{6}|^4$

with  $|f^{(4)}(x)| = |\sin x| \leq M = 1$ . Now  $x = 35^\circ = (30^\circ + 5^\circ) = (\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{36})$  radians, so the error is

$$|R_3(\frac{\pi}{36})| \leq \frac{(\frac{\pi}{36})^4}{4!} < 0.000003. \text{ Therefore, to five decimal places,}$$

$$\sin 35^\circ \approx \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\frac{\pi}{36}) - \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\pi}{36})^2 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(\frac{\pi}{36})^3 \approx 0.57358.$$

- 24.** From Exercise 16,  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(x - \frac{\pi}{3}) - \frac{1}{4}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^3 + \frac{1}{48}(x - \frac{\pi}{3})^4 + R_4(x)$ . Now since

$x = 69^\circ = (60^\circ + 9^\circ) = (\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{20})$  radians, the error is  $|R_4(x)| \leq \frac{(\frac{\pi}{20})^5}{5!} < 8 \times 10^{-7}$ . Therefore, to five

$$\text{decimal places, } \cos 69^\circ \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}(\frac{\pi}{20}) - \frac{1}{4}(\frac{\pi}{20})^2 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}(\frac{\pi}{20})^3 + \frac{1}{48}(\frac{\pi}{20})^4 \approx 0.35837.$$

- 25.** All derivatives of  $e^x$  are  $e^x$ , so  $|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{e^x}{(n+1)!} |x|^{n+1}$ , where  $0 < x < 0.1$ . Letting  $x = 0.1$ ,

$$R_n(0.1) \leq \frac{e^{0.1}}{(n+1)!} (0.1)^{n+1} < 0.00001, \text{ and by trial and error we find that } n = 3 \text{ satisfies this inequality since}$$

$R_3(0.1) < 0.0000046$ . Thus, by adding the four terms of the Maclaurin series for  $e^x$  corresponding to  $n = 0, 1, 2$ , and 3, we can estimate  $e^{0.1}$  to within 0.00001. (In fact, this sum is 1.10516 and  $e^{0.1} \approx 1.10517$ .)

- 26.** Example 6 in Section 12.9 [ET 11.9] gives the Maclaurin series for  $\ln(1-x)$  as  $-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$  for  $|x| < 1$ . Thus,

$$\ln 1.4 = \ln[1 - (-0.4)] = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-0.4)^n}{n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(0.4)^n}{n}. \text{ Since this is an alternating series, the error is}$$

less than the first neglected term by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, and we find that

$|a_6| = (0.4)^6 / 6 \approx 0.0007 < 0.001$ . So we need the first five (non-zero) terms of the Maclaurin series for the desired accuracy. (In fact, this sum is approximately 0.33698 and  $\ln 1.4 \approx 0.33647$ .)

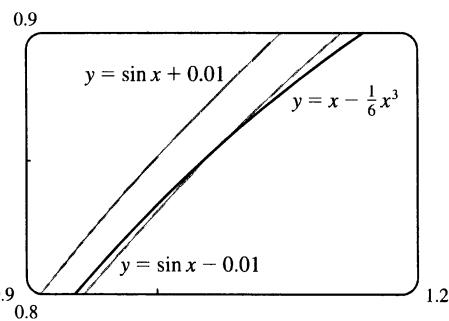
27.  $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{5!}x^5 - \dots$ . By the Alternating

Series Estimation Theorem, the error in the

approximation  $\sin x = x - \frac{1}{3!}x^3$  is less than

$$\left| \frac{1}{5!}x^5 \right| < 0.01 \Leftrightarrow |x^5| < 120(0.01) \Leftrightarrow |x| < (1.2)^{1/5} \approx 1.037.$$

The curves  $y = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3$  and  $y = \sin x - 0.01$  intersect at  $x \approx 1.043$ , so the graph confirms our estimate. Since both the sine function and the given approximation are odd functions, we need to check the estimate only for  $x > 0$ . Thus, the desired range of values for  $x$  is  $-1.037 < x < 1.037$ .



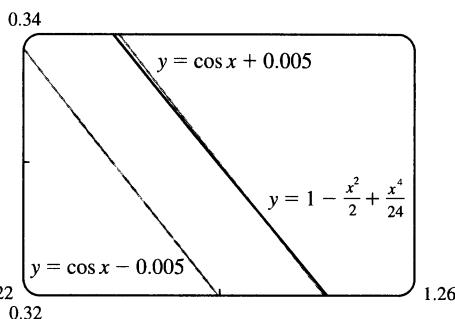
28.  $\cos x = 1 - \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{4!}x^4 - \frac{1}{6!}x^6 + \dots$ . By the

Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, the error is less than  $\left| -\frac{1}{6!}x^6 \right| < 0.005 \Leftrightarrow x^6 < 720(0.005) \Leftrightarrow$

$|x| < (3.6)^{1/6} \approx 1.238$ . The curves

$$y = 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{24}x^4$$
 and  $y = \cos x + 0.005$  intersect at  $x \approx 1.244$ , so the graph confirms our estimate. Since both the cosine function and the given approximation

are even functions, we need to check the estimate only for  $x > 0$ . Thus, the desired range of values for  $x$  is  $-1.238 < x < 1.238$ .



29. Let  $s(t)$  be the position function of the car, and for convenience set  $s(0) = 0$ . The velocity of the car is

$v(t) = s'(t)$  and the acceleration is  $a(t) = s''(t)$ , so the second degree Taylor polynomial is

$$T_2(t) = s(0) + v(0)t + \frac{a(0)}{2}t^2 = 20t + t^2.$$

We estimate the distance travelled during the next second to be

$s(1) \approx T_2(1) = 20 + 1 = 21$  m. The function  $T_2(t)$  would not be accurate over a full minute, since the car could

not possibly maintain an acceleration of  $2 \text{ m/s}^2$  for that long (if it did, its final speed would be

$140 \text{ m/s} \approx 313 \text{ mi/h!}$ )

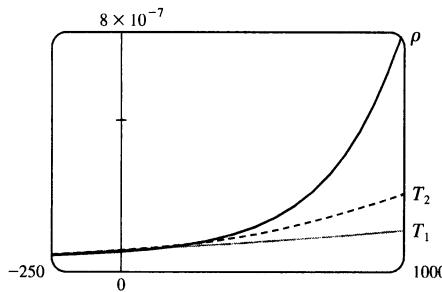
30. (a)

$n$	$\rho^{(n)}(t)$	$\rho^{(n)}(20)$
0	$\rho_{20}e^{\alpha(t-20)}$	$\rho_{20}$
1	$\alpha\rho_{20}e^{\alpha(t-20)}$	$\alpha\rho_{20}$
2	$\alpha^2\rho_{20}e^{\alpha(t-20)}$	$\alpha^2\rho_{20}$

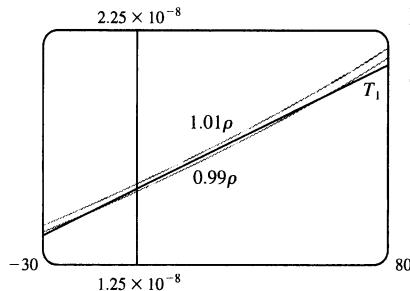
The linear approximation is  $T_1(t) = \rho(20) + \rho'(20)(t - 20) = \rho_{20}[1 + \alpha(t - 20)]$ . The quadratic approximation is

$$T_2(t) = \rho(20) + \rho'(20)(t - 20) + \frac{\rho''(20)}{2}(t - 20)^2 = \rho_{20}[1 + \alpha(t - 20) + \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2(t - 20)^2]$$

(b)



(c)



From the graph, it seems that  $T_1(t)$  is within 1% of  $\rho(t)$ , that is,  $0.99\rho(t) \leq T_1(t) \leq 1.01\rho(t)$ , for  $-14^\circ\text{C} \leq t \leq 58^\circ\text{C}$ .

$$31. E = \frac{q}{D^2} - \frac{q}{(D+d)^2} = \frac{q}{D^2} - \frac{q}{D^2(1+d/D)^2} = \frac{q}{D^2} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 + \frac{d}{D} \right)^{-2} \right].$$

We use the Binomial Series to expand  $(1+d/D)^{-2}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \frac{q}{D^2} \left[ 1 - \left( 1 - 2\left(\frac{d}{D}\right) + \frac{2 \cdot 3}{2!} \left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^2 - \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{3!} \left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^3 + \dots \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{q}{D^2} \left[ 2\left(\frac{d}{D}\right) - 3\left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{d}{D}\right)^3 - \dots \right] \approx \frac{q}{D^2} \cdot 2\left(\frac{d}{D}\right) = 2qd \cdot \frac{1}{D^3} \end{aligned}$$

when  $D$  is much larger than  $d$ ; that is, when  $P$  is far away from the dipole.

$$32. (a) \frac{n_1}{\ell_o} + \frac{n_2}{\ell_i} = \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{n_2 s_i}{\ell_i} - \frac{n_1 s_o}{\ell_o} \right) \quad (\text{Equation 1}) \text{ where}$$

$$\ell_o = \sqrt{R^2 + (s_o + R)^2 - 2R(s_o + R)\cos\phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \ell_i = \sqrt{R^2 + (s_i - R)^2 + 2R(s_i - R)\cos\phi} \quad (2)$$

Using  $\cos\phi \approx 1$  gives

$$\ell_o = \sqrt{R^2 + (s_o + R)^2 - 2R(s_o + R)} = \sqrt{R^2 + s_o^2 + 2Rs_o + R^2 - 2Rs_o - 2R^2} = \sqrt{s_o^2} = s_o$$

and similarly,  $\ell_i = s_i$ . Thus, Equation 1 becomes

$$\frac{n_1}{s_o} + \frac{n_2}{s_i} = \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{n_2 s_i}{s_i} - \frac{n_1 s_o}{s_o} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{n_1}{s_o} + \frac{n_2}{s_i} = \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R}$$

(b) Using  $\cos \phi \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}\phi^2$  in (2) gives us

$$\begin{aligned}\ell_o &= \sqrt{R^2 + (s_o + R)^2 - 2R(s_o + R)(1 - \frac{1}{2}\phi^2)} \\ &= \sqrt{R^2 + s_o^2 + 2Rs_o + R^2 - 2Rs_o + Rs_o\phi^2 - 2R^2 + R^2\phi^2} = \sqrt{s_o^2 + Rs_o\phi^2 + R^2\phi^2}\end{aligned}$$

Anticipating that we will use the binomial series expansion  $(1 + x)^k \approx 1 + kx$ , we can write the last expression

for  $\ell_o$  as  $s_o \sqrt{1 + \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right)}$  and similarly,  $\ell_i = s_i \sqrt{1 - \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right)}$ . Thus, from Equation 1,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n_1}{\ell_o} + \frac{n_2}{\ell_i} &= \frac{1}{R} \left( \frac{n_2 s_i}{\ell_i} - \frac{n_1 s_o}{\ell_o} \right) \Leftrightarrow n_1 \ell_o^{-1} + n_2 \ell_i^{-1} = \frac{n_2}{R} \cdot \frac{s_i}{\ell_i} - \frac{n_1}{R} \cdot \frac{s_o}{\ell_o} \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{n_1}{s_o} \left[ 1 + \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \right]^{-1/2} + \frac{n_2}{s_i} \left[ 1 - \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \right]^{-1/2} &= \frac{n_2}{R} \left[ 1 - \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \right]^{-1/2} - \frac{n_1}{R} \left[ 1 + \phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \right]^{-1/2}\end{aligned}$$

Approximating the expressions for  $\ell_o^{-1}$  and  $\ell_i^{-1}$  by the first two terms in their binomial series, we get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n_1}{s_o} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \right] + \frac{n_2}{s_i} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \right] &= \frac{n_2}{R} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \right] - \frac{n_1}{R} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}\phi^2 \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \right] \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{n_1}{s_o} - \frac{n_1 \phi^2}{2s_o} \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) + \frac{n_2}{s_i} + \frac{n_2 \phi^2}{2s_i} \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) &= \frac{n_2}{R} + \frac{n_2 \phi^2}{2R} \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) - \frac{n_1}{R} + \frac{n_1 \phi^2}{2R} \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \Leftrightarrow\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{n_1}{s_o} + \frac{n_2}{s_i} &= \frac{n_2}{R} - \frac{n_1}{R} + \frac{n_1 \phi^2}{2s_o} \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) + \frac{n_1 \phi^2}{2R} \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) + \frac{n_2 \phi^2}{2R} \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) - \frac{n_2 \phi^2}{2s_i} \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R} + \frac{n_1 \phi^2}{2} \left( \frac{R}{s_o} + \frac{R^2}{s_o^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{s_o} + \frac{1}{R} \right) + \frac{n_2 \phi^2}{2} \left( \frac{R}{s_i} - \frac{R^2}{s_i^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{s_i} \right) \\ &= \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R} + \frac{n_1 \phi^2 R^2}{2s_o} \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s_o} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s_o} \right) + \frac{n_2 \phi^2 R^2}{2s_i} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{s_i} \right) \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{s_i} \right) \\ &= \frac{n_2 - n_1}{R} + \phi^2 R^2 \left[ \frac{n_1}{2s_o} \left( \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{s_o} \right)^2 + \frac{n_2}{2s_i} \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{s_i} \right)^2 \right]\end{aligned}$$

From Figure 8, we see that  $\sin \phi = h/R$ . So if we approximate  $\sin \phi$  with  $\phi$ , we get  $h = R\phi$  and  $h^2 = \phi^2 R^2$  and hence, Equation 4, as desired.

33. (a) If the water is deep, then  $2\pi d/L$  is large, and we know that  $\tanh x \rightarrow 1$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ . So we can approximate

$$\tanh(2\pi d/L) \approx 1, \text{ and so } v^2 \approx gL/(2\pi) \Leftrightarrow v \approx \sqrt{gL/(2\pi)}.$$

- (b) From the table, the first term in the Maclaurin series of  $\tanh x$  is  $x$ , so if the water is shallow, we can approximate  $\tanh \frac{2\pi d}{L} \approx \frac{2\pi d}{L}$ , and so
- $$v^2 \approx \frac{gL}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi d}{L} \Leftrightarrow v \approx \sqrt{gd}.$$

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\tanh x$	0
1	$\operatorname{sech}^2 x$	1
2	$-2 \operatorname{sech}^2 x \tanh x$	0
3	$2 \operatorname{sech}^2 x (3 \tanh^2 x - 1)$	-2

- (c) Since  $\tanh x$  is an odd function, its Maclaurin series is alternating, so the error in the approximation

$$\tanh \frac{2\pi d}{L} \approx \frac{2\pi d}{L} \text{ is less than the first neglected term, which is } \frac{|f'''(0)|}{3!} \left( \frac{2\pi d}{L} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\pi d}{L} \right)^3.$$

If  $L > 10d$ , then  $\frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2\pi d}{L} \right)^3 < \frac{1}{3} \left( 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{10} \right)^3 = \frac{\pi^3}{375}$ , so the error in the approximation  $v^2 = gd$  is less than  $\frac{gL}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi^3}{375} \approx 0.0132gL$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 34. (a) 4 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 x}} &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} [1 + (-k^2 \sin^2 x)]^{-1/2} dx \\
 &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2}(-k^2 \sin^2 x) + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2}}{2!} (-k^2 \sin^2 x)^2 - \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{3!} (-k^2 \sin^2 x)^3 + \dots \right] dx \\
 &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) k^2 \sin^2 x + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4}\right) k^4 \sin^4 x + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}\right) k^6 \sin^6 x + \dots \right] dx \\
 &= 4 \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) k^2 + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4}\right) \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) k^4 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}\right) \left(\frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) k^6 + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[split up the integral and use the result from Exercise 8.1.44 [ET 7.1.44]]

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1^2}{2^2} k^2 + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} k^4 + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} k^6 + \dots \right]$$

- (b) The first of the two inequalities is true because all of the terms in the series are positive. For the second,

$$\begin{aligned}
 T &= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1^2}{2^2} k^2 + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} k^4 + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2} k^6 + \frac{1^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2}{2^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 8^2} k^8 + \dots \right] \\
 &\leq 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{4} k^2 + \frac{1}{4} k^4 + \frac{1}{4} k^6 + \frac{1}{4} k^8 + \dots \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

The terms in brackets (after the first) form a geometric series with  $a = \frac{1}{4}k^2$  and  $r = k^2 = \sin^2(\frac{1}{2}\theta_0) < 1$ . So  $T \leq 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \left[ 1 + \frac{k^2/4}{1 - k^2} \right] = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}} \frac{4 - 3k^2}{4 - 4k^2}$ .

(c) We substitute  $L = 1$ ,  $g = 9.8$ , and  $k = \sin(10^\circ/2) \approx 0.08716$ , and the inequality from part (b) becomes

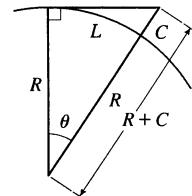
$2.01090 \leq T \leq 2.01093$ , so  $T \approx 2.0109$ . The estimate  $T \approx 2\pi\sqrt{L/g} \approx 2.0071$  differs by about 0.2%.

If  $\theta_0 = 42^\circ$ , then  $k \approx 0.35837$  and the inequality becomes  $2.07153 \leq T \leq 2.08103$ , so  $T \approx 2.0763$ . The one-term estimate is the same, and the discrepancy between the two estimates increases to about 3.4%.

35. (a)  $L$  is the length of the arc subtended by the angle  $\theta$ , so  $L = R\theta \Rightarrow$

$$\theta = L/R. \text{ Now } \sec \theta = (R + C)/R \Rightarrow R \sec \theta = R + C \Rightarrow$$

$$C = R \sec \theta - R = R \sec(L/R) - R.$$



(b) From Exercise 11,  $\sec x \approx T_4(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{5}{24}x^4$ . By part (a),

$$C \approx R \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{L}{R} \right)^2 + \frac{5}{24} \left( \frac{L}{R} \right)^4 \right] - R = R + \frac{1}{2}R \cdot \frac{L^2}{R^2} + \frac{5}{24}R \cdot \frac{L^4}{R^4} - R = \frac{L^2}{2R} + \frac{5L^4}{24R^3}.$$

(c) Taking  $L = 100$  km and  $R = 6370$  km, the formula in part (a) says that

$$C = R \sec(L/R) - R = 6370 \sec(100/6370) - 6370 \approx 0.785\,009\,965\,44 \text{ km}$$

The formula in part (b) says that

$$C \approx \frac{L^2}{2R} + \frac{5L^4}{24R^3} = \frac{100^2}{2 \cdot 6370} + \frac{5 \cdot 100^4}{24 \cdot 6370^3} \approx 0.785\,009\,957\,36 \text{ km.}$$

The difference between these two results is only 0.000 000 008 08 km, or 0.000 008 08 m!

36.  $T_n(x) = f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!}(x - a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!}(x - a)^2 + \cdots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n$ . Let  $0 \leq m \leq n$ . Then

$$T_n^{(m)}(x) = m! \frac{f^{(m)}(a)}{m!}(x - a)^0 + (m+1)(m) \cdots (2) \frac{f^{(m+1)}(a)}{(m+1)!}(x - a)^1 + \cdots \\ + n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1) \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^{n-m}$$

For  $x = a$ , all terms in this sum except the first one are 0, so  $T_n^{(m)}(a) = \frac{m! f^{(m)}(a)}{m!} = f^{(m)}(a)$ .

37. Using  $f(x) = T_n(x) + R_n(x)$  with  $n = 1$  and  $x = r$ , we have  $f(r) = T_1(r) + R_1(r)$ , where  $T_1$  is the first-degree Taylor polynomial of  $f$  at  $a$ . Because  $a = x_n$ ,  $f(r) = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(r - x_n) + R_1(r)$ . But  $r$  is a root of  $f$ , so  $f(r) = 0$  and we have  $0 = f(x_n) + f'(x_n)(r - x_n) + R_1(r)$ . Taking the first two terms to the left side gives us

$$f'(x_n)(x_n - r) - f(x_n) = R_1(r). \text{ Dividing by } f'(x_n), \text{ we get } x_n - r - \frac{f(x_n)}{f'(x_n)} = \frac{R_1(r)}{f'(x_n)}. \text{ By the formula for}$$

Newton's method, the left side of the preceding equation is  $x_{n+1} - r$ , so  $|x_{n+1} - r| = \left| \frac{R_1(r)}{f'(x_n)} \right|$ . Taylor's

Inequality gives us  $|R_1(r)| \leq \frac{|f''(r)|}{2!} |r - x_n|^2$ . Combining this inequality with the facts  $|f''(x)| \leq M$  and

$$|f'(x)| \geq K \text{ gives us } |x_{n+1} - r| \leq \frac{M}{2K} |x_n - r|^2.$$

## APPLIED PROJECT Radiation from the Stars

1. If we write  $f(\lambda) = \frac{8\pi hc\lambda^{-5}}{e^{hc/(\lambda kT)} - 1} = \frac{a\lambda^{-5}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)} - 1}$ , then as  $\lambda \rightarrow 0^+$ , it is of the form  $\infty/\infty$ , and as  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$  it is of the form  $0/0$ , so in either case we can use l'Hospital's Rule. First of all,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} f(\lambda) \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a(-5\lambda^{-6})}{-\frac{bT}{(\lambda T)^2} e^{b/(\lambda T)}} = 5 \frac{aT}{b} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^2 \lambda^{-6}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} = 5 \frac{aT}{b} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\lambda^{-4}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} = 0$$

Also,

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} f(\lambda) \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} 5 \frac{aT}{b} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\lambda^{-4}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} 5 \frac{aT}{b} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-4\lambda^{-5}}{-\frac{bT}{(\lambda T)^2} e^{b/(\lambda T)}} = 20 \frac{aT^2}{b^2} \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\lambda^{-3}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}}$$

This is still indeterminate, but note that each time we use l'Hospital's Rule, we gain a factor of  $\lambda$  in the numerator, as well as a constant factor, and the denominator is unchanged. So if we use l'Hospital's Rule three more times, the exponent of  $\lambda$  in the numerator will become 0. That is, for some  $\{k_i\}$ , all constant,

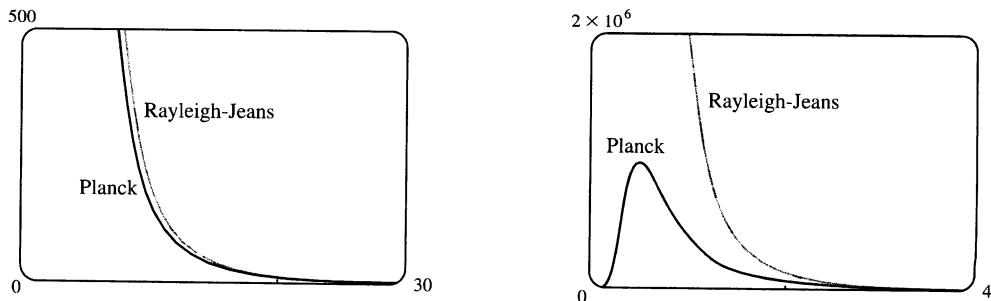
$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} f(\lambda) \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} k_1 \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\lambda^{-3}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} k_2 \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\lambda^{-2}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} k_3 \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\lambda^{-1}}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} k_4 \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{e^{b/(\lambda T)}} = 0$$

2. We expand the denominator of Planck's Law using the Taylor series  $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$  with  $x = \frac{hc}{\lambda kT}$ , and use the fact that if  $\lambda$  is large, then all subsequent terms in the Taylor expansion are very small compared to the first one, so we can approximate using the Taylor polynomial  $T_1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} f(\lambda) &= \frac{8\pi hc\lambda^{-5}}{e^{hc/(\lambda kT)} - 1} = \frac{8\pi hc\lambda^{-5}}{\left[1 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT} + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\frac{hc}{\lambda kT}\right)^3 + \dots\right] - 1} \\ &\approx \frac{8\pi hc\lambda^{-5}}{\left(1 + \frac{hc}{\lambda kT}\right) - 1} = \frac{8\pi kT}{\lambda^4} \end{aligned}$$

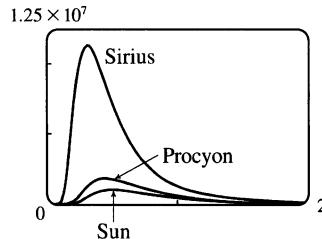
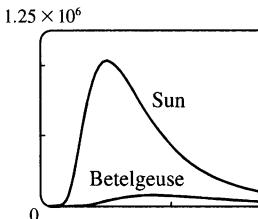
which is the Rayleigh-Jeans Law.

3. To convert to  $\mu\text{m}$ , we substitute  $\lambda/10^6$  for  $\lambda$  in both laws. The first figure shows that the two laws are similar for large  $\lambda$ . The second figure shows that the two laws are very different for short wavelengths (Planck's Law gives a maximum at  $\lambda \approx 0.51 \mu\text{m}$ ; the Rayleigh-Jeans Law gives no minimum or maximum.).



4. From the graph in Problem 3,  $f(\lambda)$  has a maximum under Planck's Law at  $\lambda \approx 0.51 \mu\text{m}$ .

5.



As  $T$  gets larger, the total area under the curve increases, as we would expect: the hotter the star, the more energy it emits. Also, as  $T$  increases, the  $\lambda$ -value of the maximum decreases, so the higher the temperature, the shorter the peak wavelength (and consequently the average wavelength) of light emitted. This is why Sirius is a blue star and Betelgeuse is a red star: most of Sirius's light is of a fairly short wavelength; that is, a higher frequency, toward the blue end of the spectrum, whereas most of Betelgeuse's light is of a lower frequency, toward the red end of the spectrum.

## 12 Review

## ET 11

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### CONCEPT CHECK

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1. (a) See Definition 12.1.1 [ET 11.1.1].  
 (b) See Definition 12.2.2 [ET 11.2.2].  
 (c) The terms of the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  approach 3 as  $n$  becomes large.  
 (d) By adding sufficiently many terms of the series, we can make the partial sums as close to 3 as we like.
2. (a) See Definition 12.1.10 [ET 11.1.10].  
 (b) A sequence is monotonic if it is either increasing or decreasing.  
 (c) By Theorem 12.1.11 [ET 11.1.11], every bounded, monotonic sequence is convergent.
3. (a) See (4) in Section 12.2 [ET 11.2].  
 (b) The  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  is convergent if  $p > 1$ .
4. If  $\sum a_n = 3$ , then  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 3$ .
5. (a) See the Test for Divergence on page 754 [ET page 718].  
 (b) See the Integral Test on page 760 [ET page 724].  
 (c) See the Comparison Test on page 767 [ET page 731].  
 (d) See the Limit Comparison Test on page 768 [ET page 732].  
 (e) See the Alternating Series Test on page 772 [ET page 736].  
 (f) See the Ratio Test on page 778 [ET page 742].  
 (g) See the Root Test on page 780 [ET page 744].

6. (a) A series  $\sum a_n$  is called *absolutely convergent* if the series of absolute values  $\sum |a_n|$  is convergent.  
 (b) If a series  $\sum a_n$  is absolutely convergent, then it is convergent.  
 (c) A series  $\sum a_n$  is called *conditionally convergent* if it is convergent but not absolutely convergent.
7. (a) Use (3) in Section 12.3 [ET 11.3].  
 (b) See Example 5 in Section 12.4 [ET 11.4].  
 (c) By adding terms until you reach the desired accuracy given by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem on page 774 [ET page 738].
8. (a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x - a)^n$   
 (b) Given the power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(x - a)^n$ , the radius of convergence is:  
 (i) 0 if the series converges only when  $x = a$   
 (ii)  $\infty$  if the series converges for all  $x$ , or  
 (iii) a positive number  $R$  such that the series converges if  $|x - a| < R$  and diverges if  $|x - a| > R$ .  
 (c) The interval of convergence of a power series is the interval that consists of all values of  $x$  for which the series converges. Corresponding to the cases in part (b), the interval of convergence is: (i) the single point  $\{a\}$ , (ii) all real numbers, that is, the real number line  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , or (iii) an interval with endpoints  $a - R$  and  $a + R$  which can contain neither, either, or both of the endpoints. In this case, we must test the series for convergence at each endpoint to determine the interval of convergence.
9. (a), (b) See Theorem 12.9.2 [ET 11.9.2].
10. (a)  $T_n(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{f^{(i)}(a)}{i!}(x - a)^i$   
 (b)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}(x - a)^n$   
 (c)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}x^n$  [ $a = 0$  in part (b)]  
 (d) See Theorem 12.10.8 [ET 11.10.8].  
 (e) See Taylor's Inequality ((12.10.9) [ET (11.10.9)]).
11. (a) – (e) See the table on page 803 [ET page 767].
12. See the Binomial Series ((12.11.2) [ET (11.11.2)]) for the expansion. The radius of convergence for the binomial series is 1.

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TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

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1. False. See Note 2 after Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6].
2. False. The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-\sin 1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\sin 1}}$  is a  $p$ -series with  $p = \sin 1 \approx 0.84 \leq 1$ , so the series diverges.
3. True. If  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = L$ , then given any  $\varepsilon > 0$ , we can find a positive integer  $N$  such that  $|a_n - L| < \varepsilon$  whenever  $n > N$ . If  $n > N$ , then  $2n + 1 > N$  and  $|a_{2n+1} - L| < \varepsilon$ . Thus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{2n+1} = L$ .
4. True by Theorem 12.8.3 [ET 11.8.3].  
*Or:* Use the Comparison Test to show that  $\sum c_n(-2)^n$  converges absolutely.
5. False. For example, take  $c_n = (-1)^n / (n6^n)$ .

6. True by Theorem 12.8.3 [ET 11.8.3].

7. False, since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} \cdot \frac{n^3}{1} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n^3}{(n+1)^3} \cdot \frac{1/n^3}{1/n^3} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+1/n)^3} = 1.$

8. True, since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{1} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 < 1.$

9. False. See the note after Example 2 in Section 12.4 [ET 11.4].

10. True, since  $\frac{1}{e} = e^{-1}$  and  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ , so  $e^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ .

11. True. See (8) in Section 12.1 [ET 11.1].

12. True, because if  $\sum |a_n|$  is convergent, then so is  $\sum a_n$  by Theorem 12.6.3 [ET 11.6.3].

13. True. By Theorem 12.10.5 [ET 11.10.5] the coefficient of  $x^3$  is  $\frac{f'''(0)}{3!} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 2$ .

*Or:* Use Theorem 12.9.2 [ET 11.9.2] to differentiate  $f$  three times.

14. False. Let  $a_n = n$  and  $b_n = -n$ . Then  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are divergent, but  $a_n + b_n = 0$ , so  $\{a_n + b_n\}$  is convergent.

15. False. For example, let  $a_n = b_n = (-1)^n$ . Then  $\{a_n\}$  and  $\{b_n\}$  are divergent, but  $a_n b_n = 1$ , so  $\{a_n b_n\}$  is convergent.

16. True by the Monotonic Sequence Theorem, since  $\{a_n\}$  is decreasing and  $0 < a_n \leq a_1$  for all  $n \Rightarrow \{a_n\}$  is bounded.

17. True by Theorem 12.6.3 [ET 11.6.3]. [ $\sum (-1)^n a_n$  is absolutely convergent and hence convergent.]

18. True.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum a_n$  converges (Ratio Test)  $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  [Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6]].

### EXERCISES

1.  $\left\{ \frac{2+n^3}{1+2n^3} \right\}$  converges since  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2+n^3}{1+2n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2/n^3+1}{1/n^3+2} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

2.  $a_n = \frac{9^{n+1}}{10^n} = 9 \cdot \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 9 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^n = 9 \cdot 0 = 0$  by (12.1.8) [ET (11.1.8)].

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3}{1+n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{1/n^2+1} = \infty$ , so the sequence diverges.

4.  $a_n = \cos(n\pi/2)$ , so  $a_n = 0$  if  $n$  is odd and  $a_n = \pm 1$  if  $n$  is even. As  $n$  increases,  $a_n$  keeps cycling through the values 0, 1, 0, -1, so the sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is divergent.

5.  $|a_n| = \left| \frac{n \sin n}{n^2+1} \right| \leq \frac{n}{n^2+1} < \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $|a_n| \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Thus,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ . The sequence  $\{a_n\}$  is convergent.

6.  $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{\sqrt{n}}$ . Let  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}}$  for  $x > 0$ . Then  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/x}{1/(2\sqrt{x})} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$ .

Thus, by Theorem 3 in Section 12.1 [ET 11.1],  $\{a_n\}$  converges and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$ .

7.  $\left\{ \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{4n} \right\}$  is convergent. Let  $y = \left(1 + \frac{3}{x}\right)^{4x}$ . Then

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \ln y = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} 4x \ln(1 + 3/x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(1 + 3/x)}{1/(4x)} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+3/x} \left(-\frac{3}{x^2}\right)}{-1/(4x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12}{1+3/x} = 12$$

$$\text{so } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^{4n} = e^{12}.$$

Or: Use Exercise 7.7.54 [ET 4.4.54].

8.  $\left\{ \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \right\}$  converges, since  $\frac{10^n}{n!} = \frac{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdots 10}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdots 10} \cdot \frac{10 \cdot 10 \cdots 10}{11 \cdot 12 \cdots n} \leq 10^{10} \left(\frac{10}{11}\right)^{n-10} \rightarrow 0$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ ,

$$\text{so } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} = 0 \text{ (Squeeze Theorem). Or: Use (12.10.10) [ET (11.10.10)].}$$

9. We use induction, hypothesizing that  $a_{n-1} < a_n < 2$ . Note first that  $1 < a_2 = \frac{1}{3}(1+4) = \frac{5}{3} < 2$ , so the hypothesis holds for  $n = 2$ . Now assume that  $a_{k-1} < a_k < 2$ . Then

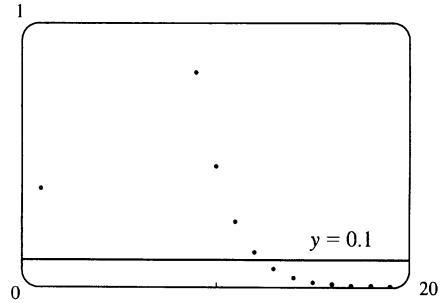
$a_k = \frac{1}{3}(a_{k-1} + 4) < \frac{1}{3}(a_k + 4) < \frac{1}{3}(2+4) = 2$ . So  $a_k < a_{k+1} < 2$ , and the induction is complete. To find the limit of the sequence, we note that  $L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} \Rightarrow L = \frac{1}{3}(L+4) \Rightarrow L = 2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{e^x} &\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{12x^2}{e^x} \\ &\stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{24x}{e^x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{24}{e^x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Then we conclude from Theorem 12.1.3 [ET 11.1.3] that

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^4 e^{-n} = 0$ . From the graph, it seems that  $12^4 e^{-12} > 0.1$ ,

but  $n^4 e^{-n} < 0.1$  whenever  $n > 12$ . So the smallest value of  $N$  corresponding to  $\varepsilon = 0.1$  in the definition of the limit is  $N = 12$ .



11.  $\frac{n}{n^3 + 1} < \frac{n}{n^3} = \frac{1}{n^2}$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^3 + 1}$  converges by the Comparison Test with the convergent  $p$ -series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \quad (p = 2 > 1).$$

12. Let  $a_n = \frac{n^2 + 1}{n^3 + 1}$  and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^3 + n}{n^3 + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + 1/n^2}{1 + 1/n^3} = 1 > 0$ . Since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  is the divergent harmonic series,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  also diverges by the Limit Comparison Test.

13.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{(n+1)^3}{5^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{5^n}{n^3} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} < 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^3}{5^n}$  converges by the Ratio Test.

14. Let  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$ . Then  $b_n$  is positive for  $n \geq 1$ , the sequence  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1}}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

15. Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$ . Then  $f$  is continuous, positive, and decreasing on  $[2, \infty)$ , so the Integral Test applies.

$$\int_2^\infty f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_2^t \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx \quad \begin{cases} u = \ln x, \\ du = \frac{1}{x} dx \end{cases} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln t} u^{-1/2} du = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [2\sqrt{u}]_{\ln 2}^{\ln t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (2\sqrt{\ln t} - 2\sqrt{\ln 2}) = \infty, \text{ so the series } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{\ln n}} \text{ diverges.}$$

16.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3}$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{3} \neq 0$ . Thus, the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{n}{3n+1}\right)$  diverges by the Test for Divergence.

17.  $|a_n| = \left| \frac{\cos 3n}{1 + (1.2)^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 + (1.2)^n} < \frac{1}{(1.2)^n} = \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$  converges by comparison with the convergent geometric series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^n$  ( $r = \frac{5}{6} < 1$ ). It follows that  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges (by Theorem 3 in Section 12.6 [ET 11.6]).

18.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left| \frac{n^{2n}}{(1+2n^2)^n} \right|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{1+2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1/n^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^{2n}}{(1+2n^2)^n}$  converges by the Root Test.

19.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)(2n+1)}{5^{n+1} (n+1)!} \cdot \frac{5^n n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{5(n+1)} = \frac{2}{5} < 1$ , so the series converges by the Ratio Test.

20.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-5)^{2n}}{n^2 9^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\frac{25}{9}\right)^n$ . Now  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 \cdot 9^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^2 \cdot 9^n}{25^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25n^2}{9(n+1)^2} = \frac{25}{9} > 1$ , so the series diverges by the Ratio Test.

21.  $b_n = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n+1}$  converges by the Alternating Series Test.

22. Use the Limit Comparison Test with  $a_n = \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n-1}}{n} = \frac{2}{n(\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1})}$  (rationalizing the numerator) and  $b_n = \frac{1}{n^{3/2}}$ .  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n-1}} = 1$ , so since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$  converges ( $p = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ ),  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  converges also.

23. Consider the series of absolute values:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-1/3}$  is a  $p$ -series with  $p = \frac{1}{3} \leq 1$  and is therefore divergent. But if we apply the Alternating Series Test, we see that  $b_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}} > 0$ ,  $\{b_n\}$  is decreasing, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0$ , so the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n^{-1/3}$  converges. Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n^{-1/3}$  is conditionally convergent.
24.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n-1} n^{-3}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-3}$  is a convergent  $p$ -series ( $p = 3 > 1$ ). Therefore,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n^{-3}$  is absolutely convergent.

25.  $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1} (n+2) 3^{n+1}}{2^{2n+3}} \cdot \frac{2^{2n+1}}{(-1)^n (n+1) 3^n} \right| = \frac{n+2}{n+1} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1+(2/n)}{1+(1/n)} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \rightarrow \frac{3}{4} < 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty, \text{ so}$

by the Ratio Test,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (n+1) 3^n}{2^{2n+1}}$  is absolutely convergent.

26.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\ln x} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/(2\sqrt{x})}{1/x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} = \infty$ . Therefore,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(-1)^n \sqrt{n}}{\ln n} \neq 0$ , so the given series is divergent by the Test for Divergence.

27.  $\frac{2^{2n+1}}{5^n} = \frac{2^{2n} \cdot 2^1}{5^n} = \frac{(2^2)^n \cdot 2}{5^n} = 2 \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^n$ , so  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n+1}}{5^n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{4}{5} \right)^n$  is a geometric series with  $a = \frac{8}{5}$  and  $r = \frac{4}{5}$ . Since  $|r| = \frac{4}{5} < 1$ , the series converges to  $\frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{8/5}{1-4/5} = \frac{8/5}{1/5} = 8$ .

28.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+3)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{3n} - \frac{1}{3(n+3)} \right]$  (partial fractions).

$$s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{1}{3i} - \frac{1}{3(i+3)} \right] = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{3(n+1)} - \frac{1}{3(n+2)} - \frac{1}{3(n+3)}$$
 (telescoping sum), so

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+3)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{11}{18}.$$

29.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\tan^{-1}(n+1) - \tan^{-1}n] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [(\tan^{-1}2 - \tan^{-1}1) + (\tan^{-1}3 - \tan^{-1}2) + \dots + (\tan^{-1}(n+1) - \tan^{-1}n)]$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\tan^{-1}(n+1) - \tan^{-1}1] = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

30.  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^n}{3^{2n} (2n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{\pi^n}{3^{2n}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} \cdot \left( \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3} \right)^{2n} = \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{3}\right)$  since

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \text{ for all } x.$$

31.  $1 - e + \frac{e^2}{2!} - \frac{e^3}{3!} + \frac{e^4}{4!} - \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{e^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-e)^n}{n!} = e^{-e}$  since  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$  for all  $x$ .

32.  $4.17\overline{326} = 4.17 + \frac{326}{10^5} + \frac{326}{10^8} + \dots = 4.17 + \frac{326/10^5}{1 - 1/10^3} = \frac{417}{100} + \frac{326}{99,900} = \frac{416.909}{99,900}$

33.  $\cosh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^n}{n!} \right)$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \right) + \left( 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots \right) \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( 2 + 2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2!} + 2 \cdot \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots \right)$   
 $= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}$   
 $\geq 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \quad \text{for all } x$

34.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\ln x)^n$  is a geometric series which converges whenever  $|\ln x| < 1 \Rightarrow -1 < \ln x < 1 \Rightarrow e^{-1} < x < e$ .

$$35. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} = 1 - \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{243} - \frac{1}{1024} + \frac{1}{3125} - \frac{1}{7776} + \frac{1}{16807} - \frac{1}{32768} + \dots$$

Since  $b_8 = \frac{1}{8^5} = \frac{1}{32,768} < 0.000031$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} \approx \sum_{n=1}^7 \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^5} \approx 0.9721$ .

36. (a)  $s_5 = \sum_{n=1}^5 \frac{1}{n^6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^6} + \dots + \frac{1}{5^6} \approx 1.017305$ . The series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^6}$  converges by the Integral Test, so we

estimate the remainder  $R_5$  with (12.3.2) [ET (11.3.2)]:  $R_5 \leq \int_5^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^6} = \left[ -\frac{x^{-5}}{5} \right]_5^{\infty} = \frac{5^{-5}}{5} = 0.000064$ .

So the error is at most 0.000064.

(b) In general,  $R_n \leq \int_n^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^6} = \frac{1}{5n^5}$ . If we take  $n = 9$ , then  $s_9 \approx 1.01734$  and  $R_9 \leq \frac{1}{5 \cdot 9^5} \approx 3.4 \times 10^{-6}$ .

So to five decimal places,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^5} \approx \sum_{n=1}^9 \frac{1}{n^5} \approx 1.01734$ .

*Another method:* Use (12.3.3) [ET (11.3.3)] instead of (12.3.2) [ET (11.3.2)].

37.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2+5^n} \approx \sum_{n=1}^8 \frac{1}{2+5^n} \approx 0.18976224$ . To estimate the error, note that  $\frac{1}{2+5^n} < \frac{1}{5^n}$ , so the remainder term is

$$R_8 = \sum_{n=9}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2+5^n} < \sum_{n=9}^{\infty} \frac{1}{5^n} = \frac{1/5^9}{1-1/5} = 6.4 \times 10^{-7}$$
 (geometric series with  $a = \frac{1}{5^9}$  and  $r = \frac{1}{5}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} 38. \text{(a)} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{[2(n+1)]!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^n (n+1)^1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)n^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right)^n \frac{1}{2(2n+1)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^n \frac{1}{2(2n+1)} = e \cdot 0 = 0 < 1 \end{aligned}$$

so the series converges by the Ratio Test.

(b) The series in part (a) is convergent, so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$  by Theorem 12.2.6 [ET 11.2.6].

39. Use the Limit Comparison Test.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right) a_n}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) = 1 > 0$ .

Since  $\sum |a_n|$  is convergent, so is  $\sum \left| \left( \frac{n+1}{n} \right) a_n \right|$ , by the Limit Comparison Test.

40.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2 5^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^2 5^n}{x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(1+1/n)^2} \frac{|x|}{5} = \frac{|x|}{5}$ , so by the Ratio Test,

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n^2 5^n}$  converges when  $\frac{|x|}{5} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 5$ .  $R = 5$ . When  $x = -5$ , the series becomes the

convergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  with  $p = 2 > 1$ . When  $x = 5$ , the series becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ , which converges by the

Alternating Series Test. Thus,  $I = [-5, 5]$ .

41.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{|x+2|^{n+1}}{(n+1)4^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n4^n}{|x+2|^n} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{|x+2|}{4} \right] = \frac{|x+2|}{4} < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x+2| < 4,$

so  $R = 4$ .  $|x+2| < 4 \Leftrightarrow -4 < x+2 < 4 \Leftrightarrow -6 < x < 2$ . If  $x = -6$ , then the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x+2)^n}{n4^n}$

becomes  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-4)^n}{n4^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ , the alternating harmonic series, which converges by the Alternating Series

Test. When  $x = 2$ , the series becomes the harmonic series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ , which diverges. Thus,  $I = [-6, 2)$ .

42.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1}(x-2)^{n+1}}{(n+3)!} \cdot \frac{(n+2)!}{2^n(x-2)^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n+3} |x-2| = 0 < 1$ , so the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(x-2)^n}{(n+2)!}$  converges for all  $x$ .  $R = \infty$  and  $I = (-\infty, \infty)$ .

43.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{2^{n+1}(x-3)^{n+1}}{\sqrt{n+4}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n+3}}{2^n(x-3)^n} \right| = 2|x-3| \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+3}{n+4}} = 2|x-3| < 1 \Leftrightarrow$

$|x-3| < \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $R = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $|x-3| < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{1}{2} < x-3 < \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{5}{2} < x < \frac{7}{2}$ . For  $x = \frac{7}{2}$ , the series

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n(x-3)^n}{\sqrt{n+3}}$  becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+3}} = \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1/2}}$ , which diverges ( $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ ), but for  $x = \frac{5}{2}$ , we get

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+3}}$ , which is a convergent alternating series, so  $I = [\frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2})$ .

44.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(2n+2)!x^{n+1}}{[(n+1)!]^2} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!x^n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n+2)(2n+1)}{(n+1)(n+1)} |x| = 4|x|.$

To converge, we must have  $4|x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{4}$ , so  $R = \frac{1}{4}$ .

45.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$
0	$\sin x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$\cos x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
2	$-\sin x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
3	$-\cos x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4	$\sin x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{3!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)}{4!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^4 + \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^4 - \dots \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{3!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^3 + \dots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right)^{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

46.

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)$
0	$\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
1	$-\sin x$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
2	$-\cos x$	$-\frac{1}{2}$
3	$\sin x$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
4	$\cos x$	$\frac{1}{2}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{f''\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{f^{(3)}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{3!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)}{4!}\left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^4 + \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^4 - \cdots \right] + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left[ - \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{3!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^3 - \cdots \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{(2n)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right)^{2n+1} \end{aligned}$$

47.  $\frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$  for  $|x| < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{1+x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{n+2}$  with  $R = 1$ .

48.  $\tan^{-1} x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$  with interval of convergence  $[-1, 1]$ , so

$$\tan^{-1}(x^2) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2)^{2n+1}}{2n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n+2}}{2n+1}, \text{ which converges when } x^2 \in [-1, 1] \Leftrightarrow$$

$x \in [-1, 1]$ . Therefore,  $R = 1$ .

49.  $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$  for  $|x| < 1 \Rightarrow \ln(1-x) = - \int \frac{dx}{1-x} = - \int \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n dx = C - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ .

$$\ln(1-0) = C - 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \ln(1-x) = - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-x^n}{n}$$
 with  $R = 1$ .

50.  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow e^{2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2x)^n}{n!} \Rightarrow xe^{2x} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n x^{n+1}}{n!}, R = \infty$

51.  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \Rightarrow \sin(x^4) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (x^4)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{8n+4}}{(2n+1)!}$  for all  $x$ , so the radius of convergence is  $\infty$ .

52.  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow 10^x = e^{(\ln 10)x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{[(\ln 10)x]^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln 10)^n x^n}{n!}, R = \infty$

53.  $f(x) = 1 / \sqrt[4]{16-x} = 1 / \left( \sqrt[4]{16} \sqrt[4]{1 - \frac{1}{16}x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{16}x)^{-1/4}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \left( -\frac{1}{4} \right) \left( -\frac{x}{16} \right) + \frac{(-\frac{1}{4})(-\frac{5}{4})}{2!} \left( -\frac{x}{16} \right)^2 + \frac{(-\frac{1}{4})(-\frac{5}{4})(-\frac{9}{4})}{3!} \left( -\frac{x}{16} \right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-3)}{2 \cdot 4^n \cdot n! \cdot 16^n} x^n = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-3)}{2^{6n+1} n!} x^n$$

for  $\left| -\frac{x}{16} \right| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < 16$ , so  $R = 16$ .

54.  $(1-3x)^{-5} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-5}{n} (-3x)^n = 1 + (-5)(-3x) + \frac{(-5)(-6)}{2!} (-3x)^2 + \frac{(-5)(-6)(-7)}{3!} (-3x)^3 + \dots$

$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \cdots (n+4) \cdot 3^n x^n}{n!} \quad \text{for } |-3x| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |x| < \frac{1}{3}, \text{ so } R = \frac{1}{3}.$$

55.  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$ , so  $\frac{e^x}{x} = \frac{1}{x} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!}$  and  $\int \frac{e^x}{x} dx = C + \ln|x| + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n \cdot n!}$ .

56.  $(1+x^4)^{1/2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\frac{1}{2}}{n} (x^4)^n = 1 + (\frac{1}{2})x^4 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})}{2!} (x^4)^2 + \frac{(\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{3}{2})}{3!} (x^4)^3 + \dots$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{8}x^8 + \frac{1}{16}x^{12} - \dots$$

so  $\int_0^1 (1+x^4)^{1/2} dx = [x + \frac{1}{10}x^5 - \frac{1}{72}x^9 + \frac{1}{208}x^{13} - \dots]_0^1 = 1 + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{208} - \dots$

This is an alternating series, so by the Alternating Series Test, the error in the approximation

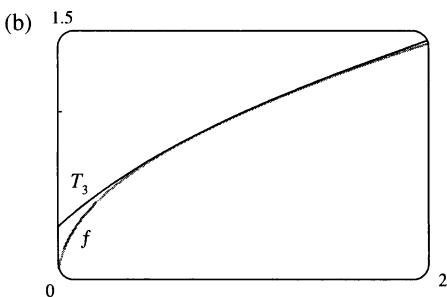
$\int_0^1 (1+x^4)^{1/2} dx \approx 1 + \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{72} \approx 1.086$  is less than  $\frac{1}{208}$ , sufficient for the desired accuracy.

Thus, correct to two decimal places,  $\int_0^1 (1+x^4)^{1/2} dx \approx 1.09$ .

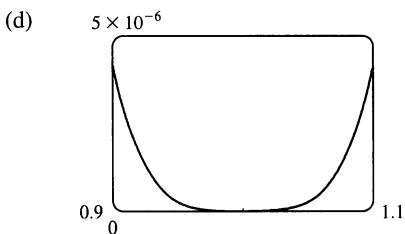
57. (a)

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(1)$
0	$x^{1/2}$	1
1	$\frac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
2	$-\frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2}$	$-\frac{1}{4}$
3	$\frac{3}{8}x^{-5/2}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
4	$-\frac{15}{16}x^{-7/2}$	$-\frac{15}{16}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{x} &\approx T_3(x) = 1 + \frac{1/2}{1!}(x-1) - \frac{1/4}{2!}(x-1)^2 + \frac{3/8}{3!}(x-1)^3 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \frac{1}{8}(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{16}(x-1)^3 \end{aligned}$$



(c)  $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{M}{4!}|x - 1|^4$ , where  $|f^{(4)}(x)| \leq M$  with  
 $f^{(4)}(x) = -\frac{15}{16}x^{-7/2}$ . Now  $0.9 \leq x \leq 1.1 \Rightarrow -0.1 \leq x - 1 \leq 0.1 \Rightarrow (x - 1)^4 \leq (0.1)^4$ ,  
and letting  $x = 0.9$  gives  $M = \frac{15}{16(0.9)^{7/2}}$ , so  
 $|R_3(x)| \leq \frac{15}{16(0.9)^{7/2}4!}(0.1)^4 \approx 0.000005648$ .

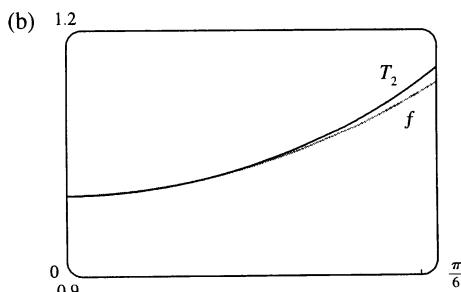


From the graph of  $|R_3(x)| = |\sqrt{x} - T_3(x)|$ , it appears that the error is less than  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  on  $[0.9, 1.1]$ .

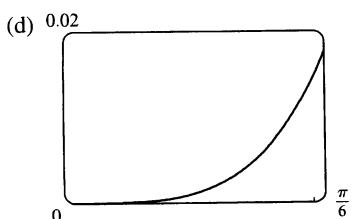
58. (a)

$n$	$f^{(n)}(x)$	$f^{(n)}(0)$
0	$\sec x$	1
1	$\sec x \tan x$	0
2	$\sec x \tan^2 x + \sec^3 x$	1
3	$\sec x \tan^3 x + 5 \sec^3 x \tan x$	0
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

$$\sec x \approx T_2(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2$$



(c)  $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{M}{3!}|x|^3$ , where  $|f^{(3)}(x)| \leq M$  with  
 $f^{(3)}(x) = \sec x \tan^3 x + 5 \sec^3 x \tan x$ . Now  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow x^3 \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3$ , and letting  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$  gives  $M = \frac{14}{3}$ , so  
 $|R_2(x)| \leq \frac{14}{3 \cdot 6} \left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3 \approx 0.111648$ .



From the graph of  $|R_2(x)| = |\sec x - T_2(x)|$ , it appears that the error is less than 0.02 on  $[0, \frac{\pi}{6}]$ .

59.  $\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$ , so  $\sin x - x = -\frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots$  and

$$\frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = -\frac{1}{3!} + \frac{x^2}{5!} - \frac{x^4}{7!} + \dots. \text{ Thus, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{x^2}{120} - \frac{x^4}{5040} + \dots \right) = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

60. (a)  $F = \frac{mgR^2}{(R+h)^2} = \frac{mg}{(1+h/R)^2} = mg \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{-2}{n} \left(\frac{h}{R}\right)^n$  (Binomial Series)

(b) We expand  $F = mg [1 - 2(h/R) + 3(h/R)^2 - \dots]$ .

This is an alternating series, so by the Alternating Series

Estimation Theorem, the error in the approximation  $F = mg$  is less than  $2mgh/R$ , so for accuracy within 1% we want

$$\left| \frac{2mgh/R}{mgR^2/(R+h)^2} \right| < 0.01 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2h(R+h)^2}{R^3} < 0.01. \text{ This}$$

inequality would be difficult to solve for  $h$ , so we substitute

$R = 6,400$  km and plot both sides of the inequality. It appears that the approximation is accurate to within 1% for  $h < 31$  km.

61.  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \Rightarrow f(-x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n c_n x^n$

(a) If  $f$  is an odd function, then  $f(-x) = -f(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} -c_n x^n$ . The coefficients of any power series are uniquely determined (by Theorem 12.10.5 [ET 11.10.5]), so  $(-1)^n c_n = -c_n$ . If  $n$  is even, then  $(-1)^n = 1$ , so  $c_n = -c_n \Rightarrow 2c_n = 0 \Rightarrow c_n = 0$ . Thus, all even coefficients are 0, that is,  $c_0 = c_2 = c_4 = \dots = 0$ .

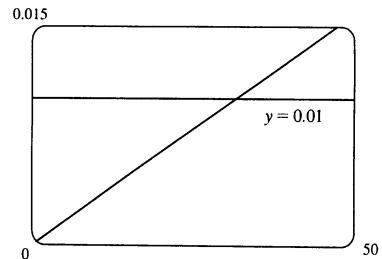
(b) If  $f$  is even, then  $f(-x) = f(x) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \Rightarrow (-1)^n c_n = c_n$ .

If  $n$  is odd, then  $(-1)^n = -1$ , so  $-c_n = c_n \Rightarrow 2c_n = 0 \Rightarrow c_n = 0$ . Thus, all odd coefficients are 0, that is,  $c_1 = c_3 = c_5 = \dots = 0$ .

62.  $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} \Rightarrow f(x) = e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n}$ . By Theorem 12.10.6 [ET 11.10.6] with

$a = 0$ , we also have  $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(0)}{k!} x^k$ . Comparing coefficients for  $k = 2n$ , we have  $\frac{f^{(2n)}(0)}{(2n)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \Rightarrow$

$$f^{(2n)}(0) = \frac{(2n)!}{n!}.$$



## □ PROBLEMS PLUS

- 1.** It would be far too much work to compute 15 derivatives of  $f$ . The key idea is to remember that  $f^{(n)}(0)$  occurs in the coefficient of  $x^n$  in the Maclaurin series of  $f$ . We start with the Maclaurin series for sin:

$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$ . Then  $\sin(x^3) = x^3 - \frac{x^9}{3!} + \frac{x^{15}}{5!} - \dots$ , and so the coefficient of  $x^{15}$  is

$$\frac{f^{(15)}(0)}{15!} = \frac{1}{5!}. \text{ Therefore, } f^{(15)}(0) = \frac{15!}{5!} = 6 \cdot 7 \cdot 8 \cdot 9 \cdot 10 \cdot 11 \cdot 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 14 \cdot 15 = 10,897,286,400.$$

- 2.** We use the problem-solving strategy of taking cases:

*Case (i):* If  $|x| < 1$ , then  $0 \leq x^2 < 1$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = 0$  (see Example 9 in Section 12.1 [ET 11.1])

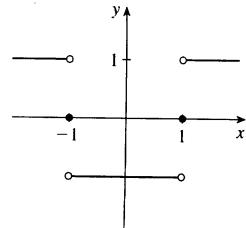
$$\text{and } f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1} = \frac{0 - 1}{0 + 1} = -1.$$

*Case (ii):* If  $|x| = 1$ , that is,  $x = \pm 1$ , then  $x^2 = 1$ , so  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - 1}{1 + 1} = 0$ .

*Case (iii):* If  $|x| > 1$ , then  $x^2 > 1$ , so  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^{2n} = \infty$  and

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n} - 1}{x^{2n} + 1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - (1/x^{2n})}{1 + (1/x^{2n})} = \frac{1 - 0}{1 + 0} = 1.$$

$$\text{Thus, } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x < -1 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = -1 \\ -1 & \text{if } -1 < x < 1 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } x > 1 \end{cases}$$



The graph shows that  $f$  is continuous everywhere except at  $x = \pm 1$ .

- 3.** (a) From Formula 14a in Appendix D, with  $x = y = \theta$ , we get  $\tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta}$ , so  $\cot 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{2 \tan \theta} \Rightarrow 2 \cot 2\theta = \frac{1 - \tan^2 \theta}{\tan \theta} = \cot \theta - \tan \theta$ . Replacing  $\theta$  by  $\frac{1}{2}x$ , we get  $2 \cot x = \cot \frac{1}{2}x - \tan \frac{1}{2}x$ , or

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}x = \cot \frac{1}{2}x - 2 \cot x$$

- (b) From part (a) with  $\frac{x}{2^{n-1}}$  in place of  $x$ ,  $\tan \frac{x}{2^n} = \cot \frac{x}{2^n} - 2 \cot \frac{x}{2^{n-1}}$ , so the  $n$ th partial sum of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{x}{2^n}$  is

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= \frac{\tan(x/2)}{2} + \frac{\tan(x/4)}{4} + \frac{\tan(x/8)}{8} + \dots + \frac{\tan(x/2^n)}{2^n} \\ &= \left[ \frac{\cot(x/2)}{2} - \cot x \right] + \left[ \frac{\cot(x/4)}{4} - \frac{\cot(x/2)}{2} \right] + \left[ \frac{\cot(x/8)}{8} - \frac{\cot(x/4)}{4} \right] + \dots \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{\cot(x/2^n)}{2^n} - \frac{\cot(x/2^{n-1})}{2^{n-1}} \right] = -\cot x + \frac{\cot(x/2^n)}{2^n} \text{ (telescoping sum)} \end{aligned}$$

Now  $\frac{\cot(x/2^n)}{2^n} = \frac{\cos(x/2^n)}{2^n \sin(x/2^n)} = \frac{\cos(x/2^n)}{x} \cdot \frac{x/2^n}{\sin(x/2^n)} \rightarrow \frac{1}{x} \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  since  $x/2^n \rightarrow 0$

for  $x \neq 0$ . Therefore, if  $x \neq 0$  and  $x \neq k\pi$  where  $k$  is any integer, then

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \tan \frac{x}{2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\cot x + \frac{1}{2^n} \cot \frac{x}{2^n} \right) = -\cot x + \frac{1}{x}$$

If  $x = 0$ , then all terms in the series are 0, so the sum is 0.

4.  $|AP_2|^2 = 2, |AP_3|^2 = 2 + 2^2, |AP_4|^2 = 2 + 2^2 + (2^2)^2, |AP_5|^2 = 2 + 2^2 + (2^2)^2 + (2^3)^2, \dots,$

$$\begin{aligned} |AP_n|^2 &= 2 + 2^2 + (2^2)^2 + \cdots + (2^{n-2})^2 \quad [\text{for } n \geq 3] \\ &= 2 + \frac{4(4^{n-2} - 1)}{4 - 1} \quad [\text{finite geometric sum with } a = 4, r = 4] \\ &= \frac{6}{3} + \frac{4^{n-1} - 4}{3} = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4^{n-1}}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{So } \tan \angle P_n AP_{n+1} = \frac{|P_n P_{n+1}|}{|AP_n|} = \frac{2^{n-1}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4^{n-1}}{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{4^{n-1}}}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3} + \frac{4^{n-1}}{3}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{3 \cdot 4^{n-1}} + \frac{1}{3}}} \rightarrow \sqrt{3} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

Thus,  $\angle P_n AP_{n+1} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{3}$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

5. (a) At each stage, each side is replaced by four shorter sides, each of

length  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the side length at the preceding stage. Writing  $s_0$  and  $\ell_0$  for the number of sides and the length of the side of the initial triangle, we generate the table at right. In general, we have

$s_n = 3 \cdot 4^n$  and  $\ell_n = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ , so the length of the perimeter at the  $n$ th stage of construction is  $p_n = s_n \ell_n = 3 \cdot 4^n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n = 3 \cdot \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$ .

$s_0 = 3$	$\ell_0 = 1$
$s_1 = 3 \cdot 4$	$\ell_1 = 1/3$
$s_2 = 3 \cdot 4^2$	$\ell_2 = 1/3^2$
$s_3 = 3 \cdot 4^3$	$\ell_3 = 1/3^3$
...	...

(b)  $p_n = \frac{4^n}{3^{n-1}} = 4 \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^{n-1}$ . Since  $\frac{4}{3} > 1$ ,  $p_n \rightarrow \infty$  as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ .

- (c) The area of each of the small triangles added at a given stage is one-ninth of the area of the triangle added at the preceding stage. Let  $a$  be the area of the original triangle. Then the area  $a_n$  of each of the small triangles added at stage  $n$  is  $a_n = a \cdot \frac{1}{9^n} = \frac{a}{9^n}$ . Since a small triangle is added to each side at every stage, it follows that the total area  $A_n$  added to the figure at the  $n$ th stage is

$$A_n = s_{n-1} \cdot a_n = 3 \cdot 4^{n-1} \cdot \frac{a}{9^n} = a \cdot \frac{4^{n-1}}{3^{2n-1}}. \text{ Then the total area enclosed by the snowflake curve is}$$

$$A = a + A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \cdots = a + a \cdot \frac{1}{3} + a \cdot \frac{4}{3^3} + a \cdot \frac{4^2}{3^5} + a \cdot \frac{4^3}{3^7} + \cdots. \text{ After the first term, this is a geometric series with common ratio } \frac{4}{9}, \text{ so } A = a + \frac{a/3}{1 - 4/9} = a + \frac{a}{3} \cdot \frac{9}{5} = \frac{8a}{5}. \text{ But the area of the original equilateral triangle with side 1 is } a = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}. \text{ So the area enclosed by the snowflake curve is}$$

$$\frac{8}{5} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}.$$

6. Let the series  $S = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{12} + \cdots$ . Then every term in  $S$  is of the form  $\frac{1}{2^m 3^n}$ ,  $m, n \geq 0$ , and furthermore each term occurs only once. So we can write

$$S = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m 3^n} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \frac{1}{3^n} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^m} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

7. (a) Let  $a = \arctan x$  and  $b = \arctan y$ . Then, from Formula 14b in Appendix D,

$$\tan(a - b) = \frac{\tan a - \tan b}{1 + \tan a \tan b} = \frac{\tan(\arctan x) - \tan(\arctan y)}{1 + \tan(\arctan x) \tan(\arctan y)} = \frac{x - y}{1 + xy}.$$

Now  $\arctan x - \arctan y = a - b = \arctan(\tan(a - b)) = \arctan \frac{x - y}{1 + xy}$  since  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < a - b < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

- (b) From part (a) we have

$$\arctan \frac{120}{119} - \arctan \frac{1}{239} = \arctan \frac{\frac{120}{119} - \frac{1}{239}}{1 + \frac{120}{119} \cdot \frac{1}{239}} = \arctan \frac{\frac{28.561}{28.441}}{\frac{28.561}{28.441}} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

- (c) Replacing  $y$  by  $-y$  in the formula of part (a), we get  $\arctan x + \arctan y = \arctan \frac{x + y}{1 - xy}$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \arctan \frac{1}{5} &= 2 \left( \arctan \frac{1}{5} + \arctan \frac{1}{5} \right) = 2 \arctan \frac{\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}}{1 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{5}} = 2 \arctan \frac{5}{12} = \arctan \frac{5}{12} + \arctan \frac{5}{12} \\ &= \arctan \frac{\frac{5}{12} + \frac{5}{12}}{1 - \frac{5}{12} \cdot \frac{5}{12}} = \arctan \frac{120}{119} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, from part (b), we have  $4 \arctan \frac{1}{5} - \arctan \frac{1}{239} = \arctan \frac{120}{119} - \arctan \frac{1}{239} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

- (d) From Example 7 in Section 12.9 [ET 11.9] we have  $\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} - \frac{x^{11}}{11} + \dots$ , so

$$\arctan \frac{1}{5} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 5^5} - \frac{1}{7 \cdot 5^7} + \frac{1}{9 \cdot 5^9} - \frac{1}{11 \cdot 5^{11}} + \dots$$

This is an alternating series and the size of the terms decreases to 0, so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, the sum lies between  $s_5$  and  $s_6$ , that is,  $0.197395560 < \arctan \frac{1}{5} < 0.197395562$ .

- (e) From the series in part (d) we get  $\arctan \frac{1}{239} = \frac{1}{239} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 239^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 239^5} - \dots$ . The third term is less than  $2.6 \times 10^{-13}$ , so by the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem, we have, to nine decimal places,  $\arctan \frac{1}{239} \approx s_2 \approx 0.004184076$ . Thus,  $0.004184075 < \arctan \frac{1}{239} < 0.004184077$ .

- (f) From part (c) we have  $\pi = 16 \arctan \frac{1}{5} - 4 \arctan \frac{1}{239}$ , so from parts (d) and (e) we have

$$16(0.197395560) - 4(0.004184077) < \pi < 16(0.197395562) - 4(0.004184075) \Rightarrow 3.141592652 < \pi < 3.141592692. \text{ So, to 7 decimal places, } \pi \approx 3.1415927.$$

8. (a) Let  $a = \operatorname{arccot} x$  and  $b = \operatorname{arccot} y$  where  $0 < a - b < \pi$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \cot(a - b) &= \frac{1}{\tan(a - b)} = \frac{1 + \tan a \tan b}{\tan a - \tan b} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cot a} \cdot \frac{1}{\cot b}}{\frac{1}{\cot a} - \frac{1}{\cot b}} \cdot \frac{\cot a \cot b}{\cot a \cot b} \\ &= \frac{\cot a \cot b + 1}{\cot b - \cot a}, \text{ so} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cot(a - b) = \frac{1 + \cot a \cot b}{\cot b - \cot a} = \frac{1 + \cot(\operatorname{arccot} x) \cot(\operatorname{arccot} y)}{\cot(\operatorname{arccot} y) - \cot(\operatorname{arccot} x)} = \frac{1 + xy}{y - x}.$$

Now  $\operatorname{arccot} x - \operatorname{arccot} y = a - b = \operatorname{arccot}(\cot(a - b))$

$$= \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1 + xy}{y - x} \text{ since } 0 < a - b < \pi.$$

(b) Applying the identity in part (a) with  $x = n$  and  $y = n + 1$ , we have

$$\operatorname{arccot}(n^2 + n + 1) = \operatorname{arccot}(1 + n(n + 1)) = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{1 + n(n + 1)}{(n + 1) - n} = \operatorname{arccot} n - \operatorname{arccot}(n + 1)$$

Thus, we have a telescoping series with  $n$ th partial sum

$$\begin{aligned}s_n &= [\operatorname{arccot} 0 - \operatorname{arccot} 1] + [\operatorname{arccot} 1 - \operatorname{arccot} 2] + \cdots + [\operatorname{arccot} n - \operatorname{arccot}(n + 1)] \\ &= \operatorname{arccot} 0 - \operatorname{arccot}(n + 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus, } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(n^2 + n + 1) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [\operatorname{arccot} 0 - \operatorname{arccot}(n + 1)] = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

**9.** We start with the geometric series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$ ,  $|x| < 1$ , and differentiate:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \text{ for } |x| < 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \text{ for } |x| < 1. \text{ Differentiate again:}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{(1-x)^2 - x \cdot 2(1-x)(-1)}{(1-x)^4} = \frac{x+1}{(1-x)^3} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n = \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)^3} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 x^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)^3} = \frac{(1-x)^3(2x+1) - (x^2+x)3(1-x)^2(-1)}{(1-x)^6} = \frac{x^2+4x+1}{(1-x)^4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^3 x^n = \frac{x^3+4x^2+x}{(1-x)^4}, |x| < 1. \text{ The radius of convergence is 1 because that is the radius of convergence for}$$

the geometric series we started with. If  $x = \pm 1$ , the series is  $\sum n^3 (\pm 1)^n$ , which diverges by the Test For Divergence, so the interval of convergence is  $(-1, 1)$ .

**10.** Let's first try the case  $k = 1$ :  $a_0 + a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = -a_0 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_0\sqrt{n} + a_1\sqrt{n+1}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_0\sqrt{n} - a_0\sqrt{n+1}) = a_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}) \frac{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \\ &= a_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = 0\end{aligned}$$

In general we have  $a_0 + a_1 + \cdots + a_k = 0 \Rightarrow a_k = -a_0 - a_1 - \cdots - a_{k-1} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_0\sqrt{n} + a_1\sqrt{n+1} + a_2\sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + a_k\sqrt{n+k}) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_0\sqrt{n} + a_1\sqrt{n+1} + \cdots + a_{k-1}\sqrt{n+k-1} - a_0\sqrt{n+k} - a_1\sqrt{n+k} - \cdots - a_{k-1}\sqrt{n+k}) \\ &= a_0 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+k}) + a_1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n+k}) + \cdots + a_{k-1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{n+k-1} - \sqrt{n+k})\end{aligned}$$

Each of these limits is 0 by the same type of simplification as in the case  $k = 1$ . So we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_0\sqrt{n} + a_1\sqrt{n+1} + a_2\sqrt{n+2} + \cdots + a_k\sqrt{n+k}) = a_0(0) + a_1(0) + \cdots + a_{k-1}(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) &= \ln\left(\frac{n^2 - 1}{n^2}\right) = \ln\frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{n^2} = \ln[(n+1)(n-1)] - \ln n^2 \\
 &= \ln(n+1) + \ln(n-1) - 2\ln n \\
 &= \ln(n-1) - \ln n - \ln n + \ln(n+1) \\
 &= \ln\frac{n-1}{n} - [\ln n - \ln(n+1)] = \ln\frac{n-1}{n} - \ln\frac{n}{n+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Let  $s_k = \sum_{n=2}^k \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \sum_{n=2}^k \left(\ln\frac{n-1}{n} - \ln\frac{n}{n+1}\right)$  for  $k \geq 2$ . Then

$$s_k = \left(\ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{2}{3}\right) + \left(\ln\frac{2}{3} - \ln\frac{3}{4}\right) + \cdots + \left(\ln\frac{k-1}{k} - \ln\frac{k}{k+1}\right) = \ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{k}{k+1}, \text{ so}$$

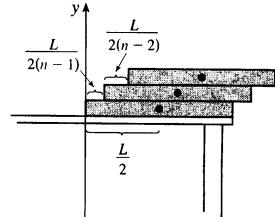
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \ln\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} s_k = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln\frac{k}{k+1}\right) = \ln\frac{1}{2} - \ln 1 = \ln 1 - \ln 2 - \ln 1 = -\ln 2.$$

12. Place the  $y$ -axis as shown and let the length of each book be  $L$ . We want to

show that the center of mass of the system of  $n$  books lies above the table, that is,  $\bar{x} < L$ . The  $x$ -coordinates of the centers of mass of the books are

$$x_1 = \frac{L}{2}, x_2 = \frac{L}{2(n-1)} + \frac{L}{2}, x_3 = \frac{L}{2(n-1)} + \frac{L}{2(n-2)} + \frac{L}{2}, \text{ and so on.}$$

Each book has the same mass  $m$ , so if there are  $n$  books, then



$$\begin{aligned}
 \bar{x} &= \frac{mx_1 + mx_2 + \cdots + mx_n}{mn} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{L}{2} + \left( \frac{L}{2(n-1)} + \frac{L}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{L}{2(n-1)} + \frac{L}{2(n-2)} + \frac{L}{2} \right) + \cdots \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{L}{2(n-1)} + \frac{L}{2(n-2)} + \cdots + \frac{L}{4} + \frac{L}{2} + \frac{L}{2} \right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{L}{n} \left[ \frac{n-1}{2(n-1)} + \frac{n-2}{2(n-2)} + \cdots + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \right] = \frac{L}{n} \left[ (n-1)\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \right] = \frac{2n-1}{2n}L < L
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that, no matter how many books are added according to the given scheme, the center of mass lies above the table. It remains to observe that the series  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \cdots = \frac{1}{2} \sum (1/n)$  is divergent (harmonic series), so we can make the top book extend as far as we like beyond the edge of the table if we add enough books.

$$13. u = 1 + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \cdots, v = x + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \cdots, w = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots$$

Use the Ratio Test to show that the series for  $u$ ,  $v$ , and  $w$  have positive radii of convergence ( $\infty$  in each case), so Theorem 12.9.2 [ET 11.9.2] applies, and hence, we may differentiate each of these series:

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{3x^2}{3!} + \frac{6x^5}{6!} + \frac{9x^8}{9!} + \cdots = \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} + \cdots = w$$

Similarly,  $\frac{dv}{dx} = 1 + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} + \dots = u$ , and  $\frac{dw}{dx} = x + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^{10}}{10!} + \dots = v$ .

So  $u' = w$ ,  $v' = u$ , and  $w' = v$ . Now differentiate the left hand side of the desired equation:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx}(u^3 + v^3 + w^3 - 3uvw) &= 3u^2u' + 3v^2v' + 3w^2w' - 3(u'vw + uv'w + uvw') \\ &= 3u^2w + 3v^2u + 3w^2v - 3(vw^2 + u^2w + uv^2) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow\end{aligned}$$

$u^3 + v^3 + w^3 - 3uvw = C$ . To find the value of the constant  $C$ , we put  $x = 0$  in the last equation and get

$$1^3 + 0^3 + 0^3 - 3(1 \cdot 0 \cdot 0) = C \quad \Rightarrow \quad C = 1, \text{ so } u^3 + v^3 + w^3 - 3uvw = 1.$$

14. First notice that both series are absolutely convergent ( $p$ -series with  $p > 1$ .) Let the given expression be called  $x$ .

Then

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots}{1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots} = \frac{1 + \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^p} - \frac{1}{2^p}\right) + \frac{1}{3^p} + \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^p} - \frac{1}{4^p}\right) + \dots}{1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots} \\ &= \frac{\left(1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots\right) + \left(2 \cdot \frac{1}{2^p} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4^p} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{6^p} + \dots\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots} \\ &= 1 + \frac{2\left(\frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \frac{1}{6^p} + \frac{1}{8^p} + \dots\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots} = 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{2^{p-1}}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^p} + \dots} = 1 + 2^{1-p}x\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $x = 1 + 2^{1-p}x \Leftrightarrow x - 2^{1-p}x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x(1 - 2^{1-p}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{1 - 2^{1-p}}$ .

15. If  $L$  is the length of a side of the equilateral triangle, then the area is  $A = \frac{1}{2}L \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}L = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}L^2$  and so  $L^2 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}A$ .

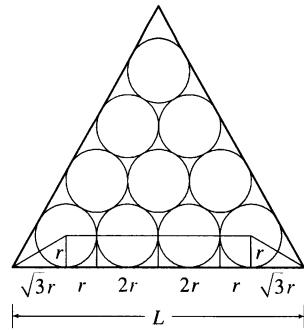
Let  $r$  be the radius of one of the circles. When there are  $n$  rows of circles, the figure shows that

$$L = \sqrt{3}r + r + (n-2)(2r) + r + \sqrt{3}r = r(2n-2+2\sqrt{3}), \text{ so } r = \frac{L}{2(n+\sqrt{3}-1)}.$$

The number of circles is  $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ , and so the total area of the circles is

$$\begin{aligned}A_n &= \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\pi r^2 = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\pi \frac{L^2}{4(n+\sqrt{3}-1)^2} = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}\pi \frac{4A/\sqrt{3}}{4(n+\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \\ &= \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \frac{\pi A}{2\sqrt{3}} \quad \Rightarrow\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{A_n}{A} &= \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+\sqrt{3}-1)^2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{1+1/n}{[1+(\sqrt{3}-1)/n]^2} \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{3}} \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$



16. Given  $a_0 = a_1 = 1$  and  $a_n = \frac{(n-1)(n-2)a_{n-1} - (n-3)a_{n-2}}{n(n-1)}$ , we calculate the next few terms of the sequence:  $a_2 = \frac{1 \cdot 0 \cdot a_1 - (-1)a_0}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $a_3 = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot a_2 - 0 \cdot a_1}{3 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{6}$ ,  $a_4 = \frac{3 \cdot 2 \cdot a_3 - 1 \cdot a_2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{24}$ .

It seems that  $a_n = \frac{1}{n!}$ , so we try to prove this by induction. The first step is done, so assume  $a_k = \frac{1}{k!}$  and

$$a_{k-1} = \frac{1}{(k-1)!}. \text{ Then}$$

$$a_{k+1} = \frac{k(k-1)a_k - (k-2)a_{k-1}}{(k+1)k} = \frac{\frac{k(k-1)}{k!} - \frac{k-2}{(k-1)!}}{(k+1)k} = \frac{(k-1) - (k-2)}{[(k+1)(k)](k-1)!} = \frac{1}{(k+1)!}$$

and the induction is complete. Therefore,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 1/n! = e$ .

17. As in Section 12.9 [ET 11.9] we have to integrate the function  $x^x$  by integrating series.

Writing  $x^x = (e^{\ln x})^x = e^{x \ln x}$  and using the Maclaurin series for  $e^x$ , we have

$$x^x = (e^{\ln x})^x = e^{x \ln x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln x)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n (\ln x)^n}{n!}.$$

As with power series, we can integrate this series term-by-term:

$$\int_0^1 x^x dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n (\ln x)^n}{n!} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^n dx$$

We integrate by parts with  $u = (\ln x)^n$ ,  $dv = x^n dx$ , so  $du = \frac{n(\ln x)^{n-1}}{x} dx$  and  $v = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^n dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 x^n (\ln x)^n dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (\ln x)^n \right]_t^1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_t^1 \frac{n}{n+1} x^n (\ln x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= 0 - \frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^{n-1} dx \end{aligned}$$

(where l'Hospital's Rule was used to help evaluate the first limit).

Further integration by parts gives  $\int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^k dx = -\frac{k}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^{k-1} dx$  and, combining

these steps, we get  $\int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^n dx = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(n+1)^n} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^1 x^x dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^1 x^n (\ln x)^n dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^n}.$$

- 18.** (a) Since  $P_n$  is defined as the midpoint of  $P_{n-4}P_{n-3}$ ,  $x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-4} + x_{n-3})$  for  $n \geq 5$ . So we prove by induction that  $\frac{1}{2}x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2} + x_{n+3} = 2$ . The case  $n = 1$  is immediate, since  $\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 + 1 + 1 + 0 = 2$ .
- Assume that the result holds for  $n = k - 1$ , that is,  $\frac{1}{2}x_{k-1} + x_k + x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} = 2$ . Then for  $n = k$ ,
- $$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{2}x_k + x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} + x_{k+3} &= \frac{1}{2}x_k + x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} + \frac{1}{2}(x_{k+3-4} + x_{k+3-3}) \quad (\text{by above}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x_{k-1} + x_k + x_{k+1} + x_{k+2} = 2 \quad (\text{by the induction hypothesis})\end{aligned}$$
- Similarly, for  $n \geq 5$ ,  $y_n = \frac{1}{2}(y_{n-4} + y_{n-3})$ , so the same argument as above holds for  $y$ , with 2 replaced by  $\frac{1}{2}y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + y_4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 + 1 + 0 + 0 = \frac{3}{2}$ . So  $\frac{1}{2}y_n + y_{n+1} + y_{n+2} + y_{n+3} = \frac{3}{2}$  for all  $n$ .
- (b)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{2}x_n + x_{n+1} + x_{n+2} + x_{n+3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+3} = 2$ . Since all the limits on the left hand side are the same, we get  $\frac{7}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 2 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \frac{4}{7}$ . In the same way,  $\frac{7}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \frac{3}{7}$ , so  $P = \left( \frac{4}{7}, \frac{3}{7} \right)$ .
- 19.** Let  $f(x) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} c_m x^m$  and  $g(x) = e^{f(x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n$ . Then  $g'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n d_n x^{n-1}$ , so  $nd_n$  occurs as the coefficient of  $x^{n-1}$ . But also
- $$\begin{aligned}g'(x) &= e^{f(x)} f'(x) = \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} d_n x^n \right) \left( \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} m c_m x^{m-1} \right) \\ &= (d_0 + d_1 x + d_2 x^2 + \cdots + d_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \cdots) (c_1 + 2c_2 x + 3c_3 x^2 + \cdots + nc_n x^{n-1} + \cdots)\end{aligned}$$
- so the coefficient of  $x^{n-1}$  is  $c_1 d_{n-1} + 2c_2 d_{n-2} + 3c_3 d_{n-3} + \cdots + nc_n d_0 = \sum_{i=1}^n i c_i d_{n-i}$ . Therefore,  $nd_n = \sum_{i=1}^n i c_i d_{n-i}$ .
- 20.** Suppose the base of the first right triangle has length  $a$ . Then by repeated use of the Pythagorean theorem, we find that the base of the second right triangle has length  $\sqrt{1+a^2}$ , the base of the third right triangle has length  $\sqrt{2+a^2}$ , and in general, the  $n$ th right triangle has base of length  $\sqrt{n-1+a^2}$  and hypotenuse of length  $\sqrt{n+a^2}$ . Thus,  $\theta_n = \tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{n-1+a^2})$  and  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \theta_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1+a^2}} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a^2}} \right)$ . We wish to show that this series diverges.
- First notice that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a^2}}$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with the divergent  $p$ -series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  ( $p = \frac{1}{2} \leq 1$ ) since
- $$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/\sqrt{n+a^2}}{1/\sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+a^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+a^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1+a^2/n}} = 1 > 0.$$
- Thus,  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a^2}}$  also diverges. Now  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a^2}} \right)$  diverges by the Limit Comparison Test with  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+a^2}}$  since

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{n+a^2})}{1/\sqrt{n+a^2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(1/\sqrt{x+a^2})}{1/\sqrt{x+a^2}} = \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\tan^{-1}(1/y)}{1/y} [y = \sqrt{x+a^2}] \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\tan^{-1} z}{z} [z = 1/y] \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/(1+z^2)}{1} = 1 > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \theta_n$  is a divergent series.

- 21.** Call the series  $S$ . We group the terms according to the number of digits in their denominators:

$$S = \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9}\right)}_{g_1} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{11} + \cdots + \frac{1}{99}\right)}_{g_2} + \underbrace{\left(\frac{1}{111} + \cdots + \frac{1}{999}\right)}_{g_3} + \cdots$$

Now in the group  $g_n$ , since we have 9 choices for each of the  $n$  digits in the denominator, there are  $9^n$  terms.

Furthermore, each term in  $g_n$  is less than  $\frac{1}{10^{n-1}}$  [except for the first term in  $g_1$ ]. So  $g_n < 9^n \cdot \frac{1}{10^{n-1}} = 9\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1}$ .

Now  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 9\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1}$  is a geometric series with  $a = 9$  and  $r = \frac{9}{10} < 1$ . Therefore, by the Comparison Test,

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g_n < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 9\left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{9}{1 - 9/10} = 90.$$

- 22.** (a) Let  $f(x) = \frac{x}{1-x-x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \cdots$ . Then

$$x = (1-x-x^2)(c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + \cdots)$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= c_0 + c_1 x + c_2 x^2 + c_3 x^3 + c_4 x^4 + c_5 x^5 + \cdots \\ &\quad - c_0 x - c_1 x^2 - c_2 x^3 - c_3 x^4 - c_4 x^5 - \cdots \\ &\quad - c_0 x^2 - c_1 x^3 - c_2 x^4 - c_3 x^5 - \cdots \end{aligned}$$

$$x = c_0 + (c_1 - c_0)x + (c_2 - c_1 - c_0)x^2 + (c_3 - c_2 - c_1)x^3 + \cdots$$

Comparing coefficients of powers of  $x$  gives us  $c_0 = 0$  and

$$c_1 - c_0 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_1 = c_0 + 1 = 1$$

$$c_2 - c_1 - c_0 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_2 = c_1 + c_0 = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$c_3 - c_2 - c_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c_3 = c_2 + c_1 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

In general, we have  $c_n = c_{n-1} + c_{n-2}$  for  $n \geq 3$ . Each  $c_n$  is equal to the  $n$ th Fibonacci number; that is,

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n x^n$$

- (b) Completing the square on  $x^2 + x - 1$  gives us

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x^2 + x + \frac{1}{4}\right) - 1 - \frac{1}{4} &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{5}{4} = \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^2 \\ &= \left(x + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) = \left(x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \left(x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

So  $\frac{x}{1-x-x^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2+x-1} = \frac{-x}{\left(x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)}$ . The factors in the denominator are linear,

so the partial fraction decomposition is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{-x}{\left(x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\left(x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)} &= \frac{A}{x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + \frac{B}{x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \\ -x &= A\left(x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) + B\left(x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)\end{aligned}$$

If  $x = \frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , then  $-\frac{-1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = B\sqrt{5} \Rightarrow B = \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}$ .

If  $x = \frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ , then  $-\frac{-1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = A(-\sqrt{5}) \Rightarrow A = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{-2\sqrt{5}}$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x}{1-x-x^2} &= \frac{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{-2\sqrt{5}}}{x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}}{x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{-2\sqrt{5}}}{x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}} + \frac{\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}}}{x + \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}} \cdot \frac{\frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}}} \\ &= \frac{-1/\sqrt{5}}{1 + \frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}}x} + \frac{1/\sqrt{5}}{1 + \frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}}x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{2}{1+\sqrt{5}} x \right)^n + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\frac{2}{1-\sqrt{5}} x \right)^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left( \frac{-2}{1-\sqrt{5}} \right)^n - \left( \frac{-2}{1+\sqrt{5}} \right)^n \right] x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-2)^n (1+\sqrt{5})^n - (-2)^n (1-\sqrt{5})^n}{(1-\sqrt{5})^n (1+\sqrt{5})^n} \right] x^n \quad [\text{the } n=0 \text{ term is 0}] \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(-2)^n ((1+\sqrt{5})^n - (1-\sqrt{5})^n)}{(1-\sqrt{5})^n} \right] x^n \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^n - (1-\sqrt{5})^n}{2^n} \right] x^n \quad [(-4)^n = (-2)^n \cdot 2^n]\end{aligned}$$

From part (a), this series must equal  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n x^n$ , so  $f_n = \frac{(1+\sqrt{5})^n - (1-\sqrt{5})^n}{2^n \sqrt{5}}$ , which is an explicit

formula for the  $n$ th Fibonacci number.

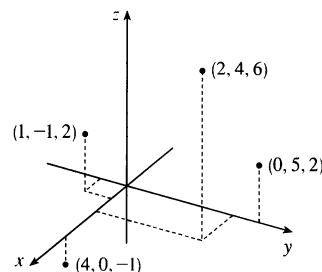
## 13.1 Three-Dimensional Coordinate Systems

ET 12.1

1. We start at the origin, which has coordinates  $(0, 0, 0)$ .

First we move 4 units along the positive  $x$ -axis, affecting only the  $x$ -coordinate, bringing us to the point  $(4, 0, 0)$ . We then move 3 units straight downward, in the negative  $z$ -direction. Thus only the  $z$ -coordinate is affected, and we arrive at  $(4, 0, -3)$ .

- 2.

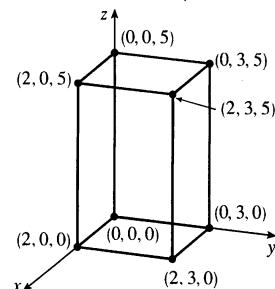


3. The distance from a point to the  $xz$ -plane is the absolute value of the  $y$ -coordinate of the point.  $Q(-5, -1, 4)$  has the  $y$ -coordinate with the smallest absolute value, so  $Q$  is the point closest to the  $xz$ -plane.  $R(0, 3, 8)$  must lie in the  $yz$ -plane since the distance from  $R$  to the  $yz$ -plane, given by the  $x$ -coordinate of  $R$ , is 0.

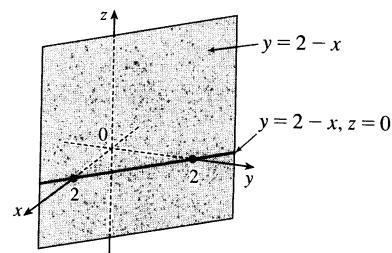
4. The projection of  $(2, 3, 5)$  on the  $xy$ -plane is  $(2, 3, 0)$ ; on the  $yz$ -plane,  $(0, 3, 5)$ ; on the  $xz$ -plane,  $(2, 0, 5)$ .

The length of the diagonal of the box is the distance between the origin and  $(2, 3, 5)$ , given by

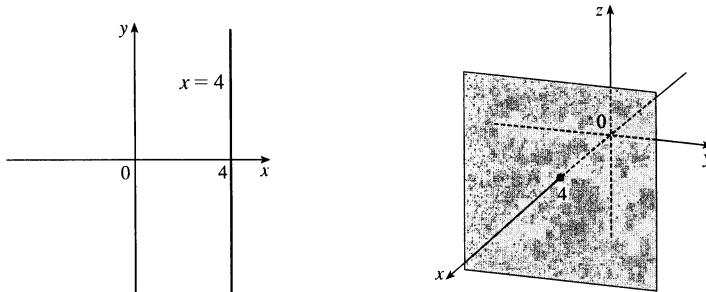
$$\sqrt{(2-0)^2 + (3-0)^2 + (5-0)^2} = \sqrt{38} \approx 6.16$$



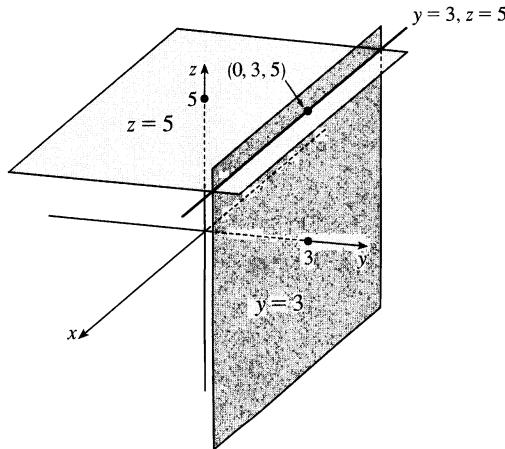
5. The equation  $x + y = 2$  represents the set of all points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  whose  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates have a sum of 2, or equivalently where  $y = 2 - x$ . This is the set  $\{(x, 2 - x, z) | x \in \mathbb{R}, z \in \mathbb{R}\}$  which is a vertical plane that intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the line  $y = 2 - x, z = 0$ .



6. (a) In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , the equation  $x = 4$  represents a line parallel to the  $y$ -axis. In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , the equation  $x = 4$  represents the set  $\{(x, y, z) \mid x = 4\}$ , the set of all points whose  $x$ -coordinate is 4. This is the vertical plane that is parallel to the  $yz$ -plane and 4 units in front of it.



- (b) In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , the equation  $y = 3$  represents a vertical plane that is parallel to the  $xz$ -plane and 3 units to the right of it. The equation  $z = 5$  represents a horizontal plane parallel to the  $xy$ -plane and 5 units above it. The pair of equations  $y = 3, z = 5$  represents the set of points that are simultaneously on both planes, or in other words, the line of intersection of the planes  $y = 3, z = 5$ . This line can also be described as the set  $\{(x, 3, 5) \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ , which is the set of all points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  whose  $x$ -coordinate may vary but whose  $y$ - and  $z$ -coordinates are fixed at 3 and 5, respectively. Thus the line is parallel to the  $x$ -axis and intersects the  $yz$ -plane in the point  $(0, 3, 5)$ .



7. We first find the lengths of the sides of the triangle by using the distance formula between pairs of vertices:

$$|PQ| = \sqrt{[1 - (-2)]^2 + (2 - 4)^2 + (-1 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|QR| = \sqrt{(-1 - 1)^2 + (1 - 2)^2 + [2 - (-1)]^2} = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 9} = \sqrt{14}$$

$$|PR| = \sqrt{[-1 - (-2)]^2 + (1 - 4)^2 + (2 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 9 + 4} = \sqrt{14}$$

Since all three sides have the same length,  $PQR$  is an equilateral triangle.

8. We can find the lengths of the sides of the triangle by using the distance formula between pairs of vertices:

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (4-2)^2 + [-2 - (-3)]^2} = \sqrt{4+4+1} = 3$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(3-3)^2 + (-2-4)^2 + [1 - (-2)]^2} = \sqrt{0+36+9} = \sqrt{45} = 3\sqrt{5}$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (-2-2)^2 + [1 - (-3)]^2} = \sqrt{4+16+16} = 6$$

Since the Pythagorean Theorem is satisfied by  $|AB|^2 + |AC|^2 = |BC|^2$ ,  $ABC$  is a right triangle.  $ABC$  is not ososceles, as no two sides have the same length.

9. (a) First we find the distances between points:

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(7-5)^2 + (9-1)^2 + (-1-3)^2} = \sqrt{84} = 2\sqrt{21}$$

$$|BC| = \sqrt{(1-7)^2 + (-15-9)^2 + [11 - (-1)]^2} = \sqrt{756} = 6\sqrt{21}$$

$$|AC| = \sqrt{(1-5)^2 + (-15-1)^2 + (11-3)^2} = \sqrt{336} = 4\sqrt{21}$$

In order for the points to lie on a straight line, the sum of the two shortest distances must be equal to the longest distance. Since  $|AB| + |AC| = |BC|$ , the three points lie on a straight line.

- (b) The distances between points are

$$|KL| = \sqrt{(1-0)^2 + (2-3)^2 + [-2 - (-4)]^2} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$|LM| = \sqrt{(3-1)^2 + (0-2)^2 + [1 - (-2)]^2} = \sqrt{17}$$

$$|KM| = \sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (0-3)^2 + [1 - (-4)]^2} = \sqrt{43}$$

Since  $\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{17} \neq \sqrt{43}$ , the three points do not lie on a straight line.

10. (a) The distance from a point to the  $xy$ -plane is the absolute value of the  $z$ -coordinate of the point. Thus, the distance is  $|-5| = 5$ .
- (b) Similarly, the distance is the absolute value of the  $x$ -coordinate of the point:  $|3| = 3$ .
- (c) The distance is the absolute value of the  $y$ -coordinate of the point:  $|7| = 7$ .
- (d) The point on the  $x$ -axis closest to  $(3, 7, -5)$  is the point  $(3, 0, 0)$ . (Approach the  $x$ -axis perpendicularly.) The distance from  $(3, 7, -5)$  to the  $x$ -axis is the distance between these two points:  

$$\sqrt{(3-3)^2 + (7-0)^2 + (-5-0)^2} = \sqrt{74} \approx 8.60.$$
- (e) The point on the  $y$ -axis closest to  $(3, 7, -5)$  is  $(0, 7, 0)$ . The distance between these points is  

$$\sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (7-7)^2 + (-5-0)^2} = \sqrt{34} \approx 5.83.$$
- (f) The point on the  $z$ -axis closest to  $(3, 7, -5)$  is  $(0, 0, -5)$ . The distance between these points is  

$$\sqrt{(3-0)^2 + (7-0)^2 + [-5 - (-5)]^2} = \sqrt{58} \approx 7.62.$$

- 11.** An equation of the sphere with center  $(1, -4, 3)$  and radius 5 is  $(x - 1)^2 + [y - (-4)]^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 5^2$  or  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 4)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 25$ . The intersection of this sphere with the  $xz$ -plane is the set of points on the sphere whose  $y$ -coordinate is 0. Putting  $y = 0$  into the equation, we have  $(x - 1)^2 + 4^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 25$ ,  $y = 0$  or  $(x - 1)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 9$ ,  $y = 0$ , which represents a circle in the  $xz$ -plane with center  $(1, 0, 3)$  and radius 3.
- 12.** An equation of the sphere with center  $(6, 5, -2)$  and radius  $\sqrt{7}$  is  $(x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 + [z - (-2)]^2 = (\sqrt{7})^2$  or  $(x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 + (z + 2)^2 = 7$ . The intersection of this sphere with the  $xy$ -plane is the set of points on the sphere whose  $z$ -coordinate is 0. Putting  $z = 0$  into the equation, we have  $(x - 6)^2 + (y - 5)^2 = 3$ ,  $z = 0$  which represents a circle in the  $xy$ -plane with center  $(6, 5, 0)$  and radius  $\sqrt{3}$ . To find the intersection with the  $xz$ -plane, we set  $y = 0$ :  $(x - 6)^2 + (z + 2)^2 = -18$ . Since no points satisfy this equation, the sphere does not intersect the  $xz$ -plane. (Also note that the distance from the center of the sphere to the  $xz$ -plane is greater than the radius of the sphere.) Similarly, the sphere does not intersect the  $yz$ -plane since substituting  $x = 0$  into the equation gives  $(y - 5)^2 + (z + 2)^2 = -29$ .
- 13.** The radius of the sphere is the distance between  $(4, 3, -1)$  and  $(3, 8, 1)$ :
- $$r = \sqrt{(3 - 4)^2 + (8 - 3)^2 + [1 - (-1)]^2} = \sqrt{30}.$$
- Thus, an equation of the sphere is
- $$(x - 3)^2 + (y - 8)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 30.$$
- 14.** If the sphere passes through the origin, the radius of the sphere must be the distance from the origin to the point  $(1, 2, 3)$ :  $r = \sqrt{(1 - 0)^2 + (2 - 0)^2 + (3 - 0)^2} = \sqrt{14}$ . Then an equation of the sphere is
- $$(x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (z - 3)^2 = 14.$$
- 15.** Completing squares in the equation  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6x + 4y - 2z = 11$  gives
- $$(x^2 - 6x + 9) + (y^2 + 4y + 4) + (z^2 - 2z + 1) = 11 + 9 + 4 + 1 \Rightarrow$$
- $$(x - 3)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 25$$
- which we recognize as an equation of a sphere with center
- $(3, -2, 1)$
- and radius 5.
- 16.** Completing squares in the equation gives
- $$(x^2 - 4x + 4) + (y^2 + 2y + 1) + z^2 = 0 + 4 + 1 \Rightarrow (x - 2)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + z^2 = 5$$
- which we recognize as an equation of a sphere with center
- $(2, -1, 0)$
- and radius
- $\sqrt{5}$
- .
- 17.** Completing squares in the equation gives  $(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4}) + (y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4}) + (z^2 - z + \frac{1}{4}) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow$ 

$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (z - \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{3}{4}$$
 which we recognize as an equation of a sphere with center  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  and radius  $\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .
- 18.** Completing squares in the equation gives  $4(x^2 - 2x + 1) + 4(y^2 + 4y + 4) + 4z^2 = 1 + 4 + 16 \Rightarrow$ 

$$4(x - 1)^2 + 4(y + 2)^2 + 4z^2 = 21 \Rightarrow (x - 1)^2 + (y + 2)^2 + z^2 = \frac{21}{4}$$
, which we recognize as an equation of a sphere with center  $(1, -2, 0)$  and radius  $\sqrt{\frac{21}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2}$ .

19. (a) If the midpoint of the line segment from  $P_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  to  $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  is

$$Q = \left( \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}, \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}, \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} \right),$$

We verify that this is the case:

$$\begin{aligned}|P_1P_2| &= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} \\|P_1Q| &= \sqrt{\left[ \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) - x_1 \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) - y_1 \right]^2 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}(z_1 + z_2) - z_1 \right]^2} \\&= \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2}y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_1 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2}z_2 - \frac{1}{2}z_1 \right)^2} \\&= \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 [(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2]} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} \\&= \frac{1}{2} |P_1P_2| \\|QP_2| &= \sqrt{\left[ x_2 - \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2) \right]^2 + \left[ y_2 - \frac{1}{2}(y_1 + y_2) \right]^2 + \left[ z_2 - \frac{1}{2}(z_1 + z_2) \right]^2} \\&= \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{2}x_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_1 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2}y_2 - \frac{1}{2}y_1 \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{2}z_2 - \frac{1}{2}z_1 \right)^2} \\&= \sqrt{\left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 [(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2]} \\&= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2} \\&= \frac{1}{2} |P_1P_2|\end{aligned}$$

So  $Q$  is indeed the midpoint of  $P_1P_2$ .

- (b) By part (a), the midpoints of sides  $AB$ ,  $BC$  and  $CA$  are  $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 1, 4\right)$ ,  $P_2\left(1, \frac{1}{2}, 5\right)$  and  $P_3\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, 4\right)$ . (Recall that a median of a triangle is a line segment from a vertex to the midpoint of the opposite side.) Then the lengths of the medians are:

$$|AP_2| = \sqrt{0^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right)^2 + (5 - 3)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4} + 4} = \sqrt{\frac{25}{4}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$|BP_3| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2} + 2\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + (4 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{4} + \frac{9}{4} + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{94}{4}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{94}$$

$$|CP_1| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{2} - 4\right)^2 + (1 - 1)^2 + (4 - 5)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{81}{4} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{85}$$

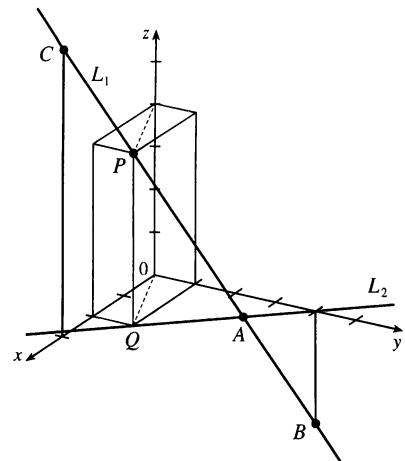
20. By Exercise 19(a), the midpoint of the diameter (and thus the center of the sphere) is  $C(3, 2, 7)$ . The radius is half the diameter, so  $r = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(4 - 2)^2 + (3 - 1)^2 + (10 - 4)^2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{44} = \sqrt{11}$ . Therefore an equation of the sphere is  $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (z - 7)^2 = 11$ .

21. (a) Since the sphere touches the  $xy$ -plane, its radius is the distance from its center,  $(2, -3, 6)$ , to the  $xy$ -plane, namely 6. Therefore  $r = 6$  and an equation of the sphere is  $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 + (z - 6)^2 = 6^2 = 36$ .  
(b) The radius of this sphere is the distance from its center  $(2, -3, 6)$  to the  $yz$ -plane, which is 2. Therefore, an equation is  $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 + (z - 6)^2 = 4$ .  
(c) Here the radius is the distance from the center  $(2, -3, 6)$  to the  $xz$ -plane, which is 3. Therefore, an equation is  $(x - 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 + (z - 6)^2 = 9$ .

- 22.** The largest sphere contained in the first octant must have a radius equal to the minimum distance from the center  $(5, 4, 9)$  to any of the three coordinate planes. The shortest such distance is to the  $xz$ -plane, a distance of 4. Thus an equation of the sphere is  $(x - 5)^2 + (y - 4)^2 + (z - 9)^2 = 16$ .
- 23.** The equation  $y = -4$  represents a plane parallel to the  $xz$ -plane and 4 units to the left of it.
- 24.** The equation  $x = 10$  represents a plane parallel to the  $yz$ -plane and 10 units in front of it.
- 25.** The inequality  $x > 3$  represents a half-space consisting of all points in front of the plane  $x = 3$ .
- 26.** The inequality  $y \geq 0$  represents a half-space consisting of all points on or to the right of the  $xz$ -plane.
- 27.** The inequality  $0 \leq z \leq 6$  represents all points on or between the horizontal planes  $z = 0$  (the  $xy$ -plane) and  $z = 6$ .
- 28.** The equation  $y = z$  represents a plane perpendicular to the  $yz$ -plane and intersecting the  $yz$ -plane in the line  $y = z$ ,  $x = 0$ .
- 29.** The inequality  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 > 1$  is equivalent to  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} > 1$ , so the region consists of those points whose distance from the origin is greater than 1. This is the set of all points outside the sphere with radius 1 and center  $(0, 0, 0)$ .
- 30.** The inequality  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 25$  is equivalent to  $1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq 5$ , so the region consists of those points whose distance from the origin is at least 1 and at most 5. This is the set of all points on or between the concentric spheres with radii 1 and 5 and center  $(0, 0, 0)$ .
- 31.** Completing the square in  $z$  gives  $x^2 + y^2 + (z^2 - 2z + 1) < 3 + 1$  or  $x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 < 4$ , which is equivalent to  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2} < 2$ . Thus the region consists of those points whose distance from the point  $(0, 0, 1)$  is less than 2. This is the set of all points inside the sphere with radius 2 and center  $(0, 0, 1)$ .
- 32.** The equation  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  represents the set of all points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  where  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , a surface that intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $z = 0$ . Since  $z$  can vary, the surface is a circular cylinder of radius 1. Thus, the equation represents the region consisting of all points on a circular cylinder of radius 1 with axis the  $z$ -axis.
- 33.** Here  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 9$  or equivalently  $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \leq 3$  which describes the set of all points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  whose distance from the  $y$ -axis is at most 3. Thus, the inequality represents the region consisting of all points on or inside a circular cylinder of radius 3 with axis the  $y$ -axis.
- 34.** The equation  $xyz = 0$  is satisfied when any of  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  is 0. Thus, the equation represents the region consisting of all points on the three coordinate planes  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $z = 0$ .
- 35.** This describes all points with negative  $y$ -coordinates, that is,  $y < 0$ .
- 36.** Because the box lies in the first quadrant, each point must comprise only nonnegative coordinates. So inequalities describing the region are  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 3$ .
- 37.** This describes a region all of whose points have a distance to the origin which is greater than  $r$ , but smaller than  $R$ . So inequalities describing the region are  $r < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} < R$ , or  $r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < R^2$ .
- 38.** The solid sphere itself is represented by  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq 2$ . Since we want only the upper hemisphere, we restrict the  $z$ -coordinate to nonnegative values. Then inequalities describing the region are  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq 2$ ,  $z \geq 0$ , or  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$ ,  $z \geq 0$ .

39. (a) To find the  $x$ - and  $y$ -coordinates of the point  $P$ , we project it onto  $L_2$  and project the resulting point  $Q$  onto the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes. To find the  $z$ -coordinate, we project  $P$  onto either the  $xz$ -plane or the  $yz$ -plane (using our knowledge of its  $x$ - or  $y$ -coordinate) and then project the resulting point onto the  $z$ -axis. (Or, we could draw a line parallel to  $QO$  from  $P$  to the  $z$ -axis.) The coordinates of  $P$  are  $(2, 1, 4)$ .

- (b)  $A$  is the intersection of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ ,  $B$  is directly below the  $y$ -intercept of  $L_2$ , and  $C$  is directly above the  $x$ -intercept of  $L_2$ .

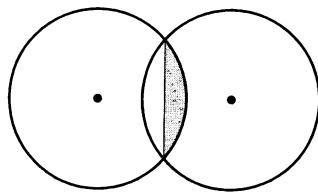


40. Let  $P = (x, y, z)$ . Then  $2|PB| = |PA| \Leftrightarrow 4|PB|^2 = |PA|^2 \Leftrightarrow 4((x-6)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+2)^2) = (x+1)^2 + (y-5)^2 + (z-3)^2 \Leftrightarrow 4(x^2 - 12x + 36) - x^2 - 2x + 4(y^2 - 4y + 4) - y^2 + 10y + 4(z^2 + 4z + 4) - z^2 + 6z = 35 \Leftrightarrow 3x^2 - 50x + 3y^2 - 6y + 3z^2 + 22z = 35 - 144 - 16 - 16 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - \frac{50}{3}x + y^2 - 2y + z^2 + \frac{22}{3}z = -\frac{141}{3}$ . By completing the square three times we get  $(x - \frac{25}{3})^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z + \frac{11}{3})^2 = \frac{332}{9}$ , which is an equation of a sphere with center  $(\frac{25}{3}, 1, -\frac{11}{3})$  and radius  $\sqrt{\frac{332}{9}}$ .

41. We need to find a set of points  $\{P(x, y, z) \mid |AP| = |BP|\}$ .

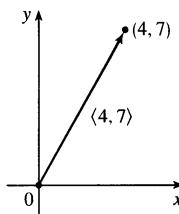
$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + (y-5)^2 + (z-3)^2} &= \sqrt{(x-6)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+2)^2} \Rightarrow \\ (x+1)^2 + (y-5)^2 + (z-3)^2 &= (x-6)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z+2)^2 \Rightarrow \\ x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 - 10y + 25 + z^2 - 6z + 9 &= x^2 - 12x + 36 + y^2 - 4y + 4 + z^2 + 4z + 4 \Rightarrow \\ 14x - 6y - 10z &= 9. \text{ Thus the set of points is a plane perpendicular to the line segment joining } A \text{ and } B \text{ (since this plane must contain the perpendicular bisector of the line segment } AB\text{).} \end{aligned}$$

42. Completing the square three times in the first equation gives  $(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+2)^2 = 2^2$ , a sphere with center  $(-2, 1, 2)$  and radius 2. The second equation is that of a sphere with center  $(0, 0, 0)$  and radius 2. The distance between the centers of the spheres is  $\sqrt{(-2-0)^2 + (1-0)^2 + (-2-0)^2} = \sqrt{4+1+4} = 3$ . Since the spheres have the same radius, the volume inside both spheres is symmetrical about the plane containing the circle of intersection of the spheres. The distance from this plane to the center of the circles is  $\frac{3}{2}$ . So the region inside both spheres consists of two caps of spheres of height  $h = 2 - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . From Exercise 6.2.49 [ET 6.2.49], the volume of a cap of a sphere is  $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^2(3r - h) = \frac{1}{3}\pi(\frac{1}{2})^2(3 \cdot 2 - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{11\pi}{24}$ . So the total volume is  $2 \cdot \frac{11\pi}{24} = \frac{11\pi}{12}$ .



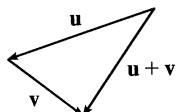
**13.2 Vectors****ET 12.2**

1. (a) The cost of a theater ticket is a scalar, because it has only magnitude.
- (b) The current in a river is a vector, because it has both magnitude (the speed of the current) and direction at any given location.
- (c) If we assume that the initial path is linear, the initial flight path from Houston to Dallas is a vector, because it has both magnitude (distance) and direction.
- (d) The population of the world is a scalar, because it has only magnitude.
2. If the initial point of the vector  $\langle 4, 7 \rangle$  is placed at the origin, then  $\langle 4, 7 \rangle$  is the position vector of the point  $(4, 7)$ .

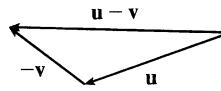


3. Vectors are equal when they share the same length and direction (but not necessarily location). Using the symmetry of the parallelogram as a guide, we see that  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{DA} = \overrightarrow{CB}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{DE} = \overrightarrow{EB}$ , and  $\overrightarrow{EA} = \overrightarrow{CE}$ .
4. (a) The initial point of  $\overrightarrow{QR}$  is positioned at the terminal point of  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$ , so by the Triangle Law the sum  $\overrightarrow{PQ} + \overrightarrow{QR}$  is the vector with initial point  $P$  and terminal point  $R$ , namely  $\overrightarrow{PR}$ .
- (b) By the Triangle Law,  $\overrightarrow{RP} + \overrightarrow{PS}$  is the vector with initial point  $R$  and terminal point  $S$ , namely  $\overrightarrow{RS}$ .
- (c) First we consider  $\overrightarrow{QS} - \overrightarrow{PS}$  as  $\overrightarrow{QS} + (-\overrightarrow{PS})$ . Then since  $-\overrightarrow{PS}$  has the same length as  $\overrightarrow{PS}$  but points in the opposite direction, we have  $-\overrightarrow{PS} = \overrightarrow{SP}$  and so  $\overrightarrow{QS} - \overrightarrow{PS} = \overrightarrow{QS} + \overrightarrow{SP} = \overrightarrow{QP}$ .
- (d) We use the Triangle Law twice:  $\overrightarrow{RS} + \overrightarrow{SP} + \overrightarrow{PQ} = (\overrightarrow{RS} + \overrightarrow{SP}) + \overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{RP} + \overrightarrow{PQ} = \overrightarrow{RQ}$

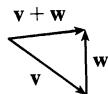
5. (a)



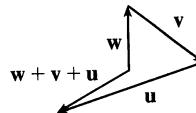
- (b)



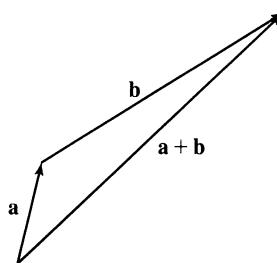
- (c)



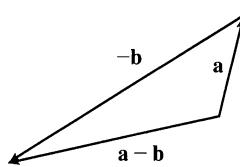
- (d)



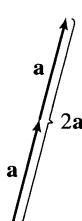
6. (a)



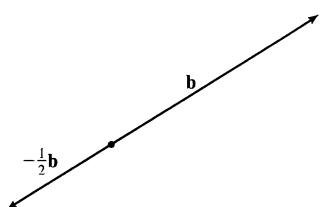
(b)



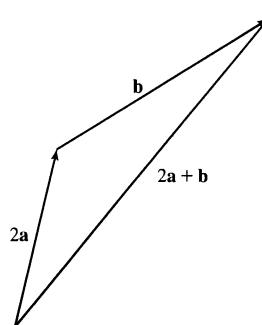
(c)



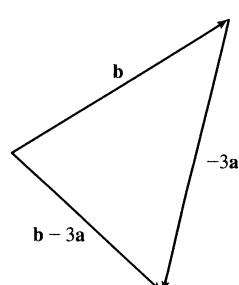
d)



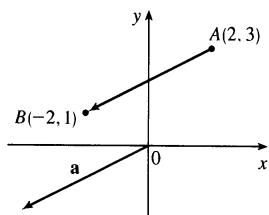
(e)



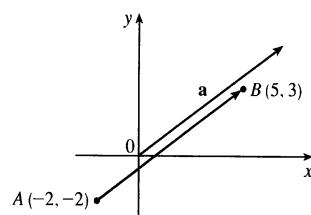
(f)



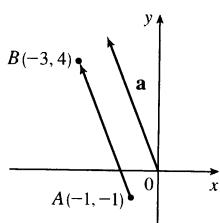
7.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -2 - 2, 1 - 3 \rangle = \langle -4, -2 \rangle$



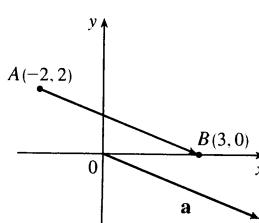
8.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 5 - (-2), 3 - (-2) \rangle = \langle 7, 5 \rangle$



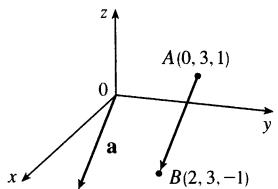
9.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -3 - (-1), 4 - (-1) \rangle = \langle -2, 5 \rangle$



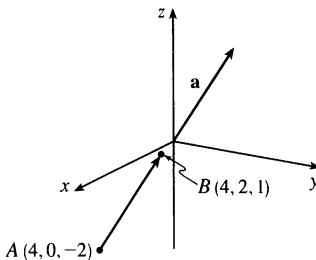
10.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 3 - (-2), 0 - 2 \rangle = \langle 5, -2 \rangle$



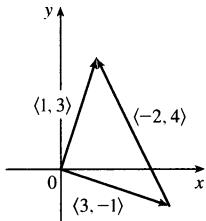
11.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 2 - 0, 3 - 3, -1 - 1 \rangle = \langle 2, 0, -2 \rangle$



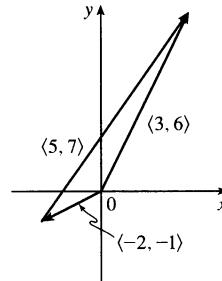
12.  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 4 - 4, 2 - 0, 1 - (-2) \rangle = \langle 0, 2, 3 \rangle$



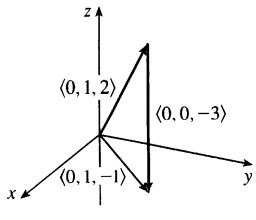
$$\begin{aligned} 13. \langle 3, -1 \rangle + \langle -2, 4 \rangle &= \langle 3 + (-2), -1 + 4 \rangle \\ &= \langle 1, 3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



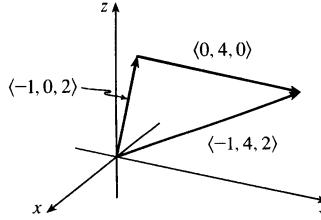
$$\begin{aligned} 14. \langle -2, -1 \rangle + \langle 5, 7 \rangle &= \langle -2 + 5, -1 + 7 \rangle \\ &= \langle 3, 6 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 15. \langle 0, 1, 2 \rangle + \langle 0, 0, -3 \rangle &= \langle 0 + 0, 1 + 0, 2 + (-3) \rangle \\ &= \langle 0, 1, -1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 16. \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle + \langle 0, 4, 0 \rangle &= \langle -1 + 0, 0 + 4, 2 + 0 \rangle \\ &= \langle -1, 4, 2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$



17.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{(-4)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{25} = 5$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle -4 + 6, 3 + 2 \rangle = \langle 2, 5 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \langle -4 - 6, 3 - 2 \rangle = \langle -10, 1 \rangle$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = \langle 2(-4), 2(3) \rangle = \langle -8, 6 \rangle$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = \langle -12, 9 \rangle + \langle 24, 8 \rangle = \langle 12, 17 \rangle$$

18.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{13}$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) + (\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}) = 3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) - (\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = 2(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) = 4\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = 3(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}) + 4(\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j})$$

$$= 6\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j} = 10\mathbf{i} + 11\mathbf{j}$$

19.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{6^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{49} = 7$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle 6 + (-1), 2 + 5, 3 + (-2) \rangle = \langle 5, 7, 1 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \langle 6 - (-1), 2 - 5, 3 - (-2) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 7, -3, 5 \rangle$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = \langle 2(6), 2(2), 2(3) \rangle = \langle 12, 4, 6 \rangle$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = \langle 18, 6, 9 \rangle + \langle -4, 20, -8 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 14, 26, 1 \rangle$$

20.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-4)^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{26}$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \langle -3 + 6, -4 + 2, -1 + (-3) \rangle$$

$$= \langle 3, -2, -4 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = \langle -3 - 6, -4 - 2, -1 - (-3) \rangle$$

$$= \langle -9, -6, 2 \rangle$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = \langle 2(-3), 2(-4), 2(-1) \rangle = \langle -6, -8, -2 \rangle$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = \langle -9, -12, -3 \rangle + \langle 24, 8, -12 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 15, -4, -15 \rangle$$

21.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + (\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) - (\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = 2(\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = 3(\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + 4(\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k})$$

$$= 3\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} + 4\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k}$$

$$= 3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 11\mathbf{k}$$

22.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 0^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{13}$

$$\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = (3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}) + (\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} = (3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}) - (\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$$

$$2\mathbf{a} = 2(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}) = 6\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{k}$$

$$3\mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} = 3(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}) + 4(\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$$

$$= 9\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{k} + 4\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$$

$$= 13\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}$$

23.  $|\langle 9, -5 \rangle| = \sqrt{9^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{106}$ , so  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{106}} \langle 9, -5 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{9}{\sqrt{106}}, \frac{-5}{\sqrt{106}} \right\rangle$ .

24.  $|12\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}| = \sqrt{12^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{169} = 13$ , so  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{13} (12\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}) = \frac{12}{13}\mathbf{i} - \frac{5}{13}\mathbf{j}$ .

25. The vector  $8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$  has length  $|8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{8^2 + (-1)^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{81} = 9$ , so by Equation 4 the unit vector with the same direction is  $\frac{1}{9}(8\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) = \frac{8}{9}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{9}\mathbf{j} + \frac{4}{9}\mathbf{k}$ .

26.  $|\langle -2, 4, 2 \rangle| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$ , so a unit vector in the direction

of  $\langle -2, 4, 2 \rangle$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \langle -2, 4, 2 \rangle$ . A vector in the same direction but with length 6 is

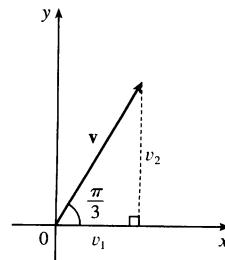
$$6\mathbf{u} = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{6}} \langle -2, 4, 2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{6}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{12}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle \text{ or } \langle -\sqrt{6}, 2\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{6} \rangle.$$

27. From the figure, we see that the  $x$ -component of  $\mathbf{v}$  is

$$v_1 = |\mathbf{v}| \cos(\pi/3) = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 2 \text{ and the } y\text{-component is}$$

$$v_2 = |\mathbf{v}| \sin(\pi/3) = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 2\sqrt{3}. \text{ Thus}$$

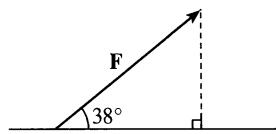
$$\mathbf{v} = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle = \langle 2, 2\sqrt{3} \rangle.$$



28. From the figure, we see that the horizontal component of the

force  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $|\mathbf{F}| \cos 38^\circ = 50 \cos 38^\circ \approx 39.4$  N, and the

vertical component is  $|\mathbf{F}| \sin 38^\circ = 50 \sin 38^\circ \approx 30.8$  N.



29.  $|\mathbf{F}_1| = 10$  lb and  $|\mathbf{F}_2| = 12$  lb.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F}_1 &= -|\mathbf{F}_1| \cos 45^\circ \mathbf{i} + |\mathbf{F}_1| \sin 45^\circ \mathbf{j} = -10 \cos 45^\circ \mathbf{i} + 10 \sin 45^\circ \mathbf{j} \\ &= -5\sqrt{2} \mathbf{i} + 5\sqrt{2} \mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_2 = |\mathbf{F}_2| \cos 30^\circ \mathbf{i} + |\mathbf{F}_2| \sin 30^\circ \mathbf{j} = 12 \cos 30^\circ \mathbf{i} + 12 \sin 30^\circ \mathbf{j} = 6\sqrt{3} \mathbf{i} + 6 \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_1 + \mathbf{F}_2 = (6\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{2}) \mathbf{i} + (6 + 5\sqrt{2}) \mathbf{j} \approx 3.32 \mathbf{i} + 13.07 \mathbf{j}$$

$$|\mathbf{F}| \approx \sqrt{(3.32)^2 + (13.07)^2} \approx 13.5 \text{ lb. } \tan \theta = \frac{6 + 5\sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{6 + 5\sqrt{2}}{6\sqrt{3} - 5\sqrt{2}} \approx 76^\circ.$$

30. Set up the coordinate axes so that north is the positive  $y$ -direction, and east is the positive  $x$ -direction. The wind is blowing at 50 km/h from the direction  $N45^\circ$  W, so that its velocity vector is 50 km/h S $45^\circ$  E, which can be written as  $\mathbf{v}_{\text{wind}} = 50(\cos 45^\circ \mathbf{i} - \sin 45^\circ \mathbf{j})$ . With respect to the still air, the velocity vector of the plane is 250 km/h N  $60^\circ$  E, or equivalently  $\mathbf{v}_{\text{plane}} = 250(\cos 30^\circ \mathbf{i} + \sin 30^\circ \mathbf{j})$ . The velocity of the plane relative to the ground is

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v} &= \mathbf{v}_{\text{wind}} + \mathbf{v}_{\text{plane}} = (50 \cos 45^\circ + 250 \cos 30^\circ) \mathbf{i} + (-50 \sin 45^\circ + 250 \sin 30^\circ) \mathbf{j} \\ &= (25\sqrt{2} + 125\sqrt{3}) \mathbf{i} + (125 - 25\sqrt{2}) \mathbf{j} \approx 251.9 \mathbf{i} + 89.6 \mathbf{j}\end{aligned}$$

The ground speed is  $|\mathbf{v}| \approx \sqrt{(251.9)^2 + (89.6)^2} \approx 267$  km/h. The angle the velocity vector makes with the  $x$ -axis is  $\theta \approx \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{89.6}{251.9} \right) \approx 20^\circ$ . Therefore, the true course of the plane is about  $N(90 - 20)^\circ$  E = N  $70^\circ$  E.

31. With respect to the water's surface, the woman's velocity is the vector sum of the velocity of the ship with respect to the water, and the woman's velocity with respect to the ship. If we let north be the positive  $y$ -direction, then  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 0, 22 \rangle + \langle -3, 0 \rangle = \langle -3, 22 \rangle$ . The woman's speed is  $|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{9 + 484} \approx 22.2$  mi/h. The vector  $\mathbf{v}$  makes an angle  $\theta$  with the east, where  $\theta = \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{22}{-3} \right) \approx 98^\circ$ . Therefore, the woman's direction is about N( $98 - 90$ ) $^\circ$  W = N $8^\circ$  W.

32. Call the two tensile forces  $\mathbf{T}_3$  and  $\mathbf{T}_5$ , corresponding to the ropes of length 3 m and 5 m. In terms of vertical and horizontal components,

$$\mathbf{T}_3 = -|\mathbf{T}_3| \cos 52^\circ \mathbf{i} + |\mathbf{T}_3| \sin 52^\circ \mathbf{j} \quad (1) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbf{T}_5 = |\mathbf{T}_5| \cos 40^\circ \mathbf{i} + |\mathbf{T}_5| \sin 40^\circ \mathbf{j} \quad (2)$$

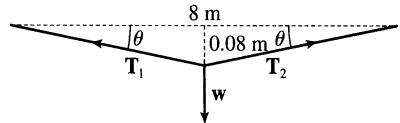
The resultant of these forces,  $\mathbf{T}_3 + \mathbf{T}_5$ , counterbalances the force of gravity acting on the decoration [which is  $-5g \mathbf{j} \approx -5(9.8) \mathbf{j} = -49 \mathbf{j}$ ]. So  $\mathbf{T}_3 + \mathbf{T}_5 = 49 \mathbf{j}$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T}_3 + \mathbf{T}_5 &= (-|\mathbf{T}_3| \cos 52^\circ + |\mathbf{T}_5| \cos 40^\circ) \mathbf{i} + (|\mathbf{T}_3| \sin 52^\circ + |\mathbf{T}_5| \sin 40^\circ) \mathbf{j} = 49 \mathbf{j}. \text{ Thus} \\ -|\mathbf{T}_3| \cos 52^\circ + |\mathbf{T}_5| \cos 40^\circ &= 0 \text{ and } |\mathbf{T}_3| \sin 52^\circ + |\mathbf{T}_5| \sin 40^\circ = 49.\end{aligned}$$

From the first of these two equations  $|\mathbf{T}_3| = |\mathbf{T}_5| \frac{\cos 40^\circ}{\cos 52^\circ}$ . Substituting this into the second equation gives

$|\mathbf{T}_5| = \frac{49}{\cos 40^\circ \tan 52^\circ + \sin 40^\circ} \approx 30 \text{ N}$ . Therefore,  $|\mathbf{T}_3| = |\mathbf{T}_5| \frac{\cos 40^\circ}{\cos 52^\circ} \approx 38 \text{ N}$ . Finally, from (1) and (2),  $\mathbf{T}_3 \approx -23\mathbf{i} + 30\mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{T}_5 \approx 23\mathbf{i} + 19\mathbf{j}$ .

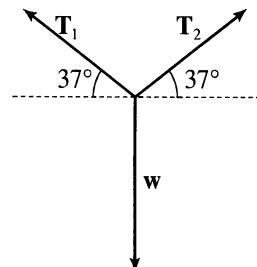
33. Let  $\mathbf{T}_1$  and  $\mathbf{T}_2$  represent the tension vectors in each side of the clothesline as shown in the figure.  $\mathbf{T}_1$  and  $\mathbf{T}_2$  have equal vertical components and opposite horizontal components, so we can write



$\mathbf{T}_1 = -a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{T}_2 = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$  ( $a, b > 0$ ). By similar triangles,  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{0.08}{4} \Rightarrow a = 50b$ . The force due to gravity acting on the shirt has magnitude  $0.8g \approx (0.8)(9.8) = 7.84 \text{ N}$ , hence we have  $\mathbf{w} = -7.84\mathbf{j}$ . The resultant  $\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2$  of the tensile forces counterbalances  $\mathbf{w}$ , so  $\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2 = -\mathbf{w} \Rightarrow (-a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}) + (a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}) = 7.84\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow (-50b\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}) + (50b\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}) = 2b\mathbf{j} = 7.84\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow b = \frac{7.84}{2} = 3.92$  and  $a = 50b = 196$ . Thus the tensions are  $\mathbf{T}_1 = -a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} = -196\mathbf{i} + 3.92\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{T}_2 = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j} = 196\mathbf{i} + 3.92\mathbf{j}$ .

Alternatively, we can find the value of  $\theta$  and proceed as in Example 7.

34. We can consider the weight of the chain to be concentrated at its midpoint. The forces acting on the chain then are the tension vectors  $\mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_2$  in each end of the chain and the weight  $\mathbf{w}$ , as shown in the figure. We know  $|\mathbf{T}_1| = |\mathbf{T}_2| = 25 \text{ N}$  so, in terms of vertical and horizontal components, we have



$$\mathbf{T}_1 = -25 \cos 37^\circ \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin 37^\circ \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{T}_2 = 25 \cos 37^\circ \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin 37^\circ \mathbf{j}$$

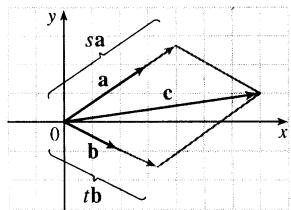
The resultant vector  $\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2$  of the tensions counterbalances the weight  $\mathbf{w}$ , giving  $\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2 = -\mathbf{w}$ . Since  $\mathbf{w} = -|\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{j}$ , we have  $(-25 \cos 37^\circ \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin 37^\circ \mathbf{j}) + (25 \cos 37^\circ \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin 37^\circ \mathbf{j}) = |\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow 50 \sin 37^\circ \mathbf{j} = |\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{w}| = 50 \sin 37^\circ \approx 30.1$ . So the weight is  $30.1 \text{ N}$ , and since  $w = mg$ , the mass is  $\frac{30.1}{9.8} \approx 3.07 \text{ kg}$ .

35. By the Triangle Law,  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$ . Then  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CA}$ , but  $\overrightarrow{AC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \overrightarrow{AC} + (-\overrightarrow{AC}) = \mathbf{0}$ . So  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CA} = \mathbf{0}$ .

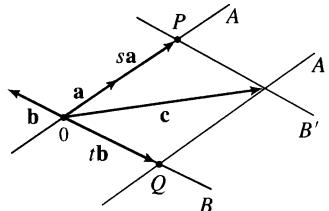
36.  $\overrightarrow{AC} = \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC} = \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BA}$ .  $\mathbf{c} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{AC} = \mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\overrightarrow{AB} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = 3\mathbf{c} - 3\mathbf{a}$ .

$$\mathbf{c} = \overrightarrow{OB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{OA} + \frac{2}{3}\overrightarrow{BA} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{BA} = \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{c} - \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{b}. \overrightarrow{BA} = -\overrightarrow{AB}, \text{ so } \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{c} - \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{b} = 3\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{c} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{c} + 2\mathbf{c} = 2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{c} = \frac{2}{3}\mathbf{a} + \frac{1}{3}\mathbf{b}.$$

37. (a), (b)

(c) From the sketch, we estimate that  $s \approx 1.3$  and  $t \approx 1.6$ .

(d)  $\mathbf{c} = s\mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b} \Leftrightarrow 7 = 3s + 2t$  and  $1 = 2s - t$ .

Solving these equations gives  $s = \frac{9}{7}$  and  $t = \frac{11}{7}$ .38. Draw  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{c}$  emanating from the origin. Extend  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ to form lines  $A$  and  $B$ , and draw lines  $A'$  and  $B'$  parallel to these two lines through the terminal point of  $\mathbf{c}$ .Since  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are not parallel,  $A$  and  $B$  must meet (at  $P$ ), and  $A'$  and  $B'$  must also meet (at  $Q$ ). Now we see that

$$\overrightarrow{OP} + \overrightarrow{OQ} = \mathbf{c}, \text{ so if } s = \frac{|\overrightarrow{OP}|}{|\mathbf{a}|} \left( \text{or its negative, if } \mathbf{a} \text{ points in the direction opposite } \overrightarrow{OP} \right) \text{ and } t = \frac{|\overrightarrow{OQ}|}{|\mathbf{b}|}$$

(or its negative, as in the diagram), then  $\mathbf{c} = s\mathbf{a} + t\mathbf{b}$ , as required.*Argument using components:* Since  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{c}$  all lie in the same plane, we can consider them to be vectors in two dimensions. Let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle$ . We need  $sa_1 + tb_1 = c_1$  and  $sa_2 + tb_2 = c_2$ .Multiplying the first equation by  $a_2$  and the second by  $a_1$  and subtracting, we get  $t = \frac{c_2 a_1 - c_1 a_2}{b_2 a_1 - b_1 a_2}$ . Similarly

$$s = \frac{b_2 c_1 - b_1 c_2}{b_2 a_1 - b_1 a_2}. \text{ Since } \mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \mathbf{a} \text{ is not a scalar multiple of } \mathbf{b}, \text{ the denominator is not zero.}$$

39.  $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0|$  is the distance between the points  $(x, y, z)$  and  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , so the set of points is a sphere with radius 1 and center  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

*Alternate method:*  $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_0| = 1 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{(x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 = 1$ , which is the equation of a sphere with radius 1 and center  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ .

40. Let  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  be the points with position vectors  $\mathbf{r}_1$  and  $\mathbf{r}_2$  respectively. Then  $|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_1| + |\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}_2|$  is the sum of the distances from  $(x, y)$  to  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . Since this sum is constant, the set of points  $(x, y)$  represents an ellipse with foci  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ . The condition  $k > |\mathbf{r}_1 - \mathbf{r}_2|$  assures us that the ellipse is not degenerate.

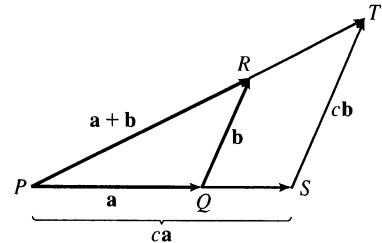
$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) &= \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle + (\langle b_1, b_2 \rangle + \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle) = \langle a_1, a_2 \rangle + \langle b_1 + c_1, b_2 + c_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_1 + b_1 + c_1, a_2 + b_2 + c_2 \rangle = \langle (a_1 + b_1) + c_1, (a_2 + b_2) + c_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2 \rangle + \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle = (\langle a_1, a_2 \rangle + \langle b_1, b_2 \rangle) + \langle c_1, c_2 \rangle \\ &= (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) + \mathbf{c} \end{aligned}$$

**42.** Algebraically:

$$\begin{aligned} c(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) &= c(\langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle + \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle) = c \langle a_1 + b_1, a_2 + b_2, a_3 + b_3 \rangle \\ &= \langle c(a_1 + b_1), c(a_2 + b_2), c(a_3 + b_3) \rangle = \langle ca_1 + cb_1, ca_2 + cb_2, ca_3 + cb_3 \rangle \\ &= \langle ca_1, ca_2, ca_3 \rangle + \langle cb_1, cb_2, cb_3 \rangle = c\mathbf{a} + c\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

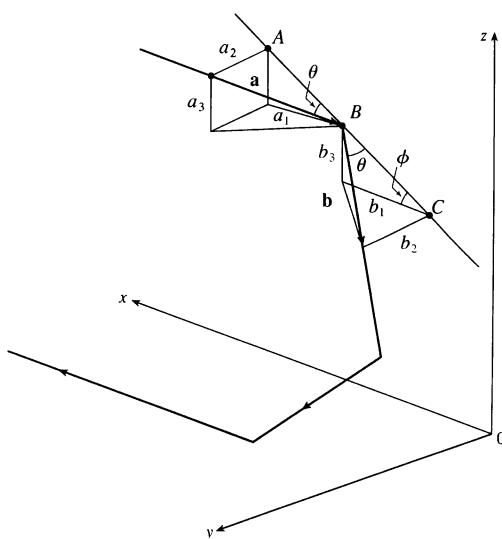
Geometrically:

According to the Triangle Law, if  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{QR}$ , then  $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{PR}$ . Construct triangle  $PST$  as shown so that  $\overrightarrow{PS} = c\mathbf{a}$  and  $\overrightarrow{ST} = c\mathbf{b}$ . (We have drawn the case where  $c > 1$ .) By the Triangle Law,  $\overrightarrow{PT} = c\mathbf{a} + c\mathbf{b}$ . But triangle  $PQR$  and triangle  $PST$  are similar triangles because  $c\mathbf{b}$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{b}$ . Therefore,  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PT}$  are parallel and, in fact,  $\overrightarrow{PT} = c\overrightarrow{PR}$ . Thus,  $c\mathbf{a} + c\mathbf{b} = c(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})$ .



**43.** Consider triangle  $ABC$ , where  $D$  and  $E$  are the midpoints of  $AB$  and  $BC$ . We know that  $\overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{AC}$  (1) and  $\overrightarrow{DB} + \overrightarrow{BE} = \overrightarrow{DE}$  (2). However,  $\overrightarrow{DB} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB}$ , and  $\overrightarrow{BE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC}$ . Substituting these expressions for  $\overrightarrow{DB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BE}$  into (2) gives  $\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{BC} = \overrightarrow{DE}$ . Comparing this with (1) gives  $\overrightarrow{DE} = \frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{AC}$ . Therefore  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  and  $\overrightarrow{DE}$  are parallel and  $|\overrightarrow{DE}| = \frac{1}{2}|\overrightarrow{AC}|$ .

**44.**



The question states that the light ray strikes all three mirrors, so it is not parallel to any of them and  $a_1 \neq 0$ ,  $a_2 \neq 0$  and  $a_3 \neq 0$ . Let  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ , as in the diagram. We can let  $|\mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}|$ , since only its direction is important. Then  $\frac{|b_2|}{|\mathbf{b}|} = \sin \theta = \frac{|a_2|}{|\mathbf{a}|} \Rightarrow |b_2| = |a_2|$ . From the diagram  $b_2 \mathbf{j}$  and  $a_2 \mathbf{j}$  point in opposite directions, so  $b_2 = -a_2$ .  $|AB| = |BC|$ , so  $|b_3| = \sin \phi$ .  $|BC| = \sin \phi$ .  $|AB| = |a_3|$ , and  $|b_1| = \cos \phi$ .  $|BC| = \cos \phi$ .  $|AB| = |a_1|$ .  $b_3 \mathbf{k}$  and  $a_3 \mathbf{k}$  have the same direction, as do  $b_1 \mathbf{i}$  and  $a_1 \mathbf{i}$ , so  $\mathbf{b} = \langle a_1, -a_2, a_3 \rangle$ . When the ray hits the other mirrors, similar arguments show that these reflections will reverse the signs of the other two coordinates, so the final reflected ray will be  $\langle -a_1, -a_2, -a_3 \rangle = -\mathbf{a}$ , which is parallel to  $\mathbf{a}$ .

**13.3 The Dot Product****ET 12.3**

1. (a)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$  is a scalar, and the dot product is defined only for vectors, so  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}$  has no meaning.
- (b)  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \mathbf{c}$  is a scalar multiple of a vector, so it does have meaning.
- (c) Both  $|\mathbf{a}|$  and  $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}$  are scalars, so  $|\mathbf{a}|(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})$  is an ordinary product of real numbers, and has meaning.
- (d) Both  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}$  are vectors, so the dot product  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})$  has meaning.
- (e)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$  is a scalar, but  $\mathbf{c}$  is a vector, and so the two quantities cannot be added and this expression has no meaning.
- (f)  $|\mathbf{a}|$  is a scalar, and the dot product is defined only for vectors, so  $|\mathbf{a}| \cdot (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c})$  has no meaning.
2. Let the vectors be  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . Then by Theorem 3,  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = (6)\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{6}{3\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$ .
3.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle 4, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, 6 \rangle = (4)(3) + (-1)(6) = 6$
4.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, 4 \right\rangle \cdot \langle -8, -3 \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(-8) + (4)(-3) = -16$
5.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle 5, 0, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, -1, 10 \rangle = (5)(3) + (0)(-1) + (-2)(10) = -5$
6.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle s, 2s, 3s \rangle \cdot \langle t, -t, 5t \rangle = (s)(t) + (2s)(-t) + (3s)(5t) = st - 2st + 15st = 14st$
7.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) \cdot (5\mathbf{i} + 9\mathbf{k}) = (1)(5) + (-2)(0) + (3)(9) = 32$
8.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (4\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}) \cdot (2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}) = (0)(2) + (4)(4) + (-3)(6) = -2$
9. Use Theorem 3:  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = (12)(15) \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 180 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 90\sqrt{3} \approx 155.9$
10. Use Theorem 3:  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = (4)(10) \cos 120^\circ = 40\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -20$
11.  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$ , and  $\mathbf{w}$  are all unit vectors, so the triangle is an equilateral triangle. Thus the angle between  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $60^\circ$  and  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos 60^\circ = (1)(1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$ . If  $\mathbf{w}$  is moved so it has the same initial point as  $\mathbf{u}$ , we can see that the angle between them is  $120^\circ$  and we have  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{w}| \cos 120^\circ = (1)(1)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2}$ .
12.  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector, so  $\mathbf{w}$  is also a unit vector, and  $|\mathbf{v}|$  can be determined by examining the right triangle formed by  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$ . Since the angle between  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $45^\circ$ , we have  $|\mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| \cos 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . Then  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos 45^\circ = (1)\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ . Since  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{w}$  are orthogonal,  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{w} = 0$ .
13. (a)  $\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{j} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle = (1)(0) + (0)(1) + (0)(0) = 0$ . Similarly  $\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{k} = (0)(0) + (1)(0) + (0)(1) = 0$  and  $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{i} = (0)(1) + (0)(0) + (1)(0) = 0$ .
- Another method:* Because  $\mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{k}$  are mutually perpendicular, the cosine factor in each dot product (see Theorem 3) is  $\cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ .
- (b) By Property 1 of the dot product,  $\mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{i} = |\mathbf{i}|^2 = 1^2 = 1$  since  $\mathbf{i}$  is a unit vector. Similarly,  $\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{j} = |\mathbf{j}|^2 = 1$  and  $\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{k} = |\mathbf{k}|^2 = 1$ .
14. The dot product  $\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{P}$  is
- $$\begin{aligned} \langle a, b, c \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 1.5, 1 \rangle &= a(2) + b(1.5) + c(1) \\ &= (\text{number of hamburgers sold})(\text{price per hamburger}) \\ &\quad + (\text{number of hot dogs sold})(\text{price per hot dog}) \\ &\quad + (\text{number of soft drinks sold})(\text{price per soft drink}) \end{aligned}$$
- so it is equal to the vendor's total revenue for that day.

15.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{5^2 + 12^2} = 13$ , and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (3)(5) + (4)(12) = 63$ . Using Corollary 6, we have

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{63}{5 \cdot 13} = \frac{63}{65}. \text{ So the angle between } \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} \text{ is } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{63}{65}\right) \approx 14^\circ.$$

16.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{0 + 25} = 5$ , and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (\sqrt{3})(0) + (1)(5) = 5$ . Using Corollary 6, we have

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{5}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and the angle between } \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} \text{ is } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 60^\circ.$$

17.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 0^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{17}$ , and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (1)(4) + (2)(0) + (3)(-1) = 1$ .

$$\text{Then } \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{17}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{238}} \text{ and the angle between } \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b} \text{ is } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{238}}\right) \approx 86^\circ.$$

18.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{6^2 + (-3)^2 + 2^2} = 7$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2} = 3$ , and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (6)(2) + (-3)(1) + (2)(-2) = 5$ .

$$\text{Then } \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{5}{7 \cdot 3} = \frac{5}{21} \text{ and } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{21}\right) \approx 76^\circ.$$

19.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{0^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{14}$ , and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (0)(1) + (1)(2) + (1)(-3) = -1$ .

$$\text{Then } \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{14}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{7}} \text{ and } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{7}}\right) \approx 101^\circ.$$

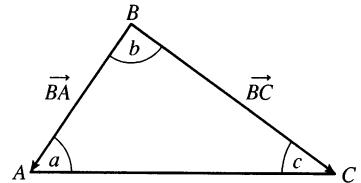
20.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}$ ,  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{3^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{14}$ , and

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (2)(3) + (-1)(2) + (1)(-1) = 3. \text{ Then } \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{6} \cdot \sqrt{14}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{21}}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{2\sqrt{21}}\right) \approx 71^\circ.$$

21. Let  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  be the angles at vertices  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  respectively.

Then  $a$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{AC}$ ,  $b$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{BA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BC}$ , and  $c$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{CA}$  and  $\overrightarrow{CB}$ .



$$\text{Thus } \cos a = \frac{\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{AC}}{|\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}|} = \frac{\langle 2, 6 \rangle \cdot \langle -2, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{2^2 + 6^2} \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{40} \sqrt{20}} (-4 + 24) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{800}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\text{and } a = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 45^\circ. \text{ Similarly,}$$

$$\cos b = \frac{\overrightarrow{BA} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC}}{|\overrightarrow{BA}| |\overrightarrow{BC}|} = \frac{\langle -2, -6 \rangle \cdot \langle -4, -2 \rangle}{\sqrt{4 + 36} \sqrt{16 + 4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{40} \sqrt{20}} (8 + 12) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{800}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \text{ so}$$

$$b = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 45^\circ \text{ and } c = 180^\circ - (45^\circ + 45^\circ) = 90^\circ.$$

*Alternate solution:* Apply the Law of Cosines three times as follows:  $\cos a = \frac{|\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{AC}|}$ ,

$$\cos b = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{AB}| |\overrightarrow{BC}|}, \text{ and } \cos c = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{AC}| |\overrightarrow{BC}|}.$$

22. As in Exercise 21, let  $d$ ,  $e$ , and  $f$  be the angles at vertices  $D$ ,  $E$ , and  $F$ . Then  $d$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{DE}$  and  $\overrightarrow{DF}$ ,  $e$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{ED}$  and  $\overrightarrow{EF}$ , and  $f$  is the angle between vectors  $\overrightarrow{FD}$  and  $\overrightarrow{FE}$ . Thus

$$\cos d = \frac{\overrightarrow{DE} \cdot \overrightarrow{DF}}{|\overrightarrow{DE}| |\overrightarrow{DF}|} = \frac{\langle -2, 3, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 1, -2 \rangle}{\sqrt{(-2)^2 + 3^2 + 2^2} \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (-2)^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17} \sqrt{6}} (-2 + 3 - 4) = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{102}}$$

and  $d = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{102}}\right) \approx 107^\circ$ . Similarly,

$$\cos e = \frac{\overrightarrow{ED} \cdot \overrightarrow{EF}}{|\overrightarrow{ED}| |\overrightarrow{EF}|} = \frac{\langle 2, -3, -2 \rangle \cdot \langle 3, -2, -4 \rangle}{\sqrt{4+9+4} \sqrt{9+4+16}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17} \sqrt{29}} (6+6+8) = \frac{20}{\sqrt{493}} \text{ so}$$

$$e = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{20}{\sqrt{493}}\right) \approx 26^\circ \text{ and } f \approx 180^\circ - (107^\circ + 26^\circ) = 47^\circ.$$

*Alternate solution:* Apply the Law of Cosines three times as follows:  $\cos d = \frac{|\overrightarrow{EF}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{DE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{DF}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{DE}| |\overrightarrow{DF}|}$ ,

$$\cos e = \frac{|\overrightarrow{DF}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{DE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{EF}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{DE}| |\overrightarrow{EF}|}, \text{ and } \cos f = \frac{|\overrightarrow{DE}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{DF}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{EF}|^2}{2 |\overrightarrow{DF}| |\overrightarrow{EF}|}.$$

23. (a)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (-5)(6) + (3)(-8) + (7)(2) = -40 \neq 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are not orthogonal. Also, since  $\mathbf{a}$  is not a scalar multiple of  $\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are not parallel.

(b)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (4)(-3) + (6)(2) = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal (and not parallel).

(c)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (-1)(3) + (2)(4) + (5)(-1) = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal (and not parallel).

(d) Because  $\mathbf{a} = -\frac{2}{3} \mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are parallel.

24. (a) Because  $\mathbf{u} = -\frac{3}{4} \mathbf{v}$ ,  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are parallel vectors (and thus not orthogonal).

(b)  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (1)(2) + (-1)(-1) + (2)(1) = 5 \neq 0$ , so  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are not orthogonal. Also,  $\mathbf{u}$  is not a scalar multiple of  $\mathbf{v}$ , so  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are not parallel.

(c)  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = (a)(-b) + (b)(a) + (c)(0) = -ab + ab + 0 = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are orthogonal (and not parallel).

25.  $\overrightarrow{QP} = \langle -1, -3, 2 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{QR} = \langle 4, -2, -1 \rangle$ , and  $\overrightarrow{QP} \cdot \overrightarrow{QR} = -4 + 6 - 2 = 0$ . Thus  $\overrightarrow{QP}$  and  $\overrightarrow{QR}$  are orthogonal, so the angle of the triangle at vertex  $Q$  is a right angle.

26.  $\langle -6, b, 2 \rangle$  and  $\langle b, b^2, b \rangle$  are orthogonal when  $\langle -6, b, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle b, b^2, b \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow (-6)(b) + (b)(b^2) + (2)(b) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b^3 - 4b = 0 \Leftrightarrow b(b+2)(b-2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$  or  $b = \pm 2$ .

27. Let  $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \mathbf{i} + a_2 \mathbf{j} + a_3 \mathbf{k}$  be a vector orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ . Then  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 + a_2 = 0$  and  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 + a_3 = 0$ , so  $a_1 = -a_2 = -a_3$ . Furthermore  $\mathbf{a}$  is to be a unit vector, so  $1 = a_1^2 + a_2^2 + a_3^2 = 3a_1^2$  implies  $a_1 = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Thus  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{a} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \mathbf{k}$  are two such unit vectors.

- 28.** Let  $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$  be a unit vector. By Theorem 3 we need  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos 60^\circ \Leftrightarrow 3a + 4b = (1)(5)\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow b = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}a$ . Since  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector,  $|\mathbf{u}| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + b^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow a^2 + (\frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}a)^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{25}{16}a^2 - \frac{15}{16}a + \frac{25}{64} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 100a^2 - 60a - 39 = 0$ . By the quadratic formula,
- $$a = \frac{-(-60) \pm \sqrt{(-60)^2 - 4(100)(-39)}}{2(100)} = \frac{60 \pm \sqrt{19,200}}{200} = \frac{3 \pm 4\sqrt{3}}{10}. \text{ If } a = \frac{3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{10} \text{ then}$$
- $$b = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{10}\right) = \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{10}, \text{ and if } a = \frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10} \text{ then } b = \frac{5}{8} - \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}\right) = \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{10}.$$
- Thus the two unit vectors are  $\left\langle \frac{3 + 4\sqrt{3}}{10}, \frac{4 - 3\sqrt{3}}{10} \right\rangle \approx \langle 0.9928, -0.1196 \rangle$  and  $\left\langle \frac{3 - 4\sqrt{3}}{10}, \frac{4 + 3\sqrt{3}}{10} \right\rangle \approx \langle -0.3928, 0.9196 \rangle$ .

- 29.** Since  $|\langle 3, 4, 5 \rangle| = \sqrt{9 + 16 + 25} = \sqrt{50} = 5\sqrt{2}$ , using Equations 8 and 9 we have  $\cos \alpha = \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}$ , and  $\cos \gamma = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . The direction angles are given by  $\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}\right) \approx 65^\circ$ ,  $\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}}\right) \approx 56^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 45^\circ$ .
- 30.** Since  $|\langle 1, -2, -1 \rangle| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 1} = \sqrt{6}$ , using Equations 8 and 9 we have  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}}$ , and  $\cos \gamma = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}}$ . The direction angles are given by  $\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \approx 66^\circ$ ,  $\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \approx 145^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \approx 114^\circ$ .

- 31.** Since  $|2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 36} = \sqrt{49} = 7$ , Equations 8 and 9 give  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{7}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{3}{7}$ , and  $\cos \gamma = \frac{-6}{7}$ , while  $\alpha = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{7}\right) \approx 73^\circ$ ,  $\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{7}\right) \approx 65^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{6}{7}\right) \approx 149^\circ$ .
- 32.** Since  $|2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{4 + 1 + 4} = \sqrt{9} = 3$ , Equations 8 and 9 give  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{-1}{3}$ , and  $\cos \gamma = \frac{2}{3}$ , while  $\alpha = \gamma = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \approx 48^\circ$  and  $\beta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 109^\circ$ .

- 33.**  $|\langle c, c, c \rangle| = \sqrt{c^2 + c^2 + c^2} = \sqrt{3}c$  (since  $c > 0$ ), so  $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}c} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  and  $\alpha = \beta = \gamma = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 55^\circ$ .

- 34.** Since  $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$ ,

$$\cos^2 \gamma = 1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta = 1 - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}. \text{ Thus } \cos \gamma = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ or } \gamma = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

- 35.**  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{3^2 + (-4)^2} = 5$ . The scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{3 \cdot 5 + (-4) \cdot 0}{5} = 3$  and the vector projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}\right) \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = 3 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \langle 3, -4 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{9}{5}, -\frac{12}{5} \right\rangle$ .

- 36.**  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{5}$ , so the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1(-4) + 2 \cdot 1}{\sqrt{5}} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$  and the vector projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|}\right) \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle 1, 2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\rangle$ .

37.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{16 + 4 + 0} = 2\sqrt{5}$  so the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}(4 + 2 + 0) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$ .

The vector projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}} \langle 4, 2, 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{5} \langle 6, 3, 0 \rangle = \langle \frac{6}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, 0 \rangle$ .

38.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = 3$  so the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{-3 + (-6) + 8}{3} = -\frac{1}{3}$ , while

the vector projection is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\langle -1, -2, 2 \rangle}{3} = \langle \frac{1}{9}, \frac{2}{9}, -\frac{2}{9} \rangle$ .

39.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{1 + 0 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$  so the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1 + 0 + 0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  while

the vector projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k})$ .

40.  $|\mathbf{a}| = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} = \sqrt{14}$ , so the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is

$$\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{2 - 18 - 2}{\sqrt{14}} = -\frac{18}{\sqrt{14}}$$

while the vector projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  onto  $\mathbf{a}$  is

$$\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = -\frac{18}{\sqrt{14}} \frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = -\frac{18}{\sqrt{14}} \cdot \frac{2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{14}} = -\frac{9}{7}(2\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}).$$

41.  $(\text{orth}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{b} - \text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} - (\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} - \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}$

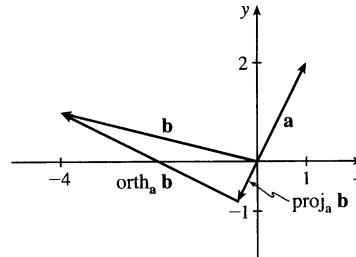
$$= \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} - \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} |\mathbf{a}|^2 = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$$

So they are orthogonal by (7).

42. Using the formula in Exercise 41 and the result of Exercise 36,

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{orth}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{b} - \text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \langle -4, 1 \rangle - \left\langle -\frac{2}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle -\frac{18}{5}, \frac{9}{5} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$



43.  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = 2 \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 2|\mathbf{a}| = 2\sqrt{10}$ . If  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ , then we need  $3b_1 + 0b_2 - 1b_3 = 2\sqrt{10}$ .

One possible solution is obtained by taking  $b_1 = 0, b_2 = 0, b_3 = -2\sqrt{10}$ .

In general,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle s, t, 3s - 2\sqrt{10} \rangle, s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ .

44. (a)  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \text{comp}_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{b}|} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{b}|}$  or  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0 \Leftrightarrow |\mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}|$  or  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$ .

That is, if  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal or if they have the same length.

(b)  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} \mathbf{a} = \frac{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \mathbf{b} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$  or  $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2}$ . But  $\frac{\mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} = \frac{\mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{|\mathbf{a}|}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} = \frac{|\mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{b}|^2} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{a}| = |\mathbf{b}|.$$

Substituting this into the previous equation gives  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b}$ .

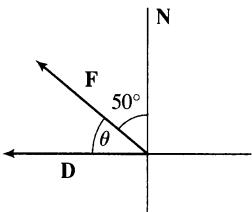
So  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \text{proj}_{\mathbf{b}} \mathbf{a} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal, or they are equal.

45. Here  $\mathbf{D} = (4 - 2)\mathbf{i} + (9 - 3)\mathbf{j} + (15 - 0)\mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 15\mathbf{k}$  so by Equation 12 we have

$$W = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{D} = 20 + 108 - 90 = 38 \text{ joules.}$$

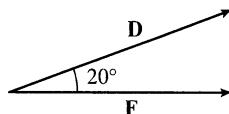
46.  $W = |\mathbf{F}| |\mathbf{D}| \cos \theta = (20)(4) \cos 40^\circ$

$$\approx 61 \text{ ft-lb}$$



47.  $W = |\mathbf{F}| |\mathbf{D}| \cos \theta = (25)(10) \cos 20^\circ$

$$\approx 235 \text{ ft-lb}$$



48. Here  $|\mathbf{D}| = 100 \text{ m}$ ,  $|\mathbf{F}| = 50 \text{ N}$ , and  $\theta = 30^\circ$ . Thus  $W = |\mathbf{F}| |\mathbf{D}| \cos \theta = (50)(100) \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = 2500\sqrt{3} \text{ joules}$ .

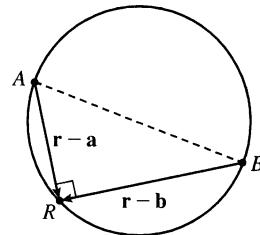
49. First note that  $\mathbf{n} = \langle a, b \rangle$  is perpendicular to the line, because if  $Q_1 = (a_1, b_1)$  and  $Q_2 = (a_2, b_2)$  lie on the line, then  $\mathbf{n} \cdot \overrightarrow{Q_1 Q_2} = aa_2 - aa_1 + bb_2 - bb_1 = 0$ , since  $aa_2 + bb_2 = -c = aa_1 + bb_1$  from the equation of the line. Let  $P_2 = (x_2, y_2)$  lie on the line. Then the distance from  $P_1$  to the line is the absolute value of the scalar projection of  $\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}$  onto  $\mathbf{n}$ .  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{n}}(\overrightarrow{P_1 P_2}) = \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \langle x_2 - x_1, y_2 - y_1 \rangle|}{|\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{|ax_2 - ax_1 + by_2 - by_1|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} = \frac{|ax_1 + by_1 + c|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$  since  $ax_2 + by_2 = -c$ . The required distance is  $\frac{|3 \cdot -2 + -4 \cdot 3 + 5|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{13}{5}$ .

50.  $(\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{a}) \cdot (\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{b}) = 0$  implies that the vectors  $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{b}$  are orthogonal. From the diagram (in which  $A$ ,  $B$  and  $R$  are the terminal points of the vectors), we see that this implies that  $R$  lies on a sphere whose diameter is the line from  $A$  to  $B$ . The center of this circle is the midpoint of  $AB$ , that is,

$$\frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}(a_1 + b_1), \frac{1}{2}(a_2 + b_2), \frac{1}{2}(a_3 + b_3) \right\rangle, \text{ and its radius is}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(a_1 - b_1)^2 + (a_2 - b_2)^2 + (a_3 - b_3)^2}.$$

Or: Expand the given equation, substitute  $\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  and complete the squares.



51. For convenience, consider the unit cube positioned so that its back left corner is at the origin, and its edges lie along the coordinate axes. The diagonal of the cube that begins at the origin and ends at  $(1, 1, 1)$  has vector representation  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ . The angle  $\theta$  between this vector and the vector of the edge which also begins at the origin and runs along the  $x$ -axis [that is,  $\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$ ] is given by  $\cos \theta = \frac{\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle}{|\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle| |\langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 55^\circ$ .

52. Consider a cube with sides of unit length, wholly within the first octant and with edges along each of the three coordinate axes.  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$  are vector representations of a diagonal of the cube and a diagonal of one of its faces. If  $\theta$  is the angle between these diagonals, then  $\cos \theta = \frac{(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})}{|\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}| |\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}|} = \frac{1+1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \approx 35^\circ$ .

53. Consider the H-C-H combination consisting of the sole carbon atom and the two hydrogen atoms that are at  $(1, 0, 0)$  and  $(0, 1, 0)$  (or any H-C-H combination, for that matter). Vector representations of the line segments emanating from the carbon atom and extending to these two hydrogen atoms are  $\langle 1 - \frac{1}{2}, 0 - \frac{1}{2}, 0 - \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$  and  $\langle 0 - \frac{1}{2}, 1 - \frac{1}{2}, 0 - \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$ . The bond angle,  $\theta$ , is therefore given by

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle \cdot \langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle}{|\langle \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle| |\langle -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle|} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}} \sqrt{\frac{3}{4}}} = -\frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{3}) \approx 109.5^\circ.$$

54. Let  $\alpha$  be the angle between  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  and  $\beta$  be the angle between  $\mathbf{c}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ . We need to show that  $\alpha = \beta$ . Now

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{c}|} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot |\mathbf{a}| \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{a} \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{c}|} = \frac{|\mathbf{a}| \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{c}|} = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{c}|}. \text{ Similarly,}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}}{|\mathbf{b}| |\mathbf{c}|} = \frac{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| + \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}}{|\mathbf{c}|}. \text{ Thus } \cos \alpha = \cos \beta. \text{ However } 0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 180^\circ \text{ and } 0^\circ \leq \beta \leq 180^\circ, \text{ so } \alpha = \beta \text{ and } \mathbf{c} \text{ bisects the angle between } \mathbf{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{b}.$$

55. Let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$  and  $= \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Property 2: } \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 \\ &= b_1 a_1 + b_2 a_2 + b_3 a_3 = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle \cdot \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Property 4: } (\mathbf{c} \mathbf{a}) \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \langle c a_1, c a_2, c a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = (c a_1) b_1 + (c a_2) b_2 + (c a_3) b_3 \\ &= c (a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3) = c (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = a_1 (c b_1) + a_2 (c b_2) + a_3 (c b_3) \\ &= \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle \cdot \langle c b_1, c b_2, c b_3 \rangle = \mathbf{a} \cdot (c \mathbf{b}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Property 5: } \mathbf{0} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = (0)(a_1) + (0)(a_2) + (0)(a_3) = 0$$

56. Let the figure be called quadrilateral  $ABCD$ . The diagonals can be represented by  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BD}$ .  $\overrightarrow{AC} = \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC}$  and  $\overrightarrow{BD} = \overrightarrow{BC} + \overrightarrow{CD} = \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{DC} = \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{AB}$  (Since opposite sides of the object are of the same length and parallel,  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{DC}$ .) Thus

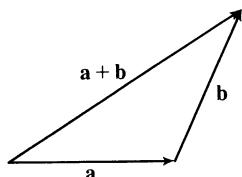
$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} &= \left( \overrightarrow{AB} + \overrightarrow{BC} \right) \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \right) = \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \right) + \overrightarrow{BC} \cdot \left( \overrightarrow{BC} - \overrightarrow{AB} \right) \\ &= \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 + |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 - \overrightarrow{AB} \cdot \overrightarrow{BC} = |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2 - |\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 \end{aligned}$$

But  $|\overrightarrow{AB}|^2 = |\overrightarrow{BC}|^2$  because all sides of the quadrilateral are equal in length. Therefore  $\overrightarrow{AC} \cdot \overrightarrow{BD} = 0$ , and since both of these vectors are nonzero this tells us that the diagonals of the quadrilateral are perpendicular.

57.  $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}| = ||\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| |\cos \theta|$ . Since  $|\cos \theta| \leq 1$ ,  $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| |\cos \theta| \leq |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|$ .

*Note:* We have equality in the case of  $\cos \theta = \pm 1$ , so  $\theta = 0$  or  $\theta = \pi$ , thus equality when  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  are parallel.

58. (a)

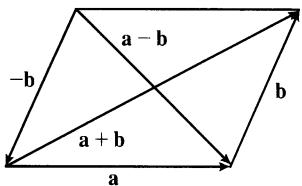


The Triangle Inequality states that the length of the longest side of a triangle is less than or equal to the sum of the lengths of the two shortest sides.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{a}) + 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = |\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) + |\mathbf{b}|^2 \\
 &\leq |\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| + |\mathbf{b}|^2 \quad [\text{by the Cauchy-Schwartz Inequality}] \\
 &= (|\mathbf{a}| + |\mathbf{b}|)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, taking the square root of both sides,  $|\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}| \leq |\mathbf{a}| + |\mathbf{b}|$ .

59. (a)



The Parallelogram Law states that the sum of the squares of the lengths of the diagonals of a parallelogram equals the sum of the squares of its (four) sides.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = |\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) + |\mathbf{b}|^2 \text{ and} \\
 |\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = |\mathbf{a}|^2 - 2(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) + |\mathbf{b}|^2. \\
 \text{Adding these two equations gives } |\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}|^2 + |\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}|^2 &= 2|\mathbf{a}|^2 + 2|\mathbf{b}|^2.
 \end{aligned}$$

## 13.4 The Cross Product

## ET 12.4

$$1. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = (2-0)\mathbf{i} - (1-0)\mathbf{j} + (3-0)\mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$$

Now  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle = 2 - 2 + 0 = 0$  and  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 3, 1 \rangle = 0 - 3 + 3 = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$2. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 5 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 4 \\ -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\
 = (2-0)\mathbf{i} - [10 - (-4)]\mathbf{j} + [0 - (-1)]\mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{i} - 14\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

Now  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \langle 2, -14, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 5, 1, 4 \rangle = 10 - 14 + 4 = 0$  and

$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle 2, -14, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle = -2 + 0 + 2 = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$3. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\
 = [2 - (-1)]\mathbf{i} - (4 - 0)\mathbf{j} + (2 - 0)\mathbf{k} = 3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

Now  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = (3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}) = 6 - 4 - 2 = 0$  and

$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = (3\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) = 0 - 4 + 4 = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$4. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} \\
 = (-1 - 1)\mathbf{i} - (1 - 1)\mathbf{j} + [1 - (-1)]\mathbf{k} = -2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}$$

Now  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = -2 + 0 + 2 = 0$  and

$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = -2 + 0 + 2 = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to both  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$5. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ -2 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 1 & -3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= [-6 - (-8)] \mathbf{i} - (-9 - 4) \mathbf{j} + (-6 - 2) \mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}$$

Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = (2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}) \cdot (3\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) = 6 + 26 - 32 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{a}$ .

Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = (2\mathbf{i} + 13\mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}) = 2 - 26 + 24 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$6. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & e^t & e^{-t} \\ 2 & e^t & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & e^{-t} \\ e^t & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^{-t} \\ 2 & -e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^t \\ 2 & e^t \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (-1 - 1) \mathbf{i} - (-e^{-t} - 2e^{-t}) \mathbf{j} + (e^t - 2e^t) \mathbf{k} = -2\mathbf{i} + 3e^{-t}\mathbf{j} - e^t\mathbf{k}$$

Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 3e^{-t}\mathbf{j} - e^t\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + e^t\mathbf{j} + e^{-t}\mathbf{k}) = -2 + 3 - 1 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{a}$ .

Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 3e^{-t}\mathbf{j} - e^t\mathbf{k}) \cdot (2\mathbf{i} + e^t\mathbf{j} - e^{-t}\mathbf{k}) = -4 + 3 + 1 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$7. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ t & t^2 & t^3 \\ 1 & 2t & 3t^2 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} t^2 & t^3 \\ 2t & 3t^2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} t & t^3 \\ 1 & 3t^2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} t & t^2 \\ 1 & 2t \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (3t^4 - 2t^4) \mathbf{i} - (3t^3 - t^3) \mathbf{j} + (2t^2 - t^2) \mathbf{k} = t^4 \mathbf{i} - 2t^3 \mathbf{j} + t^2 \mathbf{k}$$

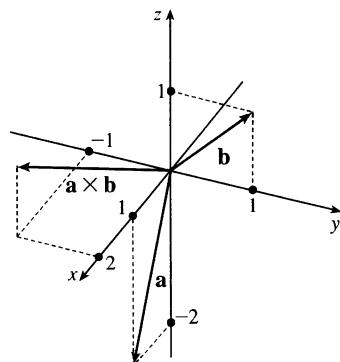
Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = \langle t^4, -2t^3, t^2 \rangle \cdot \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle = t^5 - 2t^5 + t^5 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{a}$ .

Since  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} = \langle t^4, -2t^3, t^2 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle = t^4 - 4t^4 + 3t^4 = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{b}$ .

$$8. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$



9. (a) Since  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$  is a vector, the dot product  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$  is meaningful and is a scalar.

(b)  $\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}$  is a scalar, so  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})$  is meaningless, as the cross product is defined only for two vectors.

(c) Since  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}$  is a vector, the cross product  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})$  is meaningful and results in another vector.

(d)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$  is a scalar, so the cross product  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c}$  is meaningless.

(e) Since  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})$  and  $(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{d})$  are both scalars, the cross product  $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{d})$  is meaningless.

(f)  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}$  are both vectors, so the dot product  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d})$  is meaningful and is a scalar.

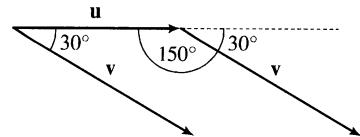
10. Using Theorem 6, we have  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta = (5)(10) \sin 60^\circ = 25\sqrt{3}$ . By the right-hand rule,  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  is directed into the page.

11. If we sketch  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  starting from the same initial point,

we see that the angle between them is  $30^\circ$ . Using Theorem 6,  
we have

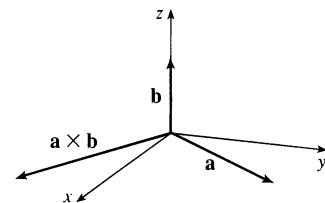
$$|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin 30^\circ = (6)(8)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 24$$

By the right-hand rule,  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  is directed into the page.



12. (a)  $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 6$

(b)  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{k}$ , so it lies in the  $xy$ -plane, and its  $z$ -coordinate is 0. By the right-hand rule, its  $y$ -component is negative and its  $x$ -component is positive.



$$13. \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = (6 - 1) \mathbf{i} - (3 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (1 - 0) \mathbf{k} = 5 \mathbf{i} - 3 \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = (1 - 6) \mathbf{i} - (0 - 3) \mathbf{j} + (0 - 1) \mathbf{k} = -5 \mathbf{i} + 3 \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$$

Notice  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$  here, as we know is always true by Theorem 8.

$$14. \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = -4 \mathbf{i} - 4 \mathbf{j} \text{ so}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -4 & -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -4 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = 8 \mathbf{i} - 8 \mathbf{j} - 8 \mathbf{k}.$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = -2 \mathbf{i} - 2 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k} \text{ so}$$

$$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -2 & -2 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 0 & -4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = 8 \mathbf{i} - 8 \mathbf{j}.$$

Thus  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \neq (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c}$ .

15. We know that the cross product of two vectors is orthogonal to both. So we calculate

$$\langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 0, 4, 4 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 4 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = -8 \mathbf{i} - 4 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}.$$

So two unit vectors orthogonal to both are  $\pm \frac{\langle -8, -4, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{64 + 16 + 16}} = \pm \frac{\langle -8, -4, 4 \rangle}{4\sqrt{6}}$ , that is,  $\left\langle -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle$  and  $\left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle$ .

**16.** We know that the cross product of two vectors is orthogonal to both. So we calculate

$$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}. \text{ Thus, two unit vectors orthogonal to both}$$

are  $\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \langle 1, 1, -2 \rangle$ , that is,  $\left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle$  and  $\left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle$ .

**17.** Let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbf{0} \times \mathbf{a} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ a_1 & a_2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0},$$

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{0} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}.$$

**18.** Let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \left\langle \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \right\rangle \cdot \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} b_1 - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} b_2 + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} b_3 \\ &= (a_2 b_3 b_1 - a_3 b_2 b_1) - (a_1 b_3 b_2 - a_3 b_1 b_2) + (a_1 b_2 b_3 - a_2 b_1 b_3) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

**19.**  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \langle (-1)(b_2 a_3 - b_3 a_2), (-1)(b_3 a_1 - b_1 a_3), (-1)(b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1) \rangle \\ &= -\langle b_2 a_3 - b_3 a_2, b_3 a_1 - b_1 a_3, b_1 a_2 - b_2 a_1 \rangle = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} \end{aligned}$$

**20.**  $c\mathbf{a} = \langle ca_1, ca_2, ca_3 \rangle$ , so

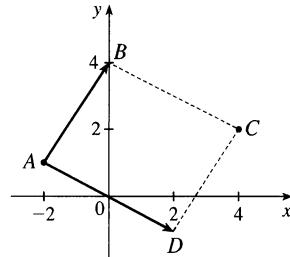
$$\begin{aligned} (c\mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} &= \langle ca_2 b_3 - ca_3 b_2, ca_3 b_1 - ca_1 b_3, ca_1 b_2 - ca_2 b_1 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle = c(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \\ &= \langle ca_2 b_3 - ca_3 b_2, ca_3 b_1 - ca_1 b_3, ca_1 b_2 - ca_2 b_1 \rangle \\ &= \langle a_2(cb_3) - a_3(cb_2), a_3(cb_1) - a_1(cb_3), a_1(cb_2) - a_2(cb_1) \rangle \\ &= \mathbf{a} \times c\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

**21.**  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{a} \times \langle b_1 + c_1, b_2 + c_2, b_3 + c_3 \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \langle a_2(b_3 + c_3) - a_3(b_2 + c_2), a_3(b_1 + c_1) - a_1(b_3 + c_3), a_1(b_2 + c_2) - a_2(b_1 + c_1) \rangle \\ &= \langle a_2 b_3 + a_2 c_3 - a_3 b_2 - a_3 c_2, a_3 b_1 + a_3 c_1 - a_1 b_3 - a_1 c_3, a_1 b_2 + a_1 c_2 - a_2 b_1 - a_2 c_1 \rangle \\ &= \langle (a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2) + (a_2 c_3 - a_3 c_2), (a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3) + (a_3 c_1 - a_1 c_3), \\ &\quad (a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1) + (a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1) \rangle \\ &= \langle a_2 b_3 - a_3 b_2, a_3 b_1 - a_1 b_3, a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1 \rangle + \langle a_2 c_3 - a_3 c_2, a_3 c_1 - a_1 c_3, a_1 c_2 - a_2 c_1 \rangle \\ &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} &= -\mathbf{c} \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) && \text{by Property 1 of Theorem 8} \\
 &= -(\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{b}) && \text{by Property 3 of Theorem 8} \\
 &= -(-\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + (-\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})) && \text{by Property 1 of Theorem 8} \\
 &= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} && \text{by Property 2 of Theorem 8}
 \end{aligned}$$

23. By plotting the vertices, we can see that the parallelogram is determined by the vectors  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 2, 3 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{AD} = \langle 4, -2 \rangle$ . We know that the area of the parallelogram determined by two vectors is equal to the length of the cross product of these vectors. In order to compute the cross product, we consider the vector  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  as the three-dimensional vector  $\langle 2, 3, 0 \rangle$  (and similarly for  $\overrightarrow{AD}$ ), and then the area of parallelogram  $ABCD$  is



$$|\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AD}| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 4 & -2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right| = |(0)\mathbf{i} - (0)\mathbf{j} + (-4 - 12)\mathbf{k}| = |-16\mathbf{k}| = 16$$

24. The parallelogram is determined by the vectors  $\overrightarrow{KL} = \langle 0, 1, 3 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{KN} = \langle 2, 5, 0 \rangle$ , so the area of parallelogram  $KLMN$  is

$$|\overrightarrow{KL} \times \overrightarrow{KN}| = \left| \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \right| = |(-15)\mathbf{i} - (-6)\mathbf{j} + (-2)\mathbf{k}| = |-15\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}| = \sqrt{265} \approx 16.28$$

25. (a) Because the plane through  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  contains the vectors  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR}$ , a vector orthogonal to both of these vectors (such as their cross product) is also orthogonal to the plane. Here  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle -1, 0, 3 \rangle$ , so

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle (2)(3) - (0)(0), (0)(-1) - (-1)(3), (-1)(0) - (2)(-1) \rangle = \langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle$$

Therefore,  $\langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle$  (or any scalar multiple thereof) is orthogonal to the plane through  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$ .

- (b) Note that the area of the triangle determined by  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  is equal to half of the area of the parallelogram determined by the three points. From part (a), the area of the parallelogram is  $|\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = |(6, 3, 2)| = \sqrt{36 + 9 + 4} = 7$ , so the area of the triangle is  $\frac{1}{2}(7) = \frac{7}{2}$ .

26. (a)  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle -3, 2, -1 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$ , so a vector orthogonal to the plane through  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  is  $\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle (2)(1) - (-1)(-1), (-1)(1) - (-3)(1), (-3)(-1) - (2)(1) \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$  (or any scalar multiple thereof).

- (b) The area of the parallelogram determined by  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  is

$$|\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = |\langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{6}, \text{ so the area of triangle } PQR \text{ is } \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}.$$

27. (a)  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 4, 3, -2 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 5, 5, 1 \rangle$ , so a vector orthogonal to the plane through  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  is

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle (3)(1) - (-2)(5), (-2)(5) - (4)(1), (4)(5) - (3)(5) \rangle = \langle 13, -14, 5 \rangle \\ (\text{or any scalar multiple thereof}).$$

- (b) The area of the parallelogram determined by  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  is

$$|\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = |(13, -14, 5)| = \sqrt{13^2 + (-14)^2 + 5^2} = \sqrt{390}, \text{ so the area of triangle } PQR \text{ is } \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{390}.$$

28. (a)  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 3, 2, 5 \rangle$ , so a vector orthogonal to the plane through  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  is

$$\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle (1)(5) - (3)(2), (3)(3) - (1)(5), (1)(2) - (1)(3) \rangle = \langle -1, 4, -1 \rangle \text{ (or any scalar multiple thereof).}$$

- (b) The area of the parallelogram determined by  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  is

$$|\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR}| = |(-1, 4, -1)| = \sqrt{1 + 16 + 1} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}, \text{ so the area of triangle } PQR \text{ is} \\ \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3\sqrt{2} = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}.$$

29. We know that the volume of the parallelepiped determined by  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{c}$  is the magnitude of their scalar triple product, which is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 4 & -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 6 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 6(5 + 4) - 3(0 - 8) - (0 - 4) = 82 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the volume of the parallelepiped is 82 cubic units.

30.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 2 + 0 = -4.$

So the volume of the parallelepiped determined by  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{c}$  is  $|-4| = 4$  cubic units.

31.  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 2, 1, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{c} = \overrightarrow{PS} = \langle 0, -2, 3 \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 3 - 2 = -3,$$

so the volume of the parallelepiped is 3 cubic units.

32.  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 2, 3, 3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle -1, -1, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{c} = \overrightarrow{PS} = \langle 6, -2, 2 \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -8 - 12 + 24 = 4,$$

so the volume of the parallelepiped is 4 cubic units.

33.  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 7 & 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 7 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -4 - 6 + 10 = 0$ , which says that the

volume of the parallelepiped determined by  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  is 0, and thus these three vectors are coplanar.

34.  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 1, 4, 5 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{PR} = \langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{c} = \overrightarrow{PS} = \langle 5, 2, 7 \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & -1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 7 \end{vmatrix} - 4 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 7 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 5 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -9 - 36 + 45 = 0,$$

so the volume of the parallelepiped determined by  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  is 0, which says that these vectors lie in the same plane. Therefore, their initial and terminal points  $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R$  and  $S$  also lie in the same plane.

35. The magnitude of the torque is

$$|\tau| = |\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}| = |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta = (0.18 \text{ m})(60 \text{ N}) \sin(70 + 10)^\circ = 10.8 \sin 80^\circ \approx 10.6 \text{ J}.$$

36.  $|\mathbf{r}| = \sqrt{4^2 + 4^2} = 4\sqrt{2}$  ft. A line drawn from the point  $P$  to the point of application of the force makes an angle of  $180^\circ - (45 + 30)^\circ = 105^\circ$  with the force vector. Therefore,

$$|\tau| = |\mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{F}| = |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta = (4\sqrt{2})(36) \sin 105^\circ \approx 197 \text{ ft-lb}.$$

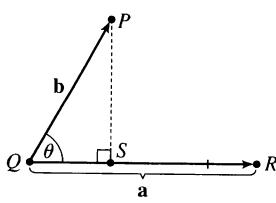
37. Using the notation of the text,  $\mathbf{r} = \langle 0, 0.3, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{F}$  has direction  $\langle 0, 3, -4 \rangle$ . The angle  $\theta$  between them can be

$$\text{determined by } \cos \theta = \frac{\langle 0, 0.3, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 3, -4 \rangle}{|\langle 0, 0.3, 0 \rangle| |\langle 0, 3, -4 \rangle|} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{0.9}{(0.3)(5)} \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0.6 \Rightarrow \theta \approx 53.1^\circ.$$

$$\text{Then } |\tau| = |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta \Rightarrow 100 = 0.3 |\mathbf{F}| \sin 53.1^\circ \Rightarrow |\mathbf{F}| \approx 417 \text{ N}.$$

38. Since  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ,  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|$  achieves its maximum value for  $\sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , in which case  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| = 15$ . The minimum value is zero, which occurs when  $\sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = 0$  or  $\pi$ , so when  $\mathbf{u}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  are parallel. Thus, when  $\mathbf{u}$  points in the same direction as  $\mathbf{v}$ , so  $\mathbf{u} = 3\mathbf{j}$ ,  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 0$ . As  $\mathbf{u}$  rotates counterclockwise,  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  is directed in the negative  $z$ -direction (by the right-hand rule) and the length increases until  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , in which case  $\mathbf{u} = -3\mathbf{i}$  and  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = 15$ . As  $\mathbf{u}$  rotates to the negative  $y$ -axis,  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  remains pointed in the negative  $z$ -direction and the length of  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  decreases to 0, after which the direction of  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  reverses to point in the positive  $z$ -direction and  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|$  increases. When  $\mathbf{u} = 3\mathbf{i}$  (so  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ),  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|$  again reaches its maximum of 15, after which  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|$  decreases to 0 as  $\mathbf{u}$  rotates to the positive  $y$ -axis.

39. (a)



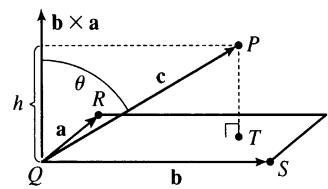
The distance between a point and a line is the length of the perpendicular from the point to the line, here  $|\overrightarrow{PS}| = d$ . But referring to triangle  $PQS$ ,  $d = |\overrightarrow{PS}| = |\overrightarrow{QP}| \sin \theta = |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta$ . But  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\overrightarrow{QP} = \mathbf{b}$  and  $\overrightarrow{QR} = \mathbf{a}$ . Thus by Theorem 6,  $\sin \theta = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|}$  and so  $d = |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta = \frac{|\mathbf{b}| |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}|}$ .

- (b)  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{QR} = \langle -1, -2, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{QP} = \langle 1, -5, -7 \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle (-2)(-7) - (-1)(-5), (-1)(1) - (-1)(-7), (-1)(-5) - (-2)(1) \rangle = \langle 9, -8, 7 \rangle. \text{ Thus the}$$

$$\text{distance is } d = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \sqrt{81 + 64 + 49} = \sqrt{\frac{194}{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{97}{3}}.$$

40. (a) The distance between a point and a plane is the length of the perpendicular from the point to the plane, here  $|\vec{TP}| = d$ . But  $\vec{TP}$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$  (because  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{a}$ ) and  $d = |\vec{TP}| =$  the absolute value of the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{c}$  along  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}$ , which is  $|\mathbf{c}| |\cos \theta|$ . (Notice that this is the same setup as the development of the volume of a parallelepiped with  $h = |\mathbf{c}| |\cos \theta|$ ). Thus  $d = |\mathbf{c}| |\cos \theta| = h = V/A$  where  $A = |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$ , the area of the base. So finally  $d = \frac{V}{A} = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})|}{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|} = \frac{|(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}|}{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}$  by Theorem 8 #5.



- (b)  $\mathbf{a} = \vec{QR} = \langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \vec{QS} = \langle -1, 0, 3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{c} = \vec{QP} = \langle 1, 1, 4 \rangle$ . Then

$$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = (-1) \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \end{vmatrix} + 0 = 17$$

and  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k} = 6\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$

$$\text{Thus } d = \frac{|(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}|}{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{36+9+4}} = \frac{17}{7}.$$

41.  $(\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{b}$  by Theorem 8 #3  
 $= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + (-\mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + (-\mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{b}$  by Theorem 8 #4  
 $= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a}) - (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) - (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b})$  by Theorem 8 #2 (with  $c = -1$ )  
 $= \mathbf{0} - (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}) + (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) - \mathbf{0}$  by Example 2  
 $= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) + (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$  by Theorem 8 #1  
 $= 2(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$

42. Let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \langle b_2c_3 - b_3c_2, b_3c_1 - b_1c_3, b_1c_2 - b_2c_1 \rangle$   
and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= \langle a_2(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1) - a_3(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3), a_3(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) - a_1(b_1c_2 - b_2c_1), \\ &\quad a_1(b_3c_1 - b_1c_3) - a_2(b_2c_3 - b_3c_2) \rangle \\ &= \langle a_2b_1c_2 - a_2b_2c_1 - a_3b_3c_1 + a_3b_1c_3, a_3b_2c_3 - a_3b_3c_2 - a_1b_1c_2 + a_1b_2c_1, \\ &\quad a_1b_3c_1 - a_1b_1c_3 - a_2b_2c_3 + a_2b_3c_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle (a_2c_2 + a_3c_3)b_1 - (a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)c_1, (a_1c_1 + a_3c_3)b_2 - (a_1b_1 + a_3b_3)c_2, \\ &\quad (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2)b_3 - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)c_3 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(*) &= \langle (a_2c_2 + a_3c_3)b_1 - (a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)c_1 + a_1b_1c_1 - a_1b_1c_1, \\
&\quad (a_1c_1 + a_3c_3)b_2 - (a_1b_1 + a_3b_3)c_2 + a_2b_2c_2 - a_2b_2c_2, \\
&\quad (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2)b_3 - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2)c_3 + a_3b_3c_3 - a_3b_3c_3 \rangle \\
&= \langle (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + a_3c_3)b_1 - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)c_1, \\
&\quad (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + a_3c_3)b_2 - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)c_2, \\
&\quad (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + a_3c_3)b_3 - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3)c_3 \rangle \\
&= (a_1c_1 + a_2c_2 + a_3c_3) \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle - (a_1b_1 + a_2b_2 + a_3b_3) \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle \\
&= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c}
\end{aligned}$$

(\*) Here we look ahead to see what terms are still needed to arrive at the desired equation. By adding and subtracting the same terms, we don't change the value of the component.

**43.**  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) + \mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) + \mathbf{c} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c}] + [(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a}] + [(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{b}] \quad \text{by Exercise 42} \\
&= (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}
\end{aligned}$$

**44.** Let  $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d} = \mathbf{v}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d}) &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{v}) \quad \text{by Theorem 8 #5} \\
&= \mathbf{a} \cdot [\mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{d})] \\
&= \mathbf{a} \cdot [(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{d})\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{d}] \quad \text{by Exercise 42} \\
&= (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{d})(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}) - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{d}) \quad \text{by Properties 3 and 4 of the dot product} \\
&= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} & \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{d} & \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{d} \end{vmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

**45.** (a) No. If  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c}$ , then  $\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{a}$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ , which can happen if  $\mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{c}$ .

For example, let  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{c} = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$ .

(b) No. If  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}$  then  $\mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}) = \mathbf{0}$ , which implies that  $\mathbf{a}$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ , which of course can happen if  $\mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{c}$ .

(c) Yes. Since  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ , by part (a). From part (b),  $\mathbf{a}$  is also parallel to  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ . Thus since  $\mathbf{a} \neq \mathbf{0}$  but is both parallel and perpendicular to  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c}$ , we have  $\mathbf{b} - \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$ , so  $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c}$ .

**46.** (a)  $\mathbf{k}_i$  is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{v}_i$  if  $i \neq j$  by the definition of  $\mathbf{k}_i$  and Theorem 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 &= \frac{\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} = 1 \\
\mathbf{k}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 &= \frac{\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1)} \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = \frac{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1)}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1)} = \frac{(\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1)} = 1 \quad [\text{by Theorem 8 #5}] \\
\mathbf{k}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 &= \frac{(\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2) \cdot \mathbf{v}_3}{\mathbf{v}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2)} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)}{\mathbf{v}_3 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2)} = 1 \quad [\text{by Theorem 8 #5}]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (c) \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{k}_2 \times \mathbf{k}_3) &= \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \left( \frac{\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} \times \frac{\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} \right) = \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{[\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)]^2} \cdot [(\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) \times (\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2)] \\
 &= \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{[\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)]^2} \cdot ([(\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) \cdot \mathbf{v}_2] \mathbf{v}_1 - [(\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1] \mathbf{v}_2) \quad [\text{by Exercise 42}]
 \end{aligned}$$

But  $(\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 = 0$  since  $\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{v}_1$ , and

$(\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_3 \times \mathbf{v}_1) = (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3) \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{k}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{k}_2 \times \mathbf{k}_3) &= \frac{\mathbf{k}_1}{[\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)]^2} \cdot [\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)] \mathbf{v}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{k}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{v}_2 \times \mathbf{v}_3)} \quad [\text{by part (b)}]
 \end{aligned}$$

## DISCOVERY PROJECT The Geometry of a Tetrahedron

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1. Set up a coordinate system so that vertex  $S$  is at the origin,  $R = (0, y_1, 0)$ ,  $Q = (x_2, y_2, 0)$ ,  $P = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$ .

Then  $\overrightarrow{SR} = \langle 0, y_1, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{SQ} = \langle x_2, y_2, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{SP} = \langle x_3, y_3, z_3 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{QR} = \langle -x_2, y_1 - y_2, 0 \rangle$ , and

$\overrightarrow{QP} = \langle x_3 - x_2, y_3 - y_2, z_3 \rangle$ . Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{v}_S &= \overrightarrow{QR} \times \overrightarrow{QP} \\
 &= (y_1 z_3 - y_2 z_3) \mathbf{i} + x_2 z_3 \mathbf{j} + (-x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_1 + x_3 y_2 + x_2 y_1) \mathbf{k}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\mathbf{v}_S$  is an outward normal to the face opposite vertex  $S$ . Similarly,

$$\mathbf{v}_R = \overrightarrow{SQ} \times \overrightarrow{SP} = y_2 z_3 \mathbf{i} - x_2 z_3 \mathbf{j} + (x_2 y_3 - x_3 y_2) \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{v}_Q = \overrightarrow{SP} \times \overrightarrow{SR} = -y_1 z_3 \mathbf{i} + x_3 y_1 \mathbf{k}, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_P = \overrightarrow{SR} \times \overrightarrow{SQ} = -x_2 y_1 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_S + \mathbf{v}_R + \mathbf{v}_Q + \mathbf{v}_P = \mathbf{0}. \text{ Now}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\mathbf{v}_S| &= \text{area of the parallelogram determined by } \overrightarrow{QR} \text{ and } \overrightarrow{QP} \\
 &= 2(\text{area of triangle } RQP) \\
 &= 2|\mathbf{v}_1|
 \end{aligned}$$

So  $\mathbf{v}_S = 2\mathbf{v}_1$ , and similarly  $\mathbf{v}_R = 2\mathbf{v}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_Q = 2\mathbf{v}_3$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_P = 2\mathbf{v}_4$ . Thus  $\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_4 = \mathbf{0}$ .

2. (a) Let  $S = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ ,  $R = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$ ,  $Q = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ ,  $P = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$  be the four vertices. Then

$$\text{Volume} = \frac{1}{3}(\text{distance from } S \text{ to plane } RQP) \times (\text{area of triangle } RQP)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{|\mathbf{N} \cdot \overrightarrow{SR}|}{|\mathbf{N}|} \cdot \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{RQ} \times \overrightarrow{RP}|$$

where  $\mathbf{N}$  is a vector which is normal to the face  $RQP$ . Thus  $\mathbf{N} = \overrightarrow{RQ} \times \overrightarrow{RP}$ . Therefore

$$V = \left| \frac{1}{6} (\overrightarrow{RQ} \times \overrightarrow{RP}) \cdot \overrightarrow{SR} \right| = \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} x_0 - x_1 & y_0 - y_1 & z_0 - z_1 \\ x_2 - x_1 & y_2 - y_1 & z_2 - z_1 \\ x_3 - x_1 & y_3 - y_1 & z_3 - z_1 \end{vmatrix} \right|.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\text{b}) \text{ Using the formula from part (a), } V &= \frac{1}{6} \left| \begin{vmatrix} 1 - 1 & 1 - 2 & 1 - 3 \\ 1 - 1 & 1 - 2 & 2 - 3 \\ 3 - 1 & -1 - 2 & 2 - 3 \end{vmatrix} \right| = \frac{1}{6} |2(1 - 2)| = \frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. We define a vector  $\mathbf{v}_1$  to have length equal to the area of the face opposite vertex  $P$ , so we can say  $|\mathbf{v}_1| = A$ , and direction perpendicular to the face and pointing outward, as in Problem 1. Similarly, we define  $\mathbf{v}_2$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3$ , and  $\mathbf{v}_4$  so that  $|\mathbf{v}_2| = B$ ,  $|\mathbf{v}_3| = C$ , and  $|\mathbf{v}_4| = D$  and with the analogous directions. From Problem 1, we know
- $$\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_4 = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}_4 = -(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3) \Rightarrow |\mathbf{v}_4| = |-(\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3)| = |\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3|$$
- $$\Rightarrow |\mathbf{v}_4|^2 = |\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3|^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{v}_4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_4 &= (\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3) \cdot (\mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3) \\ &= \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 + \mathbf{v}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3\end{aligned}$$

Since the vertex  $S$  is trirectangular, we know the three faces meeting at  $S$  are mutually perpendicular, so the vectors  $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{v}_3$  are also mutually perpendicular. Therefore,  $\mathbf{v}_i \cdot \mathbf{v}_j = 0$  for  $i \neq j$  and  $i, j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Thus we have

$$\mathbf{v}_4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_4 = \mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_1 + \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 + \mathbf{v}_3 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 \Rightarrow |\mathbf{v}_4|^2 = |\mathbf{v}_1|^2 + |\mathbf{v}_2|^2 + |\mathbf{v}_3|^2 \Rightarrow D^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2.$$

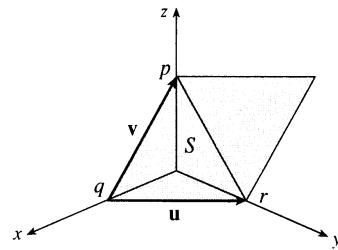
*Another method:* We introduce a coordinate system, as shown.

Recall that the area of the parallelogram spanned by two vectors is equal to the length of their cross product, so since

$\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = \langle -q, r, 0 \rangle \times \langle -q, 0, p \rangle = \langle pr, pq, qr \rangle$ , we have

$|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{(pr)^2 + (pq)^2 + (qr)^2}$ , and therefore

$$\begin{aligned}D^2 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}|\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}[(pr)^2 + (pq)^2 + (qr)^2] \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}pr\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}pq\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}qr\right)^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2.\end{aligned}$$



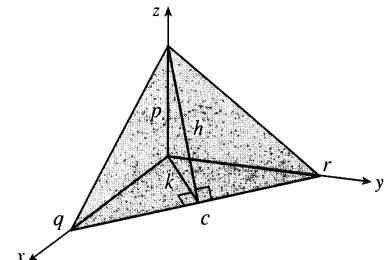
*A third method:* We draw a line from  $S$  perpendicular to  $QR$ , as shown. Now  $D = \frac{1}{2}ch$ , so  $D^2 = \frac{1}{4}c^2h^2$ . Substituting

$$h^2 = p^2 + k^2, \text{ we get } D^2 = \frac{1}{4}c^2(p^2 + k^2) = \frac{1}{4}c^2p^2 + \frac{1}{4}c^2k^2.$$

But  $C = \frac{1}{2}ck$ , so  $D^2 = \frac{1}{4}c^2p^2 + C^2$ . Now substituting

$c^2 = q^2 + r^2$  gives

$$D^2 = \frac{1}{4}p^2q^2 + \frac{1}{4}q^2r^2 + C^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2.$$



## 13.5 Equations of Lines and Planes

ET 12.5

- True; each of the first two lines has a direction vector parallel to the direction vector of the third line, so these vectors are each scalar multiples of the third direction vector. Then the first two direction vectors are also scalar multiples of each other, so these vectors, and hence the two lines, are parallel.
- False; for example, the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes are both perpendicular to the  $z$ -axis, yet the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes are not parallel.
- True; each of the first two planes has a normal vector parallel to the normal vector of the third plane, so these two normal vectors are parallel to each other and the planes are parallel.
- False; for example, the  $xy$ - and  $yz$ -planes are not parallel, yet they are both perpendicular to the  $xz$ -plane.
- False; the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes are not parallel, yet they are both parallel to the plane  $z = 1$ .
- True; if each line is perpendicular to a plane, then the lines' direction vectors are both parallel to a normal vector for the plane. Thus, the direction vectors are parallel to each other and the lines are parallel.

- (g) False; the planes  $y = 1$  and  $z = 1$  are not parallel, yet they are both parallel to the  $x$ -axis.
- (h) True; if each plane is perpendicular to a line, then any normal vector for each plane is parallel to a direction vector for the line. Thus, the normal vectors are parallel to each other and the planes are parallel.
- (i) True; see Figure 9 and the accompanying discussion.
- (j) False; they can be skew, as in Example 3.
- (k) True. Consider any normal vector for the plane and any direction vector for the line. If the normal vector is perpendicular to the direction vector, the line and plane are parallel. Otherwise, the vectors meet at an angle  $\theta$ ,  $0^\circ \leq \theta < 90^\circ$ , and the line will intersect the plane at an angle  $90^\circ - \theta$ .
- 2.** For this line, we have  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$ , so a vector equation is  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{k}) + t(2\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}) = (1 + 2t)\mathbf{i} - 4t\mathbf{j} + (-3 + 5t)\mathbf{k}$  and parametric equations are  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = -4t$ ,  $z = -3 + 5t$ .
- 3.** For this line, we have  $\mathbf{r}_0 = -2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 10\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{v} = 3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}$ , so a vector equation is  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{v} = (-2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 10\mathbf{k}) + t(3\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 8\mathbf{k}) = (-2 + 3t)\mathbf{i} + (4 + t)\mathbf{j} + (10 - 8t)\mathbf{k}$  and parametric equations are  $x = -2 + 3t$ ,  $y = 4 + t$ ,  $z = 10 - 8t$ .
- 4.** This line has the same direction as the given line,  $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ . Here  $\mathbf{r}_0 = 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}$ , so a vector equation is  $\mathbf{r} = (0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + 0\mathbf{k}) + t(2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) = 2t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + 3t\mathbf{k}$  and parametric equations are  $x = 2t$ ,  $y = -t$ ,  $z = 3t$ .
- 5.** A line perpendicular to the given plane has the same direction as a normal vector to the plane, such as  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 1, 3, 1 \rangle$ . So  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{k}$ , and we can take  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ . Then a vector equation is  $\mathbf{r} = (\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{k}) + t(\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = (1 + t)\mathbf{i} + 3t\mathbf{j} + (6 + t)\mathbf{k}$ , and parametric equations are  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = 3t$ ,  $z = 6 + t$ .
- 6.** The vector  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 1 - 0, 2 - 0, 3 - 0 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$  is parallel to the line. Letting  $P_0 = (0, 0, 0)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 0 + 1 \cdot t = t$ ,  $y = 0 + 2 \cdot t = 2t$ ,  $z = 0 + 3 \cdot t = 3t$ , while symmetric equations are  $x = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{3}$ .
- 7.** The vector  $\mathbf{v} = \langle -4 - 1, 3 - 3, 0 - 2 \rangle = \langle -5, 0, -2 \rangle$  is parallel to the line. Letting  $P_0 = (1, 3, 2)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 1 - 5t$ ,  $y = 3 + 0t = 3$ ,  $z = 2 - 2t$ , while symmetric equations are  $\frac{x - 1}{-5} = \frac{z - 2}{-2}$ ,  $y = 3$ . Notice here that the direction number  $b = 0$ , so rather than writing  $\frac{y - 3}{0}$  in the symmetric equation we must write the equation  $y = 3$  separately.
- 8.**  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2 - 6, 4 - 1, 5 - (-3) \rangle = \langle -4, 3, 8 \rangle$ , and letting  $P_0 = (6, 1, -3)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 6 - 4t$ ,  $y = 1 + 3t$ ,  $z = -3 + 8t$ , while symmetric equations are  $\frac{x - 6}{-4} = \frac{y - 1}{3} = \frac{z + 3}{8}$ .
- 9.**  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2 - 0, 1 - \frac{1}{2}, -3 - 1 \rangle = \langle 2, \frac{1}{2}, -4 \rangle$ , and letting  $P_0 = (2, 1, -3)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 2 + 2t$ ,  $y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}t$ ,  $z = -3 - 4t$ , while symmetric equations are  $\frac{x - 2}{2} = \frac{y - 1}{1/2} = \frac{z + 3}{-4}$  or  $\frac{x - 2}{2} = 2y - 2 = \frac{z + 3}{-4}$ .

**10.**  $\mathbf{v} = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \times (\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  is the direction of the line perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ .

With  $P_0 = (2, 1, 0)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 2 + t$ ,  $y = 1 - t$ ,  $z = t$  and symmetric equations are

$$x - 2 = \frac{y - 1}{-1} = z \text{ or } x - 2 = 1 - y = z.$$

- 11.** The line has direction  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$ . Letting  $P_0 = (1, -1, 1)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = -1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 1 + t$  and symmetric equations are  $x - 1 = \frac{y + 1}{2} = z - 1$ .
- 12.** Setting  $x = 0$ , we see that  $(0, 1, 0)$  satisfies the equations of both planes, so they do in fact have a line of intersection.  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$  is the direction of this line. Taking the point  $(0, 1, 0)$  as  $P_0$ , parametric equations are  $x = t$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $z = -t$ , and symmetric equations are  $x = -z$ ,  $y = 1$ .
- 13.** Direction vectors of the lines are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -2 - (-4), 0 - (-6), -3 - 1 \rangle = \langle 2, 6, -4 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 5 - 10, 3 - 18, 14 - 4 \rangle = \langle -5, -15, 10 \rangle$ , and since  $\mathbf{v}_2 = -\frac{5}{2}\mathbf{v}_1$ , the direction vectors and thus the lines are parallel.
- 14.** Direction vectors of the lines are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -2, 4, 4 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 8, -1, 4 \rangle$ . Since  $\mathbf{v}_1 \cdot \mathbf{v}_2 = -16 - 4 + 16 \neq 0$ , the vectors and thus the lines are not perpendicular.
- 15.** (a) A direction vector of the line with parametric equations  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 3t$ ,  $z = 5 - 7t$  is  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2, 3, -7 \rangle$  and the desired parallel line must also have  $\mathbf{v}$  as a direction vector. Here  $P_0 = (0, 2, -1)$ , so symmetric equations for the line are  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - 2}{3} = \frac{z + 1}{-7}$ .
- (b) The line intersects the  $xy$ -plane when  $z = 0$ , so we need  $\frac{x}{2} = \frac{y - 2}{3} = \frac{1}{-7}$  or  $x = -\frac{2}{7}, y = \frac{11}{7}$ . Thus the point of intersection with the  $xy$ -plane is  $(-\frac{2}{7}, \frac{11}{7}, 0)$ . Similarly for the  $yz$ -plane, we need  $x = 0 \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{y - 2}{3} = \frac{z + 1}{-7} \Leftrightarrow y = 2, z = -1$ . Thus the line intersects the  $yz$ -plane at  $(0, 2, -1)$ . For the  $xz$ -plane, we need  $y = 0 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{z + 1}{-7} \Leftrightarrow x = -\frac{4}{3}, z = \frac{11}{3}$ . So the line intersects the  $xz$ -plane at  $(-\frac{4}{3}, 0, \frac{11}{3})$ .
- 16.** (a) A vector normal to the plane  $2x - y + z = 1$  is  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, -1, 1 \rangle$ , and since the line is to be perpendicular to the plane,  $\mathbf{n}$  is also a direction vector for the line. Thus parametric equations of the line are  $x = 5 + 2t$ ,  $y = 1 - t$ ,  $z = t$ .
- (b) On the  $xy$ -plane,  $z = 0$ . So  $z = t = 0$  in the parametric equations of the line, and therefore  $x = 5$  and  $y = 1$ , giving the point of intersection  $(5, 1, 0)$ . For the  $yz$ -plane,  $x = 0$  which implies  $t = -\frac{5}{2}$ , so  $y = \frac{7}{2}$  and  $z = -\frac{5}{2}$  and the point is  $(0, \frac{7}{2}, -\frac{5}{2})$ . For the  $xz$ -plane,  $y = 0$  which implies  $t = 1$ , so  $x = 7$  and  $z = 1$  and the point of intersection is  $(7, 0, 1)$ .
- 17.** From Equation 4, the line segment from  $\mathbf{r}_0 = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$  to  $\mathbf{r}_1 = 4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  is  

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)(2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) + t(4\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = (2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}) + t(2\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$
- 18.** From Equation 4, the line segment from  $\mathbf{r}_0 = 10\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  to  $\mathbf{r}_1 = 5\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}$  is  

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t) &= (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)(10\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + t(5\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} - 3\mathbf{k}) \\ &= (10\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) + t(-5\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k}), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$
  
The corresponding parametric equations are  $x = 10 - 5t$ ,  $y = 3 + 3t$ ,  $z = 1 - 4t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
- 19.** Since the direction vectors are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -6, 9, -3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 2, -3, 1 \rangle$ , we have  $\mathbf{v}_1 = -3\mathbf{v}_2$  so the lines are parallel.
- 20.** The lines aren't parallel since the direction vectors  $\langle 2, 3, -1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1, 1, 3 \rangle$  aren't parallel. For the lines to intersect we must be able to find one value of  $t$  and one value of  $s$  that produce the same point from the respective parametric

equations. Thus we need to satisfy the following three equations:  $1 + 2t = -1 + s$ ,  $3t = 4 + s$ ,  $2 - t = 1 + 3s$ . Solving the first two equations we get  $t = 6$ ,  $s = 14$  and checking, we see that these values don't satisfy the third equation. Thus  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  aren't parallel and don't intersect, so they must be skew lines.

21. Since the direction vectors  $\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$  and  $\langle -4, -3, 2 \rangle$  are not scalar multiples of each other, the lines are not parallel, so we check to see if the lines intersect. The parametric equations of the lines are  $L_1$ :  $x = t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 2 + 3t$  and  $L_2$ :  $x = 3 - 4s$ ,  $y = 2 - 3s$ ,  $z = 1 + 2s$ . For the lines to intersect, we must be able to find one value of  $t$  and one value of  $s$  that produce the same point from the respective parametric equations. Thus we need to satisfy the following three equations:  $t = 3 - 4s$ ,  $1 + 2t = 2 - 3s$ ,  $2 + 3t = 1 + 2s$ . Solving the first two equations we get  $t = -1$ ,  $s = 1$  and checking, we see that these values don't satisfy the third equation. Thus the lines aren't parallel and don't intersect, so they must be skew lines.
22. Since the direction vectors  $\langle 2, 2, -1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1, -1, 3 \rangle$  aren't parallel, the lines aren't parallel. Here the parametric equations are  $L_1$ :  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 3 + 2t$ ,  $z = 2 - t$  and  $L_2$ :  $x = 2 + s$ ,  $y = 6 - s$ ,  $z = -2 + 3s$ . Thus, for the lines to intersect, the three equations  $1 + 2t = 2 + s$ ,  $3 + 2t = 6 - s$ , and  $2 - t = -2 + 3s$  must be satisfied simultaneously. Solving the first two equations gives  $t = 1$ ,  $s = 1$  and, checking, we see that these values do satisfy the third equation, so the lines intersect when  $t = 1$  and  $s = 1$ , that is, at the point  $(3, 5, 1)$ .
23. Since the plane is perpendicular to the vector  $\langle -2, 1, 5 \rangle$ , we can take  $\langle -2, 1, 5 \rangle$  as a normal vector to the plane.  $(6, 3, 2)$  is a point on the plane, so setting  $a = -2$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 5$  and  $x_0 = 6$ ,  $y_0 = 3$ ,  $z_0 = 2$  in Equation 7 gives  $-2(x - 6) + 1(y - 3) + 5(z - 2) = 0$  or  $-2x + y + 5z = 1$  to be an equation of the plane.
24.  $\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} = \langle 0, 1, 2 \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane and  $(4, 0, -3)$  is a point on the plane, so setting  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 2$ ,  $x_0 = 4$ ,  $y_0 = 0$ ,  $z_0 = -3$  in Equation 7 gives  $0(x - 4) + 1(y - 0) + 2[z - (-3)] = 0$  or  $y + 2z = -6$  to be an equation of the plane.
25.  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane and  $(1, -1, 1)$  is a point on the plane, so setting  $a = 1$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = -1$ ,  $x_0 = 1$ ,  $y_0 = -1$ ,  $z_0 = 1$  in Equation 7 gives  $1(x - 1) + 1[y - (-1)] - 1(z - 1) = 0$  or  $x + y - z = -1$  to be an equation of the plane.
26. Since the line is perpendicular to the plane, its direction vector  $\langle 1, 2, -3 \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane. An equation of the plane, then, is  $1[x - (-2)] + 2(y - 8) - 3(z - 10) = 0$  or  $x + 2y - 3z = -16$ .
27. Since the two planes are parallel, they will have the same normal vectors. So we can take  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$ , and an equation of the plane is  $2(x - 0) - 1(y - 0) + 3(z - 0) = 0$  or  $2x - y + 3z = 0$ .
28. Since the two planes are parallel, they will have the same normal vectors. So we can take  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ , and an equation of the plane is  $1[x - (-1)] + 1(y - 6) + 1[z - (-5)] = 0$  or  $x + y + z = 0$ .
29. Since the two planes are parallel, they will have the same normal vectors. So we can take  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 3, 0, -7 \rangle$ , and an equation of the plane is  $3(x - 4) + 0[y - (-2)] - 7(z - 3) = 0$  or  $3x - 7z = -9$ .
30. First, a normal vector for the plane  $2x + 4y + 8z = 17$  is  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, 4, 8 \rangle$ . A direction vector for the line is  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 2, 1, -1 \rangle$ , and since  $\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$  we know the line is perpendicular to  $\mathbf{n}$  and hence parallel to the plane. Thus, there is a parallel plane which contains the line. By putting  $t = 0$ , we know the point  $(3, 0, 8)$  is on the line and hence the new plane. We can use the same normal vector  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, 4, 8 \rangle$ , so an equation of the plane is  $2(x - 3) + 4(y - 0) + 8(z - 8) = 0$  or  $x + 2y + 4z = 35$ .
31. Here the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1 - 0, 0 - 1, 1 - 1 \rangle = \langle 1, -1, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1 - 0, 1 - 1, 0 - 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$  lie in the plane, so  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is a normal vector to the plane. Thus, we can take  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle 1 - 0, 0 + 1, 0 + 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ . If  $P_0$  is the point  $(0, 1, 1)$ , an equation of the plane is  $1(x - 0) + 1(y - 1) + 1(z - 1) = 0$  or  $x + y + z = 2$ .

- 32.** Here the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 2, -4, 6 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 5, 1, 3 \rangle$  lie in the plane, so  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle -12 - 6, 30 - 6, 2 + 20 \rangle = \langle -18, 24, 22 \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane and an equation of the plane is  $-18(x - 0) + 24(y - 0) + 22(z - 0) = 0$  or  $-18x + 24y + 22z = 0$ .
- 33.** Here the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 8 - 3, 2 - (-1), 4 - 2 \rangle = \langle 5, 3, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle -1 - 3, -2 - (-1), -3 - 2 \rangle = \langle -4, -1, -5 \rangle$  lie in the plane, so a normal vector to the plane is  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle -15 + 2, -8 + 25, -5 + 12 \rangle = \langle -13, 17, 7 \rangle$  and an equation of the plane is  $-13(x - 3) + 17[y - (-1)] + 7(z - 2) = 0$  or  $-13x + 17y + 7z = -42$ .
- 34.** If we first find two nonparallel vectors in the plane, their cross product will be a normal vector to the plane. Since the given line lies in the plane, its direction vector  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 3, 1, -1 \rangle$  is one vector in the plane. We can verify that the given point  $(1, 2, 3)$  does not lie on this line, so to find another nonparallel vector  $\mathbf{b}$  which lies in the plane, we can pick any point on the line and find a vector connecting the points. If we put  $t = 0$ , we see that  $(0, 1, 2)$  is on the line, so  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1 - 0, 2 - 1, 3 - 2 \rangle = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle 1 + 1, -1 - 3, 3 - 1 \rangle = \langle 2, -4, 2 \rangle$ . Thus, an equation of the plane is  $2(x - 1) - 4(y - 2) + 2(z - 3) = 0$  or  $2x - 4y + 2z = 0$ . (Equivalently, we can write  $x - 2y + z = 0$ .)
- 35.** If we first find two nonparallel vectors in the plane, their cross product will be a normal vector to the plane. Since the given line lies in the plane, its direction vector  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -2, 5, 4 \rangle$  is one vector in the plane. We can verify that the given point  $(6, 0, -2)$  does not lie on this line, so to find another nonparallel vector  $\mathbf{b}$  which lies in the plane, we can pick any point on the line and find a vector connecting the points. If we put  $t = 0$ , we see that  $(4, 3, 7)$  is on the line, so  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 6 - 4, 0 - 3, -2 - 7 \rangle = \langle 2, -3, -9 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle -45 + 12, 8 - 18, 6 - 10 \rangle = \langle -33, -10, -4 \rangle$ . Thus, an equation of the plane is  $-33(x - 6) - 10(y - 0) - 4[z - (-2)] = 0$  or  $33x + 10y + 4z = 190$ .
- 36.** Since the line  $x = 2y = 3z$ , or  $x = \frac{y}{1/2} = \frac{z}{1/3}$ , lies in the plane, its direction vector  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3} \rangle$  is parallel to the plane. The point  $(0, 0, 0)$  is on the line (put  $t = 0$ ), and we can verify that the given point  $(1, -1, 1)$  in the plane is not on the line. The vector connecting these two points,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$ , is therefore parallel to the plane, but not parallel to  $\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ . Then  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} - 1, -1 - \frac{1}{2} \rangle = \langle \frac{5}{6}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{3}{2} \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane, and an equation of the plane is  $\frac{5}{6}(x - 0) - \frac{2}{3}(y - 0) - \frac{3}{2}(z - 0) = 0$  or  $5x - 4y - 9z = 0$ .
- 37.** A direction vector for the line of intersection is  $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle \times \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle = \langle 2, -5, -3 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{a}$  is parallel to the desired plane. Another vector parallel to the plane is the vector connecting any point on the line of intersection to the given point  $(-1, 2, 1)$  in the plane. Setting  $x = 0$ , the equations of the planes reduce to  $y - z = 2$  and  $-y + 3z = 1$  with simultaneous solution  $y = \frac{7}{2}$  and  $z = \frac{3}{2}$ . So a point on the line is  $(0, \frac{7}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$  and another vector parallel to the plane is  $\langle -1, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$ . Then a normal vector to the plane is  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, -5, -3 \rangle \times \langle -1, -\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle = \langle -2, 4, -8 \rangle$  and an equation of the plane is  $-2(x + 1) + 4(y - 2) - 8(z - 1) = 0$  or  $x - 2y + 4z = -1$ .
- 38.**  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 0, 1, 2 \rangle$ . Setting  $z = 0$ , it is easy to see that  $(1, 3, 0)$  is a point on the line of intersection of  $x - z = 1$  and  $y + 2z = 3$ . The direction of this line is  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$ . A second vector parallel to the desired plane is  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 1, 1, -2 \rangle$ , since it is perpendicular to  $x + y - 2z = 1$ . Therefore, a normal of the plane in question is  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 4 - 1, 1 + 2, 1 + 2 \rangle = \langle 3, 3, 3 \rangle$ , or we can use  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ . Taking  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 3, 0)$ , the equation we are looking for is  $(x - 1) + (y - 3) + z = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + y + z = 4$ .
- 39.** Substitute the parametric equations of the line into the equation of the plane:  $(3 - t) - (2 + t) + 2(5t) = 9 \Rightarrow 8t = 8 \Rightarrow t = 1$ . Therefore, the point of intersection of the line and the plane is given by  $x = 3 - 1 = 2$ ,  $y = 2 + 1 = 3$ , and  $z = 5(1) = 5$ , that is, the point  $(2, 3, 5)$ .

- 40.** Substitute the parametric equations of the line into the equation of the plane:  $(1 + 2t) + 2(4t) - (2 - 3t) + 1 = 0$   
 $\Rightarrow 13t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$ . Therefore, the point of intersection of the line and the plane is given by  
 $x = 1 + 2(0) = 1$ ,  $y = 4(0) = 0$ , and  $z = 2 - 3(0) = 2$ , that is, the point  $(1, 0, 2)$ .
- 41.** Parametric equations for the line are  $x = t$ ,  $y = 1 + t$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2}t$  and substituting into the equation of the plane gives  
 $4(t) - (1 + t) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}t\right) = 8 \Rightarrow \frac{9}{2}t = 9 \Rightarrow t = 2$ . Thus  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 1 + 2 = 3$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{2}(2) = 1$  and the point of intersection is  $(2, 3, 1)$ .
- 42.** A direction vector for the line through  $(1, 0, 1)$  and  $(4, -2, 2)$  is  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 3, -2, 1 \rangle$  and, taking  $P_0 = (1, 0, 1)$ , parametric equations for the line are  $x = 1 + 3t$ ,  $y = -2t$ ,  $z = 1 + t$ . Substitution of the parametric equations into the equation of the plane gives  $1 + 3t - 2t + 1 + t = 6 \Rightarrow t = 2$ . Then  $x = 1 + 3(2) = 7$ ,  $y = -2(2) = -4$ , and  $z = 1 + 2 = 3$  so the point of intersection is  $(7, -4, 3)$ .
- 43.** Setting  $x = 0$ , we see that  $(0, 1, 0)$  satisfies the equations of both planes, so that they do in fact have a line of intersection.  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$  is the direction of this line. Therefore, direction numbers of the intersecting line are  $1, 0, -1$ .
- 44.** The angle between the two planes is the same as the angle between their normal vectors. The normal vectors of the two planes are  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ . The cosine of the angle  $\theta$  between these two planes is
- $$\cos \theta = \frac{\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle}{|\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle| |\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle|} = \frac{1+2+3}{\sqrt{1+1+1}\sqrt{1+4+9}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{42}} = \sqrt{\frac{6}{7}}.$$
- 45.** Normal vectors for the planes are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, 4, -3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle -3, 6, 7 \rangle$ , so the normals (and thus the planes) aren't parallel. But  $\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = -3 + 24 - 21 = 0$ , so the normals (and thus the planes) are perpendicular.
- 46.** Normal vectors for the planes are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle -1, 4, -2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 3, -12, 6 \rangle$ . Since  $\mathbf{n}_2 = -3\mathbf{n}_1$ , the normals (and thus the planes) are parallel.
- 47.** Normal vectors for the planes are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$ . The normals are not parallel, so neither are the planes. Furthermore,  $\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 1 - 1 + 1 = 1 \neq 0$ , so the planes aren't perpendicular. The angle between them is given by  $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 70.5^\circ$ .
- 48.** The normals are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 2, -3, 4 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 1, 6, 4 \rangle$  so the planes aren't parallel. Since  $\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 2 - 18 + 16 = 0$ , the normals (and thus the planes) are perpendicular.
- 49.** The normals are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, -4, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 2, -8, 4 \rangle$ . Since  $\mathbf{n}_2 = 2\mathbf{n}_1$ , the normals (and thus the planes) are parallel.
- 50.** The normal vectors are  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 2, -1, 2 \rangle$ . The normals are not parallel, so neither are the planes. Furthermore,  $\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 2 - 2 + 4 = 4 \neq 0$ , so the planes aren't perpendicular. The angle between them is given by  $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{9}\sqrt{9}} = \frac{4}{9} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{9}\right) \approx 63.6^\circ$ .
- 51.** (a) To find a point on the line of intersection, set one of the variables equal to a constant, say  $z = 0$ . (This will only work if the line of intersection crosses the  $xy$ -plane; otherwise, try setting  $x$  or  $y$  equal to 0.) Then the equations of the planes reduce to  $x + y = 2$  and  $3x - 4y = 6$ . Solving these two equations gives  $x = 2$ ,  $y = 0$ . So a point on the line of intersection is  $(2, 0, 0)$ . The direction of the line is  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 5 - 4, -3 - 5, -4 - 3 \rangle = \langle 1, -8, -7 \rangle$ , and symmetric equations for the line are  $x - 2 = \frac{y}{-8} = \frac{z}{-7}$ .

- (b) The angle between the planes satisfies  $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{3 - 4 - 5}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{50}} = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}$ . Therefore  $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{5}\right) \approx 119^\circ$  (or  $61^\circ$ ).

- 52.** (a)  $x - 2y + z = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$  and  $2x + y + z = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 2, 1, 1 \rangle$ . The vector that gives the direction of the line of intersection of these two planes is  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle -2 - 1, 2 - 1, 1 + 4 \rangle = \langle -3, 1, 5 \rangle$ . Setting  $x = y = 0$ , we see that both planes contain  $(0, 0, 1)$  so that this point must lie on their line of intersection. Then symmetric equations for this line are  $\frac{x}{-3} = y = \frac{z - 1}{5}$ .

$$(b) \cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2}{|\mathbf{n}_1| |\mathbf{n}_2|} = \frac{2 - 2 + 1}{\sqrt{1+4+1} \sqrt{4+1+1}} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{6}\right) \approx 80^\circ.$$

- 53.** Setting  $x = 0$ , the equations of the two planes become  $z = y$  and  $5y + z = -1$ , which intersect at  $y = -\frac{1}{6}$  and  $z = -\frac{1}{6}$ . Thus we can choose  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6})$ . The vector giving the direction of this intersecting line,  $\mathbf{v}$ , is perpendicular to the normal vectors of both planes. So  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 2, -5, -1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle = \langle 6, 1, 7 \rangle$ . Therefore, by Equations 2, parametric equations for this line are  $x = 6t$ ,  $y = -\frac{1}{6} + t$ ,  $z = -\frac{1}{6} + 7t$ .

- 54.** Setting  $y = 0$ , the equations of the two planes become  $2x + 5z = -3$  and  $x + z = -2$ , which intersect at  $x = -\frac{7}{3}$  and  $z = \frac{1}{3}$ . Thus we can choose  $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (-\frac{7}{3}, 0, \frac{1}{3})$ . The vector giving the direction of this intersecting line,  $\mathbf{v}$ , is perpendicular to the normal vectors of both planes. So  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 2, 0, 5 \rangle \times \langle 1, -3, 1 \rangle = \langle 15, 5 - 2, -6 \rangle = 3 \langle 5, 1, -2 \rangle$ . Therefore, by Equations 2, parametric equations of the line of intersection of the two planes are  $x = -\frac{7}{3} + 5t$ ,  $y = t$ ,  $z = \frac{1}{3} - 2t$ .

- 55.** The plane contains all perpendicular bisectors of the line segment joining  $(1, 1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1, 1)$ . All of these bisectors pass through the midpoint of this segment  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1+1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = (\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{2})$ . The direction of this line segment  $\langle 1 - 0, 1 - 1, 0 - 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$  is perpendicular to the plane so that we can choose this to be  $\mathbf{n}$ . Therefore the equation of the plane is  $1(x - \frac{1}{2}) + 0(y - 1) - 1(z - \frac{1}{2}) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = z$ .

- 56.** The plane will contain all perpendicular bisectors of the line segment joining the two points. Thus, a point in the plane is  $P_0 = (-1, -1, 2)$ , the midpoint of the line segment joining the two given points, and a normal to the plane is  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 6, -6, 2 \rangle$ , the vector connecting the two points. So an equation of the plane is  $6(x + 1) - 6(y + 1) + 2(z - 2) = 0$  or  $3x - 3y + z = 2$ .

- 57.** The plane contains the points  $(a, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, b, 0)$  and  $(0, 0, c)$ . Thus the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle -a, b, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle -a, 0, c \rangle$  lie in the plane, and  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle bc - 0, 0 + ac, 0 + ab \rangle = \langle bc, ac, ab \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane. The equation of the plane is therefore  $bcx + acy + abz = abc + 0 + 0$  or  $bcx + acy + abz = abc$ . Notice that if  $a \neq 0$ ,  $b \neq 0$  and  $c \neq 0$  then we can rewrite the equation as  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ . This is a good equation to remember!

- 58.** (a) For the lines to intersect, we must be able to find one value of  $t$  and one value of  $s$  satisfying the three equations  $1 + t = 2 - s$ ,  $1 - t = s$  and  $2t = 2$ . From the third we get  $t = 1$ , and putting this in the second gives  $s = 0$ . These values of  $s$  and  $t$  do satisfy the first equation, so the lines intersect at the point  $P_0 = (1 + 1, 1 - 1, 2(1)) = (2, 0, 2)$ .

- (b) The direction vectors of the lines are  $\langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$  and  $\langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle$ , so a normal vector for the plane is  $\langle -1, 1, 0 \rangle \times \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle = \langle 2, 2, 0 \rangle$  and it contains the point  $(2, 0, 2)$ . Then the equation of the plane is  $2(x - 2) + 2(y - 0) + 0(z - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x + y = 2$ .

- 59.** Two vectors which are perpendicular to the required line are the normal of the given plane,  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ , and a direction vector for the given line,  $\langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$ . So a direction vector for the required line is  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle = \langle 3, -1, -2 \rangle$ . Thus  $L$  is given by  $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 0, 1, 2 \rangle + t\langle 3, -1, -2 \rangle$ , or in parametric form,  $x = 3t$ ,  $y = 1 - t$ ,  $z = 2 - 2t$ .
- 60.** Let  $L$  be the given line. Then  $(1, 1, 0)$  is the point on  $L$  corresponding to  $t = 0$ .  $L$  is in the direction of  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle$  is the vector joining  $(1, 1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1, 2)$ . Then  $\mathbf{b} - \text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle - \frac{\langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle \cdot \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle}{1^2 + (-1)^2 + 2^2} \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle = \langle -1, 0, 2 \rangle - \frac{1}{2} \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle$  is a direction vector for the required line. Thus  $2\left\langle -\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 1 \right\rangle = \langle -3, 1, 2 \rangle$  is also a direction vector, and the line has parametric equations  $x = -3t$ ,  $y = 1 + t$ ,  $z = 2 + 2t$ . (Notice that this is the same line as in Exercise 59.)
- 61.** Let  $P_i$  have normal vector  $\mathbf{n}_i$ . Then  $\mathbf{n}_1 = \langle 4, -2, 6 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_2 = \langle 4, -2, -2 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_3 = \langle -6, 3, -9 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{n}_4 = \langle 2, -1, -1 \rangle$ . Now  $\mathbf{n}_1 = -\frac{2}{3}\mathbf{n}_3$ , so  $\mathbf{n}_1$  and  $\mathbf{n}_3$  are parallel, and hence  $P_1$  and  $P_3$  are parallel; similarly  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  are parallel because  $\mathbf{n}_2 = 2\mathbf{n}_4$ . However,  $\mathbf{n}_1$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2$  are not parallel.  $(0, 0, \frac{1}{2})$  lies on  $P_1$ , but not on  $P_3$ , so they are not the same plane, but both  $P_2$  and  $P_4$  contain the point  $(0, 0, -3)$ , so these two planes are identical.
- 62.** Let  $L_i$  have direction vector  $\mathbf{v}_i$ . Then  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle 1, 1, -5 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_3 = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_4 = \langle 2, 2, -10 \rangle$ .  $\mathbf{v}_2$  and  $\mathbf{v}_3$  are equal so they're parallel.  $\mathbf{v}_4 = 2\mathbf{v}_1$ , so  $L_4$  and  $L_1$  are parallel.  $L_3$  contains the point  $(1, 4, 1)$ , but this point does not lie on  $L_2$ , so they're not equal.  $(2, 1, -3)$  lies on  $L_4$ , and on  $L_1$ , with  $t = 1$ . So  $L_1$  and  $L_4$  are identical.
- 63.** Let  $Q = (2, 2, 0)$  and  $R = (3, -1, 5)$ , points on the line corresponding to  $t = 0$  and  $t = 1$ . Let  $P = (1, 2, 3)$ . Then  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{QR} = \langle 1, -3, 5 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{QP} = \langle -1, 0, 3 \rangle$ . The distance is  $d = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{|(1, -3, 5) \times (-1, 0, 3)|}{|(1, -3, 5)|} = \frac{|(-9, -8, -3)|}{|(1, -3, 5)|} = \frac{\sqrt{9^2 + 8^2 + 3^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2 + 5^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{154}}{\sqrt{35}} = \sqrt{\frac{22}{5}}$ .
- 64.** Let  $Q = (5, 0, 1)$  and  $R = (4, 3, 3)$ , points on the line corresponding to  $t = 0$  and  $t = 1$ . Let  $P = (1, 0, -1)$ . Then  $\mathbf{a} = \overrightarrow{QR} = \langle -1, 3, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \overrightarrow{QP} = \langle -4, 0, -2 \rangle$ . The distance is  $d = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{|(-1, 3, 2) \times (-4, 0, -2)|}{|(-1, 3, 2)|} = \frac{|(-6, -10, 12)|}{|(-1, 3, 2)|} = \frac{2\sqrt{3^2 + 5^2 + 6^2}}{\sqrt{1^2 + 3^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{70}}{\sqrt{14}} = 2\sqrt{5}$ .
- 65.** By Equation 9, the distance is  $D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4+4}} [(1)(2) + (-2)(8) + (-2)(5) - 1] = \frac{25}{3}$ .
- 66.** By Equation 9, the distance is  $D = \frac{1}{\sqrt{16+36+1}} [4(3) + (-6)(-2) + 1(7) - 5] = \frac{26}{\sqrt{53}}$ .
- 67.** Put  $y = z = 0$  in the equation of the first plane to get the point  $(-1, 0, 0)$  on the plane. Because the planes are parallel, the distance  $D$  between them is the distance from  $(-1, 0, 0)$  to the second plane. By Equation 9,  $D = \frac{|3(-1) + 6(0) - 3(0) - 4|}{\sqrt{3^2 + 6^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{7}{3\sqrt{6}}$  or  $\frac{7\sqrt{6}}{18}$ .
- 68.** Put  $y = z = 0$  in the equation of the first plane to get the point  $(\frac{4}{3}, 0, 0)$  on the plane. Because the planes are parallel the distance  $D$  between them is the distance from  $(\frac{4}{3}, 0, 0)$  to the second plane. By Equation 9,  $D = \frac{|1(\frac{4}{3}) + 2(0) - 3(0) - 1|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-3)^2}} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{14}}$ .

- 69.** The distance between two parallel planes is the same as the distance between a point on one of the planes and the other plane. Let  $P_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$  be a point on the plane given by  $ax + by + cz + d_1 = 0$ . Then  $ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d_1 = 0$  and the distance between  $P_0$  and the plane given by  $ax + by + cz + d_2 = 0$  is, from Equation 9,  $D = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} = \frac{|-d_1 + d_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} = \frac{|d_1 - d_2|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$ .

- 70.** The planes must have parallel normal vectors, so if  $ax + by + cz + d = 0$  is such a plane, then for some  $t \neq 0$ ,  $\langle a, b, c \rangle = t\langle 1, 2, -2 \rangle = \langle t, 2t, -2t \rangle$ . So this plane is given by the equation  $x + 2y - 2z + e = 0$ , where  $e = d/t$ . By Exercise 69, the distance between the planes is  $2 = \frac{|1 - e|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + (-2)^2}} \Leftrightarrow 6 = |1 - e| \Leftrightarrow e = 7$  or  $-5$ . So the desired planes have equations  $x + 2y - 2z = 7$  and  $x + 2y - 2z = -5$ .

- 71.**  $L_1: x = y = z \Rightarrow x = y$  (1).  $L_2: x + 1 = y/2 = z/3 \Rightarrow x + 1 = y/2$  (2). The solution of (1) and (2) is  $x = y = -2$ . However, when  $x = -2$ ,  $x = z \Rightarrow z = -2$ , but  $x + 1 = z/3 \Rightarrow z = -3$ , a contradiction. Hence the lines do not intersect. For  $L_1$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ , and for  $L_2$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ , so the lines are not parallel. Thus the lines are skew lines. If two lines are skew, they can be viewed as lying in two parallel planes and so the distance between the skew lines would be the same as the distance between these parallel planes. The common normal vector to the planes must be perpendicular to both  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ , the direction vectors of the two lines. So set  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \langle 3 - 2, -3 + 1, 2 - 1 \rangle = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$ . From above, we know that  $(-2, -2, -2)$  and  $(-2, -2, -3)$  are points of  $L_1$  and  $L_2$  respectively. So in the notation of Equation 8,  $1(-2) - 2(-2) + 1(-2) + d_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_1 = 0$  and  $1(-2) - 2(-2) + 1(-3) + d_2 = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = 1$ .

By Exercise 69, the distance between these two skew lines is  $D = \frac{|0 - 1|}{\sqrt{1 + 4 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ .

*Alternate solution (without reference to planes):* A vector which is perpendicular to both of the lines is  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \times \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$ . Pick any point on each of the lines, say  $(-2, -2, -2)$  and  $(-2, -2, -3)$ , and form the vector  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$  connecting the two points. The distance between the two skew lines is the

absolute value of the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  along  $\mathbf{n}$ , that is,  $D = \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{|1 \cdot 0 - 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1|}{\sqrt{1 + 4 + 1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ .

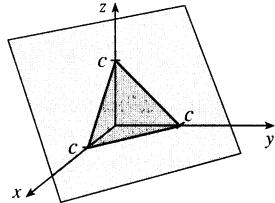
- 72.** First notice that if two lines are skew, they can be viewed as lying in two parallel planes and so the distance between the skew lines would be the same as the distance between these parallel planes. The common normal vector to the planes must be perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle 1, 6, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 2, 15, 6 \rangle$ , the direction vectors of the two lines respectively. Thus set  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 36 - 30, 4 - 6, 15 - 12 \rangle = \langle 6, -2, 3 \rangle$ . Setting  $t = 0$  and  $s = 0$  gives the points  $(1, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, 5, -2)$ . So in the notation of Equation 8,  $6 - 2 + 0 + d_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_1 = -4$  and  $6 - 10 - 6 + d_2 = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = 10$ . Then by Exercise 69, the distance between the two skew lines is given by  $D = \frac{|-4 - 10|}{\sqrt{36 + 4 + 9}} = \frac{14}{7} = 2$ .

*Alternate solution (without reference to planes):* We already know that the direction vectors of the two lines are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle 1, 6, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 2, 15, 6 \rangle$ . Then  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 6, -2, 3 \rangle$  is perpendicular to both lines. Pick any point on each of the lines, say  $(1, 1, 0)$  and  $(1, 5, -2)$ , and form the vector  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 0, 4, -2 \rangle$  connecting the two points. Then the distance between the two skew lines is the absolute value of the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{b}$  along  $\mathbf{n}$ , that is,

$$D = \frac{|\mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{n}|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{36 + 4 + 9}} |0 - 8 - 6| = \frac{14}{7} = 2.$$

73. If  $a \neq 0$ , then  $ax + by + cz + d = 0 \Rightarrow a(x + d/a) + b(y - 0) + c(z - 0) = 0$  which by (7) is the scalar equation of the plane through the point  $(-d/a, 0, 0)$  with normal vector  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ . Similarly, if  $b \neq 0$  (or if  $c \neq 0$ ) the equation of the plane can be rewritten as  $a(x - 0) + b(y + d/b) + c(z - 0) = 0$  [or as  $a(x - 0) + b(y - 0) + c(z + d/c) = 0$ ] which by (7) is the scalar equation of a plane through the point  $(0, -d/b, 0)$  [or the point  $(0, 0, -d/c)$ ] with normal vector  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ .

74. (a) The planes  $x + y + z = c$  have normal vector  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ , so they are all parallel. Their  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -intercepts are all  $c$ . When  $c > 0$  their intersection with the first octant is an equilateral triangle and when  $c < 0$  their intersection with the octant diagonally opposite the first is an equilateral triangle.



- (b) The planes  $x + y + cz = 1$  have  $x$ -intercept 1,  $y$ -intercept 1, and  $z$ -intercept  $1/c$ . The plane with  $c = 0$  is parallel to the  $z$ -axis. As  $c$  gets larger, the planes get closer to the  $xy$ -plane.
- (c) The planes  $y \cos \theta + z \cos \theta = 1$  have normal vectors  $\langle 0, \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle$ , which are perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis, and so the planes are parallel to the  $x$ -axis. We look at their intersection with the  $yz$ -plane. These are lines that are perpendicular to  $\langle \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle$  and pass through  $(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ , since  $\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ . So these are the tangent lines to the unit circle. Thus the family consists of all planes tangent to the circular cylinder with radius 1 and axis the  $x$ -axis.

## LABORATORY PROJECT Putting 3D in Perspective

1. If we view the screen from the camera's location, the vertical clipping plane on the left passes through the points  $(1000, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, -400, 0)$ , and  $(0, -400, 600)$ . A vector from the first point to the second is  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -1000, -400, 0 \rangle$  and a vector from the first point to the third is  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle -1000, -400, 600 \rangle$ . A normal vector for the clipping plane is  $\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = -240,000\mathbf{i} + 600,000\mathbf{j}$  or  $-2\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ , and an equation for the plane is  $-2(x - 1000) + 5(y - 0) + 0(z - 0) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x - 5y = 2000$ . By symmetry, the vertical clipping plane on the right is given by  $2x + 5y = 2000$ . The lower clipping plane is  $z = 0$ . The upper clipping plane passes through the points  $(1000, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, -400, 600)$ , and  $(0, 400, 600)$ . Vectors from the first point to the second and third points are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -1000, -400, 600 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle -1000, 400, 600 \rangle$ , and a normal vector for the plane is

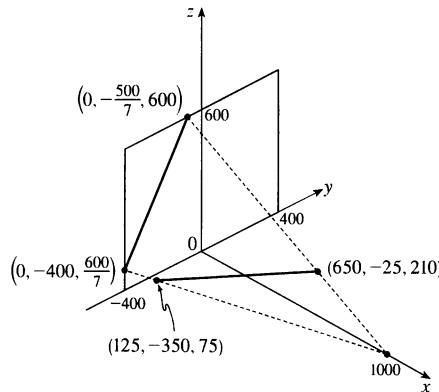
$$\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = -480,000\mathbf{i} - 800,000\mathbf{k} \text{ or } 3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{k}. \text{ An equation for the plane is } 3(x - 1000) + 0(y - 0) + 5(z - 0) = 0 \Rightarrow 3x + 5z = 3000.$$

A direction vector for the line  $L$  is  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 630, 390, 162 \rangle$  and taking  $P_0 = (230, -285, 102)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 230 + 630t$ ,  $y = -285 + 390t$ ,  $z = 102 + 162t$ .  $L$  intersects the left clipping plane when  $2(230 + 630t) - 5(-285 + 390t) = 2000 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{6}$ . The corresponding point is  $(125, -350, 75)$ .  $L$  intersects the right clipping plane when  $2(230 + 630t) + 5(-285 + 390t) = 2000 \Rightarrow t = \frac{593}{642}$ . The corresponding point is approximately  $(811.9, 75.2, 251.6)$ , but this point is not contained within the viewing volume.  $L$  intersects the upper clipping plane when  $3(230 + 630t) + 5(102 + 162t) = 3000 \Rightarrow t = \frac{2}{3}$ , corresponding to the point  $(650, -25, 210)$ , and  $L$  intersects the lower clipping plane when  $z = 0 \Rightarrow 102 + 162t = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{17}{27}$ . The corresponding point is approximately  $(-166.7, -530.6, 0)$ , which is not contained within the viewing volume. Thus  $L$  should be clipped at the points  $(125, -350, 75)$  and  $(650, -25, 210)$ .

2. A sight line from the camera at  $(1000, 0, 0)$  to the left endpoint  $(125, -350, 75)$  of the clipped line has direction  $\mathbf{v} = \langle -875, -350, 75 \rangle$ . Parametric equations are  $x = 1000 - 875t$ ,  $y = -350t$ ,  $z = 75t$ . This line intersects the screen when  $x = 0 \Rightarrow 1000 - 875t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{8}{7}$ , corresponding to the point  $(0, -400, \frac{600}{7})$ . Similarly, a sight line from the camera to the right endpoint  $(650, -25, 210)$  of the clipped line has direction  $\langle -350, -25, 210 \rangle$  and parametric equations are  $x = 1000 - 350t$ ,  $y = -25t$ ,  $z = 210t$ .  $x = 0 \Rightarrow 1000 - 350t = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{20}{7}$ , corresponding to the point  $(0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600)$ . Thus the projection of the clipped line is the line segment between the points  $(0, -400, \frac{600}{7})$  and  $(0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600)$ .

3. From Equation 13.5.4 [ET 12.5.4], equations for the four sides of the screen are

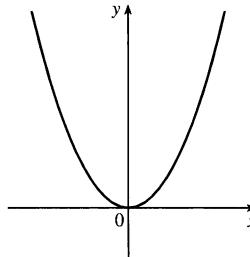
$\mathbf{r}_1(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, -400, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, -400, 600 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_2(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, -400, 600 \rangle + t\langle 0, 400, 600 \rangle$ ,  
 $\mathbf{r}_3(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, 400, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, 400, 600 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{r}_4(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, -400, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, 400, 0 \rangle$ . The clipped line segment connects the points  $(125, -350, 75)$  and  $(650, -25, 210)$ , so an equation for the segment is  
 $\mathbf{r}_5(t) = (1-t)\langle 125, -350, 75 \rangle + t\langle 650, -25, 210 \rangle$ . The projection of the clipped segment connects the points  $(0, -400, \frac{600}{7})$  and  $(0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600)$ , so an equation is  $\mathbf{r}_6(t) = (1-t)\langle 0, -400, \frac{600}{7} \rangle + t\langle 0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600 \rangle$ . The sight line on the left connects the points  $(1000, 0, 0)$  and  $(0, -400, \frac{600}{7})$ , so an equation is  
 $\mathbf{r}_7(t) = (1-t)\langle 1000, 0, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, -400, \frac{600}{7} \rangle$ . The other sight line connects  $(1000, 0, 0)$  to  $(0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600)$ , so an equation is  $\mathbf{r}_8(t) = (1-t)\langle 1000, 0, 0 \rangle + t\langle 0, -\frac{500}{7}, 600 \rangle$ .



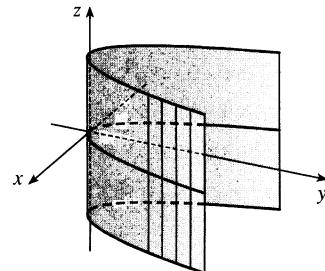
4. The vector from  $(621, -147, 206)$  to  $(563, 31, 242)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -58, 178, 36 \rangle$ , lies in the plane of the rectangle, as does the vector from  $(621, -147, 206)$  to  $(657, -111, 86)$ ,  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 36, 36, -120 \rangle$ . A normal vector for the plane is  $\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \langle -1888, -142, -708 \rangle$  or  $\langle 8, 2, 3 \rangle$ , and an equation of the plane is  $8x + 2y + 3z = 5292$ . The line  $L$  intersects this plane when  $8(230 + 630t) + 2(-285 + 390t) + 3(102 + 162t) = 5292 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1858}{3153} \approx 0.589$ . The corresponding point is approximately  $(601.25, -55.18, 197.46)$ . Starting at this point, a portion of the line is hidden behind the rectangle. The line becomes visible again at the left edge of the rectangle, specifically the edge between the points  $(621, -147, 206)$  and  $(657, -111, 86)$ . (This is most easily determined by graphing the rectangle and the line.) A plane through these two points and the camera's location,  $(1000, 0, 0)$ , will clip the line at the point it becomes visible. Two vectors in this plane are  $\mathbf{v}_1 = \langle -379, -147, 206 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}_2 = \langle -343, -111, 86 \rangle$ . A normal vector for the plane is  $\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = \langle 10224, -38064, -8352 \rangle$  and an equation of the plane is  $213x - 793y - 174z = 213,000$ .  $L$  intersects this plane when  $213(230 + 630t) - 793(-285 + 390t) - 174(102 + 162t) = 213,000 \Rightarrow t = \frac{44.247}{203.268} \approx 0.2177$ . The corresponding point is approximately  $(367.14, -200.11, 137.26)$ . Thus the portion of  $L$  that should be removed is the segment between the points  $(601.25, -55.18, 197.46)$  and  $(367.14, -200.11, 137.26)$ .

**13.6 Cylinders and Quadric Surfaces****ET 12.6**

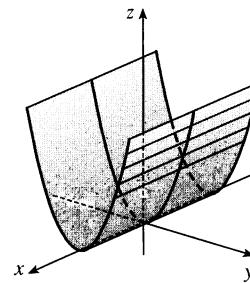
1. (a) In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , the equation  $y = x^2$  represents a parabola.



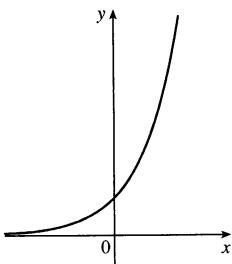
- (b) In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , the equation  $y = x^2$  doesn't involve  $z$ , so any horizontal plane with equation  $z = k$  intersects the graph in a curve with equation  $y = x^2$ . Thus, the surface is a parabolic cylinder, made up of infinitely many shifted copies of the same parabola. The rulings are parallel to the  $z$ -axis.



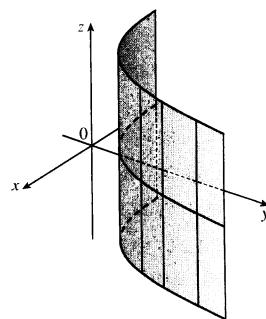
- (c) In  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , the equation  $z = y^2$  also represents a parabolic cylinder. Since  $x$  doesn't appear, the graph is formed by moving the parabola  $z = y^2$  in the direction of the  $x$ -axis. Thus, the rulings of the cylinder are parallel to the  $x$ -axis.



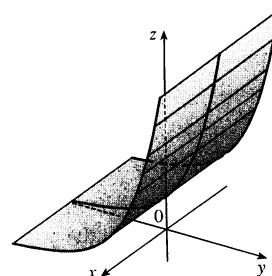
2. (a)



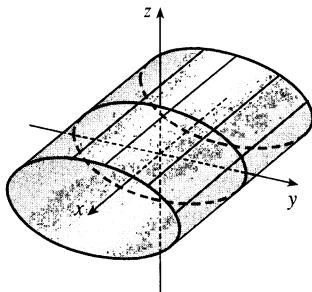
- (b) Since the equation  $y = e^x$  doesn't involve  $z$ , horizontal traces are copies of the curve  $y = e^x$ . The rulings are parallel to the  $z$ -axis.



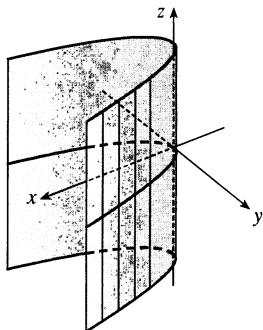
- (c) The equation  $z = e^y$  doesn't involve  $x$ , so vertical traces in  $x = k$  (parallel to the  $yz$ -plane) are copies of the curve  $z = e^y$ . The rulings are parallel to the  $x$ -axis.



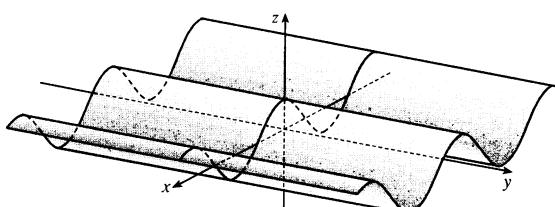
3. Since  $x$  is missing from the equation, the vertical traces  $y^2 + 4z^2 = 4$ ,  $x = k$ , are copies of the same ellipse in the plane  $x = k$ . Thus, the surface  $y^2 + 4z^2 = 4$  is an elliptic cylinder with rulings parallel to the  $x$ -axis.



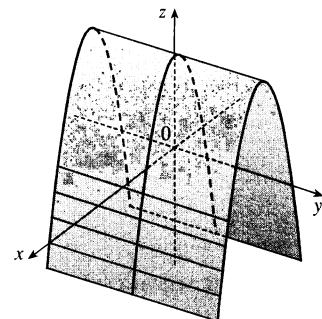
5. Since  $z$  is missing, each horizontal trace  $x = y^2$ ,  $z = k$ , is a copy of the same parabola in the plane  $z = k$ . Thus, the surface  $x - y^2 = 0$  is a parabolic cylinder with rulings parallel to the  $z$ -axis.



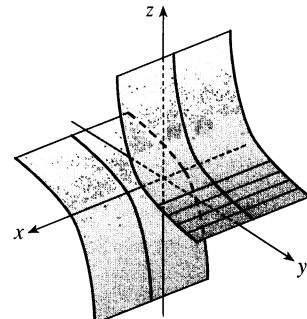
7. Since  $y$  is missing, each vertical trace  $z = \cos x$ ,  $y = k$  is a copy of a cosine curve in the plane  $y = k$ . Thus, the surface  $z = \cos x$  is a cylindrical surface with rulings parallel to the  $y$ -axis.



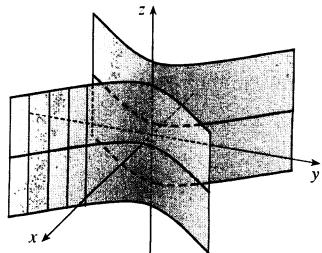
4. Since  $y$  is missing from the equation, each vertical trace  $z = 4 - x^2$ ,  $y = k$ , is a copy of the same parabola in the plane  $y = k$ . Thus, the surface  $z = 4 - x^2$  is a parabolic cylinder with rulings parallel to the  $y$ -axis.



6. Since  $x$  is missing, each vertical trace  $yz = 4$ ,  $x = k$  is a copy of the same hyperbola in the plane  $x = k$ . Thus, the surface  $yz = 4$  is a hyperbolic cylinder with rulings parallel to the  $x$ -axis.

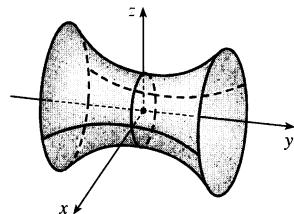


8. Since  $z$  is missing, each horizontal trace  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ ,  $z = k$  is a copy of the same hyperbola in the plane  $z = k$ . Thus, the surface  $x^2 - y^2 = 1$  is a hyperbolic cylinder with rulings parallel to the  $z$ -axis.

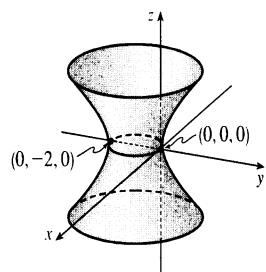


9. (a) The traces of  $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$  in  $x = k$  are  $y^2 - z^2 = 1 - k^2$ , a family of hyperbolas. (Note that the hyperbolas are oriented differently for  $-1 < k < 1$  than for  $k < -1$  or  $k > 1$ .) The traces in  $y = k$  are  $x^2 - z^2 = 1 - k^2$ , a similar family of hyperbolas. The traces in  $z = k$  are  $x^2 + y^2 = 1 + k^2$ , a family of circles. For  $k = 0$ , the trace in the  $xy$ -plane, the circle is of radius 1. As  $|k|$  increases, so does the radius of the circle. This behavior, combined with the hyperbolic vertical traces, gives the graph of the hyperboloid of one sheet in Table 1.

- (b) The shape of the surface is unchanged, but the hyperboloid is rotated so that its axis is the  $y$ -axis. Traces in  $y = k$  are circles, while traces in  $x = k$  and  $z = k$  are hyperbolas.

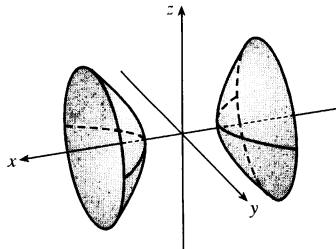


- (c) Completing the square in  $y$  gives  $x^2 + (y + 1)^2 - z^2 = 1$ . The surface is a hyperboloid identical to the one in part (a) but shifted one unit in the negative  $y$ -direction.

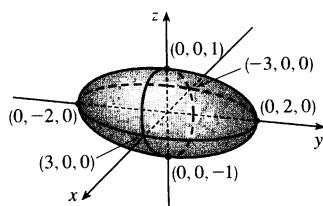


10. (a) The traces of  $-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 1$  in  $x = k$  are  $-y^2 + z^2 = 1 + k^2$ , a family of hyperbolas, as are the traces in  $y = k$ ,  $-x^2 + z^2 = 1 + k^2$ . The traces in  $z = k$  are  $x^2 + y^2 = k^2 - 1$ , a family of circles for  $|k| > 1$ . As  $|k|$  increases, the radii of the circles increase; the traces are empty for  $|k| < 1$ . This behavior, combined with the vertical traces, gives the graph of the hyperboloid of two sheets in Table 1.

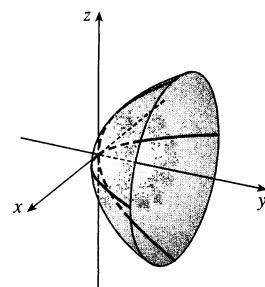
- (b) The graph has the same shape as the hyperboloid in part (a) but is rotated so that its axis is the  $x$ -axis. Traces in  $x = k$ ,  $|k| > 1$ , are circles, while traces in  $y = k$  and  $z = k$  are hyperbolas.



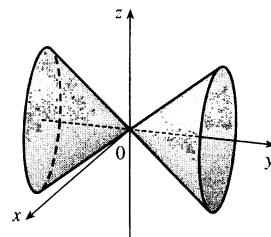
11. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $9y^2 + 36z^2 = 36 - 4k^2$ , an ellipse for  $|k| < 3$ ;  $y = k$ ,  $4x^2 + 36z^2 = 36 - 9k^2$ , an ellipse for  $|k| < 2$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36(1 - k^2)$ , an ellipse for  $|k| < 1$ . Thus the surface is an ellipsoid with center at the origin and axes along the  $x$ -,  $y$ - and  $z$ -axes.



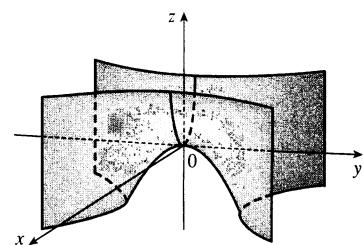
12. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $4y = k^2 + z^2$ , a parabola;  $y = k$ ,  $4k = x^2 + z^2$ , a circle for  $k > 0$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $4y = x^2 + k^2$  a parabola. Thus the surface is a circular paraboloid with axis the  $y$ -axis and vertex at  $(0, 0, 0)$ .



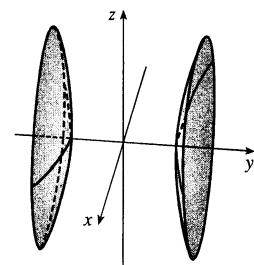
13. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $y^2 = k^2 + z^2$  or  $y^2 - z^2 = k^2$ , a hyperbola for  $k \neq 0$  and two intersecting lines for  $k = 0$ ;  $y = k$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = k^2$ , a circle for  $k \neq 0$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $y^2 = x^2 + k^2$  or  $y^2 - x^2 = k^2$ , a hyperbola for  $k \neq 0$  and two intersecting lines for  $k = 0$ . Thus the surface is a cone (right circular) with axis the  $y$ -axis and vertex the origin.



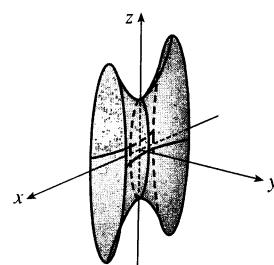
14. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $z - k^2 = -y^2$ , a parabola;  $y = k$ ,  $z + k^2 = x^2$ , a parabola;  $z = k$ ,  $x^2 - y^2 = k$ , a hyperbola. Thus the surface is a hyperbolic paraboloid with saddle point  $(0, 0, 0)$  (and since  $c > 0$ , the saddle is upside down).



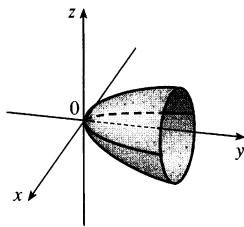
15. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $4y^2 - z^2 = 4 + k^2$ , a hyperbola;  $y = k$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = 4k^2 - 4$ , a circle for  $|k| > 1$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $4y^2 - x^2 = 4 + k^2$ , a hyperbola. Thus the surface is a hyperboloid of two sheets with axis the  $y$ -axis.



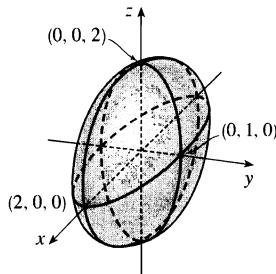
16. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $25y^2 + z^2 = 100 + 4k^2$ , an ellipse;  $y = k$ ,  $25k^2 + z^2 = 100 + 4x^2$  or  $z^2 - 4x^2 = 100 - 25k^2$ , a hyperbola for  $|k| < 2$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $25y^2 + k^2 = 100 + 4x^2$  or  $25y^2 - 4x^2 = 100 - k^2$ , a hyperbola for  $|k| < 10$ . Thus the surface is a hyperboloid of one sheet with axis the  $x$ -axis.



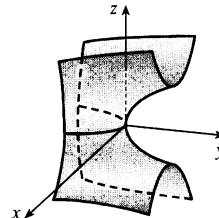
17. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $k^2 + 4z^2 - y = 0$  or  $y - k^2 = 4z^2$ , a parabola;  $y = k$ ,  $x^2 + 4z^2 = k$ , an ellipse for  $k > 0$ ;  $z = k$ ,  $x^2 + 4k^2 - y = 0$  or  $y - 4k^2 = x^2$ , a parabola. Thus the surface is an elliptic paraboloid with axis the  $y$ -axis and vertex the origin.



18. Traces:  $x = k$ ,  $|k| \leq 2 \Rightarrow y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1 - \frac{k^2}{4}$ , ellipses;  $y = k$ ,  $|k| \leq 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + z^2 = 4(1 - k^2)$ , circles;  $z = k$ ,  $|k| \leq 2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 = 1 - \frac{k^2}{4}$ , ellipses.  $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \frac{y^2}{1^2} + \frac{z^2}{2^2} = 1$ , which is the equation of an ellipsoid.

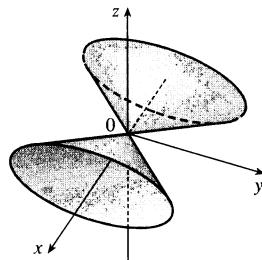


19.  $y = z^2 - x^2$ . The traces in  $x = k$  are the parabolas  $y = z^2 - k^2$ ; the traces in  $y = k$  are  $k = z^2 - x^2$ , which are hyperbolas (note the hyperbolas are oriented differently for  $k > 0$  than for  $k < 0$ ); and the traces in  $z = k$  are the parabolas  $y = k^2 - x^2$ . Thus,  $\frac{y}{1} = \frac{z^2}{1^2} - \frac{x^2}{1^2}$  is a hyperbolic paraboloid.



20. Traces:  $x = k \Rightarrow y^2 + 4z^2 = 16k^2$ , ellipses;  $y = k \Rightarrow 16x^2 - 4z^2 = k^2$ , hyperbolas if  $k \neq 0$  and two intersecting lines if  $k = 0$ ;  $z = k \Rightarrow 16x^2 - y^2 = 4k^2$ , hyperbolas if  $k \neq 0$  and two intersecting lines if  $k = 0$ .

$16x^2 = y^2 + 4z^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^2}{4^2} + \frac{z^2}{2^2}$  is an elliptic cone with axis the  $x$ -axis and vertex the origin.



21. This is the equation of an ellipsoid:  $x^2 + 4y^2 + 9z^2 = x^2 + \frac{y^2}{(1/2)^2} + \frac{z^2}{(1/3)^2} = 1$ , with  $x$ -intercepts  $\pm 1$ ,  $y$ -intercepts  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  and  $z$ -intercepts  $\pm \frac{1}{3}$ . So the major axis is the  $x$ -axis and the only possible graph is VII.

22. This is the equation of an ellipsoid:  $9x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = \frac{x^2}{(1/3)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1/2)^2} + z^2 = 1$ , with  $x$ -intercepts  $\pm \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $y$ -intercepts  $\pm \frac{1}{2}$  and  $z$ -intercepts  $\pm 1$ . So the major axis is the  $z$ -axis and the only possible graph is IV.

23. This is the equation of a hyperboloid of one sheet, with  $a = b = c = 1$ . Since the coefficient of  $y^2$  is negative, the axis of the hyperboloid is the  $y$ -axis, hence the correct graph is II.
24. This is a hyperboloid of two sheets, with  $a = b = c = 1$ . This surface does not intersect the  $xz$ -plane at all, so the axis of the hyperboloid is the  $y$ -axis and the graph is III.

25. There are no real values of  $x$  and  $z$  that satisfy this equation for  $y < 0$ , so this surface does not extend to the left of the  $xz$ -plane. The surface intersects the plane  $y = k > 0$  in an ellipse. Notice that  $y$  occurs to the first power whereas  $x$  and  $z$  occur to the second power. So the surface is an elliptic paraboloid with axis the  $y$ -axis. Its graph is VI.

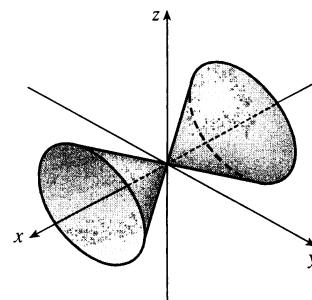
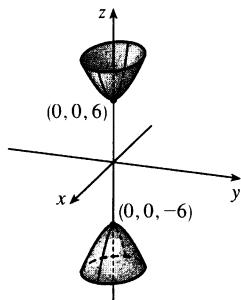
26. This is the equation of a cone with axis the  $y$ -axis, so the graph is I.

27. This surface is a cylinder because the variable  $y$  is missing from the equation. The intersection of the surface and the  $xz$ -plane is an ellipse. So the graph is VIII.

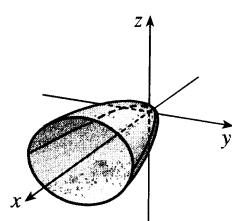
28. This is the equation of a hyperbolic paraboloid. The trace in the  $xy$ -plane is the parabola  $y = x^2$ . So the correct graph is V.

29.  $z^2 = 4x^2 + 9y^2 + 36$  or  $-4x^2 - 9y^2 + z^2 = 36$   
 or  $\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{36} = 1$  represents a hyperboloid  
 of two sheets with axis the  $z$ -axis.

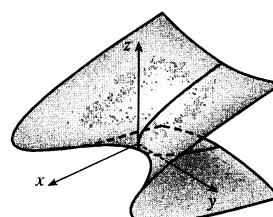
30.  $x^2 = 2y^2 + 3z^2$  or  $x^2 = \frac{y^2}{1/2} + \frac{z^2}{1/3}$  or  
 $\frac{x^2}{6} = \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2}$  represents an elliptic cone with  
 vertex  $(0, 0, 0)$  and axis the  $x$ -axis.



31.  $x = 2y^2 + 3z^2$  or  $x = \frac{y^2}{1/2} + \frac{z^2}{1/3}$  or  
 $\frac{x}{6} = \frac{y^2}{3} + \frac{z^2}{2}$  represents an elliptic paraboloid  
 with vertex  $(0, 0, 0)$  and axis the  $x$ -axis.



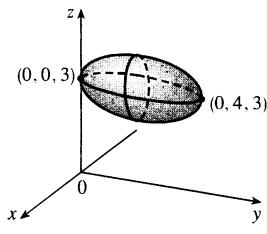
32.  $4x - y^2 + 4z^2 = 0$  or  $4x = y^2 - 4z^2$  or  
 $x = \frac{y^2}{4} - z^2$  represents a hyperbolic paraboloid  
 with center  $(0, 0, 0)$ .



33. Completing squares in  $y$  and  $z$  gives

$$4x^2 + (y - 2)^2 + 4(z - 3)^2 = 4 \text{ or}$$

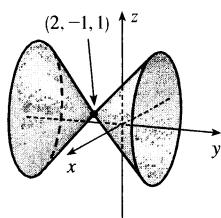
$x^2 + \frac{(y - 2)^2}{4} + (z - 3)^2 = 1$ , an ellipsoid with center  $(0, 2, 3)$ .



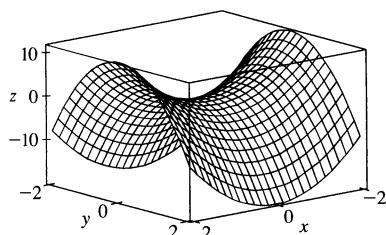
35. Completing squares in all three variables gives

$$(x - 2)^2 - (y + 1)^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 0 \text{ or}$$

$(y + 1)^2 = (x - 2)^2 + (z - 1)^2$ , a circular cone with center  $(2, -1, 1)$  and axis the horizontal line  $x = 2, z = 1$ .



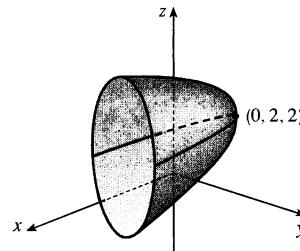
37.



34. Completing squares in  $y$  and  $z$  gives

$$4(y - 2)^2 + (z - 2)^2 - x = 0 \text{ or}$$

$\frac{x}{4} = (y - 2)^2 + \frac{(z - 2)^2}{4}$ , an elliptic paraboloid with vertex  $(0, 2, 2)$  and axis the horizontal line  $y = 2, z = 2$ .

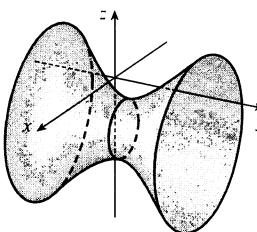


36. Completing squares in all three variables gives

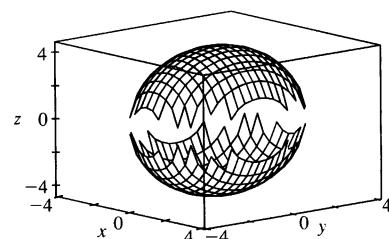
$$(x - 1)^2 - (y - 1)^2 + (z + 2)^2 = 2 \text{ or}$$

$$\frac{(x - 1)^2}{2} - \frac{(y - 1)^2}{2} + \frac{(z + 2)^2}{2} = 1, \text{ a}$$

hyperboloid of one sheet with center  $(1, 1, -2)$  and axis the horizontal line  $x = 1, z = -2$ .

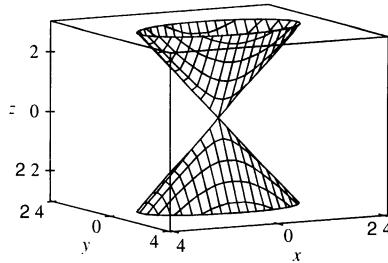
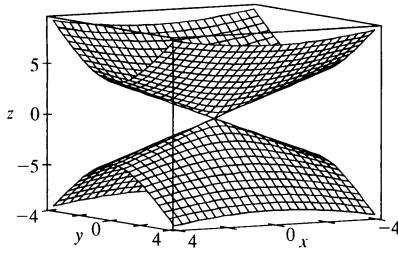


38.



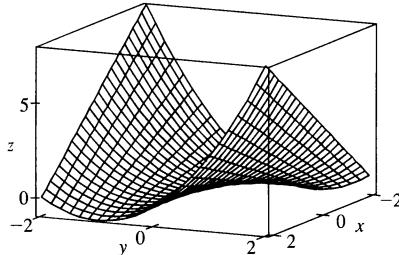
In Section 17.6 [ET 16.6], we will be able to graph ellipsoids without gaps; see Exercise 17.6.53 [ET 16.6.53].

39.

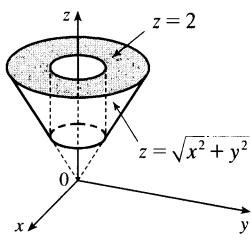


To restrict the  $z$ -range as in the second graph, we can use the option `view = -2..2` in Maple's `plot3d` command, or `PlotRange -> {-2, 2}` in Mathematica's `Plot3D` command.

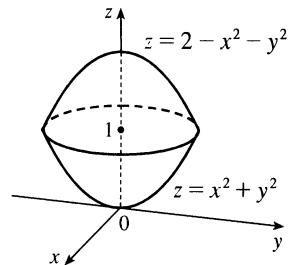
40.



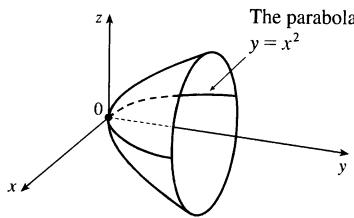
41.



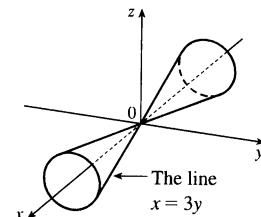
42.



43. The surface is a paraboloid of revolution (circular paraboloid) with vertex at the origin, axis the  $y$ -axis and opens to the right. Thus the trace in the  $yz$ -plane is also a parabola:  $y = z^2$ ,  $x = 0$ . The equation is  $y = x^2 + z^2$ .

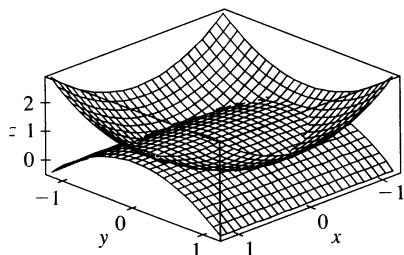


44. The surface is a right circular cone with vertex at  $(0, 0, 0)$  and axis the  $x$ -axis. For  $x = k \neq 0$ , the trace is a circle with center  $(k, 0, 0)$  and radius  $r = y = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{k}{3}$ . Thus the equation is  $\frac{1}{3}x^2 = y^2 + z^2$ .



45. Let  $P = (x, y, z)$  be an arbitrary point equidistant from  $(-1, 0, 0)$  and the plane  $x = 1$ . Then the distance from  $P$  to  $(-1, 0, 0)$  is  $\sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  and the distance from  $P$  to the plane  $x = 1$  is  $|x - 1| / \sqrt{1^2} = |x - 1|$  (by Equation 13.5.9 [ET 12.5.9]). So  $|x - 1| = \sqrt{(x+1)^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 = (x+1)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 + z^2 \Leftrightarrow -4x = y^2 + z^2$ . Thus the collection of all such points  $P$  is a circular paraboloid with vertex at the origin, axis the  $x$ -axis, which opens in the negative direction.
46. Let  $P = (x, y, z)$  be an arbitrary point whose distance from the  $x$ -axis is twice its distance from the  $yz$ -plane. The distance from  $P$  to the  $x$ -axis is  $\sqrt{(x-x)^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$  and the distance from  $P$  to the  $yz$ -plane ( $x = 0$ ) is  $|x| / 1 = |x|$ . Thus  $\sqrt{y^2 + z^2} = 2|x| \Leftrightarrow y^2 + z^2 = 4x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = (y^2/2^2) + (z^2/2^2)$ . So the surface is a right circular cone with vertex the origin and axis the  $x$ -axis.
47. If  $(a, b, c)$  satisfies  $z = y^2 - x^2$ , then  $c = b^2 - a^2$ .  $L_1: x = a + t, y = b + t, z = c + 2(b-a)t$ ,  $L_2: x = a + t, y = b - t, z = c - 2(b+a)t$ . Substitute the parametric equations of  $L_1$  into the equation of the hyperbolic paraboloid in order to find the points of intersection:  $z = y^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow c + 2(b-a)t = (b+t)^2 - (a+t)^2 = b^2 - a^2 + 2(b-a)t \Rightarrow c = b^2 - a^2$ . As this is true for all values of  $t$ ,  $L_1$  lies on  $z = y^2 - x^2$ . Performing similar operations with  $L_2$  gives:  $z = y^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow c - 2(b+a)t = (b-t)^2 - (a+t)^2 = b^2 - a^2 - 2(b+a)t \Rightarrow c = b^2 - a^2$ . This tells us that all of  $L_2$  also lies on  $z = y^2 - x^2$ .
48. Any point on the curve of intersection must satisfy both  $2x^2 + 4y^2 - 2z^2 + 6x = 2$  and  $2x^2 + 4y^2 - 2z^2 - 5y = 0$ . Subtracting, we get  $6x + 5y = 2$ , which is linear and therefore the equation of a plane. Thus the curve of intersection lies in this plane.

49.



The curve of intersection looks like a bent ellipse. The projection of this curve onto the  $xy$ -plane is the set of points  $(x, y, 0)$  which satisfy  $x^2 + y^2 = 1 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 2y^2 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + \frac{y^2}{(1/\sqrt{2})^2} = 1$ . This is an equation of an ellipse.

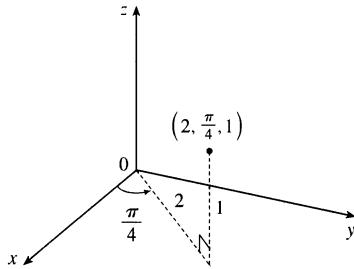
## 13.7 Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates

## ET 12.7

1. See Figure 1 and the accompanying discussion; see the paragraph accompanying Figure 3.

2. See Figure 5 and the accompanying discussion.

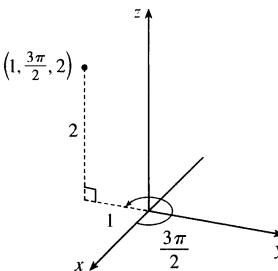
3.



$$x = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}, y = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2},$$

$z = 1$ , so the point is  $(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 1)$  in rectangular coordinates.

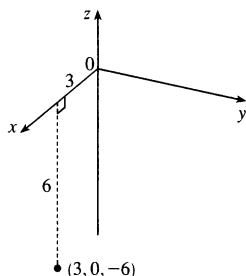
4.



$$x = 1 \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} = 0, y = 1 \sin \frac{3\pi}{2} = -1,$$

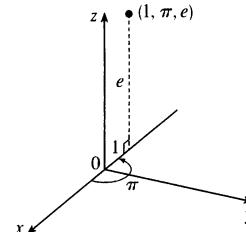
$z = 2$ , so the point is  $(0, -1, 2)$  in rectangular coordinates.

5.



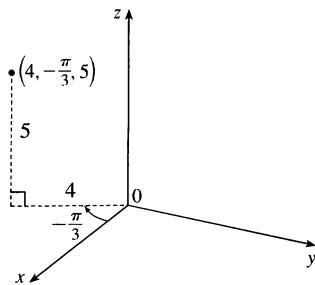
$x = 3 \cos 0 = 3, y = 3 \sin 0 = 0$ , and  
 $z = -6$ , so the point is  $(3, 0, -6)$  in rectangular coordinates.

6.



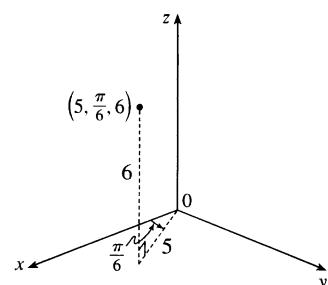
$x = 1 \cos \pi = -1, y = 1 \sin \pi = 0$ , and  
 $z = e$ , so the point is  $(-1, 0, e)$  in rectangular coordinates.

7.



$x = 4 \cos(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = 2$ ,  
 $y = 4 \sin(-\frac{\pi}{3}) = -2\sqrt{3}$ , and  $z = 5$ , so the point is  $(2, -2\sqrt{3}, 5)$  in rectangular coordinates.

8.



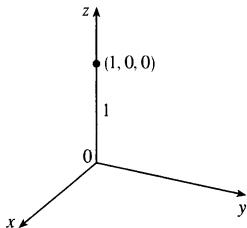
$x = 5 \cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, y = 5 \sin(\frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{5}{2}$ ,  
and  $z = 6$ , so the point is  $(\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{5}{2}, 6)$  in rectangular coordinates.

9.  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 1^2 + (-1)^2 = 2$  so  $r = \sqrt{2}$ ;  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$  and the point  $(1, -1)$  is in the fourth quadrant of the  $xy$ -plane, so  $\theta = \frac{7\pi}{4} + 2n\pi$ ;  $z = 4$ . Thus, one set of cylindrical coordinates is  $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4}, 4)$ .

10.  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 3^2 + 3^2 = 18$  so  $r = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$  and the point  $(3, 3)$  is in the first quadrant of the  $xy$ -plane, so  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi$ ;  $z = -2$ . Thus, one set of cylindrical coordinates is  $(3\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, -2)$ .
11.  $r^2 = (-1)^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2 = 4$  so  $r = 2$ ;  $\tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{-1} = \sqrt{3}$  and the point  $(-1, -\sqrt{3})$  is in the third quadrant of the  $xy$ -plane, so  $\theta = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2n\pi$ ;  $z = 2$ . Thus, one set of cylindrical coordinates is  $(2, \frac{4\pi}{3}, 2)$ .

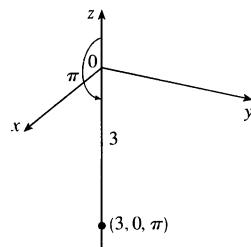
12.  $r^2 = 3^2 + 4^2 = 25$  so  $r = 5$ ;  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{3}$  and the point  $(3, 4)$  is in the first quadrant of the  $xy$ -plane, so  $\theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{3}) + 2n\pi \approx 0.93 + 2n\pi$ ;  $z = 5$ . Thus, one set of cylindrical coordinates is  $(5, \tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{3}), 5) \approx (5, 0.93, 5)$ .

13.



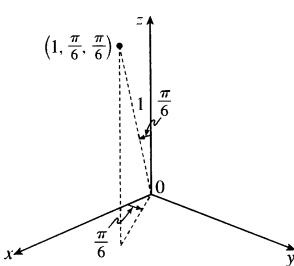
$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta = (1) \sin 0 \cos 0 = 0$ ,  
 $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta = (1) \sin 0 \sin 0 = 0$ , and  
 $z = \rho \cos \phi = (1) \cos 0 = 1$  so the point is  
 $(0, 0, 1)$  in rectangular coordinates.

14.



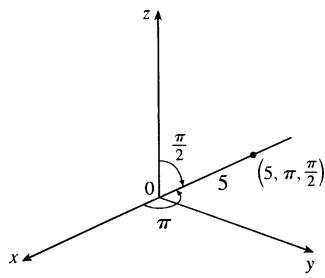
$x = 3 \sin \pi \cos 0 = 0$ ,  $y = 3 \sin \pi \sin 0 = 0$ ,  
 $z = 3 \cos \pi = -3$  and in rectangular coordinates the point is  $(0, 0, -3)$ .

15.



$x = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ ,  $y = \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{4}$ , and  
 $z = \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , so the point is  $(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$  in rectangular coordinates.

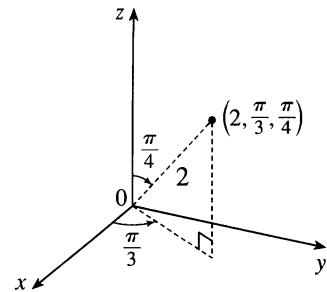
16.



$x = 5 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \pi = -5$ ,  $y = 5 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \pi = 0$ ,  
 $z = 5 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$  so the point is  $(-5, 0, 0)$  in rectangular coordinates.

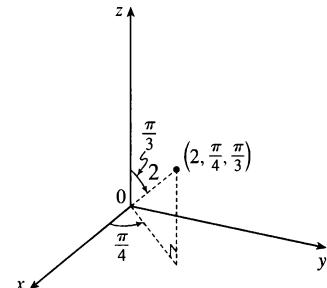
17.  $x = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ,

$z = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2}$  so the point is  $(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \sqrt{2})$  in rectangular coordinates.



18.  $x = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ,  $z = 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1$

so the point is  $(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, 1)$  in rectangular coordinates.



19.  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{1+3+12} = 4$ ,  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , and

$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{\rho \sin \phi} = \frac{1}{4 \sin(\pi/6)} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \text{ (since } y > 0\text{). Thus spherical coordinates are } (4, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}).$$

20.  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{0+3+1} = 2$ ,  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , and  $\cos \theta = \frac{x}{\rho \sin \phi} = \frac{0}{2 \sin(\pi/3)} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (since } y > 0\text{). Thus spherical coordinates are } (2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

21.  $\rho = \sqrt{0+1+1} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\cos \phi = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , and  $\cos \theta = \frac{0}{\sqrt{2} \sin(3\pi/4)} = 0 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$

$$\text{(since } y < 0\text{). Thus spherical coordinates are } (\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}).$$

22.  $\rho = \sqrt{1+1+6} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\cos \phi = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , and  $\cos \theta = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{2} \sin(\pi/6)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow$

$$\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ (since } y > 0\text{). Thus spherical coordinates are } (2\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{6}).$$

23.  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$ ;  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ;  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , thus in spherical coordinates the point is  $(2, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ .

24.  $\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{6+2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ;  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ;  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , thus in spherical coordinates the point is  $(2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{3})$ .

**25.**  $\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{3+1} = 2$ ;  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{-1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ , so in spherical coordinates the point is  $\left(2, \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ .

**26.**  $\rho = \sqrt{16+9} = 5$ ;  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}$ ;  $\cos \phi = \frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \phi = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)$ , so in spherical coordinates the point is  $\left(5, \frac{\pi}{8}, \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right) \approx \left(5, \frac{\pi}{8}, 0.927\right)$ .

**27.**  $z = \rho \cos \phi = 2 \cos 0 = 2$ ,  $\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{\rho^2 - z^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 2^2} = 0$ , (or  $r = 2 \sin 0 = 0$ ),  $\theta = 0$  and the point is  $(0, 0, 2)$ .

**28.**  $z = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ ,  $r = 2\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  and the point is  $(2\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 0)$ .

**29.**  $z = 8 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$ ,  $r = 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 8$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and the point is  $(8, \frac{\pi}{6}, 0)$ .

**30.**  $z = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2$ ,  $r = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and the point is  $(2\sqrt{3}, \frac{\pi}{4}, 2)$ .

**31.** Since  $r = 3$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  and the surface is a circular cylinder with radius 3 and axis the  $z$ -axis.

**32.** Since  $\rho = 3$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$  and the surface is a sphere with center the origin and radius 3.

**33.** Since  $\phi = 0$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $y = 0$  while  $z = \rho \geq 0$ . Thus the “surface” is the positive  $z$ -axis including the origin.

**34.** Since  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $z = 0$  but there are no restrictions on  $x$  and  $y$  ( $x = \rho \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \theta$ ). Thus the surface is the  $xy$ -plane.

**35.** Since  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , the surface is the top half of the right circular cone with vertex at the origin and axis the positive  $z$ -axis.

**36.** Whether spherical or cylindrical coordinates, since  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$  the surface is a half-plane including the  $z$ -axis and intersecting the  $xy$ -plane in the half-line  $y = \sqrt{3}x$ ,  $x > 0$ .

**37.**  $z = r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ , so the surface is a circular paraboloid with vertex at the origin and axis the positive  $z$ -axis.

**38.** Since  $r = 4 \sin \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ ,  $y = 4 \sin^2 \theta$ . Also  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$  so  $x^2 + y^2 = 16 \sin^2 \theta$ . Thus  $x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 16 \sin^2 \theta - 16 \sin^2 \theta = 0$  or  $x^2 + (y-2)^2 = 4$ , a circular cylinder of radius 2 and with axis parallel to the  $z$ -axis.

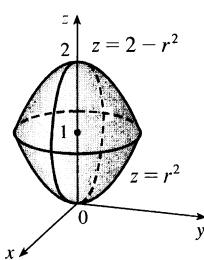
**39.**  $2 = \rho \cos \phi = z$  is a plane through the point  $(0, 0, 2)$  and parallel to the  $xy$ -plane.

**40.** Since  $\rho \sin \phi = 2$  and  $x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $x = 2 \cos \theta$ . Also  $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$  so  $y = 2 \sin \theta$ . Then  $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \cos^2 \theta + 4 \sin^2 \theta = 4$ , a circular cylinder of radius 2 about the  $z$ -axis.

**41.**  $r = 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 2r \cos \theta = 2x \Leftrightarrow (x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ , which is the equation of a circular cylinder with radius 1, whose axis is the vertical line  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $z = z$ .

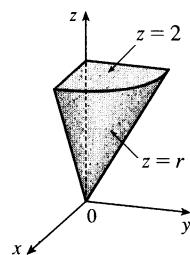
- 42.**  $\rho = 2 \cos \phi \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 2\rho \cos \phi = 2z \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 1$ . Therefore, the surface is a sphere of radius 1 centered at  $(0, 0, 1)$ .
- 43.** Since  $r^2 + z^2 = 25$  and  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ , we have  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ , a sphere with radius 5 and center at the origin.
- 44.** Since  $r^2 - 2z^2 = 4$  and  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$ , we have  $x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 = 4$  or  $\frac{1}{4}x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2 = 1$ , a hyperboloid of one sheet with axis the  $z$ -axis.
- 45.** Since  $x^2 = \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta$  and  $z^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi$ , the equation of the surface in rectangular coordinates is  $x^2 + z^2 = 4$ . Thus the surface is a circular cylinder of radius 2 about the  $y$ -axis.
- 46.** Since  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi - 4 \cos^2 \phi) = 1$ ,  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi - 4 \cos^2 \phi) + \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi - \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi = 1$  or  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi - 5 \cos^2 \phi) = 1$  or  $\rho^2(1 - 5 \cos^2 \phi) = 1$ . But  $\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  and  $z^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi$ , so we can rewrite the equation of the surface as  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 5z^2 = 1$  or  $x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2 = 1$ . Thus the surface is a hyperboloid of one sheet with axis the  $z$ -axis.
- 47.** Since  $r^2 - r = 0$ ,  $r = 0$  or  $r = 1$ . But  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ . Thus the surface consists of the right circular cylinder of radius 1 and axis the  $z$ -axis along with the surface given by  $x^2 + y^2 = 0$ , that is, the  $z$ -axis.
- 48.** Since  $\rho^2 - 6\rho + 8 = 0$ , either  $\rho = 2$  or  $\rho = 4$ . Thus the surface consists of two concentric spheres (centered at the origin), one with radius 2 and the other with radius 4.
- 49.** (a)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ , so the equation becomes  $z = r^2$ .  
 (b)  $x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$ , and  $z = \rho \cos \phi$ , so the equation becomes  $\rho \cos \phi = (\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta)^2 + (\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta)^2$  or  $\rho \cos \phi = \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi$  or  $\rho \sin^2 \phi = \cos \phi$ .
- 50.** (a)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ , so the equation becomes  $r^2 + z^2 = 2$ .  
 (b)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ , so the equation becomes  $\rho^2 = 2$  or  $\rho = \sqrt{2}$ .
- 51.** (a)  $x = r \cos \theta$ , so the equation becomes  $r \cos \theta = 3$  or  $r = 3 \sec \theta$  (since  $\cos \theta \neq 0$  here).  
 (b)  $x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$ , so the equation becomes  $\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta = 3$ .
- 52.** (a)  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ , so the equation becomes  $r^2 + z^2 + 2z = 0$  or  $r^2 + (z + 1)^2 = 1$ .  
 (b)  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$  and  $z = \rho \cos \phi$ , so the equation becomes  $\rho^2 + 2\rho \cos \phi = 0$  or  $\rho = -2 \cos \phi$ .
- 53.** (a)  $r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) - 2z^2 = 4$  or  $2z^2 = r^2 \cos 2\theta - 4$ .  
 (b)  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta - 2 \cos^2 \phi) = 4$  or  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi \cos 2\theta - 2 \cos^2 \phi) = 4$ .
- 54.** (a)  $r^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 = 1$   
 (b)  $\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi = 1$  or  $\rho^2(\sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi) = 1$ .
- 55.** (a)  $r^2 = 2r \sin \theta$  or  $r = 2 \sin \theta$ .  
 (b)  $\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 2\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$  or  $\rho \sin^2 \phi = 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta$  or  $\rho \sin \phi = 2 \sin \theta$ .
- 56.** (a)  $z = r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$  or  $z = r^2 \cos 2\theta$ .  
 (b)  $\rho \cos \phi = \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$  or  $\cos \phi = \rho \sin^2 \phi \cos 2\theta$ .

57.



$z = r^2 = x^2 + y^2$  is a circular paraboloid with vertex  $(0, 0, 0)$ , opening upward.  $z = 2 - r^2 \Rightarrow z - 2 = -(x^2 + y^2)$  is a circular paraboloid with vertex  $(0, 0, 2)$  opening downward. Thus  $r^2 \leq z \leq 2 - r^2$  is the solid region enclosed by these two surfaces.

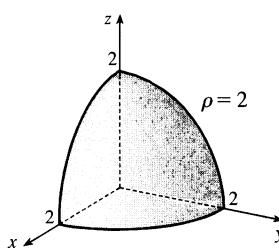
58.



$z = r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  is a cone that opens upward.

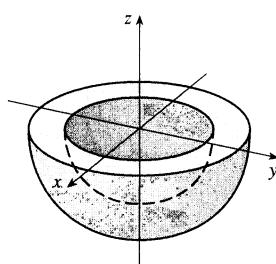
Thus  $r \leq z \leq 2$  is the region above this cone and beneath the horizontal plane  $z = 2$ .  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  restricts the solid to that part of this region in the first octant.

59.



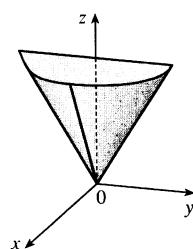
$\rho = 2$  represents a sphere of radius 2, centered at the origin, so  $\rho \leq 2$  is this sphere and its interior.  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  restricts the solid to that portion of the region that lies on or above the  $xy$ -plane, and  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  further restricts the solid to the first octant. Thus the solid is the portion in the first octant of the solid ball centered at the origin with radius 2.

60.

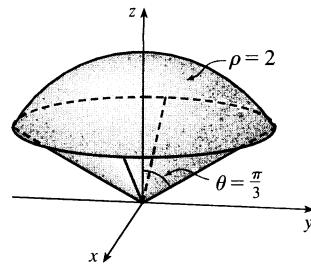


$2 \leq \rho \leq 3$  represents the solid region between and including the spheres of radii 2 and 3, centered at the origin.  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \phi \leq \pi$  restricts the solid to that portion on or below the  $xy$ -plane.

61.  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  restricts the solid to the 4 octants in which  $x$  is positive.  $\rho = \sec \phi \Rightarrow \rho \cos \phi = z = 1$ , which is the equation of a horizontal plane.  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  describes a cone, opening upward. So the solid lies above the cone  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and below the plane  $z = 1$ .



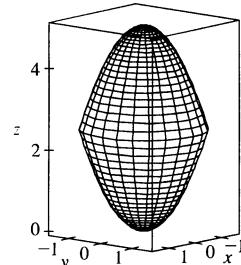
62.  $\rho = 2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ , which is a sphere of radius 2, centered at the origin. Hence  $\rho \leq 2$  is this sphere and its interior.  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$  restricts the solid to that section of this ball that lies above the cone  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .



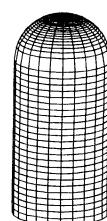
63. We can position the cylindrical shell vertically so that its axis coincides with the  $z$ -axis and its base lies in the  $xy$ -plane. If we use centimeters as the unit of measurement, then cylindrical coordinates conveniently describe the shell as  $6 \leq r \leq 7$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 20$ .
64. (a) The hollow ball is a spherical shell with outer radius 15 cm and inner radius 14.5 cm. If we center the ball at the origin of the coordinate system and use centimeters as the unit of measurement, then spherical coordinates conveniently describe the hollow ball as  $14.5 \leq \rho \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ .
- (b) If we position the ball as in part (a), one possibility is to take the half of the ball that is above the  $xy$ -plane which is described by  $14.5 \leq \rho \leq 15$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2$ .

65.  $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  because the solid lies above the cone. Squaring both sides of this inequality gives  $z^2 \geq x^2 + y^2$   
 $\Rightarrow 2z^2 \geq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2 \Rightarrow z^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi \geq \frac{1}{2}\rho^2 \Rightarrow \cos^2 \phi \geq \frac{1}{2}$ . The cone opens upward so that the inequality is  $\cos \phi \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , or equivalently  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ . In spherical coordinates the sphere  $z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  is  $\rho \cos \phi = \rho^2 \Rightarrow \rho = \cos \phi$ .  $0 \leq \rho \leq \cos \phi$  because the solid lies below the sphere. The solid can therefore be described as the region in spherical coordinates satisfying  $0 \leq \rho \leq \cos \phi$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

66. In cylindrical coordinates, the equations are  $z = r^2$  and  $z = 5 - r^2$ . The curve of intersection is  $r^2 = 5 - r^2$  or  $r = \sqrt{5/2}$ . So we graph the surfaces in cylindrical coordinates, with  $0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5/2}$ . In Maple, we can use either the `coords=cylindrical` option in a regular plot command, or the `plots[cylinderplot]` command. In Mathematica, we can use `ParametricPlot3d`.



67. In cylindrical coordinates, the equation of the cylinder is  $r = 3$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 10$ . The hemisphere is the upper part of the sphere radius 3, center  $(0, 0, 10)$ , equation  $r^2 + (z - 10)^2 = 3^2$ ,  $z \geq 10$ . In Maple, we can use either the `coords=cylindrical` option in a regular plot command, or the `plots[cylinderplot]` command. In Mathematica, we can use `ParametricPlot3d`.



68. We begin by finding the positions of Los Angeles and Montréal in spherical coordinates, using the method described in the exercise:

Montréal	Los Angeles
$\rho = 3960 \text{ mi}$	$\rho = 3960 \text{ mi}$
$\theta = 360^\circ - 73.60^\circ = 286.40^\circ$	$\theta = 360^\circ - 118.25^\circ = 241.75^\circ$
$\phi = 90^\circ - 45.50^\circ = 44.50^\circ$	$\phi = 90^\circ - 34.06^\circ = 55.94^\circ$

Now we change the above to Cartesian coordinates using  $x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \phi$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \phi$  and  $z = \rho \cos \phi$  to get two position vectors of length 3960 mi (since both cities must lie on the surface of the Earth). In particular:

$$\text{Montréal: } \langle 783.67, -2662.67, 2824.47 \rangle$$

$$\text{Los Angeles: } \langle -1552.80, -2889.91, 2217.84 \rangle$$

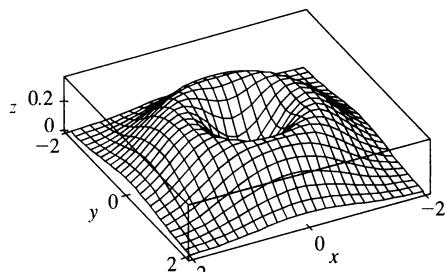
To find the angle  $\alpha$  between these two vectors we use the dot product:

$$\langle 783.67, -2662.67, 2824.47 \rangle \cdot \langle -1552.80, -2889.91, 2217.84 \rangle = (3960)^2 \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \cos \alpha \approx 0.8126 \Rightarrow \alpha \approx 0.6223 \text{ rad. The great circle distance between the cities is } s = \rho\theta \approx 3960(0.6223) \approx 2464 \text{ mi.}$$

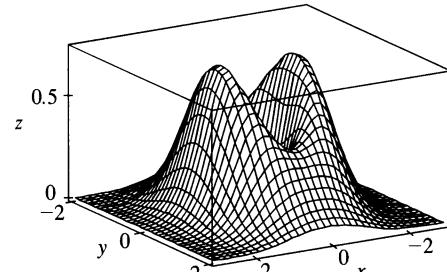
## LABORATORY PROJECT Families of Surfaces

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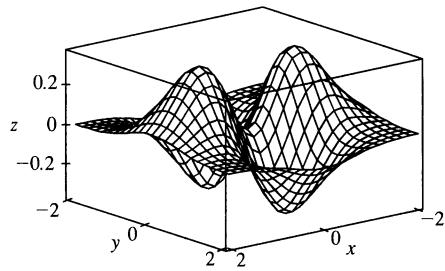
1.  $z = (ax^2 + by^2)e^{-x^2-y^2}$ . There are only three basic shapes which can be obtained (the fourth and fifth graphs are the reflections of the first and second ones in the  $xy$ -plane). Interchanging  $a$  and  $b$  rotates the graph by  $90^\circ$  about the  $z$ -axis.



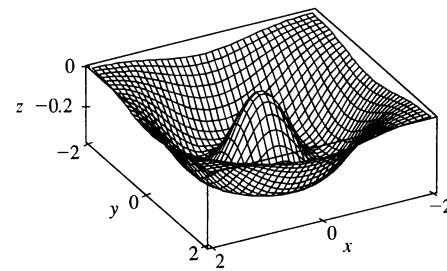
$$a = 1, b = 1$$



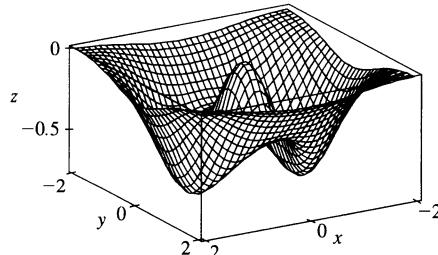
$$a = 2, b = 1$$



$$a = 1, b = -1$$



$$a = -1, b = -1$$

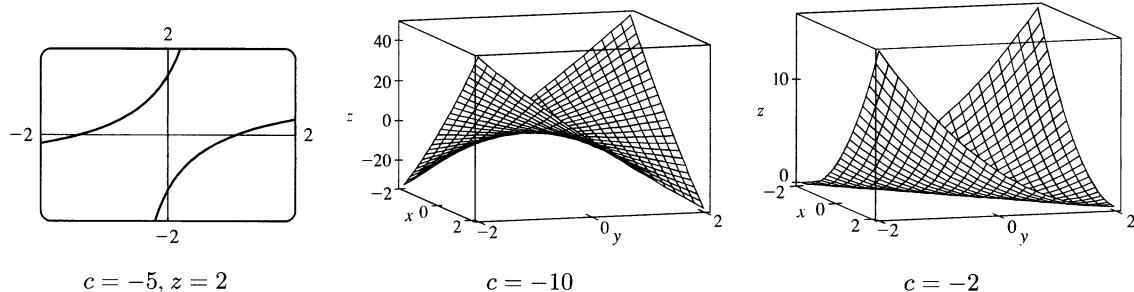


$$a = -2, b = -1$$

If  $a$  and  $b$  are both positive ( $a \neq b$ ), we see that the graph has two maximum points whose height increases as  $a$  and  $b$  increase. If  $a$  and  $b$  have opposite signs, the graph has two maximum points and two minimum points, and if  $a$  and  $b$  are both negative, the graph has one maximum point and two minimum points.

2.  $z = x^2 + y^2 + cxy$ . When  $c < -2$ , the surface intersects the plane  $z = k \neq 0$  in a hyperbola. (See graph below.) It intersects the plane  $x = y$  in the parabola  $z = (2+c)x^2$ , and the plane  $x = -y$  in the parabola  $z = (2-c)x^2$ . These parabolas open in opposite directions, so the surface is a hyperbolic paraboloid.

When  $c = -2$  the surface is  $z = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = (x - y)^2$ . So the surface is constant along each line  $x - y = k$ . That is, the surface is a cylinder with axis  $x - y = 0, z = 0$ . The shape of the cylinder is determined by its intersection with the plane  $x + y = 0$ , where  $z = 4x^2$ , and hence the cylinder is parabolic with minima of 0 on the line  $y = x$ .

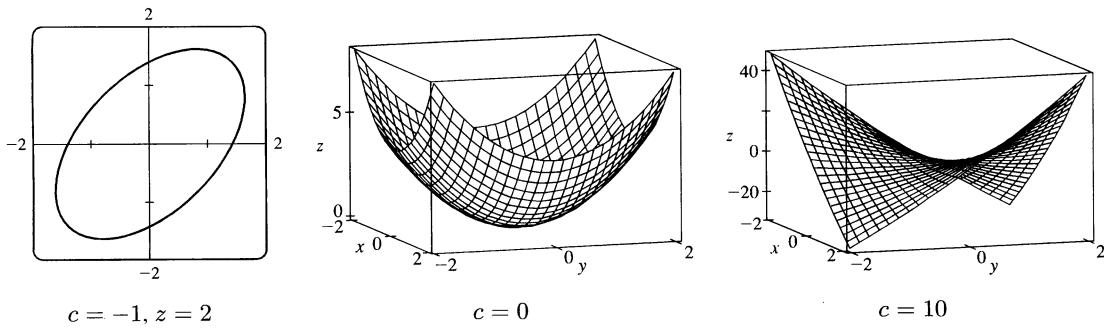


When  $-2 < c \leq 0$ ,  $z \geq 0$  for all  $x$  and  $y$ . If  $x$  and  $y$  have the same sign, then

$x^2 + y^2 + cxy \geq x^2 + y^2 - 2xy = (x - y)^2 \geq 0$ . If they have opposite signs, then  $cxy \geq 0$ . The intersection with the surface and the plane  $z = k > 0$  is an ellipse (see graph below). The intersection with the surface and the planes  $x = 0$  and  $y = 0$  are parabolas  $z = y^2$  and  $z = x^2$  respectively, so the surface is an elliptic paraboloid.

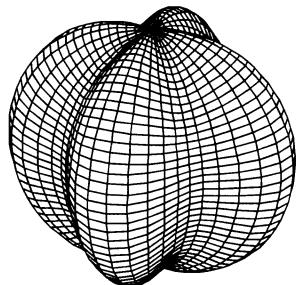
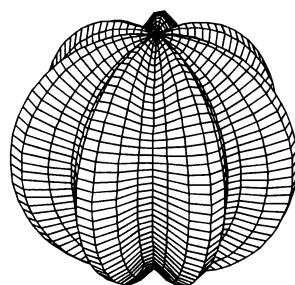
When  $c > 0$  the graphs have the same shape, but are reflected in the plane  $x = 0$ , because

$x^2 + y^2 + cxy = (-x)^2 + y^2 + (-c)(-x)y$ . That is, the value of  $z$  is the same for  $c$  at  $(x, y)$  as it is for  $-c$  at  $(-x, y)$ .

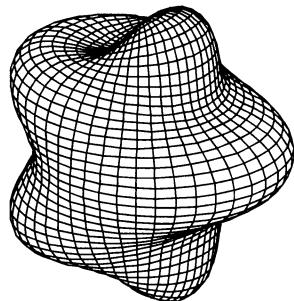
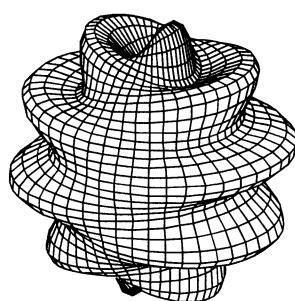


So the surface is an elliptic paraboloid for  $0 < c < 2$ , a parabolic cylinder for  $c = 2$ , and a hyperbolic paraboloid for  $c > 2$ .

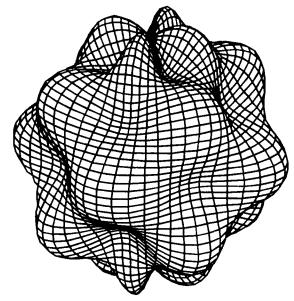
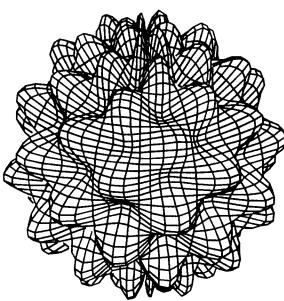
3.  $\rho = 1 + 0.2 \sin m\theta \sin n\phi$ . If we start with  $m = 1, n = 1$  the equation is  $\rho = 1 + 0.2 \sin \theta \sin \phi$ , whose graph appears spherical or nearly spherical in shape. First we investigate varying just  $m$ . Values of  $m > 1$  produce vertical ridges in the sphere, the number of ridges corresponding to the value of  $m$ . We graph two examples.

 $m = 4, n = 1$  $m = 7, n = 1$ 

If we leave  $m$  fixed at 1 and vary  $n$ , we see horizontal ridges that span half the sphere arranged in a staggered fashion. Again, the number of “bumps” coincides with the value of  $n$ .

 $m = 1, n = 5$  $m = 1, n = 10$ 

If we allow both  $m$  and  $n$  to vary, we get combinations of the vertical and horizontal bumps.

 $m = 4, n = 5$  $m = 7, n = 10$ 

The graph on the left shows  $m = 4, n = 5$ . Looking at the top of the bumpy sphere, we can see the 4 vertical ridges which become perturbed horizontally as they progress down the sphere. We can also see the 5 horizontal rows of bumps. (Consequently, there are 20 bumps on the surface.) The graph on the right shows  $m = 7, n = 10$  which should have 70 bumps.

**13 Review****ET 12****CONCEPT CHECK**

1. A scalar is a real number, while a vector is a quantity that has both a real-valued magnitude and a direction.
2. To add two vectors geometrically, we can use either the Triangle Law or the Parallelogram Law, as illustrated in Figures 3 and 4 in Section 13.2 [ET 12.2]. Algebraically, we add the corresponding components of the vectors.
3. For  $c > 0$ ,  $c\mathbf{a}$  is a vector with the same direction as  $\mathbf{a}$  and length  $c$  times the length of  $\mathbf{a}$ . If  $c < 0$ ,  $c\mathbf{a}$  points in the opposite direction as  $\mathbf{a}$  and has length  $|c|$  times the length of  $\mathbf{a}$ . (See Figures 7 and 15 in Section 13.2 [ET 12.2].) Algebraically, to find  $c\mathbf{a}$  we multiply each component of  $\mathbf{a}$  by  $c$ .
4. See (1) in Section 13.2 [ET 12.2].
5. See Theorem 13.3.3 [ET 12.3.3] and Definition 13.3.1 [ET 12.3.1].
6. The dot product can be used to find the angle between two vectors and the scalar projection of one vector onto another. In particular, the dot product can determine if two vectors are orthogonal. Also, the dot product can be used to determine the work done moving an object given the force and displacement vectors.
7. See the boxed equations on page 847 [ET 811] as well as Figures 4 and 5 and the accompanying discussion on pages 846–47 [ET 810–11].
8. See Theorem 13.4.6 [ET 12.4.6] and the preceding discussion; use either (1) or (4) in Section 13.4 [ET 12.4].
9. The cross product can be used to create a vector orthogonal to two given vectors as well as to determine if two vectors are parallel. The cross product can also be used to find the area of a parallelogram determined by two vectors. In addition, the cross product can be used to determine torque if the force and position vectors are known.
10. (a) The area of the parallelogram determined by  $\mathbf{a}$  and  $\mathbf{b}$  is the length of the cross product:  $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|$ .  
 (b) The volume of the parallelepiped determined by  $\mathbf{a}$ ,  $\mathbf{b}$ , and  $\mathbf{c}$  is the magnitude of their scalar triple product:  
 $|\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})|$ .
11. If an equation of the plane is known, it can be written as  $ax + by + cz + d = 0$ . A normal vector, which is perpendicular to the plane, is  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$  (or any scalar multiple of  $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ ). If an equation is not known, we can use points on the plane to find two non-parallel vectors which lie in the plane. The cross product of these vectors is a vector perpendicular to the plane.
12. The angle between two intersecting planes is defined as the acute angle between their normal vectors. We can find this angle using Corollary 13.3.6 [ET 12.3.6].
13. See (1), (2), and (3) in Section 13.5 [ET 12.5].
14. See (5), (6), and (7) in Section 13.5 [ET 12.5].
15. (a) Two (nonzero) vectors are parallel if and only if one is a scalar multiple of the other. In addition, two nonzero vectors are parallel if and only if their cross product is  $\mathbf{0}$ .  
 (b) Two vectors are perpendicular if and only if their dot product is 0.  
 (c) Two planes are parallel if and only if their normal vectors are parallel.
16. (a) Determine the vectors  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ . If there is a scalar  $t$  such that  $\langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle = t \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ , then the vectors are parallel and the points must all lie on the same line.  
 Alternatively, if  $\overrightarrow{PQ} \times \overrightarrow{PR} = \mathbf{0}$ , then  $\overrightarrow{PQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{PR}$  are parallel, so  $P$ ,  $Q$ , and  $R$  are collinear.  
 Thirdly, an algebraic method is to determine an equation of the line joining two of the points, and then check whether or not the third point satisfies this equation.

- (b) Find the vectors  $\overrightarrow{PQ} = \mathbf{a}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{PR} = \mathbf{b}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{PS} = \mathbf{c}$ .  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  is normal to the plane formed by  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$ , and so  $S$  lies on this plane if  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$  and  $\mathbf{c}$  are orthogonal, that is, if  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} = 0$ . (Or use the reasoning in Example 5 in Section 13.4 [ET 12.4].)
- Alternatively, find an equation for the plane determined by three of the points and check whether or not the fourth point satisfies this equation.
- 17.** (a) See Exercise 13.4.39 [ET 12.4.39].  
 (b) See Example 8 in Section 13.5 [ET 12.5].  
 (c) See Example 10 in Section 13.5 [ET 12.5].
- 18.** The traces of a surface are the curves of intersection of the surface with planes parallel to the coordinate planes. We can find the trace in the plane  $x = k$  (parallel to the  $yz$ -plane) by setting  $x = k$  and determining the curve represented by the resulting equation. Traces in the planes  $y = k$  (parallel to the  $xz$ -plane) and  $z = k$  (parallel to the  $xy$ -plane) are found similarly.
- 19.** See Table 1 in Section 13.6 [ET 12.6].
- 20.** (a) See (1) and the discussion accompanying Figure 3 in Section 13.7 [ET 12.7].  
 (b) See (3) and Figures 6–8, and the accompanying discussion, in Section 13.7 [ET 12.7].

**TRUE-FALSE QUIZ**

- 1.** True, by Theorem 13.3.2 [ET 12.3.2] #2.
- 2.** False. Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #1 says that  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}$ .
- 3.** True. If  $\theta$  is the angle between  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$ , then by Theorem 13.4.6 [ET 12.4.6],  
 $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta = |\mathbf{v}| |\mathbf{u}| \sin \theta = |\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}|$ .  
 (Or, by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8],  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |-\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = |-1| |\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}| = |\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}|$ .)
- 4.** This is true by Theorem 13.3.2 [ET 12.3.2] #4.
- 5.** Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #2 tells us that this is true.
- 6.** This is true by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #4.
- 7.** This is true by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #5.
- 8.** In general, this assertion is false; a counterexample is  $\mathbf{i} \times (\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{j}) \neq (\mathbf{i} \times \mathbf{i}) \times \mathbf{j}$ . (See the paragraph preceding Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8].)
- 9.** This is true because  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  is orthogonal to  $\mathbf{u}$  (see Theorem 13.4.5 [ET 12.4.5]), and the dot product of two orthogonal vectors is 0.
- 10.**  $(\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{v}$  (by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #4)  
 $= \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{0}$  (by Example 13.4.2 [ET 12.4.2])  
 $= \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$ , so this is true.
- 11.** If  $|\mathbf{u}| = 1$ ,  $|\mathbf{v}| = 1$  and  $\theta$  is the angle between these two vectors (so  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ), then by Theorem 13.4.6 [ET 12.4.6],  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin \theta = \sin \theta$ , which is equal to 1 if and only if  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  (that is, if and only if the two vectors are orthogonal). Therefore, the assertion that the cross product of two unit vectors is a unit vector is false.
- 12.** This is false, because according to Equation 13.5.8 [ET 12.5.8],  $ax + by + cz + d = 0$  is the general equation of a plane.

13. This is false. In  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  represents a circle, but  $\{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$  represents a *three-dimensional surface*, namely, a circular cylinder with axis the  $z$ -axis.

14. This is false, as the dot product of two vectors is a scalar, not a vector.

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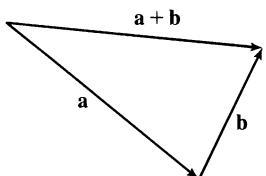
 EXERCISES
 

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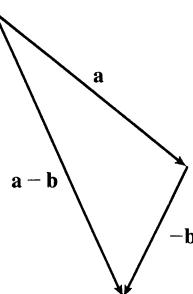
1. (a) By the formula for an equation of a sphere (see Section 13.1 [ET 12.1]), an equation of the sphere with center  $(1, -1, 2)$  and radius 3 is  $(x - 1)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2 = 9$ .

- (b) Completing squares gives  $(x + 2)^2 + (y + 3)^2 + (z - 5)^2 = -2 + 4 + 9 + 25 = 36$ . Thus, the sphere is centered at  $(-2, -3, 5)$  and has radius 6.

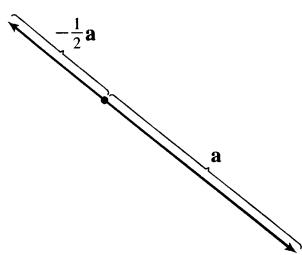
2. (a)



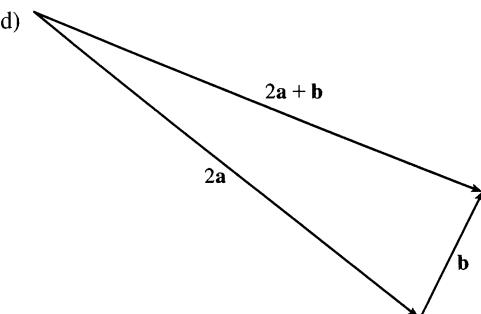
(b)



(c)



(d)



3.  $\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v} = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \cos 45^\circ = (2)(3)\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ .  $|\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}| = |\mathbf{u}| |\mathbf{v}| \sin 45^\circ = (2)(3)\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 3\sqrt{2}$ . By the right-hand rule,  $\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}$  is directed out of the page.

4. (a)  $2\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 4\mathbf{k} + 9\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k} = 11\mathbf{i} - 4\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$

(b)  $|\mathbf{b}| = \sqrt{9+4+1} = \sqrt{14}$

(c)  $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = (1)(3) + (1)(-2) + (-2)(1) = -1$

(d)  $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = (1 - 4)\mathbf{i} - (1 + 6)\mathbf{j} + (-2 - 3)\mathbf{k} = -3\mathbf{i} - 7\mathbf{j} - 5\mathbf{k}$

(e)  $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = 9\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}, |\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}| = 3\sqrt{9+25+1} = 3\sqrt{35}$

$$(f) \mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -5 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 0 & -5 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 9 + 15 - 6 = 18$$

(g)  $\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$  for any  $\mathbf{c}$ .

(h) From part (e),

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) &= \mathbf{a} \times (9\mathbf{i} + 15\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 1 & -2 \\ 9 & 15 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = (3+30)\mathbf{i} - (3+18)\mathbf{j} + (15-9)\mathbf{k} \\ &= 33\mathbf{i} - 21\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

(i) The scalar projection is  $\text{comp}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} / |\mathbf{a}| = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$ .

(j) The vector projection is  $\text{proj}_{\mathbf{a}} \mathbf{b} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(\mathbf{a} / |\mathbf{a}|) = -\frac{1}{6}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k})$ .

(k)  $\cos \theta = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{14}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{21}}$  and  $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{-1}{2\sqrt{21}}\right) \approx 96^\circ$ .

5. For the two vectors to be orthogonal, we need  $\langle 3, 2, x \rangle \cdot \langle 2x, 4, x \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$(3)(2x) + (2)(4) + (x)(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + 6x + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x+4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -2 \text{ or } x = -4.$$

6. We know that the cross product of two vectors is orthogonal to both. So we calculate

$(\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) \times (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) = [3 - (-4)]\mathbf{i} - (0 - 2)\mathbf{j} + (0 - 1)\mathbf{k} = 7\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ . Then two unit vectors orthogonal to both given vectors are  $\pm \frac{7\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{7^2 + 2^2 + (-1)^2}} = \pm \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}(7\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k})$ , that is,

$$\frac{7}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{k} \text{ and } -\frac{7}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}\mathbf{k}.$$

7. (a)  $(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = 2$

(b)  $\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot [-(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w})] = -\mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{w}) = -2$

(c)  $\mathbf{v} \cdot (\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u}) \cdot \mathbf{w} = -(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{w} = -2$

(d)  $(\mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v}) \cdot \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{u} \cdot (\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{0} = 0$

8.  $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot [(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a})] = (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot [((\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{c} - ((\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a}]$

(see Exercise 13.4.42 [ET 12.4.42])

$$\begin{aligned} &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot [(\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \cdot \mathbf{a}] \mathbf{c} = [\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})] (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c} \\ &= [\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})] [\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})] = [\mathbf{a} \cdot (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c})]^2 \end{aligned}$$

9. For simplicity, consider a unit cube positioned with its back left corner at the origin. Vector representations of the diagonals joining the points  $(0, 0, 0)$  to  $(1, 1, 1)$  and  $(1, 0, 0)$  to  $(0, 1, 1)$  are  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\langle -1, 1, 1 \rangle$ . Let  $\theta$  be the angle between these two vectors.  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle -1, 1, 1 \rangle = -1 + 1 + 1 = 1 = |\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle| |\langle -1, 1, 1 \rangle| \cos \theta = 3 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \approx 71^\circ$ .

10.  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 1, 3, -1 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = \langle -2, 1, 3 \rangle$  and  $\overrightarrow{AD} = \langle -1, 3, 1 \rangle$ . By Equation 13.4.10 [ET 12.4.10],

$$\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AD}) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -1 \\ -2 & 1 & 3 \\ -1 & 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -8 - 3 + 5 = -6.$$

The volume is  $|\overrightarrow{AB} \cdot (\overrightarrow{AC} \times \overrightarrow{AD})| = 6$  cubic units.

11.  $\overrightarrow{AB} = \langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$ ,  $\overrightarrow{AC} = \langle 0, 4, 3 \rangle$ , so

(a) a vector perpendicular to the plane is  $\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = \langle 0 + 4, -(3 + 0), 4 - 0 \rangle = \langle 4, -3, 4 \rangle$ .

$$(b) \frac{1}{2} |\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{16 + 9 + 16} = \frac{\sqrt{41}}{2}.$$

12.  $\mathbf{D} = 4\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$ ,  $W = \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{D} = 12 + 15 + 60 = 87$  joules

13. Let  $F_1$  be the magnitude of the force directed  $20^\circ$  away from the direction of shore, and let  $F_2$  be the magnitude of the other force. Separating these forces into components parallel to the direction of the resultant force and perpendicular to it gives  $F_1 \cos 20^\circ + F_2 \cos 30^\circ = 255$  (1), and  $F_1 \sin 20^\circ - F_2 \sin 30^\circ = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$F_1 = F_2 \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} \quad (2). \text{ Substituting (2) into (1) gives } F_2(\sin 30^\circ \cot 20^\circ + \cos 30^\circ) = 255 \Rightarrow F_2 \approx 114 \text{ N.}$$

Substituting this into (2) gives  $F_1 \approx 166$  N.

14.  $|\tau| = |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta = (0.40)(50) \sin(90^\circ - 30^\circ) \approx 17.3$  joules

15. The line has direction  $\mathbf{v} = \langle -3, 2, 3 \rangle$ . Letting  $P_0 = (4, -1, 2)$ , parametric equations are  $x = 4 - 3t$ ,  $y = -1 + 2t$ ,  $z = 2 + 3t$ .

16. A direction vector for the line is  $\mathbf{v} = \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$ , so parametric equations for the line are  $x = 1 + 3t$ ,  $y = 2t$ ,  $z = -1 + t$ .

17. A direction vector for the line is a normal vector for the plane,  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 2, -1, 5 \rangle$ , and parametric equations for the line are  $x = -2 + 2t$ ,  $y = 2 - t$ ,  $z = 4 + 5t$ .

18. Since the two planes are parallel, they will have the same normal vectors. Then we can take  $\mathbf{n} = \langle 1, 4, -3 \rangle$  and an equation of the plane is  $1(x - 2) + 4(y - 1) - 3(z - 0) = 0$  or  $x + 4y - 3z = 6$ .

19. Here the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 4 - 3, 0 - (-1), 2 - 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 6 - 3, 3 - (-1), 1 - 1 \rangle = \langle 3, 4, 0 \rangle$  lie in the plane, so  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle -4, 3, 1 \rangle$  is a normal vector to the plane and an equation of the plane is  $-4(x - 3) + 3(y - (-1)) + 1(z - 1) = 0$  or  $-4x + 3y + z = -14$ .

20. If we first find two nonparallel vectors in the plane, their cross product will be a normal vector to the plane. Since the given line lies in the plane, its direction vector  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 2, -1, 3 \rangle$  is one vector in the plane. We can verify that the given point  $(1, 2, -2)$  does not lie on this line. The point  $(0, 3, 1)$  is on the line (obtained by putting  $t = 0$ ) and hence in the plane, so the vector  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 0 - 1, 3 - 2, 1 - (-2) \rangle = \langle -1, 1, 3 \rangle$  lies in the plane, and a normal vector is  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \langle -6, -9, 1 \rangle$ . Thus an equation of the plane is  $-6(x - 1) - 9(y - 2) + (z + 2) = 0$  or  $6x + 93y - z = 26$ .

21. Substitution of the parametric equations into the equation of the plane gives

$2x - y + z = 2(2 - t) - (1 + 3t) + 4t = 2 \Rightarrow -t + 3 = 2 \Rightarrow t = 1$ . When  $t = 1$ , the parametric equations give  $x = 2 - 1 = 1$ ,  $y = 1 + 3 = 4$  and  $z = 4$ . Therefore, the point of intersection is  $(1, 4, 4)$ .

22. Use the formula proven in Exercise 13.4.39 [ET 12.4.39]. In the notation used in that exercise,  $\mathbf{a}$  is just the direction of the line; that is,  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$ . A point on the line is  $(1, 2, -1)$  (setting  $t = 0$ ), and therefore  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1 - 0, 2 - 0, -1 - 0 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle$ . Hence

$$d = \frac{|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|}{|\mathbf{a}|} = \frac{| \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle \times \langle 1, 2, -1 \rangle |}{\sqrt{1+1+4}} = \frac{| \langle -3, 3, 3 \rangle |}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{\frac{27}{6}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

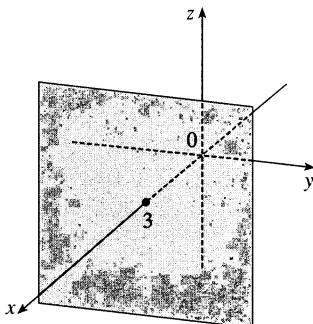
23. Since the direction vectors  $\langle 2, 3, 4 \rangle$  and  $\langle 6, -1, 2 \rangle$  aren't parallel, neither are the lines. For the lines to intersect, the three equations  $1 + 2t = -1 + 6s$ ,  $2 + 3t = 3 - s$ ,  $3 + 4t = -5 + 2s$  must be satisfied simultaneously. Solving the first two equations gives  $t = \frac{1}{5}$ ,  $s = \frac{2}{5}$  and checking we see these values don't satisfy the third equation. Thus the lines aren't parallel and they don't intersect, so they must be skew.

24. (a) The normal vectors are  $\langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$  and  $\langle 2, -3, 4 \rangle$ . Since these vectors aren't parallel, neither are the planes parallel. Also  $\langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, -3, 4 \rangle = 2 - 3 - 4 = -5 \neq 0$  so the normal vectors, and thus the planes, are not perpendicular.

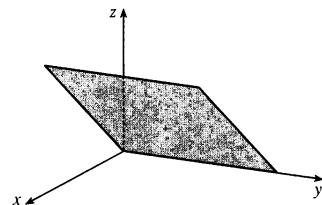
$$(b) \cos \theta = \frac{\langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle 2, -3, 4 \rangle}{\sqrt{3} \sqrt{29}} = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{87}} \text{ and } \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(-\frac{5}{\sqrt{87}}\right) \approx 122^\circ \text{ (or we can say } \approx 58^\circ).$$

25. By Exercise 13.5.69 [ET 12.5.69],  $D = \frac{|2 - 24|}{\sqrt{26}} = \frac{22}{\sqrt{26}}$ .

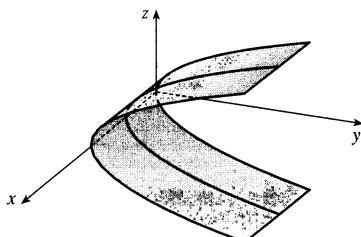
26. The equation  $x = 3$  represents a plane parallel to the  $yz$ -plane and 3 units in front of it.



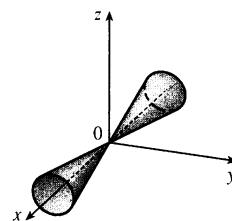
27. The equation  $x = z$  represents a plane perpendicular to the  $xz$ -plane and intersecting the  $xz$ -plane in the line  $x = z, y = 0$ .



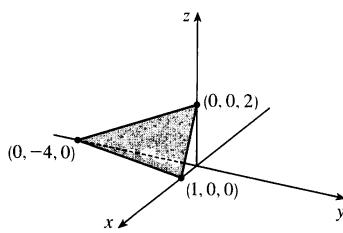
28. A parabolic cylinder whose trace in the  $xz$ -plane is the  $x$ -axis and which opens to the right.



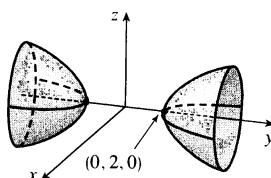
29. A (right elliptical) cone with vertex at the origin and axis the  $x$ -axis.



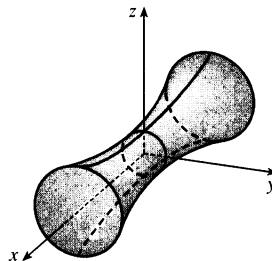
30.  $4x - y + 2z = 4$  is a plane with intercepts  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, -4, 0)$ , and  $(0, 0, 2)$ .



31. An equivalent equation is  $-x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} - z^2 = 1$ , a hyperboloid of two sheets with axis the  $y$ -axis. For  $|y| > 2$ , traces parallel to the  $xz$ -plane are circles.



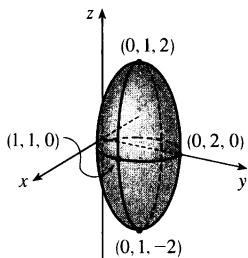
32. An equivalent equation is  $-x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , a hyperboloid of one sheet with axis the  $x$ -axis.



33. Completing the square in  $y$  gives

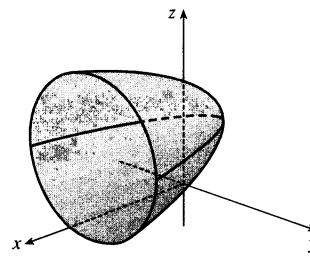
$$4x^2 + 4(y - 1)^2 + z^2 = 4 \text{ or}$$

$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} = 1$ , an ellipsoid centered at  $(0, 1, 0)$ .



34. Completing the square in  $y$  and  $z$  gives

$x = (y - 1)^2 + (z - 2)^2$ , a circular paraboloid with vertex  $(0, 1, 2)$  and axis the horizontal line  $y = 1, z = 2$ .



35.  $4x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ . The equation of the ellipsoid is  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ , since the horizontal trace in the plane  $z = 0$  must be the original ellipse. The traces of the ellipsoid in the  $yz$ -plane must be circles since the surface is obtained by rotation about the  $x$ -axis. Therefore,  $c^2 = 16$  and the equation of the ellipsoid is  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{16} + \frac{z^2}{16} = 1 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ .

36. The distance from a point  $P(x, y, z)$  to the plane  $y = 1$  is  $|y - 1|$ , so the given condition becomes

$$|y - 1| = 2\sqrt{(x - 0)^2 + (y + 1)^2 + (z - 0)^2} \Rightarrow |y - 1| = 2\sqrt{x^2 + (y + 1)^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$(y - 1)^2 = 4x^2 + 4(y + 1)^2 + 4z^2 \Leftrightarrow -3 = 4x^2 + (3y^2 + 10y) + 4z^2 \Leftrightarrow$$

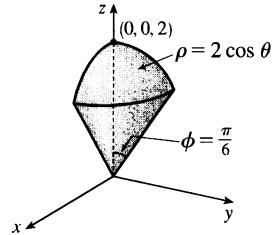
$$\frac{16}{3} = 4x^2 + 3(y + \frac{5}{3})^2 + 4z^2 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{16}(y + \frac{5}{3})^2 + \frac{3}{4}z^2 = 1. \text{ This is the equation of an ellipsoid whose center is } (0, -\frac{5}{3}, 0).$$

37.  $x = r \cos \theta = 2\sqrt{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta = 2\sqrt{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 2\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 3$ ,  $z = 2$ , so in rectangular coordinates the point is  $(\sqrt{3}, 3, 2)$ .  $\rho = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{12 + 4} = 4$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , and  $\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$  and spherical coordinates are  $(4, \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$ .

38.  $r = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $z = -1$ ,  $\cos \theta = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  so  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and in cylindrical coordinates the point is  $(2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, -1)$ .  $\rho = \sqrt{4 + 4 + 1} = 3$ ,  $\cos \phi = -\frac{1}{3}$ , so the spherical coordinates are  $(3, \frac{\pi}{4}, \cos^{-1}(-\frac{1}{3}))$ .

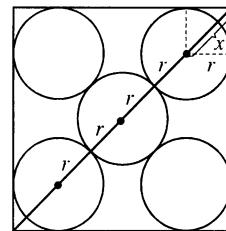
39.  $x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta = 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 2\sqrt{2}$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta = 8 \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2}$ , and  $z = \rho \cos \phi = 8 \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 4\sqrt{3}$ . Thus rectangular coordinates for the point are  $(2\sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2}, 4\sqrt{3})$ .  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 = 8 + 8 = 16 \Rightarrow r = 4$ ,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , and  $z = 4\sqrt{3}$ , so cylindrical coordinates are  $(4, \frac{\pi}{4}, 4\sqrt{3})$ .

40.  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . This is one frustum of a circular cone with vertex the origin and axis the positive  $z$ -axis.
41.  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . In spherical coordinates, this is a half-plane including the  $z$ -axis and intersecting the  $xy$ -plane in the half-line  $x = y, x > 0$ .
42. Since  $r = \cos \theta$  and  $x = r \cos \theta, x = \cos^2 \theta$ . Also  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$  so  $x^2 + y^2 = 2 \cos^2 \theta$ . Thus  $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$  or  $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ . Thus the surface is a circular cylinder with axis the line  $x = 1, y = 0, z = z$ .
43. Since  $\rho = 3 \sec \phi, \rho \cos \phi = 3$  or  $z = 3$ . Thus the surface is a plane parallel to the  $xy$ -plane and through the point  $(0, 0, 3)$ .
44.  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . In cylindrical coordinates:  $r^2 = 4$ . In spherical coordinates:  $\rho^2 - z^2 = 4$  or  $\rho^2 - \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi = 4$  or  $\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi = 4$  or  $\rho \sin \phi = 2$ .
45.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ . In cylindrical coordinates, this becomes  $r^2 + z^2 = 4$ . In spherical coordinates, it becomes  $\rho^2 = 4$  or  $\rho = 2$ .
46. In cylindrical coordinates:  $r^2 + z^2 = 2r \cos \theta$  or  $z^2 = r(2 \cos \theta - r)$ .  
In spherical coordinates:  $\rho^2 = 2\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$  or  $\rho = 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta$ .
47. The resulting surface is a circular paraboloid with equation  $z = 4x^2 + 4y^2$ . Changing to cylindrical coordinates we have  $z = 4(x^2 + y^2) = 4r^2$ .
48.  $\rho = 2 \cos \phi \Rightarrow \rho^2 = 2\rho \cos \phi \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + (z - 1)^2 = 1$ . This is the equation of a sphere with radius 1, centered at  $(0, 0, 1)$ . Therefore,  $0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \phi$  is the solid ball whose boundary is this sphere.  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$  restrict the solid to the section of this ball that lies above the cone  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{6}$  and is in the first octant.



## PROBLEMS PLUS

1. Since three-dimensional situations are often difficult to visualize and work with, let us first try to find an analogous problem in two dimensions. The analogue of a cube is a square and the analogue of a sphere is a circle. Thus a similar problem in two dimensions is the following: if five circles with the same radius  $r$  are contained in a square of side 1 m so that the circles touch each other and four of the circles touch two sides of the square, find  $r$ .



The diagonal of the square is  $\sqrt{2}$ . The diagonal is also  $4r + 2x$ . But  $x$  is the diagonal of a smaller square of side  $r$ .

$$\text{Therefore } x = \sqrt{2}r \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} = 4r + 2x = 4r + 2\sqrt{2}r = (4 + 2\sqrt{2})r \Rightarrow r = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}.$$

Let us use these ideas to solve the original three-dimensional problem. The diagonal of the cube is

$\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$ . The diagonal of the cube is also  $4r + 2x$  where  $x$  is the diagonal of a smaller cube with edge  $r$ . Therefore  $x = \sqrt{r^2 + r^2 + r^2} = \sqrt{3}r \Rightarrow \sqrt{3} = 4r + 2x = 4r + 2\sqrt{3}r = (4 + 2\sqrt{3})r$ . Thus

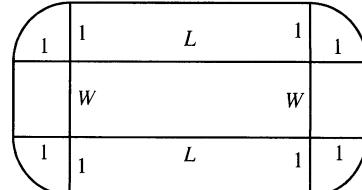
$$r = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 3}{2}. \text{ The radius of each ball is } (\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2}) \text{ m.}$$

2. Try an analogous problem in two dimensions. Consider a rectangle with length  $L$  and width  $W$  and find the area of  $S$  in terms of  $L$  and  $W$ . Since  $S$  contains  $B$ , it has area

$$A(S) = LW + \text{the area of two } L \times 1 \text{ rectangles}$$

$$+ \text{ the area of two } 1 \times W \text{ rectangles}$$

$$+ \text{ the area of four quarter-circles of radius 1}$$



as seen in the diagram. So  $A(S) = LW + 2L + 2W + \pi \cdot 1^2$ .

Now in three dimensions, the volume of  $S$  is

$$LWH + 2(L \times W \times 1) + 2(1 \times W \times H) + 2(L \times 1 \times H)$$

$$+ \text{ the volume of 4 quarter-cylinders with radius 1 and height } W$$

$$+ \text{ the volume of 4 quarter-cylinders with radius 1 and height } L$$

$$+ \text{ the volume of 4 quarter-cylinders with radius 1 and height } H$$

$$+ \text{ the volume of 8 eighths of a sphere of radius 1}$$

So

$$V(S) = LWH + 2LW + 2WH + 2LH + \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot W + \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot L + \pi \cdot 1^2 \cdot H + \frac{4}{3}\pi \cdot 1^3$$

$$= LWH + 2(LW + WH + LH) + \pi(L + W + H) + \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

3. (a) We find the line of intersection  $L$  as in Example 13.5.7(b) [ET 12.5.7(b)]. Observe that the point  $(-1, c, c)$  lies on both planes. Now since  $L$  lies in both planes, it is perpendicular to both of the normal vectors  $\mathbf{n}_1$  and  $\mathbf{n}_2$ , and

thus parallel to their cross product  $\mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ c & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -c & c \end{vmatrix} = \langle 2c, -c^2 + 1, -c^2 - 1 \rangle$ . So symmetric equations

of  $L$  can be written as  $\frac{x+1}{-2c} = \frac{y-c}{c^2-1} = \frac{z-c}{c^2+1}$ , provided that  $c \neq 0, \pm 1$ .

If  $c = 0$ , then the two planes are given by  $y + z = 0$  and  $x = -1$ , so symmetric equations of  $L$  are  $x = -1$ ,  $y = -z$ . If  $c = -1$ , then the two planes are given by  $-x + y + z = -1$  and  $x + y + z = -1$ , and they intersect in the line  $x = 0, y = -z - 1$ . If  $c = 1$ , then the two planes are given by  $x + y + z = 1$  and  $x - y + z = 1$ , and they intersect in the line  $y = 0, x = 1 - z$ .

- (b) If we set  $z = t$  in the symmetric equations and solve for  $x$  and  $y$  separately, we get  $x + 1 = \frac{(t-c)(-2c)}{c^2+1}$ ,

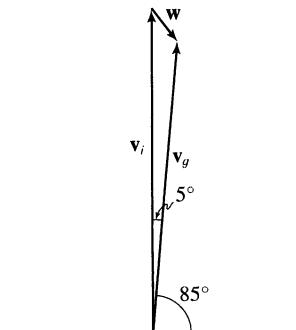
$y - c = \frac{(t-c)(c^2-1)}{c^2+1} \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2ct + (c^2-1)}{c^2+1}, y = \frac{(c^2-1)t + 2c}{c^2+1}$ . Eliminating  $c$  from these equations, we have  $x^2 + y^2 = t^2 + 1$ . So the curve traced out by  $L$  in the plane  $z = t$  is a circle with center at  $(0, 0, t)$  and radius  $\sqrt{t^2 + 1}$ .

- (c) The area of a horizontal cross-section of the solid is  $A(z) = \pi(z^2 + 1)$ , so

$$V = \int_0^1 A(z) dz = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} z^3 + z \right]_0^1 = \frac{4\pi}{3}.$$

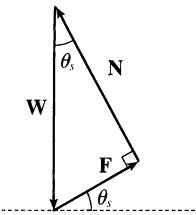
4. (a) We consider velocity vectors for the plane and the wind. Let  $\mathbf{v}_i$  be the initial, intended velocity for the plane and  $\mathbf{v}_g$  the actual velocity relative to the ground. If  $\mathbf{w}$  is the velocity of the wind,  $\mathbf{v}_g$  is the resultant, that is, the vector sum  $\mathbf{v}_i + \mathbf{w}$  as shown in the figure. We know  $\mathbf{v}_i = 180\mathbf{j}$ , and since the plane actually flew 80 km in  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour,  $|\mathbf{v}_g| = 160$ . Thus  $\mathbf{v}_g = (160 \cos 85^\circ)\mathbf{i} + (160 \sin 85^\circ)\mathbf{j} \approx 13.9\mathbf{i} + 159.4\mathbf{j}$ . Finally,  $\mathbf{v}_i + \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}_g$ , so  $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{v}_g - \mathbf{v}_i \approx 13.9\mathbf{i} - 20.6\mathbf{j}$ . Thus, the wind velocity is about  $13.9\mathbf{i} - 20.6\mathbf{j}$ , and the wind speed is

$$|\mathbf{w}| \approx \sqrt{(13.9)^2 + (-20.6)^2} \approx 24.9 \text{ km/h.}$$



- (b) Let  $\mathbf{v}$  be the velocity the pilot should take. With the effect of wind, the actual velocity (with respect to the ground) will be  $\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}$ , which we want to be  $\mathbf{v}_i$ . Thus  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_i - \mathbf{w} \approx 180\mathbf{j} - (13.9\mathbf{i} - 20.6\mathbf{j}) \approx -13.9\mathbf{i} + 200.6\mathbf{j}$ . The angle for this vector can be found by  $\tan \theta \approx \frac{200.6}{-13.9} \Rightarrow \theta \approx 94.0^\circ$ , or  $4.0^\circ$  west of north.

5. (a) When  $\theta = \theta_s$ , the block is not moving, so the sum of the forces on the block must be **0**, thus  $\mathbf{N} + \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{0}$ . This relationship is illustrated geometrically in the figure. Since the vectors form a right triangle, we have  $\tan(\theta_s) = \frac{|\mathbf{F}|}{|\mathbf{N}|} = \frac{\mu_s n}{n} = \mu_s$ .



- (b) We place the block at the origin and sketch the force vectors acting on the block, including the additional horizontal force  $\mathbf{H}$ , with initial points at the origin. We then rotate this system so that  $\mathbf{F}$  lies along the positive  $x$ -axis and the inclined plane is parallel to the  $x$ -axis.



$|\mathbf{F}|$  is maximal, so  $|\mathbf{F}| = \mu_s n$  for  $\theta > \theta_s$ . Then the vectors, in terms of components parallel and perpendicular to the inclined plane, are

$$\mathbf{N} = n \mathbf{j} \quad \mathbf{F} = (\mu_s n) \mathbf{i}$$

$$\mathbf{W} = (-mg \sin \theta) \mathbf{i} + (-mg \cos \theta) \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = (h_{\min} \cos \theta) \mathbf{i} + (-h_{\min} \sin \theta) \mathbf{j}$$

Equating components, we have

$$\mu_s n - mg \sin \theta + h_{\min} \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow h_{\min} \cos \theta + \mu_s n = mg \sin \theta \quad (1)$$

$$n - mg \cos \theta - h_{\min} \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow h_{\min} \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta = n \quad (2)$$

- (c) Since (2) is solved for  $n$ , we substitute into (1):

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\min} \cos \theta + \mu_s (h_{\min} \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta) &= mg \sin \theta \Rightarrow \\ h_{\min} \cos \theta + h_{\min} \mu_s \sin \theta + mg \mu_s \cos \theta &= mg \sin \theta - mg \mu_s \cos \theta \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$h_{\min} = mg \left( \frac{\sin \theta - \mu_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \mu_s \sin \theta} \right) = mg \left( \frac{\tan \theta - \mu_s}{1 + \mu_s \tan \theta} \right)$$

From part (a) we know  $\mu_s = \tan \theta_s$ , so this becomes  $h_{\min} = mg \left( \frac{\tan \theta - \tan \theta_s}{1 + \tan \theta_s \tan \theta} \right)$  and using a trigonometric identity, this is  $mg \tan(\theta - \theta_s)$  as desired.

Note for  $\theta = \theta_s$ ,  $h_{\min} = mg \tan 0 = 0$ , which makes sense since the block is at rest for  $\theta_s$ , thus no additional force  $\mathbf{H}$  is necessary to prevent it from moving. As  $\theta$  increases, the factor  $\tan(\theta - \theta_s)$ , and hence the value of  $h_{\min}$ , increases slowly for small values of  $\theta - \theta_s$  but much more rapidly as  $\theta - \theta_s$  becomes significant. This seems reasonable, as the steeper the inclined plane, the less the horizontal components of the various forces affect the movement of the block, so we would need a much larger magnitude of horizontal force to keep the block motionless. If we allow  $\theta \rightarrow 90^\circ$ , corresponding to the inclined plane being placed vertically, the value of  $h_{\min}$  is quite large: this is to be expected, as it takes a great amount of horizontal force to keep an object from moving vertically. In fact, without friction (so  $\theta_s = 0$ ), we would have  $\theta \rightarrow 90^\circ \Rightarrow h_{\min} \rightarrow \infty$ , and it would be impossible to keep the block from slipping.

- (d) Since  $h_{\max}$  is the largest value of  $h$  that keeps the block from slipping, the force of friction is keeping the block from moving *up* the inclined plane; thus,  $\mathbf{F}$  is directed *down* the plane. Our system of forces is similar to that in part (b), then, except that we have  $\mathbf{F} = -(\mu_s n) \mathbf{i}$ . (Note that  $|\mathbf{F}|$  is again maximal.) Following our procedure in parts (b) and (c), we equate components:

$$-\mu_s n - mg \sin \theta + h_{\max} \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow h_{\max} \cos \theta - \mu_s n = mg \sin \theta$$

$$n - mg \cos \theta - h_{\max} \sin \theta = 0 \Rightarrow h_{\max} \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta = n$$

Then substituting,

$$\begin{aligned} h_{\max} \cos \theta - \mu_s (h_{\max} \sin \theta + mg \cos \theta) &= mg \sin \theta \Rightarrow \\ h_{\max} \cos \theta - h_{\max} \mu_s \sin \theta - mg \cos \theta &= mg \sin \theta + mg \mu_s \cos \theta \Rightarrow \\ h_{\max} &= mg \left( \frac{\sin \theta + \mu_s \cos \theta}{\cos \theta - \mu_s \sin \theta} \right) = mg \left( \frac{\tan \theta + \mu_s}{1 - \mu_s \tan \theta} \right) \\ &= mg \left( \frac{\tan \theta + \tan \theta_s}{1 - \tan \theta_s \tan \theta} \right) = mg \tan(\theta + \theta_s) \end{aligned}$$

We would expect  $h_{\max}$  to increase as  $\theta$  increases, with similar behavior as we established for  $h_{\min}$ , but with  $h_{\max}$  values always larger than  $h_{\min}$ . We can see that this is the case if we graph  $h_{\max}$  as a function of  $\theta$ , as the curve is the graph of  $h_{\min}$  translated  $2\theta_s$  to the left, so the equation does seem reasonable. Notice that the equation predicts  $h_{\max} \rightarrow \infty$  as  $\theta \rightarrow (90^\circ - \theta_s)$ . In fact, as  $h_{\max}$  increases, the normal force increases as well. When  $(90^\circ - \theta_s) \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ$ , the horizontal force is completely counteracted by the sum of the normal and frictional forces, so no part of the horizontal force contributes to moving the block up the plane no matter how large its magnitude.

## 14.1 Vector Functions and Space Curves

ET 13.1

1. The component functions  $t^2$ ,  $\sqrt{t-1}$ , and  $\sqrt{5-t}$  are all defined when  $t-1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \geq 1$  and  $5-t \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \leq 5$ , so the domain of  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is  $[1, 5]$ .

2. The component functions  $\frac{t-2}{t+2}$ ,  $\sin t$ , and  $\ln(9-t^2)$  are all defined when  $t \neq -2$  and  $9-t^2 > 0 \Rightarrow -3 < t < 3$ , so the domain of  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is  $(-3, -2) \cup (-2, 3)$ .

3.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \cos t = \cos 0 = 1$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \sin t = \sin 0 = 0$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \ln t = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln t}{1/t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1/t}{-1/t^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} -t = 0$  [by l'Hospital's Rule]. Thus  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \langle \cos t, \sin t, t \ln t \rangle = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \cos t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \sin t, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} t \ln t \right\rangle = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$ .

4.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t}{1} = 1$  [using l'Hospital's Rule],

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - 1}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t} - 1}{t} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+t} + 1}{\sqrt{1+t} + 1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t} + 1} = \frac{1}{2}, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{1+t} = 3.$$

Thus the given limit equals  $\langle 1, \frac{1}{2}, 3 \rangle$ .

5.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \sqrt{t+3} = 2$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{t-1}{t^2-1} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{t+1} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{\tan t}{t} \right) = \tan 1$ .

Thus the given limit equals  $\langle 2, \frac{1}{2}, \tan 1 \rangle$ .

6.  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \arctan t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-2t} = 0$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/t}{1} = 0$  [by l'Hospital's Rule].

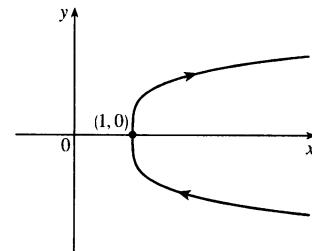
Thus  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \arctan t, e^{-2t}, \frac{\ln t}{t} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}, 0, 0 \right\rangle$ .

7. The corresponding parametric equations for this curve are

$x = t^4 + 1$ ,  $y = t$ . We can make a table of values, or we can

eliminate the parameter:  $t = y \Rightarrow x = y^4 + 1$ , with  $y \in \mathbb{R}$ .

By comparing different values of  $t$ , we find the direction in which  $t$  increases as indicated in the graph.

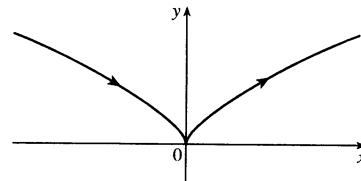


8. The corresponding parametric equations for this curve are

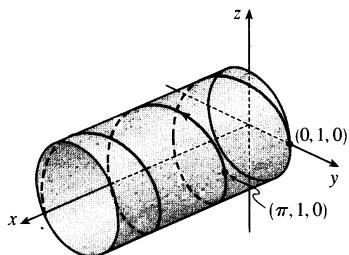
$x = t^3$ ,  $y = t^2$ . We can make a table of values, or we can eliminate the parameter:  $x = t^3 \Rightarrow t = \sqrt[3]{x} \Rightarrow$

$y = t^2 = (\sqrt[3]{x})^2 = x^{2/3}$ , with  $t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow x \in \mathbb{R}$ . By

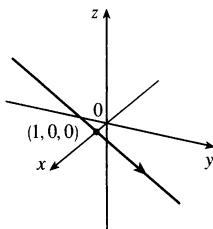
comparing different values of  $t$ , we find the direction in which  $t$  increases as indicated in the graph.



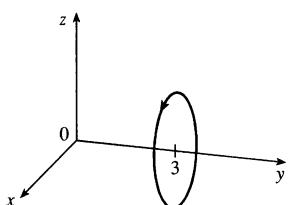
9. The corresponding parametric equations are  $x = t$ ,  $y = \cos 2t$ ,  $z = \sin 2t$ . Note that  $y^2 + z^2 = \cos^2 2t + \sin^2 2t = 1$ , so the curve lies on the circular cylinder  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . Since  $x = t$ , the curve is a helix.



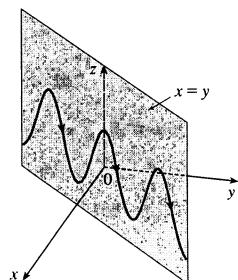
10. The corresponding parametric equations are  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = 3t$ ,  $z = -t$ , which are parametric equations of a line through the point  $(1, 0, 0)$  and with direction vector  $\langle 1, 3, -1 \rangle$ .



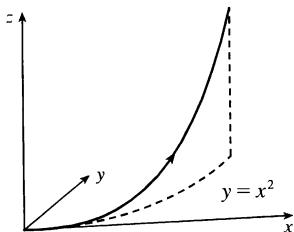
11. The parametric equations give  $x^2 + z^2 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$ ,  $y = 3$ , which is a circle of radius 1, center  $(0, 3, 0)$  in the plane  $y = 3$ .



12. The parametric equations are  $x = t$ ,  $y = t$ ,  $z = \cos t$ . Thus  $x = y$ , so the curve must lie in the plane  $x = y$ . Combine this with  $z = \cos t$  to determine that the curve traces out the cosine curve in the vertical plane  $x = y$ .

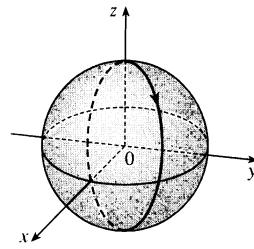


13. The parametric equations are  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = t^4$ ,  $z = t^6$ . These are positive for  $t \neq 0$  and 0 when  $t = 0$ . So the curve lies entirely in the first quadrant. The projection of the graph onto the  $xy$ -plane is  $y = x^2$ ,  $y > 0$ , a half parabola. On the  $xz$ -plane  $z = x^3$ ,  $z > 0$ , a half cubic, and the  $yz$ -plane,  $y^3 = z^2$ .



14. The parametric equations give

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t = 2$ , so the curve lies on the sphere with radius  $\sqrt{2}$  and center  $(0, 0, 0)$ . Furthermore  $x = y = \sin t$ , so the curve is the intersection of this sphere with the plane  $x = y$ , that is, the curve is the circle of radius  $\sqrt{2}$ , center  $(0, 0, 0)$  in the plane  $x = y$ .



15. Taking  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_1 = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ , we have from Equation 13.5.4 [ET 12.5.4]

$\mathbf{r}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)\langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle + t\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$  or  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 2t, 3t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Parametric equations are  $x = t, y = 2t, z = 3t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

16. Taking  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_1 = \langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle$ , we have from Equation 13.5.4 [ET 12.5.4]

$\mathbf{r}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)\langle 1, 0, 1 \rangle + t\langle 2, 3, 1 \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$  or  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1+t, 3t, 1 \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Parametric equations are  $x = 1+t, y = 3t, z = 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

17. Taking  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_1 = \langle 4, 1, 7 \rangle$ , we have  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)\langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle + t\langle 4, 1, 7 \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$  or  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1+3t, -1+2t, 2+5t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Parametric equations are  $x = 1+3t, y = -1+2t, z = 2+5t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

18. Taking  $\mathbf{r}_0 = \langle -2, 4, 0 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_1 = \langle 6, -1, 2 \rangle$ , we have  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{r}_0 + t\mathbf{r}_1 = (1-t)\langle -2, 4, 0 \rangle + t\langle 6, -1, 2 \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$  or  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle -2+8t, 4-5t, 2t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Parametric equations are  $x = -2+8t, y = 4-5t, z = 2t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

19.  $x = \cos 4t, y = t, z = \sin 4t$ . At any point  $(x, y, z)$  on the curve,  $x^2 + z^2 = \cos^2 4t + \sin^2 4t = 1$ . So the curve lies on a circular cylinder with axis the  $y$ -axis. Since  $y = t$ , this is a helix. So the graph is VI.

20.  $x = t, y = t^2, z = e^{-t}$ . At any point on the curve,  $y = x^2$ . So the curve lies on the parabolic cylinder  $y = x^2$ . Note that  $y$  and  $z$  are positive for all  $t$ , and the point  $(0, 0, 1)$  is on the curve (when  $t = 0$ ). As  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (\infty, \infty, 0)$ , while as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (-\infty, \infty, \infty)$ , so the graph must be II.

21.  $x = t, y = 1/(1+t^2), z = t^2$ . Note that  $y$  and  $z$  are positive for all  $t$ . The curve passes through  $(0, 1, 0)$  when  $t = 0$ . As  $t \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (\infty, 0, \infty)$ , and as  $t \rightarrow -\infty$ ,  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (-\infty, 0, \infty)$ . So the graph is IV.

22.  $x = e^{-t} \cos 10t, y = e^{-t} \sin 10t, z = e^{-t}$ .

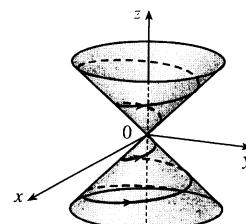
$x^2 + y^2 = e^{-2t} \cos^2 10t + e^{-2t} \sin^2 10t = e^{-2t}(\cos^2 10t + \sin^2 10t) = e^{-2t} = z^2$ , so the curve lies on the cone  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ . Also,  $z$  is always positive; the graph must be I.

23.  $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \sin 5t$ .  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ , so the curve lies on a circular cylinder with axis the  $z$ -axis. Each of  $x, y$  and  $z$  is periodic, and at  $t = 0$  and  $t = 2\pi$  the curve passes through the same point, so the curve repeats itself and the graph is V.

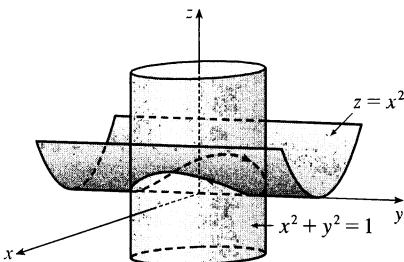
24.  $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = \ln t$ .  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ , so the curve lies on a circular cylinder with axis the  $z$ -axis. As  $t \rightarrow 0$ ,  $z \rightarrow -\infty$ , so the graph is III.

25. If  $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t$ , and  $z = t$ , then

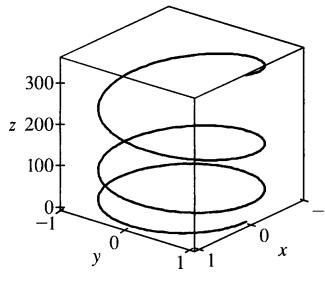
$x^2 + y^2 = t^2 \cos^2 t + t^2 \sin^2 t = t^2 = z^2$ , so the curve lies on the cone  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ . Since  $z = t$ , the curve is a spiral on this cone.



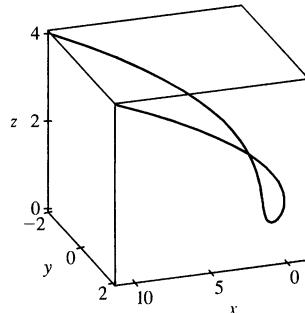
26. Here  $x^2 = \sin^2 t = z$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$ , so the curve is the intersection of the parabolic cylinder  $z = x^2$  with the circular cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .



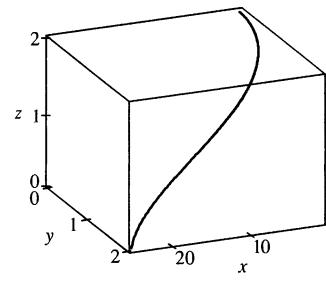
27.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \sin t, \cos t, t^2 \rangle$



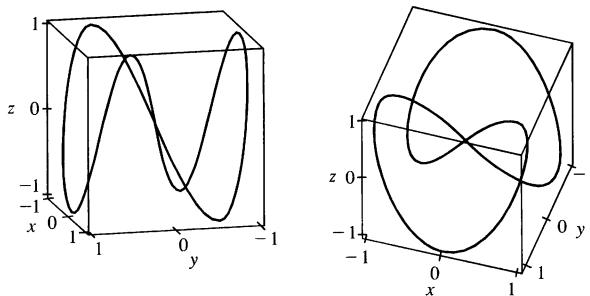
28.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^4 - t^2 + 1, t, t^2 \rangle$



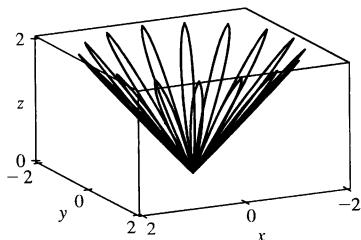
29.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, \sqrt{t-1}, \sqrt{5-t} \rangle$



30. We have the computer plot the parametric equations  $x = \sin t$ ,  $y = \sin 2t$ ,  $z = \sin 3t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . The shape of the curve is not clear from just one viewpoint, so we include a second plot drawn from a different angle.



31.



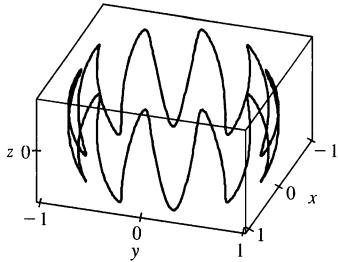
$$x = (1 + \cos 16t) \cos t, y = (1 + \cos 16t) \sin t, z = 1 + \cos 16t.$$

At any point on the graph,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= (1 + \cos 16t)^2 \cos^2 t + (1 + \cos 16t)^2 \sin^2 t \\ &= (1 + \cos 16t)^2 = z^2, \text{ so the graph lies on the cone} \end{aligned}$$

$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ . From the graph at left, we see that this curve looks like the projection of a leaved two-dimensional curve onto a cone.

32.



$$x = \sqrt{1 - 0.25 \cos^2 10t} \cos t, y = \sqrt{1 - 0.25 \cos^2 10t} \sin t,$$

$z = 0.5 \cos 10t$ . At any point on the graph,

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = (1 - 0.25 \cos^2 10t) \cos^2 t$$

$$+ (1 - 0.25 \cos^2 10t) \sin^2 t + 0.25 \cos^2 10t$$

$$= 1 - 0.25 \cos^2 10t + 0.25 \cos^2 10t = 1,$$

so the graph lies on the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , and since

$z = 0.5 \cos 10t$  the graph resembles a trigonometric curve with ten peaks projected onto the sphere. The graph is generated by  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

33. If  $t = -1$ , then  $x = 1, y = 4, z = 0$ , so the curve passes through the point  $(1, 4, 0)$ . If  $t = 3$ , then

$x = 9, y = -8, z = 28$ , so the curve passes through the point  $(9, -8, 28)$ . For the point  $(4, 7, -6)$  to be on the curve, we require  $y = 1 - 3t = 7 \Rightarrow t = -2$ . But then  $z = 1 + (-2)^3 = -7 \neq -6$ , so  $(4, 7, -6)$  is not on the curve.

34. The projection of the curve  $C$  of intersection onto the  $xy$ -plane is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$ .

Then we can write  $x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Since  $C$  also lies on the surface  $z = xy$ , we have

$$z = xy = (2 \cos t)(2 \sin t) = 4 \cos t \sin t, \text{ or } 2 \sin(2t).$$

Then parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t, z = 2 \sin(2t), 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and the corresponding vector function is

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j} + 2 \sin(2t) \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

35. Both equations are solved for  $z$ , so we can substitute to eliminate  $z$ :  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1 + y \Rightarrow$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 + 2y + y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 + 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1).$$

We can form parametric equations for the curve  $C$  of intersection by choosing a parameter  $x = t$ , then  $y = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1)$  and  $z = 1 + y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 1)$ .

Thus a vector function representing  $C$  is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 - 1) \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}(t^2 + 1) \mathbf{k}$ .

36. The projection of the curve  $C$  of intersection onto the  $xy$ -plane is the parabola  $y = x^2, z = 0$ . Then we can choose

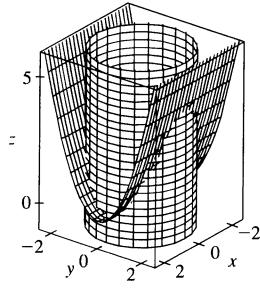
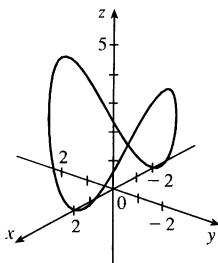
the parameter  $x = t \Rightarrow y = t^2$ . Since  $C$  also lies on the surface  $z = 4x^2 + y^2$ , we have

$$z = 4x^2 + y^2 = 4t^2 + (t^2)^2.$$

Then parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = t, y = t^2, z = 4t^2 + t^4$ , and the

corresponding vector function is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + (4t^2 + t^4) \mathbf{k}$ .

37.



The projection of the curve  $C$  of intersection onto

the  $xy$ -plane is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$ .

Then we can write  $x = 2 \cos t, y = 2 \sin t,$

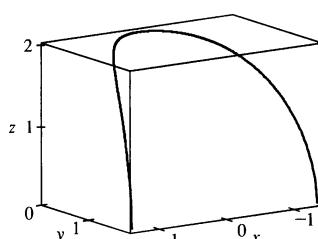
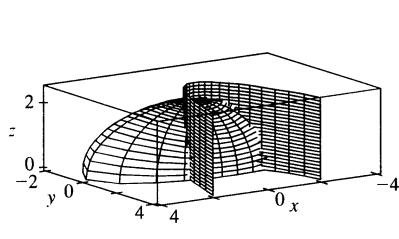
$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Since  $C$  also lies on the surface

$$z = x^2, \text{ we have } z = x^2 = (2 \cos t)^2 = 4 \cos^2 t.$$

Then parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 2 \cos t,$

$$y = 2 \sin t, z = 4 \cos^2 t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$

38.



$x = t \Rightarrow y = t^2 \Rightarrow 4z^2 = 16 - x^2 - 4y^2 = 16 - t^2 - 4t^4 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{4 - (\frac{1}{2}t)^2 - t^4}$ . Note that  $z$  is positive because the intersection is with the top half of the ellipsoid. Hence the curve is given by  $x = t$ ,  $y = t^2$ ,  $z = \sqrt{4 - \frac{1}{4}t^2 - t^4}$ .

39. For the particles to collide, we require  $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \mathbf{r}_2(t) \Leftrightarrow \langle t^2, 7t - 12, t^2 \rangle = \langle 4t - 3, t^2, 5t - 6 \rangle$ . Equating components gives  $t^2 = 4t - 3$ ,  $7t - 12 = t^2$ , and  $t^2 = 5t - 6$ . From the first equation,  $t^2 - 4t + 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (t - 3)(t - 1) = 0$  so  $t = 1$  or  $t = 3$ .  $t = 1$  does not satisfy the other two equations, but  $t = 3$  does. The particles collide when  $t = 3$ , at the point  $(9, 9, 9)$ .

40. The particles collide provided  $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \mathbf{r}_2(t) \Leftrightarrow \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle = \langle 1 + 2t, 1 + 6t, 1 + 14t \rangle$ . Equating components gives  $t = 1 + 2t$ ,  $t^2 = 1 + 6t$ , and  $t^3 = 1 + 14t$ . The first equation gives  $t = -1$ , but this does not satisfy the other equations, so the particles do not collide. For the paths to intersect, we need to find a value for  $t$  and a value for  $s$  where  $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \mathbf{r}_2(s) \Leftrightarrow \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle = \langle 1 + 2s, 1 + 6s, 1 + 14s \rangle$ . Equating components,  $t = 1 + 2s$ ,  $t^2 = 1 + 6s$ , and  $t^3 = 1 + 14s$ . Substituting the first equation into the second gives  $(1 + 2s)^2 = 1 + 6s \Rightarrow 4s^2 - 2s = 0 \Rightarrow 2s(2s - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow s = 0$  or  $s = \frac{1}{2}$ . From the first equation,  $s = 0 \Rightarrow t = 1$  and  $s = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow t = 2$ . Checking, we see that both pairs of values satisfy the third equation. Thus the paths intersect twice, at the point  $(1, 1, 1)$  when  $s = 0$  and  $t = 1$ , and at  $(2, 4, 8)$  when  $s = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $t = 2$ .

41. Let  $\mathbf{u}(t) = \langle u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t) \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle v_1(t), v_2(t), v_3(t) \rangle$ . In each part of this problem the basic procedure is to use Equation 1 and then analyze the individual component functions using the limit properties we have already developed for real-valued functions.

- (a)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{u}(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{v}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right\rangle + \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right\rangle$  and the limits of these component functions must each exist since the vector functions both possess limits as  $t \rightarrow a$ . Then adding the two vectors and using the addition property of limits for real-valued functions, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{u}(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{v}(t) &= \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_1(t) + v_1(t)], \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_2(t) + v_2(t)], \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_3(t) + v_3(t)] \right\rangle \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \langle u_1(t) + v_1(t), u_2(t) + v_2(t), u_3(t) + v_3(t) \rangle \quad [\text{using (1) backward}] \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)] \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \lim_{t \rightarrow a} c\mathbf{u}(t) = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \langle cu_1(t), cu_2(t), cu_3(t) \rangle = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} cu_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} cu_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} cu_3(t) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle c \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t), c \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t), c \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right\rangle = c \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right\rangle$$

$$= c \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \langle u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t) \rangle = c \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{u}(t)$$

$$(c) \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{v}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t) \right] + \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t) \right] + \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t)v_1(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t)v_2(t) + \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t)v_3(t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_1(t)v_1(t) + u_2(t)v_2(t) + u_3(t)v_3(t)] = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)]$$

$$(d) \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{u}(t) \times \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{v}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right\rangle \times \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right] - \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t) \right], \right.$$

$$\left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_3(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t) \right] - \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_3(t) \right],$$

$$\left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_1(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_2(t) \right] - \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} u_2(t) \right] \left[ \lim_{t \rightarrow a} v_1(t) \right] \rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_2(t)v_3(t) - u_3(t)v_2(t)], \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_3(t)v_1(t) - u_1(t)v_3(t)], \right.$$

$$\left. \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [u_1(t)v_2(t) - u_2(t)v_1(t)] \right\rangle$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \langle u_2(t)v_3(t) - u_3(t)v_2(t), u_3(t)v_1(t) - u_1(t)v_3(t), \\ u_1(t)v_2(t) - u_2(t)v_1(t) \rangle$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow a} [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)]$$

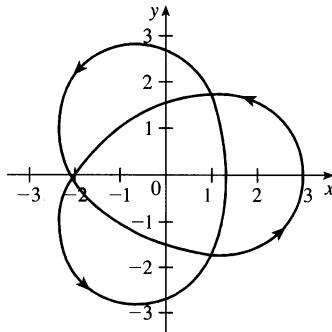
42. The projection of the curve onto the  $xy$ -plane is given by the parametric equations  $x = (2 + \cos 1.5t) \cos t$ ,  $y = (2 + \cos 1.5t) \sin t$ . If we convert to polar coordinates, we have

$$\begin{aligned} r^2 &= x^2 + y^2 = [(2 + \cos 1.5t) \cos t]^2 + [(2 + \cos 1.5t) \sin t]^2 \\ &= (2 + \cos 1.5t)^2 (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \\ &= (2 + \cos 1.5t)^2 \end{aligned}$$

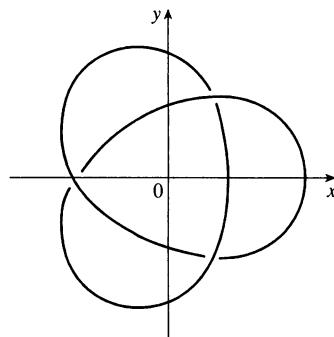
$$\Rightarrow r = 2 + \cos 1.5t. \text{ Also, } \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{(2 + \cos 1.5t) \sin t}{(2 + \cos 1.5t) \cos t} = \tan t \Rightarrow \theta = t.$$

Thus the polar equation of the curve is  $r = 2 + \cos 1.5\theta$ . At  $\theta = 0$ , we have  $r = 3$ , and  $r$  decreases to 1 as  $\theta$  increases to  $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ . For  $\frac{2\pi}{3} \leq \theta \leq \frac{4\pi}{3}$ ,  $r$  increases to 3;  $r$  decreases to 1 again at  $\theta = 2\pi$ , increases to 3 at  $\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3}$ ,

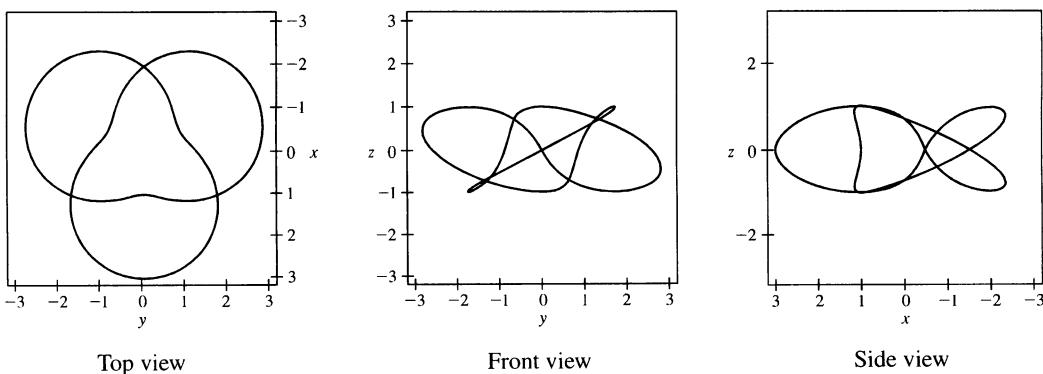
decreases to 1 at  $\theta = \frac{10\pi}{3}$ , and completes the closed curve by increasing to 3 at  $\theta = 4\pi$ . We sketch an approximate graph as shown in the figure.



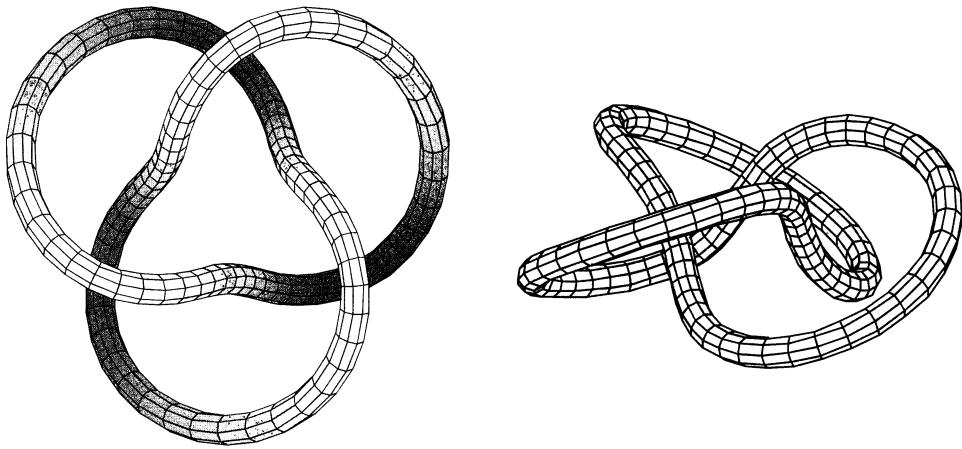
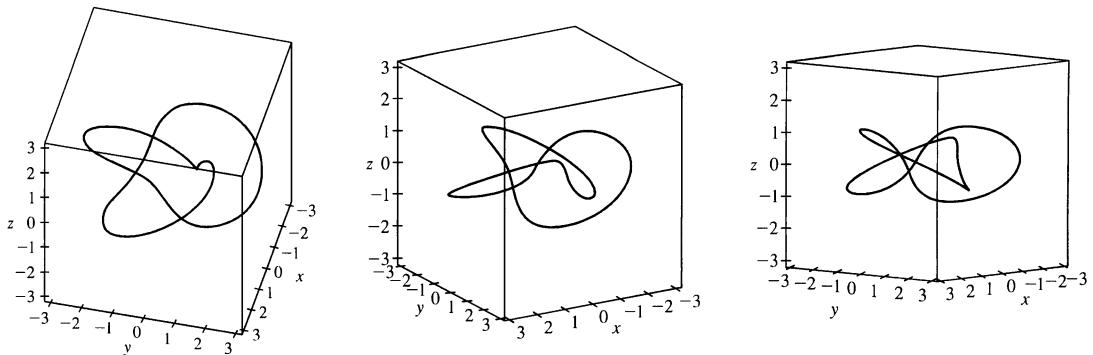
We can determine how the curve passes over itself by investigating the maximum and minimum values of  $z$  for  $t = \theta \in [0, 4\pi]$ . Since  $z = \sin 1.5t$ ,  $z$  is maximized where  $\sin 1.5t = 1 \Rightarrow 1.5t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{5\pi}{2}, \text{ or } \frac{9\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}, \text{ or } 3\pi$ .  $z$  is minimized where  $\sin 1.5t = -1 \Rightarrow 1.5t = \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2}, \text{ or } \frac{11\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = \pi, \frac{7\pi}{3}, \text{ or } \frac{11\pi}{3}$ . Note that these are precisely the values for which  $\cos 1.5t = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2$ , and on the graph of the projection, these six points appear to be at the three self-intersections we see. Comparing the maximum and minimum values of  $z$  at these intersections, we can determine where the curve passes over itself, as indicated in the figure.



We show a computer-drawn graph of the curve from above, as well as views from the front and from the right side.



The top view graph shows a more accurate representation of the projection of the trefoil knot on the  $xy$ -plane (the axes are rotated  $90^\circ$ ). Notice the indentations the graph exhibits at the points corresponding to  $r = 1$ . Finally, we graph several additional viewpoints of the trefoil knot, along with two plots showing a tube of radius 0.2 around the curve.



43. Let  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t), h(t) \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ . If  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{b}$ , then  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{r}(t)$  exists, so by (1),

$\mathbf{b} = \lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} g(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} h(t) \right\rangle$ . By the definition of equal vectors we have  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t) = b_1$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} g(t) = b_2$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} h(t) = b_3$ . But these are limits of real-valued functions, so by the definition of limits, for every  $\epsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta_1 > 0$ ,  $\delta_2 > 0$ ,  $\delta_3 > 0$  so  $|f(t) - b_1| < \epsilon/3$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta_1$ ,  $|g(t) - b_2| < \epsilon/3$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta_2$ , and  $|h(t) - b_3| < \epsilon/3$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta_3$ . Letting  $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\}$ , we have  $|f(t) - b_1| + |g(t) - b_2| + |h(t) - b_3| < \epsilon/3 + \epsilon/3 + \epsilon/3 = \epsilon$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ . But  $|\mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{b}| = |\langle f(t) - b_1, g(t) - b_2, h(t) - b_3 \rangle|$

$$= \sqrt{(f(t) - b_1)^2 + (g(t) - b_2)^2 + (h(t) - b_3)^2} \leq \sqrt{|f(t) - b_1|^2} + \sqrt{|g(t) - b_2|^2} + \sqrt{|h(t) - b_3|^2}$$

$$= |f(t) - b_1| + |g(t) - b_2| + |h(t) - b_3|. \text{ Thus for every } \epsilon > 0 \text{ there exists } \delta > 0 \text{ such that }$$

$|\mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{b}| \leq |f(t) - b_1| + |g(t) - b_2| + |h(t) - b_3| < \epsilon$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ . Conversely, if for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that  $|\mathbf{r}(t) - \mathbf{b}| < \epsilon$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ , then

$$|\langle f(t) - b_1, g(t) - b_2, h(t) - b_3 \rangle| < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{|f(t) - b_1|^2 + |g(t) - b_2|^2 + |h(t) - b_3|^2} < \epsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

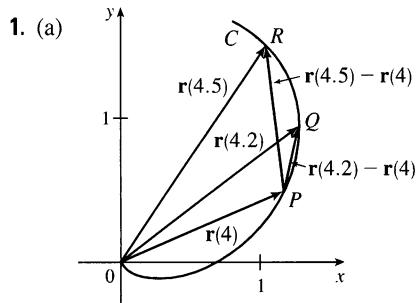
$|f(t) - b_1|^2 + |g(t) - b_2|^2 + |h(t) - b_3|^2 < \epsilon^2$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ . But each term on the left side of this inequality is positive so  $|f(t) - b_1|^2 < \epsilon^2$ ,  $|g(t) - b_2|^2 < \epsilon^2$  and  $|h(t) - b_3|^2 < \epsilon^2$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ , or

taking the square root of both sides in each of the above we have  $|f(t) - b_1| < \epsilon$ ,  $|g(t) - b_2| < \epsilon$  and  $|h(t) - b_3| < \epsilon$  whenever  $0 < |t - a| < \delta$ . And by definition of limits of real-valued functions we have

$\lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t) = b_1$ ,  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} g(t) = b_2$  and  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} h(t) = b_3$ . But by (1),  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow a} f(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} g(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow a} h(t) \right\rangle$ , so  $\lim_{t \rightarrow a} \mathbf{r}(t) = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle = \mathbf{b}$ .

## 14.2 Derivatives and Integrals of Vector Functions

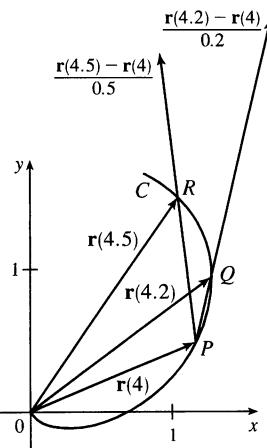
ET 13.2



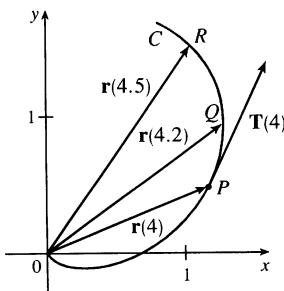
- (b)  $\frac{\mathbf{r}(4.5) - \mathbf{r}(4)}{0.5} = 2[\mathbf{r}(4.5) - \mathbf{r}(4)]$ , so we draw a vector in the same direction but with twice the length of the vector  $\mathbf{r}(4.5) - \mathbf{r}(4)$ .  $\frac{\mathbf{r}(4.2) - \mathbf{r}(4)}{0.2} = 5[\mathbf{r}(4.2) - \mathbf{r}(4)]$ , so we draw a vector in the same direction but with 5 times the length of the vector  $\mathbf{r}(4.2) - \mathbf{r}(4)$ .

(c) By Definition 1,  $\mathbf{r}'(4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{r}(4 + h) - \mathbf{r}(4)}{h}$ .

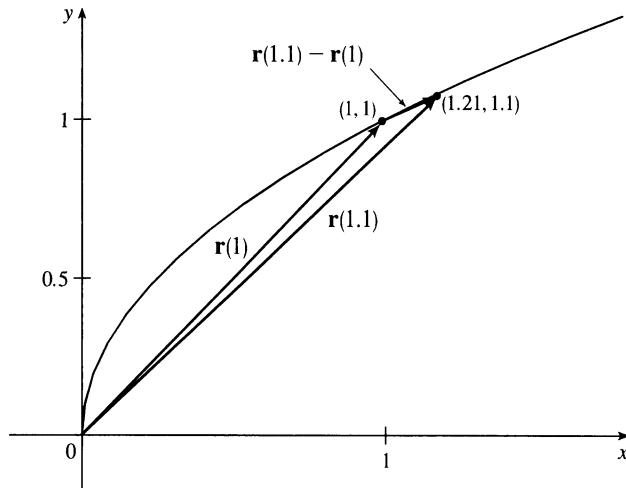
$$\mathbf{T}(4) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(4)}{|\mathbf{r}'(4)|}$$



- (d)  $\mathbf{T}(4)$  is a unit vector in the same direction as  $\mathbf{r}'(4)$ , that is, parallel to the tangent line to the curve at  $\mathbf{r}(4)$  with length 1.

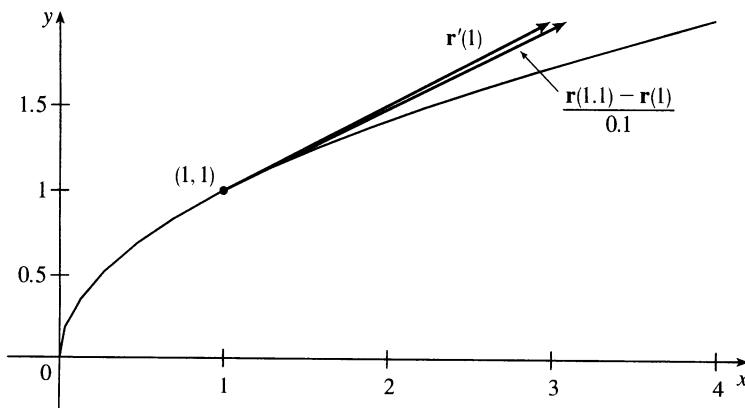


2. (a) The curve can be represented by the parametric equations  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ . Eliminating the parameter, we have  $x = y^2$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ , a portion of which we graph here, along with the vectors  $\mathbf{r}(1)$ ,  $\mathbf{r}(1.1)$ , and  $\mathbf{r}(1.1) - \mathbf{r}(1)$ .



(b) Since  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, t \rangle$ , we differentiate components, giving  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 1 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$ .

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}(1.1) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{0.1} = \frac{\langle 1.21, 1.1 \rangle - \langle 1, 1 \rangle}{0.1} = 10 \langle 0.21, 0.1 \rangle = \langle 2.1, 1 \rangle.$$

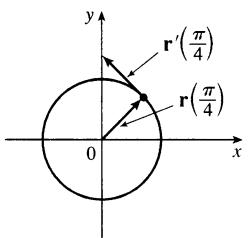


As we can see from the graph, these vectors are very close in length and direction.  $\mathbf{r}'(1)$  is defined to be

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{r}(1+h) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{h}, \text{ and we recognize } \frac{\mathbf{r}(1.1) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{0.1} \text{ as the expression after the limit sign with } h = 0.1.$$

Since  $h$  is close to 0, we would expect  $\frac{\mathbf{r}(1.1) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{0.1}$  to be a vector close to  $\mathbf{r}'(1)$ .

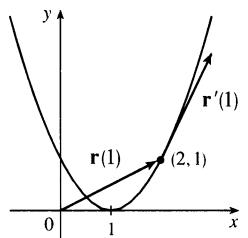
3. (a), (c)



(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -\sin t, \cos t \rangle$

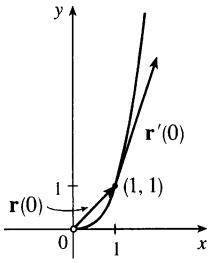
5. Since  $(x - 1)^2 = t^2 = y$ , the curve is a parabola.

(a), (c)



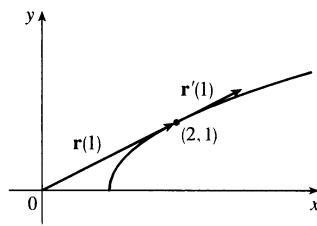
(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j}$

7. (a), (c)



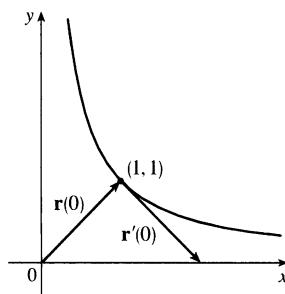
(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + 3e^{3t} \mathbf{j}$

4. (a), (c)



(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left\langle 1, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \right\rangle$

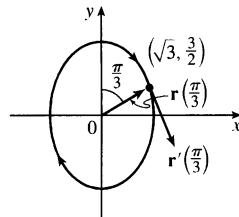
6. (a), (c)



(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} - e^{-t} \mathbf{j}$

8.  $x = 2 \sin t, y = 3 \cos t$ , so $(x/2)^2 + (y/3)^2 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$  and the curve is an ellipse.

(a), (c)



(b)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} - 3 \sin t \mathbf{j}$

9.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left\langle \frac{d}{dt}[t^2], \frac{d}{dt}[1-t], \frac{d}{dt}[\sqrt{t}] \right\rangle = \left\langle 2t, -1, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \right\rangle$

10.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos 3t, t, \sin 3t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -3 \sin 3t, 1, 3 \cos 3t \rangle$

11.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + e^{4t} \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = 0\mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} + 4e^{4t} \mathbf{k} = 4e^{4t} \mathbf{k}$

12.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sin^{-1} t \mathbf{i} + \sqrt{1-t^2} \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \mathbf{j}$

13.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{t^2} \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \ln(1+3t) \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = 2te^{t^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{1+3t} \mathbf{k}$

14.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = [at(-3 \sin 3t) + a \cos 3t] \mathbf{i} + b \cdot 3 \sin^2 t \cos t \mathbf{j} + c \cdot 3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t) \mathbf{k}$   
 $= (a \cos 3t - 3at \sin 3t) \mathbf{i} + 3b \sin^2 t \cos t \mathbf{j} - 3c \cos^2 t \sin t \mathbf{k}$

15.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{b} + 2t \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} + 2t \mathbf{c}$  by Formulas 1 and 3 of Theorem 3.

16. To find  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ , we first expand  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{a} \times (\mathbf{b} + t \mathbf{c}) = t(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) + t^2(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c})$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + 2t(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c})$ .

17.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 30t^4, 12t^2, 2 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 30, 12, 2 \rangle$ . So  $|\mathbf{r}'(1)| = \sqrt{30^2 + 12^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{1048} = 2\sqrt{262}$  and  
 $\mathbf{T}(1) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(1)}{|\mathbf{r}'(1)|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{262}} \langle 30, 12, 2 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{15}{\sqrt{262}}, \frac{6}{\sqrt{262}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{262}} \right\rangle$ .

18.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{t}} \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(1) = 2 \mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ . Thus

$$\mathbf{T}(1) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(1)}{|\mathbf{r}'(1)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 1^2}} (2 \mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{3} (2 \mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{3} \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{k}$$

19.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + 3 \mathbf{j} + 4 \cos 2t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(0) = 3 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}$ . Thus

$$\mathbf{T}(0) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(0)}{|\mathbf{r}'(0)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0^2 + 3^2 + 4^2}} (3 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{5} (3 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}) = \frac{3}{5} \mathbf{j} + \frac{4}{5} \mathbf{k}$$

20.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} - 2 \sin t \mathbf{j} + \sec^2 t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2} \mathbf{i} - \sqrt{2} \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}$  and  $|\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)| = \sqrt{2+2+4} = 2\sqrt{2}$ .

Thus  $\mathbf{T}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{|\mathbf{r}'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)|} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{2} \mathbf{i} - \sqrt{2} \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{k}$ .

21.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$ . Then  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$  and  $|\mathbf{r}'(1)| = \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{14}$ , so

$$\mathbf{T}(1) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(1)}{|\mathbf{r}'(1)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}} \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \right\rangle. \quad \mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 0, 2, 6t \rangle, \text{ so}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 2t & 3t^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6t \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2t & 3t^2 \\ 2 & 6t \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3t^2 \\ 0 & 6t \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{j} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2t \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= (12t^2 - 6t^2) \mathbf{i} - (6t - 0) \mathbf{j} + (2 - 0) \mathbf{k} = \langle 6t^2, -6t, 2 \rangle$$

22.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle e^{2t}, e^{-2t}, te^{2t} \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2e^{2t}, -2e^{-2t}, (2t+1)e^{2t} \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 2e^0, -2e^0, (0+1)e^0 \rangle = \langle 2, -2, 1 \rangle \text{ and } |\mathbf{r}'(0)| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2 + 1^2} = 3. \text{ Then}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(0) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(0)}{|\mathbf{r}'(0)|} = \frac{1}{3} \langle 2, -2, 1 \rangle = \left\langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \right\rangle$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 4e^{2t}, 4e^{-2t}, (4t+4)e^{2t} \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}''(0) = \langle 4e^0, 4e^0, (0+4)e^0 \rangle = \langle 4, 4, 4 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t) &= \langle 2e^{2t}, -2e^{-2t}, (2t+1)e^{2t} \rangle \cdot \langle 4e^{2t}, 4e^{-2t}, (4t+4)e^{2t} \rangle \\ &= (2e^{2t})(4e^{2t}) + (-2e^{-2t})(4e^{-2t}) + ((2t+1)e^{2t})((4t+4)e^{2t}) \\ &= 8e^{4t} - 8e^{-4t} + (8t^2 + 12t + 4)e^{4t} = (8t^2 + 12t + 12)e^{4t} - 8e^{-4t} \end{aligned}$$

23. The vector equation for the curve is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^5, t^4, t^3 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 5t^4, 4t^3, 3t^2 \rangle$ . The point  $(1, 1, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ , so the tangent vector there is  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 5, 4, 3 \rangle$ . Thus, the tangent line goes through the point  $(1, 1, 1)$  and is parallel to the vector  $\langle 5, 4, 3 \rangle$ . Parametric equations are  $x = 1 + 5t$ ,  $y = 1 + 4t$ ,  $z = 1 + 3t$ .

24. The vector equation for the curve is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2 - 1, t^2 + 1, t + 1 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 2t, 1 \rangle$ . The point  $(-1, 1, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 0$ , so the tangent vector there is  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$ . Thus, the tangent line is parallel to the vector  $\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$  and parametric equations are  $x = -1 + 0 \cdot t = -1$ ,  $y = 1 + 0 \cdot t = 1$ ,  $z = 1 + 1 \cdot t = 1 + t$ .

25. The vector equation for the curve is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle e^{-t} \cos t, e^{-t} \sin t, e^{-t} \rangle$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}'(t) &= \langle e^{-t}(-\sin t) + (\cos t)(-e^{-t}), e^{-t} \cos t + (\sin t)(-e^{-t}), (-e^{-t}) \rangle \\ &= \langle -e^{-t}(\cos t + \sin t), e^{-t}(\cos t - \sin t), -e^{-t} \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

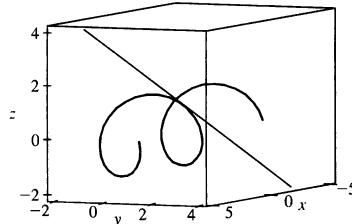
The point  $(1, 0, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 0$ , so the tangent vector there is

$\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle -e^0(\cos 0 + \sin 0), e^0(\cos 0 - \sin 0), -e^0 \rangle = \langle -1, 1, -1 \rangle$ . Thus, the tangent line is parallel to the vector  $\langle -1, 1, -1 \rangle$  and parametric equations are  $x = 1 + (-1)t = 1 - t$ ,  $y = 0 + 1 \cdot t = t$ ,  $z = 1 + (-1)t = 1 - t$ .

26.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \ln t, 2\sqrt{t}, t^2 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1/t, 1/\sqrt{t}, 2t \rangle$ . At  $(0, 2, 1)$ ,  $t = 1$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 1, 1, 2 \rangle$ . Thus, parametric equations of the tangent line are  $x = t$ ,  $y = 2 + t$ ,  $z = 1 + 2t$ .

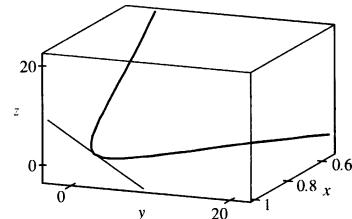
27.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, \sqrt{2} \cos t, \sqrt{2} \sin t \rangle \Rightarrow$

$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, -\sqrt{2} \sin t, \sqrt{2} \cos t \rangle$ . At  $(\frac{\pi}{4}, 1, 1)$ ,  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$ . Thus, parametric equations of the tangent line are  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + t$ ,  $y = 1 - t$ ,  $z = 1 + t$ .



28.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, 3e^{2t}, 3e^{-2t} \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -\sin t, 6e^{2t}, -6e^{-2t} \rangle$ .

At  $(1, 3, 3)$ ,  $t = 0$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0, 6, -6 \rangle$ . Thus, parametric equations of the tangent line are  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 3 + 6t$ ,  $z = 3 - 6t$ .



29. (a)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^3, t^4, t^5 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3t^2, 4t^3, 5t^4 \rangle$ , and since  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle = \mathbf{0}$ , the curve is not smooth.

(b)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^3 + t, t^4, t^5 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3t^2 + 1, 4t^3, 5t^4 \rangle$ .  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  is continuous since its component functions are continuous. Also,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \neq \mathbf{0}$ , as the  $y$ - and  $z$ -components are 0 only for  $t = 0$ , but  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \neq \mathbf{0}$ . Thus, the curve is smooth.

(c)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos^3 t, \sin^3 t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -3 \cos^2 t \sin t, 3 \sin^2 t \cos t \rangle$ . Since  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle -3 \cos^2 0 \sin 0, 3 \sin^2 0 \cos 0 \rangle = \langle 0, 0 \rangle = \mathbf{0}$ , the curve is not smooth.

30. (a) The tangent line at  $t = 0$  is the line through the point with

position vector  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \langle \sin 0, 2 \sin 0, \cos 0 \rangle = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$ .

and in the direction of the tangent vector,

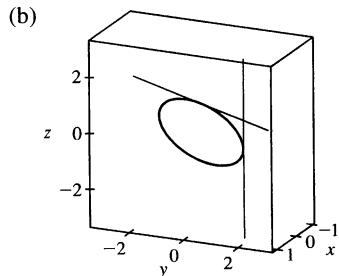
$$\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle \pi \cos 0, 2\pi \cos 0, -\pi \sin 0 \rangle = \langle \pi, 2\pi, 0 \rangle.$$

So an equation of the line is

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle = \mathbf{r}(0) + u \mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0 + \pi u, 0 + 2\pi u, 1 \rangle = \langle \pi u, 2\pi u, 1 \rangle.$$

$$\mathbf{r}(\frac{1}{2}) = \langle \sin \frac{\pi}{2}, 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2}, \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle, \mathbf{r}'(\frac{1}{2}) = \langle \pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, 2\pi \cos \frac{\pi}{2}, -\pi \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle = \langle 0, 0, -\pi \rangle.$$

So the equation of the second line is  $\langle x, y, z \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle + v \langle 0, 0, -\pi \rangle = \langle 1, 2, -\pi v \rangle$ . The lines intersect where  $\langle \pi u, 2\pi u, 1 \rangle = \langle 1, 2, -\pi v \rangle$ , so the point of intersection is  $(1, 2, 1)$ .



31. The angle of intersection of the two curves is the angle between the two tangent vectors to the curves at the point of intersection. Since  $\mathbf{r}'_1(t) = \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$  and  $t = 0$  at  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'_1(0) = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$  is a tangent vector to  $\mathbf{r}_1$  at  $(0, 0, 0)$ . Similarly,  $\mathbf{r}'_2(t) = \langle \cos t, 2 \cos 2t, 1 \rangle$  and since  $\mathbf{r}_2(0) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'_2(0) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle$  is a tangent vector to  $\mathbf{r}_2$  at  $(0, 0, 0)$ . If  $\theta$  is the angle between these two tangent vectors, then  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}\sqrt{6}} \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}$  and  $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right) \approx 66^\circ$ .

32. To find the point of intersection, we must find the values of  $t$  and  $s$  which satisfy the following three equations simultaneously:  $t = 3 - s$ ,  $1 - t = s - 2$ ,  $3 + t^2 = s^2$ . Solving the last two equations gives  $t = 1$ ,  $s = 2$  (check these in the first equation). Thus the point of intersection is  $(1, 0, 4)$ . To find the angle  $\theta$  of intersection, we proceed as in Exercise 31. The tangent vectors to the respective curves at  $(1, 0, 4)$  are  $\mathbf{r}'_1(1) = \langle 1, -1, 2 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}'_2(2) = \langle -1, 1, 4 \rangle$ . So  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{18}} (-1 - 1 + 8) = \frac{6}{6\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  and  $\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \approx 55^\circ$ .

*Note:* In Exercise 31, the curves intersect when the value of both parameters is zero. However, as seen in this exercise, it is not necessary for the parameters to be of equal value at the point of intersection.

$$\begin{aligned} 33. \int_0^1 (16t^3 \mathbf{i} - 9t^2 \mathbf{j} + 25t^4 \mathbf{k}) dt &= \left( \int_0^1 16t^3 dt \right) \mathbf{i} - \left( \int_0^1 9t^2 dt \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \int_0^1 25t^4 dt \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= [4t^4]_0^1 \mathbf{i} - [3t^3]_0^1 \mathbf{j} + [5t^5]_0^1 \mathbf{k} = 4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 34. \int_0^1 \left( \frac{4}{1+t^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{2t}{1+t^2} \mathbf{k} \right) dt &= [4 \tan^{-1} t \mathbf{j} + \ln(1+t^2) \mathbf{k}]_0^1 \\ &= [4 \tan^{-1} 1 \mathbf{j} + \ln 2 \mathbf{k}] - [4 \tan^{-1} 0 \mathbf{j} + \ln 1 \mathbf{k}] = 4\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \mathbf{j} + \ln 2 \mathbf{k} - 0\mathbf{j} - 0\mathbf{k} = \pi \mathbf{j} + \ln 2 \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \int_0^{\pi/2} (3 \sin^2 t \cos t \mathbf{i} + 3 \sin t \cos^2 t \mathbf{j} + 2 \sin t \cos t \mathbf{k}) dt \\ &= \left( \int_0^{\pi/2} 3 \sin^2 t \cos t dt \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \int_0^{\pi/2} 3 \sin t \cos^2 t dt \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \sin t \cos t dt \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= [\sin^3 t]_0^{\pi/2} \mathbf{i} + [-\cos^3 t]_0^{\pi/2} \mathbf{j} + [\sin^2 t]_0^{\pi/2} \mathbf{k} \\ &= (1 - 0) \mathbf{i} + (0 + 1) \mathbf{j} + (1 - 0) \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 36. \int_1^4 (\sqrt{t} \mathbf{i} + te^{-t} \mathbf{j} + t^{-2} \mathbf{k}) dt &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}t^{3/2} \mathbf{i} - t^{-1} \mathbf{k} \right]_1^4 + \left( [-te^{-t}]_1^4 + \int_1^4 e^{-t} dt \right) \mathbf{j} \\ &= \left( \frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \right) \mathbf{i} - \left( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \right) \mathbf{k} + (-4e^{-4} + e^{-1} - e^{-4} + e^{-1}) \mathbf{j} = \frac{14}{3} \mathbf{i} + e^{-1}(2 - 5e^{-3}) \mathbf{j} + \frac{3}{4} \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. \int (e^t \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + \ln t \mathbf{k}) dt &= (\int e^t dt) \mathbf{i} + (\int 2t dt) \mathbf{j} + (\int \ln t dt) \mathbf{k} \\ &= e^t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + (t \ln t - t) \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}, \text{ where } \mathbf{C} \text{ is a vector constant of integration.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 38. \int (\cos \pi t \mathbf{i} + \sin \pi t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}) dt &= (\int \cos \pi t dt) \mathbf{i} + (\int \sin \pi t dt) \mathbf{j} + (\int t dt) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi t \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 39. \mathbf{r}'(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} + 4t^3 \mathbf{j} - t^2 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{i} + t^4 \mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}, \text{ where } \mathbf{C} \text{ is a constant vector.} \\ \text{But } \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{r}(0) = (0) \mathbf{i} + (0) \mathbf{j} - (0) \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}. \text{ Thus } \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{j} \text{ and} \\ \mathbf{r}(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{i} + t^4 \mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{i} + (t^4 + 1) \mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{3}t^3 \mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 40. \mathbf{r}'(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} - \cos t \mathbf{j} + 2t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(t) = (-\cos t) \mathbf{i} - (\sin t) \mathbf{j} + t^2 \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}. \\ \text{But } \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{r}(0) = -\mathbf{i} + (0) \mathbf{j} + (0) \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}. \text{ Thus } \mathbf{C} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k} \text{ and} \\ \mathbf{r}(t) = (2 - \cos t) \mathbf{i} + (1 - \sin t) \mathbf{j} + (2 + t^2) \mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

For Exercises 41–44, let  $\mathbf{u}(t) = \langle u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t) \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle v_1(t), v_2(t), v_3(t) \rangle$ . In each of these exercises, the procedure is to apply Theorem 2 so that the corresponding properties of derivatives of real-valued functions can be used.

$$\begin{aligned} 41. \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_1(t) + v_1(t), u_2(t) + v_2(t), u_3(t) + v_3(t) \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} [u_1(t) + v_1(t)], \frac{d}{dt} [u_2(t) + v_2(t)], \frac{d}{dt} [u_3(t) + v_3(t)] \right\rangle \\ &= \langle u'_1(t) + v'_1(t), u'_2(t) + v'_2(t), u'_3(t) + v'_3(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle u'_1(t), u'_2(t), u'_3(t) \rangle + \langle v'_1(t), v'_2(t), v'_3(t) \rangle = \mathbf{u}'(t) + \mathbf{v}'(t). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 42. \frac{d}{dt} [f(t) \mathbf{u}(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle f(t)u_1(t), f(t)u_2(t), f(t)u_3(t) \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} [f(t)u_1(t)], \frac{d}{dt} [f(t)u_2(t)], \frac{d}{dt} [f(t)u_3(t)] \right\rangle \\ &= \langle f'(t)u_1(t) + f(t)u'_1(t), f'(t)u_2(t) + f(t)u'_2(t), f'(t)u_3(t) + f(t)u'_3(t) \rangle \\ &= f'(t) \langle u_1(t), u_2(t), u_3(t) \rangle + f(t) \langle u'_1(t), u'_2(t), u'_3(t) \rangle \\ &= f'(t) \mathbf{u}(t) + f(t) \mathbf{u}'(t) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 43. \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] &= \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_2(t)v_3(t) - u_3(t)v_2(t), u_3(t)v_1(t) - u_1(t)v_3(t), u_1(t)v_2(t) - u_2(t)v_1(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle u'_2v_3(t) + u_2(t)v'_3(t) - u'_3v_2(t) - u_3(t)v'_2(t), \\ &\quad u'_3v_1(t) + u_3(t)v'_1(t) - u'_1v_3(t) - u_1(t)v'_3(t), \\ &\quad u'_1v_2(t) + u_1(t)v'_2(t) - u'_2v_1(t) - u_2(t)v'_1(t) \rangle \\ &= \langle u'_2(t)v_3(t) - u'_3(t)v_2(t), u'_3(t)v_1(t) - u'_1(t)v_3(t), u'_1(t)v_2(t) - u'_2(t)v_1(t) \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle u_2(t)v'_3(t) - u_3(t)v'_2(t), u_3(t)v'_1(t) - u_1(t)v'_3(t), u_1(t)v'_2(t) - u_2(t)v'_1(t) \rangle \\ &= \mathbf{u}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t) \end{aligned}$$

*Alternate solution:* Let  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t+h) - \mathbf{r}(t) &= [\mathbf{u}(t+h) \times \mathbf{v}(t+h)] - [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] \\ &= [\mathbf{u}(t+h) \times \mathbf{v}(t+h)] - [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] + [\mathbf{u}(t+h) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] - [\mathbf{u}(t+h) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] \\ &= \mathbf{u}(t+h) \times [\mathbf{v}(t+h) - \mathbf{v}(t)] + [\mathbf{u}(t+h) - \mathbf{u}(t)] \times \mathbf{v}(t) \end{aligned}$$

(Be careful of the order of the cross product.)

Dividing through by  $h$  and taking the limit as  $h \rightarrow 0$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}'(t) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{u}(t+h) \times [\mathbf{v}(t+h) - \mathbf{v}(t)]}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[\mathbf{u}(t+h) - \mathbf{u}(t)] \times \mathbf{v}(t)}{h} \\ &= \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t) + \mathbf{u}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) \end{aligned}$$

by Exercise 14.1.41(a) [ET 13.1.41(a)] and Definition 1.

44.  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(f(t))] = \frac{d}{dt} \langle u_1(f(t)), u_2(f(t)), u_3(f(t)) \rangle = \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} [u_1(f(t))], \frac{d}{dt} [u_2(f(t))], \frac{d}{dt} [u_3(f(t))] \right\rangle$   
 $= \langle f'(t)u'_1(f(t)), f'(t)u'_2(f(t)), f'(t)u'_3(f(t)) \rangle = f'(t) \mathbf{u}'(t)$

45.  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t)] = \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \mathbf{v}'(t)$  [by Formula 4 of Theorem 3]  
 $= (-4t\mathbf{j} + 9t^2\mathbf{k}) \cdot (t\mathbf{i} + \cos t\mathbf{j} + \sin t\mathbf{k}) + (\mathbf{i} - 2t^2\mathbf{j} + 3t^3\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - \sin t\mathbf{j} + \cos t\mathbf{k})$   
 $= -4t \cos t + 9t^2 \sin t + 1 + 2t^2 \sin t + 3t^3 \cos t$   
 $= 1 - 4t \cos t + 11t^2 \sin t + 3t^3 \cos t$

46.  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] = \mathbf{u}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t)$  [by Formula 5 of Theorem 3]  
 $= (-4t\mathbf{j} + 9t^2\mathbf{k}) \times (t\mathbf{i} + \cos t\mathbf{j} + \sin t\mathbf{k}) + (\mathbf{i} - 2t^2\mathbf{j} + 3t^3\mathbf{k}) \times (\mathbf{i} - \sin t\mathbf{j} + \cos t\mathbf{k})$   
 $= (-4t \sin t - 9t^2 \cos t)\mathbf{i} + (9t^3 - 0)\mathbf{j} + (0 + 4t^2)\mathbf{k}$   
 $+ (-2t^2 \cos t + 3t^3 \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (3t^3 - \cos t)\mathbf{j} + (-\sin t + 2t^2)\mathbf{k}$   
 $= [(\sin t)(3t^3 - 4t) - 11t^2 \cos t]\mathbf{i} + (12t^3 - \cos t)\mathbf{j} + (6t^2 - \sin t)\mathbf{k}$

47.  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}'(t)] = \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}'(t) + \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)$  by Formula 5 of Theorem 3. But  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{0}$   
(see Example 13.4.2 [ET 12.4.2]). Thus,  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}'(t)] = \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)$ .

48.  $\frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{u}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)]) = \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)]$   
 $= \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}'(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t) + \mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}'(t)]$   
 $= \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}'(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] + \mathbf{u}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}'(t)]$   
 $= \mathbf{u}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] - \mathbf{v}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{w}(t)] + \mathbf{w}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)]$

49.  $\frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{r}(t)| = \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}(t)]^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2}[\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}(t)]^{-1/2} [2\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t)] = \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}(t)|} \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t)$

50. Since  $\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = 0$ , we have  $0 = 2\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}(t)] = \frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{r}(t)|^2$ . Thus  $|\mathbf{r}(t)|^2$ , and so  $|\mathbf{r}(t)|$ , is a constant, and hence the curve lies on a sphere with center the origin.

51. Since  $\mathbf{u}(t) = \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)]$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{u}'(t) &= \mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot [\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)] + \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot \frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)] \\ &= 0 + \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{r}''(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) + \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}'''(t)] \quad [\text{since } \mathbf{r}'(t) \perp \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)] \\ &= \mathbf{r}(t) \cdot [\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}'''(t)] \quad [\text{since } \mathbf{r}''(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \mathbf{0}]\end{aligned}$$

**14.3 Arc Length and Curvature****ET 13.3**

1.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2 \cos t, 5, -2 \sin t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(2 \cos t)^2 + 5^2 + (-2 \sin t)^2} = \sqrt{29}$ . Then using Formula 3, we have  $L = \int_{-10}^{10} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_{-10}^{10} \sqrt{29} dt = \sqrt{29} t \Big|_{-10}^{10} = 20\sqrt{29}$ .

2.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, \cos t + t \sin t - \cos t, -\sin t + t \cos t + \sin t \rangle = \langle 2t, t \sin t, t \cos t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(2t)^2 + (t \sin t)^2 + (t \cos t)^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + t^2(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} = \sqrt{5} |t| = \sqrt{5} t$  for  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ . Then using Formula 3, we have  $L = \int_0^\pi |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{5} t dt = \sqrt{5} \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} \pi^2$ .

3.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \sqrt{2} \mathbf{i} + e^t \mathbf{j} - e^{-t} \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(\sqrt{2})^2 + (e^t)^2 + (-e^{-t})^2} = \sqrt{2 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = e^t + e^{-t}$  (since  $e^t + e^{-t} > 0$ ). Then  $L = \int_0^1 |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^1 (e^t + e^{-t}) dt = [e^t - e^{-t}]_0^1 = e - e^{-1}$ .

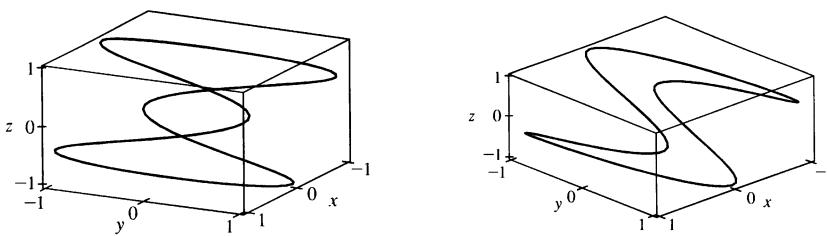
4.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 2, 1/t \rangle, |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + 4 + (1/t)^2} = \frac{1+2t^2}{|t|} = \frac{1+2t^2}{t}$  for  $1 \leq t \leq e$ .  
 $L = \int_1^e \frac{1+2t^2}{t} dt = \int_1^e \left( \frac{1}{t} + 2t \right) dt = [\ln t + t^2]_1^e = e^2$

5.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + 9t^4} = t \sqrt{4 + 9t^2}$  (since  $t \geq 0$ ). Then  $L = \int_0^1 |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^1 t \sqrt{4 + 9t^2} dt = \frac{1}{18} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4 + 9t^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{27} (13^{3/2} - 4^{3/2}) = \frac{1}{27} (13^{3/2} - 8)$ .

6.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 12 \mathbf{i} + 12\sqrt{t} \mathbf{j} + 6t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{144 + 144t + 36t^2} = \sqrt{36(t+2)^2} = 6|t+2| = 6(t+2)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then  $L = \int_0^1 |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^1 6(t+2) dt = [3t^2 + 12t]_0^1 = 15$ .

7. The point  $(2, 4, 8)$  corresponds to  $t = 2$ , so by Equation 2,  $L = \int_0^2 \sqrt{(1)^2 + (2t)^2 + (3t^2)^2} dt$ . If  $f(t) = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}$ , then Simpson's Rule gives  
 $L \approx \frac{2-0}{10 \cdot 3} [f(0) + 4f(0.2) + 2f(0.4) + \dots + 4f(1.8) + f(2)] \approx 9.5706$ .

8. Here are two views of the curve with parametric equations  $x = \cos t, y = \sin 3t, z = \sin t$ :



The complete curve is given by the parameter interval  $[0, 2\pi]$ , so

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + (3 \cos 3t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + 9 \cos^2 3t} dt \approx 13.9744.$$

9.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2 \mathbf{i} - 3 \mathbf{j} + 4 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\frac{ds}{dt} = |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 16} = \sqrt{29}$ . Then  $s = s(t) = \int_0^t |\mathbf{r}'(u)| du = \int_0^t \sqrt{29} du = \sqrt{29} t$ . Therefore,  $t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29}} s$ , and substituting for  $t$  in the original equation, we have  $\mathbf{r}(t(s)) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}} s \mathbf{i} + \left(1 - \frac{3}{\sqrt{29}} s\right) \mathbf{j} + \left(5 + \frac{4}{\sqrt{29}} s\right) \mathbf{k}$ .

10.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2e^{2t}(\cos 2t - \sin 2t)\mathbf{i} + 2e^{2t}(\cos 2t + \sin 2t)\mathbf{k}$ ,

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = 2e^{2t} \sqrt{(\cos 2t - \sin 2t)^2 + (\cos 2t + \sin 2t)^2} = 2e^{2t} \sqrt{2\cos^2 2t + 2\sin^2 2t} = 2\sqrt{2}e^{2t}.$$

$$s = s(t) = \int_0^t |\mathbf{r}'(u)| du = \int_0^t 2\sqrt{2}e^{2u} du = \sqrt{2}e^{2u} \Big|_0^t = \sqrt{2}(e^{2t} - 1) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1 = e^{2t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right). \text{ Substituting, we have}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t(s)) &= e^{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right)} \cos 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right) \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + e^{2\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right)} \sin 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right) \cos\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right) \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right) \sin\left(\ln\left(\frac{s}{\sqrt{2}} + 1\right)\right) \mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

11.  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(3\cos t)^2 + 16 + (-3\sin t)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = 5$  and  $s(t) = \int_0^t |\mathbf{r}'(u)| du = \int_0^t 5 du = 5t \Rightarrow t(s) = \frac{1}{5}s$ . Therefore,  $\mathbf{r}(t(s)) = 3\sin\left(\frac{1}{5}s\right)\mathbf{i} + \frac{4}{5}s\mathbf{j} + 3\cos\left(\frac{1}{5}s\right)\mathbf{k}$ .

12.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{-4t}{(t^2 + 1)^2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{-2t^2 + 2}{(t^2 + 1)^2}\mathbf{j}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ds}{dt} &= |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{\left[\frac{-4t}{(t^2 + 1)^2}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{-2t^2 + 2}{(t^2 + 1)^2}\right]^2} = \sqrt{\frac{4t^4 + 8t^2 + 4}{(t^2 + 1)^4}} = \sqrt{\frac{4(t^2 + 1)^2}{(t^2 + 1)^4}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{4}{(t^2 + 1)^2}} = \frac{2}{t^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Since the initial point  $(1, 0)$  corresponds to  $t = 0$ , the arc length function

$$s(t) = \int_0^t |\mathbf{r}'(u)| du = \int_0^t \frac{2}{u^2 + 1} du = 2 \arctan t. \text{ Then } \arctan t = \frac{1}{2}s \Rightarrow t = \tan \frac{1}{2}s. \text{ Substituting, we have}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}(t(s)) &= \left[ \frac{2}{\tan^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) + 1} - 1 \right] \mathbf{i} + \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)}{\tan^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) + 1} \mathbf{j} = \frac{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)}{1 + \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)} \mathbf{i} + \frac{2 \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)}{\sec^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)} \mathbf{j} \\ &= \frac{1 - \tan^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)}{\sec^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)} \mathbf{i} + 2 \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) \mathbf{j} \\ &= [\cos^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)] \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right) \mathbf{j} = \cos s \mathbf{i} + \sin s \mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$

With this parametrization, we recognize the function as representing the unit circle. Note here that the curve approaches, but does not include, the point  $(-1, 0)$ , since  $\cos s = -1$  for  $s = \pi + 2k\pi$  ( $k$  an integer) but then  $t = \tan\left(\frac{1}{2}s\right)$  is undefined.

13. (a)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2\cos t, 5, -2\sin t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4\cos^2 t + 25 + 4\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{29}$ . Then

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29}} \langle 2\cos t, 5, -2\sin t \rangle \text{ or } \left\langle \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}\cos t, \frac{5}{\sqrt{29}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}\sin t \right\rangle.$$

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29}} \langle -2\sin t, 0, -2\cos t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{T}'(t)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{29}} \sqrt{4\sin^2 t + 0 + 4\cos^2 t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{29}}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{1/\sqrt{29}}{2/\sqrt{29}} \langle -2\sin t, 0, -2\cos t \rangle = \langle -\sin t, 0, -\cos t \rangle.$$

(b)  $\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2/\sqrt{29}}{\sqrt{29}} = \frac{2}{29}$ .

14. (a)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, t \sin t, t \cos t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + t^2 \sin^2 t + t^2 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{5t^2} = \sqrt{5}t$

(since  $t > 0$ ). Then  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}t} \langle 2t, t \sin t, t \cos t \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle 2, \sin t, \cos t \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle 0, \cos t, -\sin t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{T}'(t)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{0 + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{1/\sqrt{5}}{1/\sqrt{5}} \langle 0, \cos t, -\sin t \rangle = \langle 0, \cos t, -\sin t \rangle.$$

$$(b) \kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1/\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}t} = \frac{1}{5t}.$$

15. (a)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle \sqrt{2}, e^t, -e^{-t} \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{2 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = e^t + e^{-t}$ . Then

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{e^t + e^{-t}} \langle \sqrt{2}, e^t, -e^{-t} \rangle = \frac{1}{e^{2t} + 1} \langle \sqrt{2}e^t, e^{2t}, -1 \rangle \quad \left( \text{after multiplying by } \frac{e^t}{e^t} \right) \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}'(t) &= \frac{1}{e^{2t} + 1} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t, 2e^{2t}, 0 \right\rangle - \frac{2e^{2t}}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t, e^{2t}, -1 \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \left[ (e^{2t} + 1) \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t, 2e^{2t}, 0 \right\rangle - 2e^{2t} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t, e^{2t}, -1 \right\rangle \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t (1 - e^{2t}), 2e^{2t}, 2e^{2t} \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{T}'(t)| &= \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \sqrt{2e^{2t}(1 - 2e^{2t} + e^{4t}) + 4e^{4t} + 4e^{4t}} = \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \sqrt{2e^{2t}(1 + 2e^{2t} + e^{4t})} \\ &= \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \sqrt{2e^{2t}(1 + e^{2t})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^t(1 + e^{2t})}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}(t) &= \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{e^{2t} + 1}{\sqrt{2}e^t} \frac{1}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t(1 - e^{2t}), 2e^{2t}, 2e^{2t} \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e^t(e^{2t} + 1)} \left\langle \sqrt{2}e^t(1 - e^{2t}), 2e^{2t}, 2e^{2t} \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{e^{2t} + 1} \left\langle 1 - e^{2t}, \sqrt{2}e^t, \sqrt{2}e^t \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^t}{e^{2t} + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^t}{e^{3t} + 2e^t + e^{-t}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{2t}}{e^{4t} + 2e^{2t} + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{2}e^{2t}}{(e^{2t} + 1)^2}.$$

16. (a)  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 4 + (1/t)^2}} \langle 2t, 2, 1/t \rangle = \frac{|t|}{2t^2 + 1} \langle 2t, 2, 1/t \rangle$ . But since the

$k$ -component is  $\ln t$ ,  $t$  is positive,  $|t| = t$  and  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} \langle 2t^2, 2t, 1 \rangle$ . Then

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} \langle 4t, 2, 0 \rangle - (2t^2 + 1)^{-2} (4t) \langle 2t^2, 2t, 1 \rangle = \frac{1}{(2t^2 + 1)^2} \langle 4t, 2 - 4t^2, -4t \rangle, \text{ so}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle 4t, 2 - 4t^2, -4t \rangle}{\sqrt{(4t)^2 + (2 - 4t^2)^2 + (-4t)^2}} = \frac{1}{2t^2 + 1} \langle 2t, 1 - 2t^2, -2t \rangle.$$

$$(b) \kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2}{2t^2 + 1} \left( \frac{t}{2t^2 + 1} \right) = \frac{2t}{(2t^2 + 1)^2}$$

17.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{i}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(2t)^2 + 0^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 1}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{j}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = 2$ .

$$\text{Then } \kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = \frac{2}{(\sqrt{4t^2 + 1})^3} = \frac{2}{(4t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}.$$

18.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{k}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + (2t)^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 2}$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}$$
,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = \sqrt{2^2 + 2^2 + 0^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ . Then

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{4t^2 + 2})^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{2}\sqrt{2t^2 + 1})^3} = \frac{1}{(2t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}.$$

19.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 3\mathbf{i} + 4\cos t\mathbf{j} - 4\sin t\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = -4\sin t\mathbf{j} - 4\cos t\mathbf{k}$ ,

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{9 + 16\cos^2 t + 16\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{9 + 16} = 5$$
,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = -16\mathbf{i} + 12\cos t\mathbf{j} - 12\sin t\mathbf{k}$ ,

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = \sqrt{256 + 144\cos^2 t + 144\sin^2 t} = \sqrt{400} = 20$$
. Then  $\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = \frac{20}{5^3} = \frac{4}{25}$ .

20.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t, e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t, 1 \rangle$ . The point  $(1, 0, 0)$  corresponds to  $t = 0$ , and

$$\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(0)| = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{3}$$
.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}''(t) &= \langle e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t, e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t, 0 \rangle \\ &= \langle -2e^t \sin t, 2e^t \cos t, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}''(0) = \langle 0, 2, 0 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(0) \times \mathbf{r}''(0) = \langle -2, 0, 2 \rangle$$
,  $|\mathbf{r}'(0) \times \mathbf{r}''(0)| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + 0^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{8} = 2\sqrt{2}$ .

$$\text{Then } \kappa(0) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(0) \times \mathbf{r}''(0)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(0)|^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{(\sqrt{3})^3} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3\sqrt{3}} \text{ or } \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9}.$$

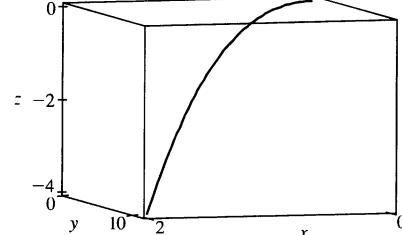
21.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$ . The point  $(1, 1, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ , and

$$\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(1)| = \sqrt{1+4+9} = \sqrt{14}$$
,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 0, 2, 6t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}''(1) = \langle 0, 2, 6 \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{r}'(1) \times \mathbf{r}''(1) = \langle 6, -6, 2 \rangle$$
, so  $|\mathbf{r}'(1) \times \mathbf{r}''(1)| = \sqrt{36+36+4} = \sqrt{76}$ . Then

$$\kappa(1) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(1) \times \mathbf{r}''(1)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(1)|^3} = \frac{\sqrt{76}}{\sqrt{14}^3} = \frac{1}{7}\sqrt{\frac{19}{14}}$$
.

22.



$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t, 4t^{3/2}, -t^2 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 6t^{1/2}, -2t \rangle,$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 0, 3t^{-1/2}, -2 \rangle$$
,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3 = (1 + 36t + 4t^2)^{3/2}$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle -12t^{1/2} + 6t^{1/2}, 2, 3t^{-1/2} \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = \sqrt{36t + 4 + 9t^{-1}} = \left[ \frac{36t^2 + 4t + 9}{t} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = \left( \frac{36t^2 + 4t + 9}{t} \right)^{1/2} \frac{1}{(1 + 36t + 4t^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{36t^2 + 4t + 9}}{t^{1/2}(1 + 36t + 4t^2)^{3/2}}.$$

The point  $(1, 4, -1)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ , so the curvature at this point is  $\kappa(1) = \frac{\sqrt{36 + 4 + 9}}{(1 + 36 + 4)^{3/2}} = \frac{7}{41\sqrt{41}}$ .

23.  $f(x) = x^3$ ,  $f'(x) = 3x^2$ ,  $f''(x) = 6x$ ,  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{6|x|}{(1 + 9x^4)^{3/2}}$

24.  $f(x) = \cos x$ ,  $f'(x) = -\sin x$ ,  $f''(x) = -\cos x$ ,

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|-\cos x|}{[1 + (-\sin x)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|\cos x|}{(1 + \sin^2 x)^{3/2}}$$

25.  $f(x) = 4x^{5/2}$ ,  $f'(x) = 10x^{3/2}$ ,  $f''(x) = 15x^{1/2}$ ,

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|15x^{1/2}|}{[1 + (10x^{3/2})^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{15\sqrt{x}}{(1 + 100x^3)^{3/2}}$$

26.  $y' = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $y'' = -\frac{1}{x^2}$ ,

$$\kappa(x) = \frac{|y''(x)|}{[1 + (y'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \left| \frac{-1}{x^2} \right| \frac{1}{(1 + 1/x^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{(x^2)^{3/2}}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{|x|}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}}$$

(since  $x > 0$ ). To find the maximum curvature, we first find the critical numbers of  $\kappa(x)$ :

$$\kappa'(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2} - x(\frac{3}{2})(x^2 + 1)^{1/2}(2x)}{[(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}]^2} = \frac{(x^2 + 1)^{1/2}[(x^2 + 1) - 3x^2]}{(x^2 + 1)^3} = \frac{1 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + 1)^{5/2}};$$

$\kappa'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - 2x^2 = 0$ , so the only critical number in the domain is  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Since  $\kappa'(x) > 0$  for  $0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $\kappa'(x) < 0$  for  $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\kappa(x)$  attains its maximum at  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Thus, the maximum curvature occurs at  $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ . Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = 0$ ,  $\kappa(x)$  approaches 0 as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

27. Since  $y' = y'' = e^x$ , the curvature is  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|y''(x)|}{[1 + (y'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{e^x}{(1 + e^{2x})^{3/2}} = e^x(1 + e^{2x})^{-3/2}$ .

To find the maximum curvature, we first find the critical numbers of  $\kappa(x)$ :

$$\kappa'(x) = e^x(1 + e^{2x})^{-3/2} + e^x(-\frac{3}{2})(1 + e^{2x})^{-5/2}(2e^{2x}) = e^x \frac{1 + e^{2x} - 3e^{2x}}{(1 + e^{2x})^{5/2}} = e^x \frac{1 - 2e^{2x}}{(1 + e^{2x})^{5/2}}.$$

$\kappa'(x) = 0$  when  $1 - 2e^{2x} = 0$ , so  $e^{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$  or  $x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ . And since  $1 - 2e^{2x} > 0$  for  $x < -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$  and  $1 - 2e^{2x} < 0$  for  $x > -\frac{1}{2} \ln 2$ , the maximum curvature is attained at the point  $(-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2, e^{(-\ln 2)/2}) = (-\frac{1}{2} \ln 2, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ . Since  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^x(1 + e^{2x})^{-3/2} = 0$ ,  $\kappa(x)$  approaches 0 as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .

28. We can take the parabola as having its vertex at the origin and opening upward, so the equation is

$$f(x) = ax^2, a > 0. \text{ Then by Equation 11, } \kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|2a|}{[1 + (2ax)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{2a}{(1 + 4a^2x^2)^{3/2}},$$

thus  $\kappa(0) = 2a$ . We want  $\kappa(0) = 4$ , so  $a = 2$  and the equation is  $y = 2x^2$ .

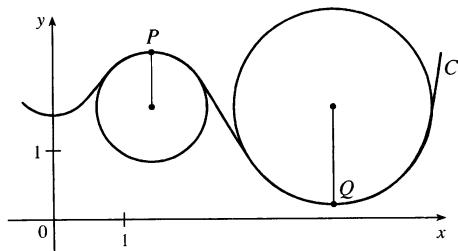
29. (a)  $C$  appears to be changing direction more quickly at  $P$  than  $Q$ , so we would expect the curvature to be greater at  $P$ .

(b) First we sketch approximate osculating circles at  $P$  and  $Q$ . Using the axes scale as a guide, we measure the radius of the osculating circle at  $P$  to be approximately 0.8 units,

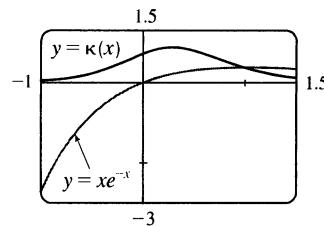
$$\text{thus } \rho = \frac{1}{\kappa} \Rightarrow \kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} \approx \frac{1}{0.8} \approx 1.3. \text{ Similarly, we}$$

estimate the radius of the osculating circle at  $Q$  to be

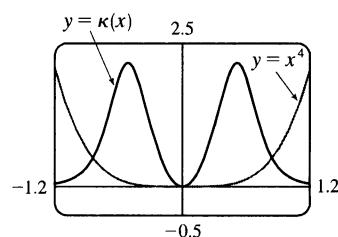
$$1.4 \text{ units, so } \kappa = \frac{1}{\rho} \approx \frac{1}{1.4} \approx 0.7.$$



30.  $y = xe^{-x} \Rightarrow y' = e^{-x}(1-x)$ ,  $y'' = e^{-x}(x-2)$ , and  
 $\kappa(x) = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + (y')^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{e^{-x}|x-2|}{[1 + e^{-2x}(1-x)^2]^{3/2}}$ . The graph of the curvature here is what we would expect. The graph of  $xe^{-x}$  is bending most sharply slightly to the right of the origin. As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , the graph of  $xe^{-x}$  is asymptotic to the  $x$ -axis, and so the curvature approaches zero.

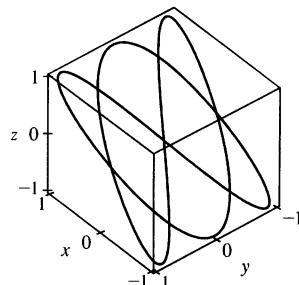


31.  $y = x^4 \Rightarrow y' = 4x^3$ ,  $y'' = 12x^2$ , and  
 $\kappa(x) = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + (y')^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{12x^2}{(1 + 16x^6)^{3/2}}$ . The appearance of the two humps in this graph is perhaps a little surprising, but it is explained by the fact that  $y = x^4$  is very flat around the origin, and so here the curvature is zero.



32. Notice that the curve  $a$  is highest for the same  $x$ -values at which curve  $b$  is turning more sharply, and  $a$  is 0 or near 0 where  $b$  is nearly straight. So,  $a$  must be the graph of  $y = \kappa(x)$ , and  $b$  is the graph of  $y = f(x)$ .
33. Notice that the curve  $b$  has two inflection points at which the graph appears almost straight. We would expect the curvature to be 0 or nearly 0 at these values, but the curve  $a$  isn't near 0 there. Thus,  $a$  must be the graph of  $y = f(x)$  rather than the graph of curvature, and  $b$  is the graph of  $y = \kappa(x)$ .

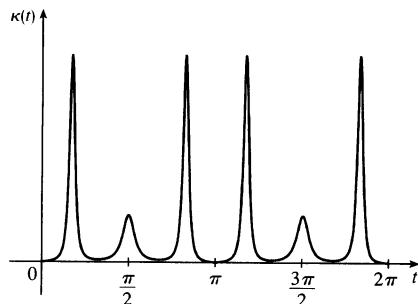
34. (a) The complete curve is given by  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Curvature appears to have a local (or absolute) maximum at 6 points. (Look at points where the curve appears to turn more sharply.)



- (b) Using a CAS, we find (after simplifying)

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}\sqrt{(5\sin t + \sin 5t)^2}}{(9\cos 6t + 2\cos 4t + 11)^{3/2}}. \quad (\text{To compute cross products in Maple, use the Linalg package and the crossprod(a, b) command; in Mathematica, use Cross [a, b].})$$

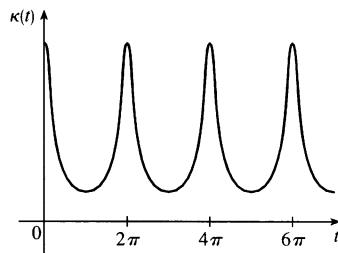
The graph shows 6 local (or absolute) maximum points for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , as observed in part (a).



35. Using a CAS, we find (after simplifying)

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{6\sqrt{4\cos^2 t - 12\cos t + 13}}{(17 - 12\cos t)^{3/2}}. \text{ (To compute cross}$$

products in Maple, use the `Linalg` package and the `crossprod(a, b)` command; in Mathematica, use `Cross[a, b]`.) Curvature is largest at integer multiples of  $2\pi$ .



36. Here  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle f(t), g(t) \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle f'(t), g'(t) \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle f''(t), g''(t) \rangle$ .

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3 = \left[ \sqrt{(f'(t))^2 + (g'(t))^2} \right]^3 = [(f'(t))^2 + (g'(t))^2]^{3/2} = (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}, \text{ and}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = |\langle 0, 0, f'(t)g''(t) - f''(t)g'(t) \rangle| = [(\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})^2]^{1/2} = |\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}|.$$

$$\text{Thus } \kappa(t) = \frac{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}|}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}}.$$

37.  $x = e^t \cos t \Rightarrow \dot{x} = e^t(\cos t - \sin t) \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = e^t(-\sin t - \cos t) + e^t(\cos t - \sin t) = -2e^t \sin t$ ,  
 $y = e^t \sin t \Rightarrow \dot{y} = e^t(\cos t + \sin t) \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = e^t(-\sin t + \cos t) + e^t(\cos t + \sin t) = 2e^t \cos t$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(t) &= \frac{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}|}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|e^t(\cos t - \sin t)(2e^t \cos t) - e^t(\cos t + \sin t)(-2e^t \sin t)|}{([e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\cos t + \sin t)]^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{|2e^{2t}(\cos^2 t - \sin t \cos t + \sin t \cos t + \sin^2 t)|}{[e^{2t}(\cos^2 t - 2 \cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 2 \cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t)]^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{|2e^{2t}(1)|}{[e^{2t}(1+1)]^{3/2}} = \frac{2e^{2t}}{e^{3t}(2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}e^t} \end{aligned}$$

38.  $x = 1 + t^3 \Rightarrow \dot{x} = 3t^2 \Rightarrow \ddot{x} = 6t$ ,  $y = t + t^2 \Rightarrow \dot{y} = 1 + 2t \Rightarrow \ddot{y} = 2$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(t) &= \frac{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}|}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|(3t^2)(2) - (1+2t)(6t)|}{[(3t^2)^2 + (1+2t)^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|-6t^2 - 6t|}{(9t^4 + 4t^2 + 4t + 1)^{3/2}} \\ &= \frac{6|t^2 + t|}{(9t^4 + 4t^2 + 4t + 1)^{3/2}} \end{aligned}$$

39.  $(1, \frac{2}{3}, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ .  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle 2t, 2t^2, 1 \rangle}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 4t^4 + 1}} = \frac{\langle 2t, 2t^2, 1 \rangle}{2t^2 + 1}$ , so  $\mathbf{T}(1) = \langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \rangle$ .

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = -4t(2t^2 + 1)^{-2} \langle 2t, 2t^2, 1 \rangle + (2t^2 + 1)^{-1} \langle 2, 4t, 0 \rangle \quad [\text{by Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3] #3}]$$

$$= (2t^2 + 1)^{-2} \langle -8t^2 + 4t^2 + 2, -8t^3 + 8t^3 + 4t, -4t \rangle = 2(2t^2 + 1)^{-2} \langle 1 - 2t^2, 2t, -2t \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{N}(t) &= \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{2(2t^2 + 1)^{-2} \langle 1 - 2t^2, 2t, -2t \rangle}{2(2t^2 + 1)^{-2} \sqrt{(1 - 2t^2)^2 + (2t)^2 + (-2t)^2}} = \frac{\langle 1 - 2t^2, 2t, -2t \rangle}{\sqrt{1 - 4t^2 + 4t^4 + 8t^2}} \\ &= \frac{\langle 1 - 2t^2, 2t, -2t \rangle}{1 + 2t^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(1) = \langle -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle \text{ and } \mathbf{B}(1) = \mathbf{T}(1) \times \mathbf{N}(1) = \langle -\frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9}, -\left(-\frac{4}{9} + \frac{1}{9}\right), \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{9} \rangle = \langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \rangle.$$

40.  $(1, 0, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 0$ .  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \langle 1, \sin t, \cos t \rangle$ , so

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \langle 1, \sin t, \cos t \rangle + e^t \langle 0, \cos t, -\sin t \rangle = e^t \langle 1, \sin t + \cos t, \cos t - \sin t \rangle \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{T}(t) &= \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{e^t \langle 1, \sin t + \cos t, \cos t - \sin t \rangle}{e^t \sqrt{1 + \sin^2 t + 2 \sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t + \cos^2 t - 2 \sin t \cos t + \sin^2 t}} \\ &= \frac{\langle 1, \sin t + \cos t, \cos t - \sin t \rangle}{\sqrt{3}},\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{T}(0) = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right\rangle. \quad \mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle 0, \cos t - \sin t, -\sin t - \cos t \rangle, \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{N}(t) &= \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle 0, \cos t - \sin t, -\sin t - \cos t \rangle}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{0^2 + \cos^2 t - 2 \cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t + \sin^2 t + 2 \sin t \cos t + \cos^2 t}} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle 0, \cos t - \sin t, -\sin t - \cos t \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(0) = \left\langle 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle \text{ and } \mathbf{B}(0) = \mathbf{T}(0) \times \mathbf{N}(0) = \left\langle -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right\rangle.$$

41.  $(0, \pi, -2)$  corresponds to  $t = \pi$ .  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2 \sin 3t, t, 2 \cos 3t \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle 6 \cos 3t, 1, -6 \sin 3t \rangle}{\sqrt{36 \cos^2 3t + 1 + 36 \sin^2 3t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \langle 6 \cos 3t, 1, -6 \sin 3t \rangle.$$

$\mathbf{T}(\pi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \langle -6, 1, 0 \rangle$  is a normal vector for the normal plane, and so  $\langle -6, 1, 0 \rangle$  is also normal. Thus an equation for the plane is  $-6(x - 0) + 1(y - \pi) + 0(z + 2) = 0$  or  $y - 6x = \pi$ .

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \langle -18 \sin 3t, 0, -18 \cos 3t \rangle \Rightarrow |\mathbf{T}'(t)| = \frac{\sqrt{18^2 \sin^2 3t + 18^2 \cos^2 3t}}{\sqrt{37}} = \frac{18}{\sqrt{37}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \langle -\sin 3t, 0, -\cos 3t \rangle. \text{ So } \mathbf{N}(\pi) = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle \text{ and}$$

$\mathbf{B}(\pi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \langle -6, 1, 0 \rangle \times \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle = \frac{1}{\sqrt{37}} \langle 1, 6, 0 \rangle$ . Since  $\mathbf{B}(\pi)$  is a normal to the osculating plane, so is  $\langle 1, 6, 0 \rangle$  and an equation for the plane is  $1(x - 0) + 6(y - \pi) + 0(z + 2) = 0$  or  $x + 6y = 6\pi$ .

42.  $t = 1$  at  $(1, 1, 1)$ .  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle$ .  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$  is normal to the normal plane, so an equation for this plane is  $1(x - 1) + 2(y - 1) + 3(z - 1) = 0$ , or  $x + 2y + 3z = 6$ .

$$\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}} \langle 1, 2t, 3t^2 \rangle. \text{ Using the product rule on each term of } \mathbf{T}(t) \text{ gives}$$

$$\mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{(1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4)^{3/2}} \langle -\frac{1}{2}(8t + 36t^3), 2(1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4) - \frac{1}{2}(8t + 36t^3)2t,$$

$$6t(1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4) - \frac{1}{2}(8t + 36t^3)3t^2 \rangle$$

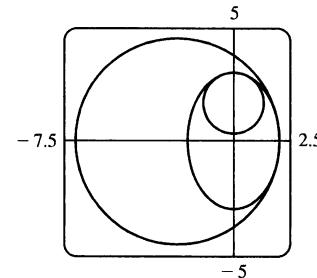
$$= \frac{1}{(1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4)^{3/2}} \langle -4t - 18t^3, 2 - 18t^4, 6t + 12t^3 \rangle = \frac{-2}{(14)^{3/2}} \langle 11, 8, -9 \rangle \text{ when } t = 1.$$

$\mathbf{N}(1) \parallel \mathbf{T}'(1) \parallel \langle 11, 8, -9 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{T}(1) \parallel \mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle \Rightarrow$  a normal vector to the osculating plane is  $\langle 11, 8, -9 \rangle \times \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = \langle 42, -42, 14 \rangle$  or equivalently  $\langle 3, -3, 1 \rangle$ . An equation for the plane is  $3(x - 1) - 3(y - 1) + (z - 1) = 0$  or  $3x - 3y + z = 1$ .

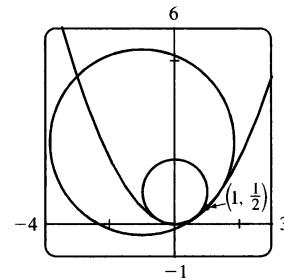
43. The ellipse is given by the parametric equations  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 3 \sin t$ , so using the result from Exercise 36,

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\dot{x}\ddot{y} - \ddot{x}\dot{y}|}{(\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{|(-2 \sin t)(-3 \sin t) - (3 \cos t)(-2 \cos t)|}{(4 \sin^2 t + 9 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}} = \frac{6}{(4 \sin^2 t + 9 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}}$$

At  $(2, 0)$ ,  $t = 0$ . Now  $\kappa(0) = \frac{6}{27} = \frac{2}{9}$ , so the radius of the osculating circle is  $1/\kappa(0) = \frac{9}{2}$  and its center is  $(-\frac{5}{2}, 0)$ . Its equation is therefore  $(x + \frac{5}{2})^2 + y^2 = \frac{81}{4}$ . At  $(0, 3)$ ,  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , and  $\kappa(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{6}{8} = \frac{3}{4}$ . So the radius of the osculating circle is  $\frac{4}{3}$  and its center is  $(0, \frac{5}{3})$ . Hence its equation is  $x^2 + (y - \frac{5}{3})^2 = \frac{16}{9}$ .



44.  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Rightarrow y' = x$  and  $y'' = 1$ , so Formula 11 gives  $\kappa(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}}$ . So the curvature at  $(0, 0)$  is  $\kappa(0) = 1$  and the osculating circle has radius 1 and center  $(0, 1)$ , and hence equation  $x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$ . The curvature at  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$  is  $\kappa(1) = \frac{1}{(1+1^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ . The tangent line to the parabola at  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$  has slope 1, so the normal line has slope  $-1$ . Thus the center of the osculating circle lies in the direction of the unit vector  $\left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$ . The circle has radius  $2\sqrt{2}$ , so its center has position vector  $\left\langle 1, \frac{1}{2} \right\rangle + 2\sqrt{2} \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle = \left\langle -1, \frac{5}{2} \right\rangle$ . So the equation of the circle is  $(x + 1)^2 + (y - \frac{5}{2})^2 = 8$ .



45. The tangent vector is normal to the normal plane, and the vector  $\langle 6, 6, -8 \rangle$  is normal to the given plane. But  $\mathbf{T}(t) \parallel \mathbf{r}'(t)$  and  $\langle 6, 6, -8 \rangle \parallel \langle 3, 3, -4 \rangle$ , so we need to find  $t$  such that  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \parallel \langle 3, 3, -4 \rangle$ .  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^3, 3t, t^4 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3t^2, 3, 4t^3 \rangle \parallel \langle 3, 3, -4 \rangle$  when  $t = -1$ . So the planes are parallel at the point  $\mathbf{r}(-1) = (-1, -3, 1)$ .

46. To find the osculating plane, we first calculate the tangent and normal vectors.

In Maple, we set  $\mathbf{x} := t^3$ ;  $\mathbf{y} := 3t$ ; and  $\mathbf{z} := t^4$ ; and then calculate the components of the tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}(t)$  using the `diff` command. We find that  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\langle 3t^2, 3, 4t^3 \rangle}{\sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 9}}$ . Differentiating the components of  $\mathbf{T}(t)$ ,

we find that  $\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle -6t(8t^6 - 9), 3(48t^5 + 18t^3), 36t^2(t^4 + 3) \rangle}{\sqrt{144t(8t^6 - 9)^2 + 9(96t^5 + 36t^3)^2 + 5,184t^{12} + 31,104t^8 + 46,656t^4}}$ .

In Maple, we can calculate  $\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{N}(t)$  using the `linalg` package. First we define  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$  using  $\mathbf{T} := \text{array}([\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{g}, \mathbf{h}])$ ; and  $\mathbf{N} := \text{array}([\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}, \mathbf{H}])$ ; where  $\mathbf{f}$ ,  $\mathbf{g}$ ,  $\mathbf{h}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$ ,  $\mathbf{G}$ , and  $\mathbf{H}$  are the components of  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$ . Then we use the command  $\mathbf{B} := \text{crossprod}(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{N})$ . After normalization and simplification, we find that  $\mathbf{B}(t) = b \langle 6t, -2t^3, -3 \rangle$ , where

$$b = \frac{t \sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4 + 9}}{\sqrt{16t^2(8t^6 - 9)^2 + (96t^5 + 36t^3)^2 + 576t^{12} + 3456t^8 + 5184t^4}}$$

In Mathematica, we use the command `Dt` to differentiate the components of  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  and subsequently  $\mathbf{T}(t)$ , and then load the vector analysis package with the command `<<Calculus`VectorAnalysis``. After setting  $T = \{f, g, h\}$  and  $N = \{F, G, H\}$ , we use `CrossProduct[T, N]` to find  $\mathbf{B}$  (before normalization).

Now  $\mathbf{B}(t)$  is parallel to  $\langle 6t, -2t^3, -3 \rangle$ , so if  $\mathbf{B}(t)$  is parallel to  $\langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  for some  $t$ , then  $6t = 1 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{6}$ , but  $-2\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3 \neq 1$ . So there is no such osculating plane.

$$47. \kappa = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}/dt}{ds/dt} \right| = \frac{|d\mathbf{T}/dt|}{ds/dt} \text{ and } \mathbf{N} = \frac{d\mathbf{T}/dt}{|d\mathbf{T}/dt|}, \text{ so } \kappa \mathbf{N} = \frac{\left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt} \right| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt}}{\left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{dt} \right| \frac{ds}{dt}} = \frac{d\mathbf{T}/dt}{ds/dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \text{ by the Chain Rule.}$$

48. For a plane curve,  $\mathbf{T} = |\mathbf{T}| \cos \phi \mathbf{i} + |\mathbf{T}| \sin \phi \mathbf{j} = \cos \phi \mathbf{i} + \sin \phi \mathbf{j}$ . Then

$$\frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} = \left( \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{d\phi} \right) \left( \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right) = (-\sin \phi \mathbf{i} + \cos \phi \mathbf{j}) \left( \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right) \text{ and } \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \right| = |-\sin \phi \mathbf{i} + \cos \phi \mathbf{j}| \left| \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right| = \left| \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right|. \text{ Hence for a plane curve, the curvature is } \kappa = |d\phi/ds|.$$

$$49. (a) |\mathbf{B}| = 1 \Rightarrow \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{ds} (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B}) = 0 \Rightarrow 2 \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{ds} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{ds} \perp \mathbf{B}$$

$$(b) \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{ds} &= \frac{d}{ds} (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}) = \frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}) \frac{1}{ds/dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}) \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} \\ &= [(\mathbf{T}' \times \mathbf{N}) + (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}')] \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \left[ \left( \mathbf{T}' \times \frac{\mathbf{T}'}{|\mathbf{T}'|} \right) + (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}') \right] \frac{1}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}'}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{ds} \perp \mathbf{T} \end{aligned}$$

(c)  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N} \Rightarrow \mathbf{T} \perp \mathbf{N}, \mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{B} \perp \mathbf{N}$ . So  $\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$  form an orthogonal set of vectors in the three-dimensional space  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . From parts (a) and (b),  $d\mathbf{B}/ds$  is perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{B}$  and  $\mathbf{T}$ , so  $d\mathbf{B}/ds$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{N}$ . Therefore,  $d\mathbf{B}/ds = -\tau(s)\mathbf{N}$ , where  $\tau(s)$  is a scalar.

(d) Since  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}$ ,  $\mathbf{T} \perp \mathbf{N}$  and both  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$  are unit vectors,  $\mathbf{B}$  is a unit vector mutually perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$ . For a plane curve,  $\mathbf{T}$  and  $\mathbf{N}$  always lie in the plane of the curve, so that  $\mathbf{B}$  is a constant unit vector always perpendicular to the plane. Thus  $d\mathbf{B}/ds = 0$ , but  $d\mathbf{B}/ds = -\tau(s)\mathbf{N}$  and  $\mathbf{N} \neq \mathbf{0}$ , so  $\tau(s) = 0$ .

$$50. \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{T} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{N}}{ds} &= \frac{d}{ds} (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{T}) = \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{ds} \times \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{B} \times \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} && [\text{by Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3] #5}] \\ &= -\tau \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{T} + \mathbf{B} \times \kappa \mathbf{N} && [\text{by Formulas 3 and 1}] \\ &= -\tau (\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{T}) + \kappa (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N}) && [\text{by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #2}] \end{aligned}$$

But  $\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{B} \times (\mathbf{B} \times \mathbf{T}) = (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{T}) \mathbf{B} - (\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B}) \mathbf{T}$  [by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #6]  $= -\mathbf{T} \Rightarrow d\mathbf{N}/ds = \tau(\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{T}) - \kappa \mathbf{T} = -\kappa \mathbf{T} + \tau \mathbf{B}$ .

51. (a)  $\mathbf{r}' = s' \mathbf{T} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'' = s'' \mathbf{T} + s' \mathbf{T}' = s'' \mathbf{T} + s' \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} s' = s'' \mathbf{T} + \kappa(s')^2 \mathbf{N}$  by the first Serret-Frenet formula.

(b) Using part (a), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'' &= (s' \mathbf{T}) \times [s'' \mathbf{T} + \kappa(s')^2 \mathbf{N}] \\ &= [(s' \mathbf{T}) \times (s'' \mathbf{T})] + [(s' \mathbf{T}) \times (\kappa(s')^2 \mathbf{N})] \quad [\text{by Theorem 13.4.8 [ET 12.4.8] #3}] \\ &= (s' s'') (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{T}) + \kappa(s')^3 (\mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N}) = \mathbf{0} + \kappa(s')^3 \mathbf{B} = \kappa(s')^3 \mathbf{B}\end{aligned}$$

(c) Using part (a), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{r}''' &= [s'' \mathbf{T} + \kappa(s')^2 \mathbf{N}]' = s''' \mathbf{T} + s'' \mathbf{T}' + \kappa'(s')^2 \mathbf{N} + 2\kappa s' s'' \mathbf{N} + \kappa(s')^2 \mathbf{N}' \\ &= s''' \mathbf{T} + s'' \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} s' + \kappa'(s')^2 \mathbf{N} + 2\kappa s' s'' \mathbf{N} + \kappa(s')^2 \frac{d\mathbf{N}}{ds} s' \\ &= s''' \mathbf{T} + s'' s' \kappa \mathbf{N} + \kappa'(s')^2 \mathbf{N} + 2\kappa s' s'' \mathbf{N} + \kappa(s')^3 (-\kappa \mathbf{T} + \tau \mathbf{B}) \quad [\text{by the second formula}] \\ &= [s''' - \kappa^2(s')^3] \mathbf{T} + [3\kappa s' s'' + \kappa'(s')^2] \mathbf{N} + \kappa \tau(s')^3 \mathbf{B}\end{aligned}$$

(d) Using parts (b) and (c) and the facts that  $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{T} = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{N} = 0$ , and  $\mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{B} = 1$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'') \cdot \mathbf{r}'''}{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|^2} &= \frac{\kappa(s')^3 \mathbf{B} \cdot \{[s''' - \kappa^2(s')^3] \mathbf{T} + [3\kappa s' s'' + \kappa'(s')^2] \mathbf{N} + \kappa \tau(s')^3 \mathbf{B}\}}{|\kappa(s')^3 \mathbf{B}|^2} \\ &= \frac{\kappa(s')^3 \kappa \tau(s')^3}{[\kappa(s')^3]^2} = \tau\end{aligned}$$

52. First we find the quantities required to compute  $\kappa$ :

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -a \sin t, a \cos t, b \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle -a \cos t, -a \sin t, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'''(t) = \langle a \sin t, -a \cos t, 0 \rangle$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ -a \sin t & a \cos t & b \\ -a \cos t & -a \sin t & 0 \end{vmatrix} = ab \sin t \mathbf{i} - ab \cos t \mathbf{j} + a^2 \mathbf{k}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)| = \sqrt{(ab \sin t)^2 + (-ab \cos t)^2 + (a^2)^2} = \sqrt{a^2 b^2 + a^4}$$

$$(\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'''(t) = (ab \sin t)(a \sin t) + (-ab \cos t)(-a \cos t) + (a^2)(0) = a^2 b$$

Then by Theorem 10,

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2 b^2 + a^4}}{\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\right)^3} = \frac{a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\right)^3} = \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

which is a constant.

From Exercise 51(d), the torsion  $\tau$  is given by

$$\tau = \frac{(\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'') \cdot \mathbf{r}'''}{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|^2} = \frac{a^2 b}{(\sqrt{a^2 b^2 + a^4})^2} = \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

which is also a constant.

53.  $\mathbf{r} = \langle t, \frac{1}{2}t^2, \frac{1}{3}t^3 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}' = \langle 1, t, t^2 \rangle, \mathbf{r}'' = \langle 0, 1, 2t \rangle, \mathbf{r}''' = \langle 0, 0, 2 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'' = \langle t^2, -2t, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\tau = \frac{(\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'') \cdot \mathbf{r}'''}{| \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'' |^2} = \frac{\langle t^2, -2t, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, 0, 2 \rangle}{t^4 + 4t^2 + 1} = \frac{2}{t^4 + 4t^2 + 1}$$

54.  $\mathbf{r} = \langle \sinh t, \cosh t, t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}' = \langle \cosh t, \sinh t, 1 \rangle, \mathbf{r}'' = \langle \sinh t, \cosh t, 0 \rangle, \mathbf{r}''' = \langle \cosh t, \sinh t, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'' = \langle -\cosh t, \sinh t, \cosh^2 t - \sinh^2 t \rangle = \langle -\cosh t, \sinh t, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\kappa = \frac{|\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}''|}{|\mathbf{r}'|^3} = \frac{|\langle -\cosh t, \sinh t, 1 \rangle|}{|\langle \cosh t, \sinh t, 1 \rangle|^3} = \frac{\sqrt{\cosh^2 t + \sinh^2 t + 1}}{(\cosh^2 t + \sinh^2 t + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{1}{\cosh^2 t + \sinh^2 t + 1} = \frac{1}{2 \cosh^2 t},$$

$$\tau = \frac{(\mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'') \cdot \mathbf{r}'''}{| \mathbf{r}' \times \mathbf{r}'' |^2} = \frac{\langle -\cosh t, \sinh t, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle \cosh t, \sinh t, 0 \rangle}{\cosh^2 t + \sinh^2 t + 1} = \frac{-\cosh^2 t + \sinh^2 t}{2 \cosh^2 t} = \frac{-1}{2 \cosh^2 t}$$

So at the point  $(0, 1, 0)$ ,  $t = 0$ , and  $\kappa = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\tau = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

55. For one helix, the vector equation is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 10 \cos t, 10 \sin t, 34t/(2\pi) \rangle$  (measuring in angstroms), because the radius of each helix is 10 angstroms, and  $z$  increases by 34 angstroms for each increase of  $2\pi$  in  $t$ . Using the arc length formula, letting  $t$  go from 0 to  $2.9 \times 10^8 \times 2\pi$ , we find the approximate length of each helix to be

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^{2.9 \times 10^8 \times 2\pi} |\mathbf{r}'(t)| dt = \int_0^{2.9 \times 10^8 \times 2\pi} \sqrt{(-10 \sin t)^2 + (10 \cos t)^2 + \left(\frac{34}{2\pi}\right)^2} dt \\ &= \sqrt{100 + \left(\frac{34}{2\pi}\right)^2} t \Big|_0^{2.9 \times 10^8 \times 2\pi} = 2.9 \times 10^8 \times 2\pi \sqrt{100 + \left(\frac{34}{2\pi}\right)^2} \\ &\approx 2.07 \times 10^{10} \text{ Å} — \text{more than two meters!} \end{aligned}$$

56. (a) For the function  $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ P(x) & \text{if } 0 < x < 1 \\ 1 & \text{if } x \geq 1 \end{cases}$  to be continuous, we must have  $P(0) = 0$  and  $P(1) = 1$ .

For  $F'$  to be continuous, we must have  $P'(0) = P'(1) = 0$ . The curvature of the curve  $y = F(x)$  at the point  $(x, F(x))$  is  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|F''(x)|}{(1 + [F'(x)]^2)^{3/2}}$ . For  $\kappa(x)$  to be continuous, we must have  $P''(0) = P''(1) = 0$ .

Write  $P(x) = ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ex + f$ . Then  $P'(x) = 5ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 3cx^2 + 2dx + e$  and  $P''(x) = 20ax^3 + 12bx^2 + 6cx + 2d$ . Our six conditions are:

$$P(0) = 0 \Rightarrow f = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$P(1) = 1 \Rightarrow a + b + c + d + e + f = 1 \tag{2}$$

$$P'(0) = 0 \Rightarrow e = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$P'(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 5a + 4b + 3c + 2d + e = 0 \tag{4}$$

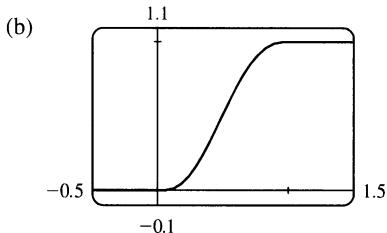
$$P''(0) = 0 \Rightarrow d = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$P''(1) = 0 \Rightarrow 20a + 12b + 6c + 2d = 0 \tag{6}$$

From (1), (3), and (5), we have  $d = e = f = 0$ . Thus (2), (4) and (6) become (7)  $a + b + c = 1$ ,

(8)  $5a + 4b + 3c = 0$ , and (9)  $10a + 6b + 3c = 0$ . Subtracting (8) from (9) gives (10)  $5a + 2b = 0$ .

Multiplying (7) by 3 and subtracting from (8) gives (11)  $2a + b = -3$ . Multiplying (11) by 2 and subtracting from (10) gives  $a = 6$ . By (10),  $b = -15$ . By (7),  $c = 10$ . Thus,  $P(x) = 6x^5 - 15x^4 + 10x^3$ .



## 14.4 Motion in Space: Velocity and Acceleration

**ET 13.4**

1. (a) If  $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{i} + y(t)\mathbf{j} + z(t)\mathbf{k}$  is the position vector of the particle at time  $t$ , then the average velocity over the time interval  $[0, 1]$  is

$$\mathbf{v}_{\text{ave}} = \frac{\mathbf{r}(1) - \mathbf{r}(0)}{1 - 0} = \frac{(4.5\mathbf{i} + 6.0\mathbf{j} + 3.0\mathbf{k}) - (2.7\mathbf{i} + 9.8\mathbf{j} + 3.7\mathbf{k})}{1} = 1.8\mathbf{i} - 3.8\mathbf{j} - 0.7\mathbf{k}. \text{ Similarly,}$$

over the other intervals we have

$$\begin{aligned} [0.5, 1]: \quad \mathbf{v}_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{\mathbf{r}(1) - \mathbf{r}(0.5)}{1 - 0.5} = \frac{(4.5\mathbf{i} + 6.0\mathbf{j} + 3.0\mathbf{k}) - (3.5\mathbf{i} + 7.2\mathbf{j} + 3.3\mathbf{k})}{0.5} \\ &= 2.0\mathbf{i} - 2.4\mathbf{j} - 0.6\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [1, 2]: \quad \mathbf{v}_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{\mathbf{r}(2) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{2 - 1} = \frac{(7.3\mathbf{i} + 7.8\mathbf{j} + 2.7\mathbf{k}) - (4.5\mathbf{i} + 6.0\mathbf{j} + 3.0\mathbf{k})}{1} \\ &= 2.8\mathbf{i} + 1.8\mathbf{j} - 0.3\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [1, 1.5]: \quad \mathbf{v}_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{\mathbf{r}(1.5) - \mathbf{r}(1)}{1.5 - 1} = \frac{(5.9\mathbf{i} + 6.4\mathbf{j} + 2.8\mathbf{k}) - (4.5\mathbf{i} + 6.0\mathbf{j} + 3.0\mathbf{k})}{0.5} \\ &= 2.8\mathbf{i} + 0.8\mathbf{j} - 0.4\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

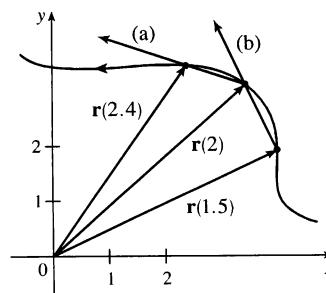
- (b) We can estimate the velocity at  $t = 1$  by averaging the average velocities over the time intervals  $[0.5, 1]$  and  $[1, 1.5]$ :  $\mathbf{v}(1) \approx \frac{1}{2}[(2.0\mathbf{i} - 2.4\mathbf{j} - 0.6\mathbf{k}) + (2.8\mathbf{i} + 0.8\mathbf{j} - 0.4\mathbf{k})] = 2.4\mathbf{i} - 0.8\mathbf{j} - 0.5\mathbf{k}$ . Then the speed is  $|\mathbf{v}(1)| \approx \sqrt{(2.4)^2 + (-0.8)^2 + (-0.5)^2} \approx 2.58$ .

2. (a) The average velocity over  $2 \leq t \leq 2.4$  is

$$\frac{\mathbf{r}(2.4) - \mathbf{r}(2)}{2.4 - 2} = 2.5[\mathbf{r}(2.4) - \mathbf{r}(2)], \text{ so we sketch a vector}$$

in the same direction but 2.5 times the length of

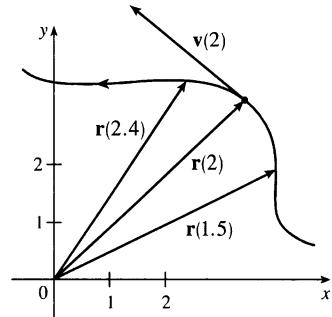
$$[\mathbf{r}(2.4) - \mathbf{r}(2)].$$



(b) The average velocity over  $1.5 \leq t \leq 2$  is  $\frac{\mathbf{r}(2) - \mathbf{r}(1.5)}{2 - 1.5} = 2[\mathbf{r}(2) - \mathbf{r}(1.5)]$ , so we sketch a vector in the same direction but twice the length of  $[\mathbf{r}(2) - \mathbf{r}(1.5)]$ .

(c) Using Equation 2 we have  $\mathbf{v}(2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{r}(2+h) - \mathbf{r}(2)}{h}$ .

(d)  $\mathbf{v}(2)$  is tangent to the curve at  $\mathbf{r}(2)$  and points in the direction of increasing  $t$ . Its length is the speed of the particle at  $t = 2$ . We can estimate the speed by averaging the lengths of the vectors found in parts (a) and (b) which represent the average speed over  $2 \leq t \leq 2.4$  and  $1.5 \leq t \leq 2$  respectively. Using the axes scale as a guide, we estimate the vectors to have lengths 2.8 and 2.7. Thus, we estimate the speed at  $t = 2$  to be  $|\mathbf{v}(2)| \approx \frac{1}{2}(2.8 + 2.7) = 2.75$  and we draw the velocity vector  $\mathbf{v}(2)$  with this length.



3.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2 - 1, t \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 1 \rangle,$$

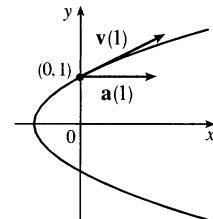
$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 2, 0 \rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + 1}$$

At  $t = 1$ :

$$\mathbf{v}(1) = \langle 2, 1 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a}(1) = \langle 2, 0 \rangle$$



4.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2-t, 4\sqrt{t} \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -1, 2/\sqrt{t} \rangle,$$

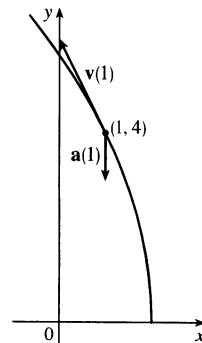
$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle 0, -1/t^{3/2} \rangle,$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 4/t}$$

At  $t = 1$ :

$$\mathbf{v}(1) = \langle -1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a}(1) = \langle 0, -1 \rangle$$



5.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + e^{-t} \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} - e^{-t} \mathbf{j},$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + e^{-t} \mathbf{j}$$

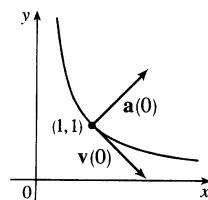
$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} = e^{-t} \sqrt{e^{4t} + 1}$$

At  $t = 0$ :

$$\mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j},$$

$$\mathbf{a}(0) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$$

Since  $x = e^t$ ,  $t = \ln x$  and  $y = e^{-t} = e^{-\ln x} = 1/x$ , and  $x > 0, y > 0$ .



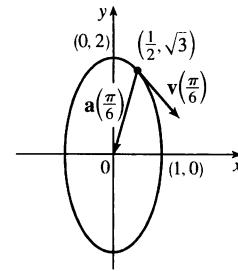
6.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} - 2 \sin t \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{v}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} - 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{a}\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{i} - \sqrt{3} \mathbf{j}$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + 4 \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{1 + 3 \sin^2 t}$$

And  $x^2 + y^2/4 = \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 1$ , an ellipse.



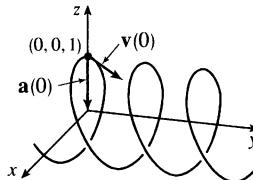
7.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} + t \mathbf{j} + \cos t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \sin t \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} - \cos t \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(0) = -\mathbf{k}$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + 1 + \sin^2 t} = \sqrt{2}$$

Since  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ ,  $y = t$ , the path of the particle is a helix about the  $y$ -axis.



8.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + t^3 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$

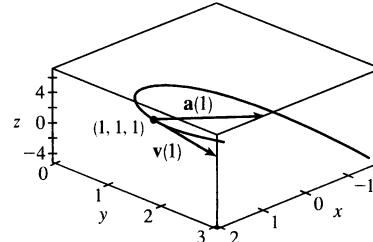
$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{v}(1) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = 2\mathbf{j} + 6t \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(1) = 2\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}$$

The path is a “twisted cubic”

(see Example 14.1.7 [ET 13.1.7]).



9.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2 + 1, t^3, t^2 - 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 3t^2, 2t \rangle, \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = \langle 2, 6t, 2 \rangle,$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{(2t)^2 + (3t^2)^2 + (2t)^2} = \sqrt{9t^4 + 8t^2} = |t| \sqrt{9t^2 + 8}.$$

10.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2 \cos t, 3t, 2 \sin t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -2 \sin t, 3, 2 \cos t \rangle, \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = \langle -2 \cos t, 0, -2 \sin t \rangle,$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + 9 + 4 \cos^2 t} = \sqrt{13}.$$

11.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sqrt{2} t \mathbf{i} + e^t \mathbf{j} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \sqrt{2} \mathbf{i} + e^t \mathbf{j} - e^{-t} \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = e^t \mathbf{j} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k},$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{2 + e^{2t} + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = e^t + e^{-t}.$$

12.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} + \ln t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t \mathbf{i} + t^{-1} \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = 2 \mathbf{i} - t^{-2} \mathbf{j},$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + t^{-2} + 1}.$$

13.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \langle \cos t, \sin t, t \rangle \Rightarrow$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \langle \cos t, \sin t, t \rangle + e^t \langle -\sin t, \cos t, 1 \rangle = e^t \langle \cos t - \sin t, \sin t + \cos t, t + 1 \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = e^t \langle \cos t - \sin t - \sin t - \cos t, \sin t + \cos t + \cos t - \sin t, t + 1 + 1 \rangle$$

$$= e^t \langle -2 \sin t, 2 \cos t, t + 2 \rangle$$

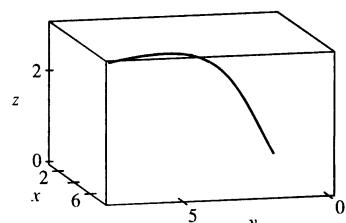
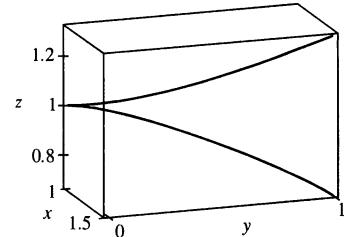
$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = e^t \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t - 2 \cos t \sin t + \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 2 \sin t \cos t + t^2 + 2t + 1} \\ = e^t \sqrt{t^2 + 2t + 3}$$

14.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \sin t \mathbf{i} + t \cos t \mathbf{j} + t^2 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = (\sin t + t \cos t) \mathbf{i} + (\cos t - t \sin t) \mathbf{j} + 2t \mathbf{k},$

$$\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = (2 \cos t - t \sin t) \mathbf{i} + (-2 \sin t - t \cos t) \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k},$$

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{(\sin^2 t + 2t \sin t \cos t + t^2 \cos^2 t) + (\cos^2 t - 2t \sin t \cos t + t^2 \sin^2 t) + 4t^2} = \sqrt{5t^2 + 1}.$$

15.  $\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \int \mathbf{a}(t) dt = \int \mathbf{k} dt = t \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$  and  $\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{v}(0) = 0\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}$ .  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \int \mathbf{v}(t) dt = \int (\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{k}) dt = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}t^2\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$ . But  $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_2$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}t^2\mathbf{k}$ .
16.  $\mathbf{a}(t) = -10\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \int (-10\mathbf{k}) dt = -10t\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , and  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - (10t + 1)\mathbf{k}$ .  
 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \int [\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - (10t + 1)\mathbf{k}] dt = t\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} - (5t^2 + t)\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$ . But  $2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_2$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t + 2)\mathbf{i} + (t + 3)\mathbf{j} - (5t^2 + t)\mathbf{k}$ .
17. (a)  $\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$  (b)
- $\mathbf{v}(t) = \int (\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}) dt = t\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + t^2\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , and  
 $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + t^2\mathbf{k}$ .  
 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \int (t\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j} + t^2\mathbf{k}) dt = \frac{1}{2}t^2\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{3}t^3\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$ .  
But  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_2$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$  and  
 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1 + \frac{1}{2}t^2)\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + (1 + \frac{1}{3}t^3)\mathbf{k}$ .
18. (a)  $\mathbf{a}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + \cos 2t\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$  (b)
- $\mathbf{v}(t) = \int (t\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + \cos 2t\mathbf{k}) dt$   
 $= \frac{t^2}{2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{t^3}{3}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\sin 2t}{2}\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$   
and  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{c}_1$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}$  and  
 $\mathbf{v}(t) = (\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{3}t^3\mathbf{j} + (1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t)\mathbf{k}$ .  
 $\mathbf{r}(t) = \int [(\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{3}t^3\mathbf{j} + (1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t)\mathbf{k}] dt = (\frac{1}{6}t^3 + t)\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{12}t^4\mathbf{j} + (t - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2t)\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$   
But  $\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{r}(0) = -\frac{1}{4}\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{4}\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (\frac{1}{6}t^3 + t)\mathbf{i} + (1 + \frac{1}{12}t^4)\mathbf{j} + (\frac{1}{4} + t - \frac{1}{4}\cos 2t)\mathbf{k}$ .
19.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, 5t, t^2 - 16t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \langle 2t, 5, 2t - 16 \rangle$ ,  
 $|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{4t^2 + 25 + 4t^2 - 64t + 256} = \sqrt{8t^2 - 64t + 281}$  and  
 $\frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{v}(t)| = \frac{1}{2}(8t^2 - 64t + 281)^{-1/2}(16t - 64)$ . This is zero if and only if the numerator is zero, that is,  
 $16t - 64 = 0$  or  $t = 4$ . Since  $\frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{v}(t)| < 0$  for  $t < 4$  and  $\frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{v}(t)| > 0$  for  $t > 4$ , the minimum speed of  $\sqrt{153}$  is attained at  $t = 4$  units of time.
20. Since  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^3\mathbf{i} + t^2\mathbf{j} + t^3\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{r}''(t) = 6t\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 6t\mathbf{k}$ . By Newton's Second Law,  
 $\mathbf{F}(t) = m\mathbf{a}(t) = 6mt\mathbf{i} + 2m\mathbf{j} + 6mt\mathbf{k}$  is the required force.
21.  $|\mathbf{F}(t)| = 20$  N in the direction of the positive  $z$ -axis, so  $\mathbf{F}(t) = 20\mathbf{k}$ . Also  $m = 4$  kg,  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ . Since  $20\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{F}(t) = 4\mathbf{a}(t)$ ,  $\mathbf{a}(t) = 5\mathbf{k}$ . Then  $\mathbf{v}(t) = 5t\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_1$  where  $\mathbf{c}_1 = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$  so  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 5t\mathbf{k}$  and the speed is  $|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 1 + 25t^2} = \sqrt{25t^2 + 2}$ . Also  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + \frac{5}{2}t^2\mathbf{k} + \mathbf{c}_2$  and  $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{r}(0)$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} - t\mathbf{j} + \frac{5}{2}t^2\mathbf{k}$ .



- 22.** The argument here is the same as that in Example 14.2.5 [ET 13.2.5] with  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  replaced by  $\mathbf{v}(t)$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  replaced by  $\mathbf{a}(t)$ .
- 23.**  $|\mathbf{v}(0)| = 500$  m/s and since the angle of elevation is  $30^\circ$ , the direction of the velocity is  $\frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ . Thus  $\mathbf{v}(0) = 250(\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$  and if we set up the axes so the projectile starts at the origin, then  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0}$ . Ignoring air resistance, the only force is that due to gravity, so  $\mathbf{F}(t) = -mg\mathbf{j}$  where  $g \approx 9.8$  m/s<sup>2</sup>. Thus  $\mathbf{a}(t) = -g\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{v}(t) = -gt\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{c}_1$ . But  $250(\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) = \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{c}_1$ , so  $\mathbf{v}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + (250 - gt)\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}t\mathbf{i} + (250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{c}_2$  where  $\mathbf{0} = \mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{c}_2$ . Thus  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}t\mathbf{i} + (250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2)\mathbf{j}$ .
- (a) Setting  $250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 0$  gives  $t = 0$  or  $t = \frac{500}{g} \approx 51.0$  s. So the range is  $250\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{500}{g} \approx 22$  km.
- (b)  $0 = \frac{d}{dt}(250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2) = 250 - gt$  implies that the maximum height is attained when  $t = 250/g \approx 25.5$  s. Thus, the maximum height is  $(250)(250/g) - g(250/g)^2 \frac{1}{2} = (250)^2/(2g) \approx 3.2$  km.
- (c) From part (a), impact occurs at  $t = 500/g \approx 51.0$ . Thus, the velocity at impact is  $\mathbf{v}(500/g) = 250\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + [250 - g(500/g)]\mathbf{j} = 250\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} - 250\mathbf{j}$  and the speed is  $|\mathbf{v}(500/g)| = 250\sqrt{3+1} = 500$  m/s.
- 24.** As in Exercise 23,  $\mathbf{v}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + (250 - gt)\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}t\mathbf{i} + (250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{c}_2$ . But  $\mathbf{r}(0) = 200\mathbf{j}$ , so  $\mathbf{c}_2 = 200\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 250\sqrt{3}t\mathbf{i} + (200 + 250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2)\mathbf{j}$ .
- (a)  $200 + 250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = 0$  implies that  $gt^2 - 500t - 400 = 0$  or  $t = \frac{500 \pm \sqrt{500^2 + 1600g}}{2g}$ . Taking the positive  $t$ -value gives  $t = \frac{500 + \sqrt{250,000 + 1600g}}{2g} \approx 51.8$  s. Thus the range is  $(250\sqrt{3}) \frac{500 + \sqrt{250,000 + 1600g}}{2g} \approx 22.4$  km.
- (b)  $0 = \frac{d}{dt}(200 + 250t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2) = 250 - gt$  implies that the maximum height is attained when  $t = 250/g \approx 25.5$  s and thus the maximum height is  $\left[200 + (250)\left(\frac{250}{g}\right) - \frac{g}{2} \left(\frac{250}{g}\right)^2\right] = 200 + \frac{(250)^2}{2g} \approx 3.4$  km.
- Alternate solution:* Because the projectile is fired in the same direction and with the same velocity as in Exercise 23, but from a point 200 m higher, the maximum height reached is 200 m higher than that found in Exercise 23, that is,  $3.2$  km + 200 m = 3.4 km.
- (c) From part (a), impact occurs at  $t = \frac{500 + \sqrt{250,000 + 1600g}}{2g}$ . Thus the velocity at impact is  $250\sqrt{3}\mathbf{i} + \left[250 - g\frac{500 + \sqrt{250,000 + 1600g}}{2g}\right]\mathbf{j}$ , so  $|\mathbf{v}| \approx \sqrt{(250)^2(3) + (250 - 51.8g)^2} \approx 504$  m/s.
- 25.** As in Example 5,  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (v_0 \cos 45^\circ)t\mathbf{i} + [(v_0 \sin 45^\circ)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2]\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2}[v_0\sqrt{2}t\mathbf{i} + (v_0\sqrt{2}t - gt^2)\mathbf{j}]$ . Then the ball lands at  $t = \frac{v_0\sqrt{2}}{g}$  s. Now since it lands 90 m away,  $90 = \frac{1}{2}v_0\sqrt{2} \frac{v_0\sqrt{2}}{g}$  or  $v_0^2 = 90g$  and the initial velocity is  $v_0 = \sqrt{90g} \approx 30$  m/s.

26. As in Example 5,  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (v_0 \cos 30^\circ)t \mathbf{i} + [(v_0 \sin 30^\circ)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2] \mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{2}[v_0\sqrt{3}t \mathbf{i} + (v_0 t - gt^2) \mathbf{j}]$  and then  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{1}{2}[v_0\sqrt{3} \mathbf{i} + (v_0 - 2gt) \mathbf{j}]$ . The shell reaches its maximum height when the vertical component of velocity is zero, so  $\frac{1}{2}(v_0 - 2gt) = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{2g}$ . The vertical height of the shell at that time is 500 m, so

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[v_0\left(\frac{v_0}{2g}\right) - g\left(\frac{v_0}{2g}\right)^2\right] = 500 \Rightarrow \frac{v_0^2}{8g} = 500 \Rightarrow v_0 = \sqrt{4000g} = \sqrt{4000(9.8)} \approx 198 \text{ m/s.}$$

27. Let  $\alpha$  be the angle of elevation. Then  $v_0 = 150 \text{ m/s}$  and from Example 5, the horizontal distance traveled by the projectile is  $d = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$ . Thus  $\frac{150^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} = 800 \Rightarrow \sin 2\alpha = \frac{800g}{150^2} \approx 0.3484 \Rightarrow 2\alpha \approx 20.4^\circ$  or  $180 - 20.4 = 159.6^\circ$ . Two angles of elevation then are  $\alpha \approx 10.2^\circ$  and  $\alpha \approx 79.8^\circ$ .

28. Here  $v_0 = 115 \text{ ft/s}$ , the angle of elevation is  $\alpha = 50^\circ$ , and if we place the origin at home plate, then  $\mathbf{r}(0) = 3\mathbf{j}$ . As in Example 5, we have  $\mathbf{r}(t) = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 \mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{v}_0 + \mathbf{D}$  where  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{r}(0) = 3\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{v}_0 = v_0 \cos \alpha \mathbf{i} + v_0 \sin \alpha \mathbf{j}$ , so  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t \mathbf{i} + [(v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 3] \mathbf{j}$ . Thus, parametric equations for the trajectory of the ball are  $x = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t$ ,  $y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 3$ . The ball reaches the fence when  $x = 400 \Rightarrow (v_0 \cos \alpha)t = 400 \Rightarrow t = \frac{400}{v_0 \cos \alpha} = \frac{400}{115 \cos 50^\circ} \approx 5.41 \text{ s}$ . At this time, the height of the ball is  $y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 3 \approx (115 \sin 50^\circ)(5.41) - \frac{1}{2}(32)(5.41)^2 + 3 \approx 11.2 \text{ ft}$ . Since the fence is 10 ft high, the ball clears the fence.

29. (a) After  $t$  seconds, the boat will be  $5t$  meters west of point A. The velocity of the water at that location is

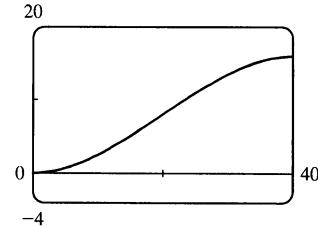
$$\frac{3}{400}(5t)(40 - 5t) \mathbf{j}$$

The velocity of the boat in still water is  $5\mathbf{i}$ , so the resultant velocity of the boat is

$$\mathbf{v}(t) = 5\mathbf{i} + \frac{3}{400}(5t)(40 - 5t) \mathbf{j} = 5\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{3}{2}t - \frac{3}{16}t^2\right) \mathbf{j}$$

Integrating, we obtain  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 5t\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{3}{4}t^2 - \frac{1}{16}t^3\right) \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{C}$ .

If we place the origin at A (and consider  $\mathbf{j}$  to coincide with the northern direction) then  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$  and we have  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 5t\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{3}{4}t^2 - \frac{1}{16}t^3\right) \mathbf{j}$ . The boat reaches the east bank after 8 s, and it is located at  $\mathbf{r}(8) = 5(8)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{3}{4}(8)^2 - \frac{1}{16}(8)^3\right) \mathbf{j} = 40\mathbf{i} + 16\mathbf{j}$ . Thus the boat is 16 m downstream.



- (b) Let  $\alpha$  be the angle north of east that the boat heads. Then the velocity of the boat in still water is given by  $5(\cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + 5(\sin \alpha) \mathbf{j}$ . At  $t$  seconds, the boat is  $5(\cos \alpha)t$  meters from the west bank, at which point the velocity of the water is  $\frac{3}{400}[5(\cos \alpha)t][40 - 5(\cos \alpha)t] \mathbf{j}$ . The resultant velocity of the boat is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{v}(t) &= 5(\cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + \left[5 \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{400}(5t \cos \alpha)(40 - 5t \cos \alpha)\right] \mathbf{j} \\ &= (5 \cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + \left(5 \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{2}t \cos \alpha - \frac{3}{16}t^2 \cos^2 \alpha\right) \mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$

Integrating,  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (5t \cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + \left(5t \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{4}t^2 \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{16}t^3 \cos^2 \alpha\right) \mathbf{j}$  (where we have again placed

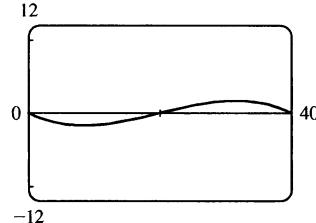
the origin at  $A$ ). The boat will reach the east bank when  $5t \cos \alpha = 40 \Rightarrow t = \frac{40}{5 \cos \alpha} = \frac{8}{\cos \alpha}$ .

In order to land at point  $B(40, 0)$  we need  $5t \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{4}t^2 \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{16}t^3 \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$5\left(\frac{8}{\cos \alpha}\right) \sin \alpha + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{8}{\cos \alpha}\right)^2 \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{16}\left(\frac{8}{\cos \alpha}\right)^3 \cos^2 \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}(40 \sin \alpha + 48 - 32) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$40 \sin \alpha + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{2}{5}$ . Thus  $\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{2}{5}\right) \approx -23.6^\circ$ , so the boat should head  $23.6^\circ$  south of east (upstream).

The path does seem realistic. The boat initially heads upstream to counteract the effect of the current. Near the center of the river, the current is stronger and the boat is pushed downstream. When the boat nears the eastern bank, the current is slower and the boat is able to progress upstream to arrive at point  $B$ .



30. As in Exercise 29(b), let  $\alpha$  be the angle north of east that the boat heads, so the velocity of the boat in still water is given by  $5(\cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + 5(\sin \alpha) \mathbf{j}$ . At  $t$  seconds, the boat is  $5(\cos \alpha)t$  meters from the west bank, at which point the velocity of the water is  $3 \sin(\pi x/40) \mathbf{j} = 3 \sin[\pi \cdot 5(\cos \alpha)t/40] \mathbf{j} = 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}t \cos \alpha\right) \mathbf{j}$ . The resultant velocity of the boat then is given by  $\mathbf{v}(t) = 5(\cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + [5 \sin \alpha + 3 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}t \cos \alpha\right)] \mathbf{j}$ . Integrating,

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (5t \cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + \left[5t \sin \alpha - \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}t \cos \alpha\right)\right] \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{C}.$$

If we place the origin at  $A$  then  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow -\frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow \mathbf{C} = \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \mathbf{j}$  and

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = (5t \cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + \left[5t \sin \alpha - \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}t \cos \alpha\right) + \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha}\right] \mathbf{j}.$$

The boat will reach the east bank when  $5t \cos \alpha = 40 \Rightarrow t = \frac{8}{\cos \alpha}$ . In order to land

$$\text{at point } B(40, 0) \text{ we need } 5t \sin \alpha - \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}t \cos \alpha\right) + \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 5\left(\frac{8}{\cos \alpha}\right) \sin \alpha - \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} \cos\left[\frac{\pi}{8}\left(\frac{8}{\cos \alpha}\right) \cos \alpha\right] + \frac{24}{\pi \cos \alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \alpha}\left(40 \sin \alpha - \frac{24}{\pi} \cos \pi + \frac{24}{\pi}\right) = 0 \Rightarrow 40 \sin \alpha + \frac{48}{\pi} = 0 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = -\frac{6}{5\pi}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\alpha = \sin^{-1}\left(-\frac{6}{5\pi}\right) \approx -22.5^\circ, \text{ so the boat should head } 22.5^\circ \text{ south of east.}$$

31.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (3t - t^3) \mathbf{i} + 3t^2 \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = (3 - 3t^2) \mathbf{i} + 6t \mathbf{j}$ ,

$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(3 - 3t^2)^2 + (6t)^2} = \sqrt{9 + 18t^2 + 9t^4} = \sqrt{(3 - 3t^2)^2} = 3 + 3t^2,$$

$$\mathbf{r}''(t) = -6t \mathbf{i} + 6 \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = (18 + 18t^2) \mathbf{k}. \text{ Then Equation 9 gives}$$

$$a_T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{(3 - 3t^2)(-6t) + (6t)(6)}{3 + 3t^2} = \frac{18t + 18t^3}{3 + 3t^2} = \frac{18t(1 + t^2)}{3(1 + t^2)} = 6t \quad [\text{or by Equation 8,}]$$

$$a_T = v' = \frac{d}{dt}[3 + 3t^2] = 6t \quad \text{and Equation 10 gives } a_N = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{18 + 18t^2}{3 + 3t^2} = \frac{18(1 + t^2)}{3(1 + t^2)} = 6.$$

32.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (1+t)\mathbf{i} + (t^2 - 2t)\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + (2t-2)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1^2 + (2t-2)^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 - 8t + 5}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{k}$ . Then Equation 9 gives  $a_T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2(2t-2)}{\sqrt{4t^2 - 8t + 5}}$  and Equation 10  
gives  $a_N = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{4t^2 - 8t + 5}}$ .

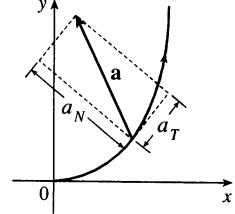
33.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1} = \sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{r}''(t) = -\cos t \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} - \cos t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ .  
Then  $a_T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\sin t \cos t - \sin t \cos t}{\sqrt{2}} = 0$  and  
 $a_N = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$ .

34.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j} + 3t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 3 \mathbf{k}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1^2 + (2t)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4t^2 + 10}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{j}$ ,  
 $\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t) = -6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{k}$ . Then  $a_T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{4t}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 10}}$  and  $a_N = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{4t^2 + 10}}$ .

35.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + \sqrt{2}t \mathbf{j} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + \sqrt{2}\mathbf{j} - e^{-t} \mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $|\mathbf{r}(t)| = \sqrt{e^{2t} + 2 + e^{-2t}} = \sqrt{(e^t + e^{-t})^2} = e^t + e^{-t}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k}$ .  
Then  $a_T = \frac{e^{2t} - e^{-2t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \frac{(e^t + e^{-t})(e^t - e^{-t})}{e^t + e^{-t}} = e^t - e^{-t} = 2 \sinh t$  and  
 $a_N = \frac{|\sqrt{2}e^{-t} \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} - \sqrt{2}e^t \mathbf{k}|}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \frac{\sqrt{2(e^{-2t} + 2 + e^{2t})}}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \sqrt{2} \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{e^t + e^{-t}} = \sqrt{2}$ .

36.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + \cos^2 t \mathbf{j} + \sin^2 t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} - 2 \cos t \sin t \mathbf{j} + 2 \sin t \cos t \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{i} - \sin 2t \mathbf{j} + \sin 2t \mathbf{k}$ ,  
 $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 2t}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = 2(\sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) \mathbf{j} + 2(\cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) \mathbf{k} = -2 \cos 2t \mathbf{j} + 2 \cos 2t \mathbf{k}$ . So  
 $a_T = \frac{2 \sin 2t \cos 2t + 2 \sin 2t \cos 2t}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 2t}} = \frac{4 \sin 2t \cos 2t}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 2t}}$  and  $a_N = \frac{|-2 \cos 2t \mathbf{j} - 2 \cos 2t \mathbf{k}|}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 2t}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2} |\cos 2t|}{\sqrt{1 + 2 \sin^2 2t}}$ .

37. The tangential component of  $\mathbf{a}$  is the length of the projection of  $\mathbf{a}$  onto  $\mathbf{T}$ , so we sketch the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{a}$  in the tangential direction to the curve and estimate its length to be 4.5 (using the fact that  $\mathbf{a}$  has length 10 as a guide). Similarly, the normal component of  $\mathbf{a}$  is the length of the projection of  $\mathbf{a}$  onto  $\mathbf{N}$ , so we sketch the scalar projection of  $\mathbf{a}$  in the normal direction to the curve and estimate its length to be 9.0. Thus  $a_T \approx 4.5 \text{ cm/s}^2$  and  $a_N \approx 9.0 \text{ cm/s}^2$ .



38.  $\mathbf{L}(t) = m \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{L}'(t) &= m[\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t)] \quad [\text{by Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3] #5}] \\ &= m[\mathbf{v}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t)] = m[\mathbf{0} + \mathbf{r}(t) \times \mathbf{a}(t)] = \boldsymbol{\tau}(t) \end{aligned}$$

So if the torque is always  $\mathbf{0}$ , then  $\mathbf{L}'(t) = \mathbf{0}$  for all  $t$ , and so  $\mathbf{L}(t)$  is constant.

39. If the engines are turned off at time  $t$ , then the spacecraft will continue to travel in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}(t)$ , so we need

$$\text{a } t \text{ such that for some scalar } s > 0, \mathbf{r}(t) + s\mathbf{v}(t) = \langle 6, 4, 9 \rangle. \quad \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{t}\mathbf{j} + \frac{8t}{(t^2+1)^2}\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) + s\mathbf{v}(t) = \left\langle 3+t+s, 2+\ln t + \frac{s}{t}, 7 - \frac{4}{t^2+1} + \frac{8st}{(t^2+1)^2} \right\rangle \Rightarrow 3+t+s=6 \Rightarrow s=3-t,$$

$$\text{so } 7 - \frac{4}{t^2+1} + \frac{8(3-t)t}{(t^2+1)^2} = 9 \Leftrightarrow \frac{24t - 12t^2 - 4}{(t^2+1)^2} = 2 \Leftrightarrow t^4 + 8t^2 - 12t + 3 = 0. \text{ It is easily seen that}$$

$t = 1$  is a root of this polynomial. Also  $2 + \ln 1 + \frac{3-1}{1} = 4$ , so  $t = 1$  is the desired solution.

40. (a)  $m \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dt} \mathbf{v}_e \Leftrightarrow \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{dt} \mathbf{v}_e$ . Integrating both sides of this equation with respect to  $t$  gives

$$\int_0^t \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{du} du = \mathbf{v}_e \int_0^t \frac{1}{m} \frac{dm}{du} du \Rightarrow \int_{\mathbf{v}(0)}^{\mathbf{v}(t)} d\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_e \int_{m(0)}^{m(t)} \frac{dm}{m} \quad [\text{Substitution Rule}] \Rightarrow$$

$$\mathbf{v}(t) - \mathbf{v}(0) = \ln\left(\frac{m(t)}{m(0)}\right) \mathbf{v}_e \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{v}(0) - \ln\left(\frac{m(0)}{m(t)}\right) \mathbf{v}_e.$$

$$(b) |\mathbf{v}(t)| = 2|\mathbf{v}_e|, \text{ and } |\mathbf{v}(0)| = 0. \text{ Therefore, by part (a), } 2|\mathbf{v}_e| = \left| -\ln\left(\frac{m(0)}{m(t)}\right) \mathbf{v}_e \right| \Rightarrow$$

$$2|\mathbf{v}_e| = \ln\left(\frac{m(0)}{m(t)}\right) |\mathbf{v}_e|. \quad \left[ \text{Note: } m(0) > m(t) \text{ so that } \ln\left(\frac{m(0)}{m(t)}\right) > 0 \right] \Rightarrow m(t) = e^{-2}m(0).$$

Thus  $\frac{m(0) - e^{-2}m(0)}{m(0)} = 1 - e^{-2}$  is the fraction of the initial mass that is burned as fuel.

## APPLIED PROJECT Kepler's Laws

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1. With  $\mathbf{r} = (r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{h} = \alpha \mathbf{k}$  where  $\alpha > 0$ ,

$$(a) \mathbf{h} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{r}' = [(r \cos \theta)\mathbf{i} + (r \sin \theta)\mathbf{j}] \times \left[ \left( r' \cos \theta - r \sin \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( r' \sin \theta + r \cos \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right) \mathbf{j} \right]$$

$$= \left[ rr' \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} - rr' \cos \theta \sin \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right] \mathbf{k} = r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} \mathbf{k}$$

- (b) Since  $\mathbf{h} = \alpha \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\alpha > 0$ ,  $\alpha = |\mathbf{h}|$ . But by part (a),  $\alpha = |\mathbf{h}| = r^2 (d\theta/dt)$ .

$$(c) A(t) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} |\mathbf{r}|^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^t r^2 (d\theta/dt) dt \text{ in polar coordinates. Thus, by the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, } \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{d\theta}{dt}.$$

$$(d) \frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{r^2}{2} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{h}{2} = \text{constant since } \mathbf{h} \text{ is a constant vector and } h = |\mathbf{h}|.$$

2. (a) Since  $dA/dt = \frac{1}{2}h$ , a constant,  $A(t) = \frac{1}{2}ht + c_1$ . But  $A(0) = 0$ , so  $A(t) = \frac{1}{2}ht$ . But

$A(T) = \text{area of the ellipse} = \pi ab$  and  $A(T) = \frac{1}{2}hT$ , so  $T = 2\pi ab/h$ .

$$(b) h^2/(GM) = ed \text{ where } e \text{ is the eccentricity of the ellipse. But } a = ed/(1-e^2) \text{ or } ed = a(1-e^2) \text{ and } 1-e^2 = b^2/a^2. \text{ Hence } h^2/(GM) = ed = b^2/a.$$

$$(c) T^2 = \frac{4\pi a^2 b^2}{h^2} = 4\pi^2 a^2 b^2 \frac{a}{GMb^2} = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM} a^3.$$

3. From Problem 2,  $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM}a^3$ .  $T \approx 365.25$  days  $\times 24 \cdot 60^2 \frac{\text{seconds}}{\text{day}} \approx 3.1558 \times 10^7$  seconds. Therefore

$$a^3 = \frac{GMT^2}{4\pi^2} \approx \frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(1.99 \times 10^{30})(3.1558 \times 10^7)^2}{4\pi^2} \approx 3.348 \times 10^{33} \text{ m}^3 \Rightarrow a \approx 1.496 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}.$$

Thus, the length of the major axis of Earth's orbit (that is,  $2a$ ) is approximately  $2.99 \times 10^{11} \text{ m} = 2.99 \times 10^8 \text{ km}$ .

4. We can adapt the equation  $T^2 = \frac{4\pi^2}{GM}a^3$  from Problem 2(c) with Earth at the center of the system, so  $T$  is the period of the satellite's orbit about Earth,  $M$  is the mass of Earth, and  $a$  is the length of the semimajor axis of the satellite's orbit (measured from Earth's center). Since we want the satellite to remain fixed above a particular point on Earth's equator,  $T$  must coincide with the period of Earth's own rotation, so  $T = 24 \text{ h} = 86,400 \text{ s}$ .

The mass of Earth is  $M = 5.98 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$ , so

$$a = \left( \frac{T^2 GM}{4\pi^2} \right)^{1/3} \approx \left[ \frac{(86,400)^2 (6.67 \times 10^{-11}) (5.98 \times 10^{24})}{4\pi^2} \right]^{1/3} \approx 4.23 \times 10^7 \text{ m}. \text{ If we assume a circular orbit, the radius of the orbit is } a, \text{ and since the radius of Earth is } 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m, the required altitude above Earth's surface for the satellite is } 4.23 \times 10^7 - 6.37 \times 10^6 \approx 3.59 \times 10^7 \text{ m, or } 35,900 \text{ km.}$$

## 14 Review

## ET 13

### CONCEPT CHECK

- A vector function is a function whose domain is a set of real numbers and whose range is a set of vectors. To find the derivative or integral, we can differentiate or integrate each component of the vector function.
- The tip of the moving vector  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  of a continuous vector function traces out a space curve.
- (a) A curve represented by the vector function  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is smooth if  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  is continuous and  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \neq \mathbf{0}$  on its parametric domain (except possibly at the endpoints).
- (b) The tangent vector to a smooth curve at a point  $P$  with position vector  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is the vector  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ . The tangent line at  $P$  is the line through  $P$  parallel to the tangent vector  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$ . The unit tangent vector is  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|}$ .
- (a)–(f) See Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3].
- Use Formula 14.3.2 [ET 13.3.2], or equivalently 14.3.3 [ET 13.3.3].
- (a) The curvature of a curve is  $\kappa = \left| \frac{d\mathbf{T}}{ds} \right|$  where  $\mathbf{T}$  is the unit tangent vector.
- (b)  $\kappa(t) = \left| \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{\mathbf{r}'(t)} \right|$
- (c)  $\kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3}$
- (d)  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|f''(x)|}{[1 + (f'(x))^2]^{3/2}}$
- (a) The unit normal vector:  $\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{T}'(t)}{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}$ . The binormal vector:  $\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{N}(t)$ .
- (b) See the discussion preceding Example 7 in Section 14.3 [ET 13.3].
- (a) If  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is the position vector of the particle on the space curve, the velocity  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t)$ , the speed is given by  $|\mathbf{v}(t)|$ , and the acceleration  $\mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = \mathbf{r}''(t)$ .
- (b)  $\mathbf{a} = a_T \mathbf{T} + a_N \mathbf{N}$  where  $a_T = v'$  and  $a_N = \kappa v^2$ .
- See the statement of Kepler's Laws on page 912 [ET 876].

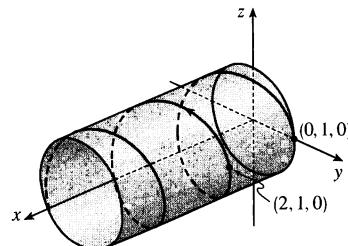
## TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

1. True. If we reparametrize the curve by replacing  $u = t^3$ , we have  $\mathbf{r}(u) = u\mathbf{i} + 2u\mathbf{j} + 3u\mathbf{k}$ , which is a line through the origin with direction vector  $\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$ .
2. True.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 1, 3t^2, 5t^4 \rangle$  is continuous for all  $t$  (since its component functions are each continuous) and since  $x'(t) = 1$ , we have  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \neq \mathbf{0}$  for all  $t$ .
3. False.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -\sin t, 2t, 4t^3 \rangle$ , and since  $\mathbf{r}'(0) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle = \mathbf{0}$ , the curve is not smooth.
4. True. See Theorem 14.2.2 [ET 13.2.2].
5. False. By Formula 5 of Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3],  $\frac{d}{dt} [\mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t)] = \mathbf{u}'(t) \times \mathbf{v}(t) + \mathbf{u}(t) \times \mathbf{v}'(t)$ .
6. False. For example, let  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t \rangle$ . Then  $|\mathbf{r}(t)| = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} |\mathbf{r}(t)| = 0$ , but  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = |(-\sin t, \cos t)| = \sqrt{(-\sin t)^2 + \cos^2 t} = 1$ .
7. False.  $\kappa$  is the magnitude of the rate of change of the unit tangent vector  $\mathbf{T}$  with respect to arc length  $s$ , not with respect to  $t$ .
8. False. The binormal vector, by the definition given in Section 14.3 [ET 13.3], is  $\mathbf{B}(t) = \mathbf{T}(t) \times \mathbf{N}(t) = -[\mathbf{N}(t) \times \mathbf{T}(t)]$ .
9. True. See the discussion preceding Example 7 in Section 14.3 [ET 13.3].
10. False. For example,  $\mathbf{r}_1(t) = \langle t, t \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_2(t) = \langle 2t, 2t \rangle$  both represent the same plane curve (the line  $y = x$ ), but the tangent vector  $\mathbf{r}'_1(t) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$  for all  $t$ , while  $\mathbf{r}'_2(t) = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$ . In fact, different parametrizations give parallel tangent vectors at a point, but their magnitudes may differ.

## EXERCISES

1. (a) The corresponding parametric equations for the curve are  $x = t$ ,

$y = \cos \pi t$ ,  $z = \sin \pi t$ . Since  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , the curve is contained in a circular cylinder with axis the  $x$ -axis. Since  $x = t$ , the curve is a helix.



- (b)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{i} + \cos \pi t \mathbf{j} + \sin \pi t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} - \pi \sin \pi t \mathbf{j} + \pi \cos \pi t \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}''(t) = -\pi^2 \cos \pi t \mathbf{j} - \pi^2 \sin \pi t \mathbf{k}$
2. (a) The expressions  $\sqrt{2-t}$ ,  $(e^t - 1)/t$ , and  $\ln(t+1)$  are all defined when  $2-t \geq 0 \Rightarrow t \leq 2$ ,  $t \neq 0$ , and  $t+1 > 0 \Rightarrow t > -1$ . Thus the domain of  $\mathbf{r}$  is  $(-1, 0) \cup (0, 2]$ .

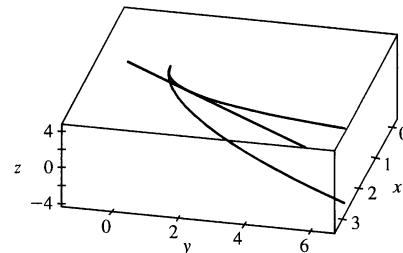
(b)  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \mathbf{r}(t) = \left\langle \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{2-t}, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t - 1}{t}, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \ln(t+1) \right\rangle = \left\langle \sqrt{2-0}, \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^t}{1}, \ln(0+1) \right\rangle = \langle \sqrt{2}, 1, 0 \rangle$   
(using l'Hospital's Rule in the  $y$ -component).

(c)  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \left\langle \frac{d}{dt} \sqrt{2-t}, \frac{d}{dt} \frac{e^t - 1}{t}, \frac{d}{dt} \ln(t+1) \right\rangle = \left\langle -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2-t}}, \frac{te^t - e^t + 1}{t^2}, \frac{1}{t+1} \right\rangle$

3. The projection of the curve  $C$  of intersection onto the  $xy$ -plane is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ ,  $z = 0$ . So we can write  $x = 4 \cos t$ ,  $y = 4 \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . From the equation of the plane, we have  $z = 5 - x = 5 - 4 \cos t$ , so parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 4 \cos t$ ,  $y = 4 \sin t$ ,  $z = 5 - 4 \cos t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and the corresponding vector function is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 4 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 4 \sin t \mathbf{j} + (5 - 4 \cos t) \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

4. The curve is given by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle t^2, t^4, t^3 \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2t, 4t^3, 3t^2 \rangle$ .

The point  $(1, 1, 1)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ , so the tangent vector there is  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle 2, 4, 3 \rangle$ . Then the tangent line has direction vector  $\langle 2, 4, 3 \rangle$  and includes the point  $(1, 1, 1)$ , so parametric equations are  $x = 1 + 2t$ ,  $y = 1 + 4t$ ,  $z = 1 + 3t$ .



$$\begin{aligned} 5. \int_0^1 (t^2 \mathbf{i} + t \cos \pi t \mathbf{j} + \sin \pi t \mathbf{k}) dt &= \left( \int_0^1 t^2 dt \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \int_0^1 t \cos \pi t dt \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \int_0^1 \sin \pi t dt \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{t}{\pi} \sin \pi t \right)_0^1 - \left[ \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi t dt \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[ -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi t \right]_0^1 \mathbf{k} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{1}{\pi^2} \cos \pi t \right]_0^1 \mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{\pi} \mathbf{k} = \frac{1}{3} \mathbf{i} - \frac{2}{\pi^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{2}{\pi} \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

where we integrated by parts in the  $y$ -component.

6. (a)  $C$  intersects the  $xz$ -plane where  $y = 0 \Rightarrow 2t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2}$ , so the point is

$$\left( 2 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^3, 0, \ln \frac{1}{2} \right) = \left( \frac{15}{8}, 0, -\ln 2 \right).$$

- (b) The curve is given by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 2 - t^3, 2t - 1, \ln t \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -3t^2, 2, 1/t \rangle$ . The point  $(1, 1, 0)$  corresponds to  $t = 1$ , so the tangent vector there is  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle -3, 2, 1 \rangle$ . Then the tangent line has direction vector  $\langle -3, 2, 1 \rangle$  and includes the point  $(1, 1, 0)$ , so parametric equations are  $x = 1 - 3t$ ,  $y = 1 + 2t$ ,  $z = t$ .

- (c) The normal plane has normal vector  $\mathbf{r}'(1) = \langle -3, 2, 1 \rangle$  and equation  $-3(x - 1) + 2(y - 1) + z = 0$  or  $3x - 2y - z = 1$ .

7.  $t = 1$  at  $(1, 4, 2)$  and  $t = 4$  at  $(2, 1, 17)$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_1^4 \sqrt{\frac{1}{4t} + \frac{16}{t^4} + 4t^2} dt \\ &\approx \frac{4-1}{3 \cdot 4} \left[ \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + 16 + 4} + 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{7}{4}} + \frac{16}{(\frac{7}{4})^4} + 4 \left( \frac{7}{4} \right)^2} + 2 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{10}{4}} + \frac{16}{(\frac{10}{4})^4} + 4 \left( \frac{10}{4} \right)^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 4 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 \cdot \frac{13}{4}} + \frac{16}{(\frac{13}{4})^4} + 4 \left( \frac{13}{4} \right)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4 \cdot 4} + \frac{16}{4^4} + 4 \cdot 4^2} \right] \\ &\approx 15.9241 \end{aligned}$$

8.  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 3t^{1/2}, -2 \sin 2t, 2 \cos 2t \rangle$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{9t + 4(\sin^2 2t + \cos^2 2t)} = \sqrt{9t + 4}$ . Thus

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{9t + 4} dt = \int_4^{13} \frac{1}{9} u^{1/2} du = \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \Big|_4^{13} = \frac{2}{27} (13^{3/2} - 8).$$

9. The angle of intersection of the two curves,  $\theta$ , is the angle between their respective tangents at the point of intersection. For both curves the point  $(1, 0, 0)$  occurs when  $t = 0$ .  $\mathbf{r}'_1(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'_1(0) = \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}'_2(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'_2(0) = \mathbf{i}$ .  $\mathbf{r}'_1(0) \cdot \mathbf{r}'_2(0) = (\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{i} = 0$ . Therefore, the curves intersect in a right angle, that is,  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

10. The parametric value corresponding to the point  $(1, 0, 1)$  is  $t = 0$ .

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = e^t \mathbf{i} + e^t(\cos t + \sin t) \mathbf{j} + e^t(\cos t - \sin t) \mathbf{k}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = e^t \sqrt{1 + (\cos t + \sin t)^2 + (\cos t - \sin t)^2} = \sqrt{3} e^t$$

and  $s(t) = \int_0^t e^u \sqrt{3} du = \sqrt{3}(e^t - 1) \Rightarrow t = \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right)$ . Therefore,

$$\mathbf{r}(t(s)) = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right) \mathbf{i} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right) \sin \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right) \mathbf{j} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right) \cos \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}s\right) \mathbf{k}.$$

11. (a)  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\langle t^2, t, 1 \rangle}{|\langle t^2, t, 1 \rangle|} = \frac{\langle t^2, t, 1 \rangle}{\sqrt{t^4 + t^2 + 1}}$

$$(b) \mathbf{T}'(t) = -\frac{1}{2}(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{-3/2}(4t^3 + 2t) \langle t^2, t, 1 \rangle + (t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{-1/2} \langle 2t, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{-2t^3 - t}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{3/2}} \langle t^2, t, 1 \rangle + \frac{1}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{1/2}} \langle 2t, 1, 0 \rangle$$

$$= \frac{\langle -2t^5 - t^3, -2t^4 - t^2, -2t^3 - t \rangle + \langle 2t^5 + 2t^3 + 2t, t^4 + t^2 + 1, 0 \rangle}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{\langle 2t, -t^4 + 1, -2t^3 - t \rangle}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}$$

$$|\mathbf{T}'(t)| = \frac{\sqrt{4t^2 + t^8 - 2t^4 + 1 + 4t^6 + 4t^4 + t^2}}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{3/2}} = \frac{\sqrt{t^8 + 4t^6 + 2t^4 + 5t^2}}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^{3/2}}, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{N}(t) = \frac{\langle 2t, 1 - t^4, -2t^3 - t \rangle}{\sqrt{t^8 + 4t^6 + 2t^4 + 5t^2}}.$$

$$(c) \kappa(t) = \frac{|\mathbf{T}'(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{\sqrt{t^8 + 4t^6 + 2t^4 + 5t^2}}{(t^4 + t^2 + 1)^2}$$

12. Using Exercise 14.3.36 [ET 13.3.36], we have  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -3 \sin t, 4 \cos t \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}''(t) = \langle -3 \cos t, -4 \sin t \rangle$ ,

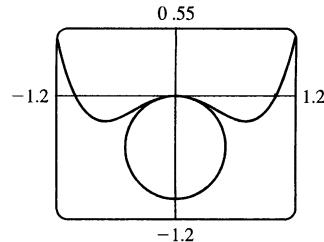
$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)|^3 = \left(\sqrt{9 \sin^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t}\right)^3 \text{ and then}$$

$$\kappa(t) = \frac{|(-3 \sin t)(-4 \sin t) - (4 \cos t)(-3 \cos t)|}{(9 \sin^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}} = \frac{12}{(9 \sin^2 t + 16 \cos^2 t)^{3/2}}.$$

At  $(3, 0)$ ,  $t = 0$  and  $\kappa(0) = 12/(16)^{3/2} = \frac{12}{64} = \frac{3}{16}$ . At  $(0, 4)$ ,  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $\kappa\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 12/9^{3/2} = \frac{12}{27} = \frac{4}{9}$ .

13.  $y' = 4x^3$ ,  $y'' = 12x^2$  and  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + (y')^2]^{3/2}} = \frac{|12x^2|}{(1 + 16x^6)^{3/2}}$ , so  $\kappa(1) = \frac{12}{17^{3/2}}$ .

14.  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|12x^2 - 2|}{[1 + (4x^3 - 2x)^2]^{3/2}} \Rightarrow \kappa(0) = 2$ . So the osculating circle has radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  and center  $(0, -\frac{1}{2})$ . Thus its equation is  $x^2 + (y + \frac{1}{2})^2 = \frac{1}{4}$ .



15.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \sin 2t, t, \cos 2t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle 2 \cos 2t, 1, -2 \sin 2t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle 2 \cos 2t, 1, -2 \sin 2t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{T}'(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle -4 \sin 2t, 0, -4 \cos 2t \rangle \Rightarrow \mathbf{N}(t) = \langle -\sin 2t, 0, -\cos 2t \rangle$ . So  $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{N}(\pi) = \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{T} \times \mathbf{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle$ . So a normal to the osculating plane is  $\langle -1, 2, 0 \rangle$  and an equation is  $-1(x - 0) + 2(y - \pi) + 0(z - 1) = 0$  or  $x - 2y + 2\pi = 0$ .

16. (a) The average velocity over  $[3, 3.2]$  is given by

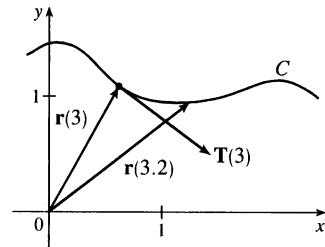
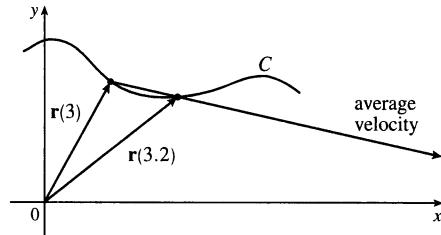
$$\frac{\mathbf{r}(3.2) - \mathbf{r}(3)}{3.2 - 3} = 5[\mathbf{r}(3.2) - \mathbf{r}(3)],$$

so we draw a vector with the same direction but 5 times the length of the vector  $[\mathbf{r}(3.2) - \mathbf{r}(3)]$ .

$$(b) \mathbf{v}(3) = \mathbf{r}'(3) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbf{r}(3+h) - \mathbf{r}(3)}{h}.$$

$$(c) \mathbf{T}(3) = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(3)}{|\mathbf{r}'(3)|},$$

a unit vector in the same direction as  $\mathbf{r}'(3)$ , that is, parallel to the tangent line to the curve at  $\mathbf{r}(3)$ , pointing in the direction corresponding to increasing  $t$ , and with length 1.



17.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \ln t \mathbf{i} + t \mathbf{j} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t) = (1 + \ln t) \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - e^{-t} \mathbf{k}$ ,

$$|\mathbf{v}(t)| = \sqrt{(1 + \ln t)^2 + 1^2 + (-e^{-t})^2} = \sqrt{2 + 2 \ln t + (\ln t)^2 + e^{-2t}}, \mathbf{a}(t) = \mathbf{v}'(t) = \frac{1}{t} \mathbf{i} + e^{-t} \mathbf{k}.$$

18.  $\mathbf{v}(t) = \int \mathbf{a}(t) dt = \int (6t \mathbf{i} + 12t^2 \mathbf{j} - 6t \mathbf{k}) dt = 3t^2 \mathbf{i} + 4t^3 \mathbf{j} - 3t^2 \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{C}$ , but

$$\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3 \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{0} + \mathbf{C},$$

$$\text{so } \mathbf{C} = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 3 \mathbf{k} \text{ and } \mathbf{v}(t) = (3t^2 + 1) \mathbf{i} + (4t^3 - 1) \mathbf{j} + (3 - 3t^2) \mathbf{k}.$$

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \int \mathbf{v}(t) dt = (t^3 + t) \mathbf{i} + (t^4 - t) \mathbf{j} + (3t - t^3) \mathbf{k} + \mathbf{D}.$$

$$\text{But } \mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0}, \text{ so } \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{0} \text{ and } \mathbf{r}(t) = (t^3 + t) \mathbf{i} + (t^4 - t) \mathbf{j} + (3t - t^3) \mathbf{k}.$$

19. We set up the axes so that the shot leaves the athlete's hand 7 ft above the origin. Then we are given  $\mathbf{r}(0) = 7\mathbf{j}$ ,  $|\mathbf{v}(0)| = 43$  ft/s, and  $\mathbf{v}(0)$  has direction given by a  $45^\circ$  angle of elevation. Then a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}(0)$  is  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(0) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ . Assuming air resistance is negligible, the only external force is due

to gravity, so as in Example 14.4.5 [ET 13.4.5] we have  $\mathbf{a} = -g\mathbf{j}$  where here  $g \approx 32 \text{ ft/s}^2$ . Since  $\mathbf{v}'(t) = \mathbf{a}(t)$ , we integrate, giving  $\mathbf{v}(t) = -gt\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{C}$  where  $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{v}(0) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{v}(t) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}} - gt\right)\mathbf{j}$ . Since  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{v}(t)$  we integrate again, so  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2\right)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{D}$ . But  $\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{r}(0) = 7\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(t) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 7\right)\mathbf{j}$ .

(a) At 2 seconds, the shot is at  $\mathbf{r}(2) = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}(2)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}(2) - \frac{1}{2}g(2)^2 + 7\right)\mathbf{j} \approx 60.8\mathbf{i} + 3.8\mathbf{j}$ , so the shot is about 3.8 ft above the ground, at a horizontal distance of 60.8 ft from the athlete.

(b) The shot reaches its maximum height when the vertical component of velocity is 0:  $\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}} - gt = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}g} \approx 0.95 \text{ s}$ . Then  $\mathbf{r}(0.95) \approx 28.9\mathbf{i} + 21.4\mathbf{j}$ , so the maximum height is approximately 21.4 ft.

(c) The shot hits the ground when the vertical component of  $\mathbf{r}(t)$  is 0, so  $\frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow -16t^2 + \frac{43}{\sqrt{2}}t + 7 = 0 \Rightarrow t \approx 2.11 \text{ s. } \mathbf{r}(2.11) \approx 64.2\mathbf{i} - 0.08\mathbf{j}$ , thus the shot lands approximately 64.2 ft from the athlete.

$$20. \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}''(t) = 2\mathbf{k}, |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{1+4+4t^2} = \sqrt{4t^2+5}.$$

$$\text{Then } a_T = \frac{\mathbf{r}'(t) \cdot \mathbf{r}''(t)}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{4t}{\sqrt{4t^2+5}} \text{ and } a_N = \frac{|\mathbf{r}'(t) \times \mathbf{r}''(t)|}{|\mathbf{r}'(t)|} = \frac{|4\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}|}{\sqrt{4t^2+5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{4t^2+5}}.$$

21. (a) Instead of proceeding directly, we use Formula 3 of Theorem 14.2.3 [ET 13.2.3]:

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = t\mathbf{R}(t) \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{R}(t) + t\mathbf{R}'(t) = \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} + t\mathbf{v}_d.$$

(b) Using the same method as in part (a) and starting with  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{R}(t) + t\mathbf{R}'(t)$ , we have

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{v}' = \mathbf{R}'(t) + \mathbf{R}'(t) + t\mathbf{R}''(t) = 2\mathbf{R}'(t) + t\mathbf{R}''(t) = 2\mathbf{v}_d + t\mathbf{a}_d.$$

(c) Here we have  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{-t} \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + e^{-t} \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} = e^{-t} \mathbf{R}(t)$ . So, as in parts (a) and (b),

$$\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}'(t) = e^{-t} \mathbf{R}'(t) - e^{-t} \mathbf{R}(t) = e^{-t} [\mathbf{R}'(t) - \mathbf{R}(t)] \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{v}' &= e^{-t} [\mathbf{R}''(t) - \mathbf{R}'(t)] - e^{-t} [\mathbf{R}'(t) - \mathbf{R}(t)] = e^{-t} [\mathbf{R}''(t) - 2\mathbf{R}'(t) + \mathbf{R}(t)] \\ &= e^{-t} \mathbf{a}_d - 2e^{-t} \mathbf{v}_d + e^{-t} \mathbf{R} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the Coriolis acceleration (the sum of the “extra” terms not involving  $\mathbf{a}_d$ ) is  $-2e^{-t} \mathbf{v}_d + e^{-t} \mathbf{R}$ .

$$22. (a) F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \leq 0 \\ \sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{if } 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \sqrt{2}-x & \text{if } x \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow F'(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -x/\sqrt{1-x^2} & \text{if } 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ -1 & \text{if } x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$F''(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ -1/(1-x^2)^{3/2} & \text{if } 0 < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 & \text{if } x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{since } \frac{d}{dx}[-x(1-x^2)^{-1/2}] = -(1-x^2)^{-1/2} - x^2(1-x^2)^{-3/2} = -(1-x^2)^{-3/2}.$$

Now  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{1-x^2} = 1 = F(0)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow (1/\sqrt{2})^-} \sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = F\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ , so  $F$  is continuous. Also, since

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F'(x) = 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F'(x)$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow (1/\sqrt{2})^-} F'(x) = -1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow (1/\sqrt{2})^+} F'(x)$ ,  $F'$  is continuous. But

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F''(x) = -1 \neq 0 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F''(x)$ , so  $F''$  is not continuous at  $x = 0$ . (The same is true at  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ )

So  $F$  does not have continuous curvature.

- (b) Set  $P(x) = ax^5 + bx^4 + cx^3 + dx^2 + ex + f$ . The continuity conditions on  $P$  are  $P(0) = 0$ ,  $P(1) = 1$ ,  $P'(0) = 0$  and  $P'(1) = 1$ . Also the curvature must be continuous. For  $x \leq 0$  and  $x \geq 1$ ,  $\kappa(x) = 0$ ; elsewhere  $\kappa(x) = \frac{|P''(x)|}{(1 + [P'(x)]^2)^{3/2}}$ , so we need  $P''(0) = 0$  and  $P''(1) = 0$ .

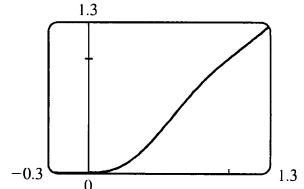
The conditions  $P(0) = P'(0) = P''(0) = 0$  imply that  $d = e = f = 0$ .

The other conditions imply that  $a + b + c = 1$ ,  $5a + 4b + 3c = 1$ , and

$10a + 6b + 3c = 0$ . From these, we find that  $a = 3$ ,  $b = -8$ , and  $c = 6$ .

Therefore  $P(x) = 3x^5 - 8x^4 + 6x^3$ . Since there was no solution with

$a = 0$ , this could not have been done with a polynomial of degree 4.



## □ PROBLEMS PLUS

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**1.** (a)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = R \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + R \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{r}'(t) = -\omega R \sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \omega R \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}$ , so  $\mathbf{r} = R(\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j})$  and  $\mathbf{v} = \omega R(-\sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j})$ .  $\mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{r} = \omega R^2(-\cos \omega t \sin \omega t + \sin \omega t \cos \omega t) = 0$ , so  $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{r}$ . Since  $\mathbf{r}$  points along a radius of the circle, and  $\mathbf{v} \perp \mathbf{r}$ ,  $\mathbf{v}$  is tangent to the circle. Because it is a velocity vector,  $\mathbf{v}$  points in the direction of motion.

(b) In (a), we wrote  $\mathbf{v}$  in the form  $\omega R \mathbf{u}$ , where  $\mathbf{u}$  is the unit vector  $-\sin \omega t \mathbf{i} + \cos \omega t \mathbf{j}$ . Clearly  $|\mathbf{v}| = \omega R |\mathbf{u}| = \omega R$ . At speed  $\omega R$ , the particle completes one revolution, a distance  $2\pi R$ , in time

$$T = \frac{2\pi R}{\omega R} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}.$$

(c)  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = -\omega^2 R \cos \omega t \mathbf{i} - \omega^2 R \sin \omega t \mathbf{j} = -\omega^2 R(\cos \omega t \mathbf{i} + \sin \omega t \mathbf{j})$ , so  $\mathbf{a} = -\omega^2 \mathbf{r}$ . This shows that  $\mathbf{a}$  is proportional to  $\mathbf{r}$  and points in the opposite direction (toward the origin). Also,  $|\mathbf{a}| = \omega^2 |\mathbf{r}| = \omega^2 R$ .

(d) By Newton's Second Law (see Section 14.4 [ET 13.4]),  $\mathbf{F} = m\mathbf{a}$ , so

$$|\mathbf{F}| = m|\mathbf{a}| = mR\omega^2 = \frac{m(\omega R)^2}{R} = \frac{m|\mathbf{v}|^2}{R}.$$

**2.** (a) Dividing the equation  $|\mathbf{F}| \sin \theta = \frac{mv_R^2}{R}$  by the equation  $|\mathbf{F}| \cos \theta = mg$ , we obtain  $\tan \theta = \frac{v_R^2}{Rg}$ , so  $v_R^2 = Rg \tan \theta$ .

(b)  $R = 400$  ft and  $\theta = 12^\circ$ , so  $v_R = \sqrt{Rg \tan \theta} \approx \sqrt{400 \cdot 32 \cdot \tan 12^\circ} \approx 52.16$  ft/s  $\approx 36$  mi/h.

(c) We want to choose a new radius  $R_1$  for which the new rated speed is  $\frac{3}{2}$  of the old one:

$$\sqrt{R_1 g \tan 12^\circ} = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{R g \tan 12^\circ}. \text{ Squaring, we get } R_1 g \tan 12^\circ = \frac{9}{4} R g \tan 12^\circ, \text{ so}$$

$$R_1 = \frac{9}{4} R = \frac{9}{4}(400) = 900 \text{ ft.}$$

**3.** (a) The projectile reaches maximum height when  $0 = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}[(v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2] = v_0 \sin \alpha - gt$ ; that is, when  $t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g}$  and  $y = (v_0 \sin \alpha) \left( \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \right) - \frac{1}{2}g \left( \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \right)^2 = \frac{v_0^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{2g}$ . This is the maximum height attained when the projectile is fired with an angle of elevation  $\alpha$ . This maximum height is largest when  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

In that case,  $\sin \alpha = 1$  and the maximum height is  $\frac{v_0^2}{2g}$ .

(b) Let  $R = v_0^2/g$ . We are asked to consider the parabola  $x^2 + 2Ry - R^2 = 0$  which can be rewritten as

$$y = -\frac{1}{2R}x^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ The points on or inside this parabola are those for which } -R \leq x \leq R \text{ and}$$

$$0 \leq y \leq \frac{-1}{2R}x^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ When the projectile is fired at angle of elevation } \alpha, \text{ the points } (x, y) \text{ along its path}$$

satisfy the relations  $x = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t$  and  $y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$ , where  $0 \leq t \leq (2v_0 \sin \alpha)/g$  (as in

Example 14.4.5 [ET 13.4.5]). Thus  $|x| \leq \left| v_0 \cos \alpha \left( \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{v_0^2}{g} \sin 2\alpha \right| \leq \left| \frac{v_0^2}{g} \right| = |R|$ . This shows that  $-R \leq x \leq R$ .

For  $t$  in the specified range, we also have  $y = t(v_0 \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2}gt) = \frac{1}{2}gt \left( \frac{2v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} - t \right) \geq 0$  and

$$y = (v_0 \sin \alpha) \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} - \frac{g}{2} \left( \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \right)^2 = (\tan \alpha)x - \frac{g}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} x^2 = -\frac{1}{2R \cos^2 \alpha} x^2 + (\tan \alpha)x.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} y - \left( \frac{-1}{2R} x^2 + \frac{R}{2} \right) &= \frac{-1}{2R \cos^2 \alpha} x^2 + \frac{1}{2R} x^2 + (\tan \alpha) x - \frac{R}{2} \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2R} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) + (\tan \alpha) x - \frac{R}{2} = \frac{x^2(1 - \sec^2 \alpha) + 2R(\tan \alpha)x - R^2}{2R} \\ &= \frac{-(\tan^2 \alpha)x^2 + 2R(\tan \alpha)x - R^2}{2R} = \frac{-(\tan \alpha)x^2 + 2R(\tan \alpha)x - R^2}{2R} \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

We have shown that every target that can be hit by the projectile lies on or inside the parabola

$$y = -\frac{1}{2R} x^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ Now let } (a, b) \text{ be any point on or inside the parabola } y = -\frac{1}{2R} x^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ Then}$$

$$-R \leq a \leq R \text{ and } 0 \leq b \leq -\frac{1}{2R} a^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ We seek an angle } \alpha \text{ such that } (a, b) \text{ lies in the path of the projectile;}$$

that is, we wish to find an angle  $\alpha$  such that  $b = -\frac{1}{2R \cos^2 \alpha} a^2 + (\tan \alpha) a$  or

$$\text{equivalently } b = \frac{-1}{2R} (\tan^2 \alpha + 1)a^2 + (\tan \alpha) a. \text{ Rearranging this equation we get}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{2R} \tan^2 \alpha - a \tan \alpha + \left( \frac{a^2}{2R} + b \right) = 0 \text{ or } a^2(\tan \alpha)^2 - 2aR(\tan \alpha) + (a^2 + 2bR) = 0 \quad (*). \text{ This quadratic}$$

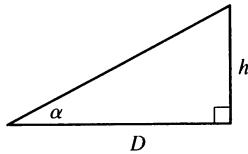
$$\text{equation for } \tan \alpha \text{ has real solutions exactly when the discriminant is nonnegative. Now } B^2 - 4AC \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (-2aR)^2 - 4a^2(a^2 + 2bR) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow 4a^2(R^2 - a^2 - 2bR) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow -a^2 - 2bR + R^2 \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$b \leq \frac{1}{2R}(R^2 - a^2) \Leftrightarrow b \leq \frac{-1}{2R}a^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ This condition is satisfied since } (a, b) \text{ is on or inside the parabola}$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2R}x^2 + \frac{R}{2}. \text{ It follows that } (a, b) \text{ lies in the path of the projectile when } \tan \alpha \text{ satisfies } (*), \text{ that is, when}$$

$$\tan \alpha = \frac{2aR \pm \sqrt{4a^2(R^2 - a^2 - 2bR)}}{2a^2} = \frac{R \pm \sqrt{R^2 - 2bR - a^2}}{a}.$$

(c)



If the gun is pointed at a target with height  $h$  at a distance  $D$  downrange, then  $\tan \alpha = h/D$ . When the projectile reaches a distance  $D$  downrange (remember we are assuming that it doesn't hit the ground first), we have

$$D = x = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t, \text{ so } t = \frac{D}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \text{ and}$$

$$y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = D \tan \alpha - \frac{gD^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}. \text{ Meanwhile, the target, whose } x\text{-coordinate is also } D, \text{ has}$$

$$\text{fallen from height } h \text{ to height } h - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 = D \tan \alpha - \frac{gD^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}. \text{ Thus the projectile hits the target.}$$

4. (a) As in Problem 3,  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t \mathbf{i} + [(v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2] \mathbf{j}$ , so  $x = (v_0 \cos \alpha)t$  and

$$y = (v_0 \sin \alpha)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2. \text{ The difference here is that the projectile travels until it reaches a point where } x > 0 \text{ and } y = -(\tan \theta)x. \text{ (Here } 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\text{.) From the parametric equations, we obtain } t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} \text{ and}$$

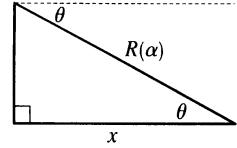
$$y = \frac{(v_0 \sin \alpha)x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = (\tan \alpha)x - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}. \text{ Thus the projectile hits the inclined plane at the}$$

$$\text{point where } (\tan \alpha)x - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = -(\tan \theta)x. \text{ Since } \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = (\tan \alpha + \tan \theta)x \text{ and } x > 0,$$

$$\text{we must have } \frac{gx}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = \tan \alpha + \tan \theta. \text{ It follows that } x = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g}(\tan \alpha + \tan \theta) \text{ and}$$

$t = \frac{x}{v_0 \cos \alpha} = \frac{2v_0 \cos \alpha}{g} (\tan \alpha + \tan \theta)$ . This means that the parametric equations are defined for  $t$  in the interval  $\left[0, \frac{2v_0 \cos \alpha}{g} (\tan \alpha + \tan \theta)\right]$ .

- (b) The downhill range (that is, the distance to the projectile's landing point as measured along the inclined plane) is  $R(\alpha) = x \sec \theta$ , where  $x$  is the coordinate of the landing point calculated in part (a). Thus



$$\begin{aligned} R(\alpha) &= \frac{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{g} (\tan \alpha + \tan \theta) \sec \theta = \frac{2v_0^2}{g} \left( \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \theta} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} \right) \\ &= \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha}{g \cos^2 \theta} (\sin \alpha \cos \theta + \cos \alpha \sin \theta) = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin(\alpha + \theta)}{g \cos^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

$R(\alpha)$  is maximized when

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= R'(\alpha) = \frac{2v_0^2}{g \cos^2 \theta} [-\sin \alpha \sin(\alpha + \theta) + \cos \alpha \cos(\alpha + \theta)] \\ &= \frac{2v_0^2}{g \cos^2 \theta} \cos[(\alpha + \theta) + \alpha] = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos(2\alpha + \theta)}{g \cos^2 \theta} \end{aligned}$$

This condition implies that  $\cos(2\alpha + \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow 2\alpha + \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta)$ .

- (c) The solution is similar to the solutions to parts (a) and (b). This time the projectile travels until it reaches a point where  $x > 0$  and  $y = (\tan \theta)x$ . Since  $\tan \theta = -\tan(-\theta)$ , we obtain the solution from the previous one by replacing  $\theta$  with  $-\theta$ . The desired angle is  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)$ .
- (d) As observed in part (c), firing the projectile up an inclined plane with angle of inclination  $\theta$  involves the same equations as in parts (a) and (b) but with  $\theta$  replaced by  $-\theta$ . So if  $R$  is the distance up an inclined plane, we know from part (b) that  $R = \frac{2v_0^2 \cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta)}{g \cos^2(-\theta)} \Rightarrow v_0^2 = \frac{Rg \cos^2 \theta}{2 \cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta)}$ .  $v_0^2$  is minimized (and hence  $v_0$  is minimized) with respect to  $\alpha$  when

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{d}{d\alpha} (v_0^2) = \frac{Rg \cos^2 \theta}{2} \cdot \frac{-(\cos \alpha \cos(\alpha - \theta) - \sin \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta))}{[\cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta)]^2} \\ &= \frac{-Rg \cos^2 \theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos[\alpha + (\alpha - \theta)]}{[\cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta)]^2} = \frac{-Rg \cos^2 \theta}{2} \cdot \frac{\cos(2\alpha - \theta)}{[\cos \alpha \sin(\alpha - \theta)]^2} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $\theta < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , this implies  $\cos(2\alpha - \theta) = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\alpha - \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)$ . Thus the initial speed, and hence the energy required, is minimized for  $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta)$ .

5. (a)  $m \frac{d^2 \mathbf{R}}{dt^2} = -mg \mathbf{j} - k \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left( m \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} + k \mathbf{R} + mgt \mathbf{j} \right) = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow m \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} + k \mathbf{R} + mgt \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{c}$  ( $\mathbf{c}$  is a constant vector in the  $xy$ -plane). At  $t = 0$ , this says that  $m \mathbf{v}(0) + k \mathbf{R}(0) = \mathbf{c}$ . Since  $\mathbf{v}(0) = \mathbf{v}_0$  and  $\mathbf{R}(0) = \mathbf{0}$ , we have  $\mathbf{c} = m \mathbf{v}_0$ . Therefore  $\frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} + \frac{k}{m} \mathbf{R} + gt \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{v}_0$ , or  $\frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} + \frac{k}{m} \mathbf{R} = \mathbf{v}_0 - gt \mathbf{j}$ .
- (b) Multiplying by  $e^{(k/m)t}$  gives  $e^{(k/m)t} \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} + \frac{k}{m} e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{R} = e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{v}_0 - gte^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{j}$  or  $\frac{d}{dt} (e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{R}) = e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{v}_0 - gte^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{j}$ . Integrating gives

$$e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{R} = \frac{m}{k} e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{v}_0 - \left[ \frac{mg}{k} t e^{(k/m)t} - \frac{m^2 g}{k^2} e^{(k/m)t} \right] \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{b} \text{ for some constant vector } \mathbf{b}.$$

Setting  $t = 0$  yields the relation  $\mathbf{R}(0) = \frac{m}{k} \mathbf{v}_0 + \frac{m^2 g}{k^2} \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{b}$ , so  $\mathbf{b} = -\frac{m}{k} \mathbf{v}_0 - \frac{m^2 g}{k^2} \mathbf{j}$ . Thus

$$e^{(k/m)t} \mathbf{R} = \frac{m}{k} \left[ e^{(k/m)t} - 1 \right] \mathbf{v}_0 - \left[ \frac{mg}{k} t e^{(k/m)t} - \frac{m^2 g}{k^2} \left( e^{(k/m)t} - 1 \right) \right] \mathbf{j} \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{R}(t) = \frac{m}{k} \left[ 1 - e^{-kt/m} \right] \mathbf{v}_0 + \frac{mg}{k} \left[ \frac{m}{k} (1 - e^{-kt/m}) - t \right] \mathbf{j}.$$

6. By the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle \sin(\pi t^2/2), \cos(\pi t^2/2) \rangle$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = 1$  and so  $\mathbf{T}(t) = \mathbf{r}'(t)$ .

Thus  $\mathbf{T}'(t) = \pi t \langle \sin(\pi t^2/2), \cos(\pi t^2/2) \rangle$  and the curvature is  $\kappa = |\mathbf{T}'(t)| = \sqrt{(\pi t)^2(1)} = \pi |t|$ .

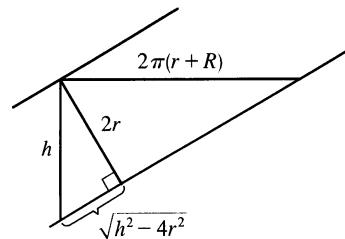
7. (a)  $\mathbf{a} = -g \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_0 - gt \mathbf{j} = 2 \mathbf{i} - gt \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{s} = \mathbf{s}_0 + 2t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \mathbf{j} = 3.5 \mathbf{j} + 2t \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2}gt^2 \mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \mathbf{s} = 2t \mathbf{i} + (3.5 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2) \mathbf{j}$ . Therefore  $y = 0$  when  $t = \sqrt{7/g}$  seconds. At that instant, the ball is  $2\sqrt{7/g} \approx 0.94$  ft to the right of the table top. Its coordinates (relative to an origin on the floor directly under the table's edge) are  $(0.94, 0)$ . At impact, the velocity is  $\mathbf{v} = 2 \mathbf{i} - \sqrt{7g} \mathbf{j}$ , so the speed is  $|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{4 + 7g} \approx 15$  ft/s.

(b) The slope of the curve when  $t = \sqrt{\frac{7}{g}}$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{-gt}{2} = \frac{-g\sqrt{7/g}}{2} = \frac{-\sqrt{7g}}{2}$ . Thus  $\cot \theta = \frac{\sqrt{7g}}{2}$  and  $\theta \approx 7.6^\circ$ .

(c) From (a),  $|\mathbf{v}| = \sqrt{4 + 7g}$ . So the ball rebounds with speed  $0.8\sqrt{4 + 7g} \approx 12.08$  ft/s at angle of inclination  $90^\circ - \theta \approx 82.3886^\circ$ . By Example 14.4.5 [ET 13.4.5], the horizontal distance traveled between bounces is  $d = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g}$ , where  $v_0 \approx 12.08$  ft/s and  $\alpha \approx 82.3886^\circ$ . Therefore,  $d \approx 1.197$  ft. So the ball strikes the floor at about  $2\sqrt{7/g} + 1.197 \approx 2.13$  ft to the right of the table's edge.

8. As the cable is wrapped around the spool, think of the top or bottom of the cable forming a helix of radius  $R + r$ . Let  $h$  be the vertical distance between coils. Then, from similar triangles,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2r}{\sqrt{h^2 - 4r^2}} &= \frac{2\pi(r + R)}{h} \Rightarrow h^2 r^2 = \pi^2(r + R)^2(h^2 - 4r^2) \\ \Rightarrow h &= \frac{2\pi r(r + R)}{\sqrt{\pi^2(r + R)^2 - r^2}}. \end{aligned}$$



If we parametrize the helix by  $x(t) = (R + r) \cos t$ ,  $y(t) = (R + r) \sin t$ , then we must have  $z(t) = [h/(2\pi)]t$ . The length of one complete cycle is

$$\begin{aligned} \ell &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(R + r)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^2} dt = 2\pi \sqrt{(R + r)^2 + \left(\frac{h}{2\pi}\right)^2} \\ &= 2\pi \sqrt{(R + r)^2 + \frac{r^2(R + r)^2}{\pi^2(R + r)^2 - r^2}} = 2\pi(R + r) \sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{\pi^2(R + r)^2 - r^2}} = \frac{2\pi^2(R + r)^2}{\sqrt{\pi^2(R + r)^2 - r^2}} \end{aligned}$$

The number of complete cycles is  $\lceil L/\ell \rceil$ , and so the shortest length along the spool is

$$h \left\lceil \frac{L}{\ell} \right\rceil = \frac{2\pi r(R + r)}{\sqrt{\pi^2(R + r)^2 - r^2}} \left\lceil \frac{L \sqrt{\pi^2(R + r)^2 - r^2}}{2\pi^2(R + r)^2} \right\rceil$$

**15.1 Functions of Several Variables****ET 14.1**

1. (a) From Table 1,  $f(-15, 40) = -27$ , which means that if the temperature is  $-15^\circ\text{C}$  and the wind speed is  $40 \text{ km/h}$ , then the air would feel equivalent to approximately  $-27^\circ\text{C}$  without wind.
- (b) The question is asking: when the temperature is  $-20^\circ\text{C}$ , what wind speed gives a wind-chill index of  $-30^\circ\text{C}$ ?  
From Table 1, the speed is  $20 \text{ km/h}$ .
- (c) The question is asking: when the wind speed is  $20 \text{ km/h}$ , what temperature gives a wind-chill index of  $-49^\circ\text{C}$ ?  
From Table 1, the temperature is  $-35^\circ\text{C}$ .
- (d) The function  $W = f(-5, v)$  means that we fix  $T$  at  $-5$  and allow  $v$  to vary, resulting in a function of one variable. In other words, the function gives wind-chill index values for different wind speeds when the temperature is  $-5^\circ\text{C}$ . From Table 1 (look at the row corresponding to  $T = -5$ ), the function decreases and appears to approach a constant value as  $v$  increases.
- (e) The function  $W = f(T, 50)$  means that we fix  $v$  at  $50$  and allow  $T$  to vary, again giving a function of one variable. In other words, the function gives wind-chill index values for different temperatures when the wind speed is  $50 \text{ km/h}$ . From Table 1 (look at the column corresponding to  $v = 50$ ), the function increases almost linearly as  $T$  increases.
2. (a) From the table,  $f(95, 70) = 124$ , which means that when the actual temperature is  $95^\circ\text{F}$  and the relative humidity is  $70\%$ , the perceived air temperature is approximately  $124^\circ\text{F}$ .
- (b) Looking at the row corresponding to  $T = 90$ , we see that  $f(90, h) = 100$  when  $h = 60$ .
- (c) Looking at the column corresponding to  $h = 50$ , we see that  $f(T, 50) = 88$  when  $T = 85$ .
- (d)  $I = f(80, h)$  means that  $T$  is fixed at  $80$  and  $h$  is allowed to vary, resulting in a function of  $h$  that gives the humidex values for different relative humidities when the actual temperature is  $80^\circ\text{F}$ . Similarly,  $I = f(100, h)$  is a function of one variable that gives the humidex values for different relative humidities when the actual temperature is  $100^\circ\text{F}$ . Looking at the rows of the table corresponding to  $T = 80$  and  $T = 100$ , we see that  $f(80, h)$  increases at a relatively constant rate of approximately  $1^\circ\text{F}$  per  $10\%$  relative humidity, while  $f(100, h)$  increases more quickly (at first with an average rate of change of  $5^\circ\text{F}$  per  $10\%$  relative humidity) and at an increasing rate (approximately  $12^\circ\text{F}$  per  $10\%$  relative humidity for larger values of  $h$ ).

3. If the amounts of labor and capital are both doubled, we replace  $L, K$  in the function with  $2L, 2K$ , giving

$$\begin{aligned} P(2L, 2K) &= 1.01(2L)^{0.75}(2K)^{0.25} = 1.01(2^{0.75})(2^{0.25})L^{0.75}K^{0.25} = (2^1)1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25} \\ &= 2P(L, K) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the production is doubled. It is also true for the general case  $P(L, K) = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha}$ :

$$P(2L, 2K) = b(2L)^\alpha(2K)^{1-\alpha} = b(2^\alpha)(2^{1-\alpha})L^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = (2^{\alpha+1-\alpha})bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = 2P(L, K).$$

4. We compare the values for the wind-chill index given by Table 1 with those given by the model function:

Modeled Wind-Chill Index Values  $W(T, v)$

Wind Speed (km/h)

$T \setminus V$	5	10	15	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	80	
Actual temperature (°C)	5	4.08	2.66	1.74	1.07	0.52	0.05	-0.71	-1.33	-1.85	-2.30	-2.70
0	-1.59	-3.31	-4.42	-5.24	-5.91	-6.47	-7.40	-8.14	-8.77	-9.32	-9.80	
-5	-7.26	-9.29	-10.58	-11.55	-12.34	-13.00	-14.08	-14.96	-15.70	-16.34	-16.91	
-10	-12.93	-15.26	-16.75	-17.86	-18.76	-19.52	-20.77	-21.77	-22.62	-23.36	-24.01	
-15	-18.61	-21.23	-22.91	-24.17	-25.19	-26.04	-27.45	-28.59	-29.54	-30.38	-31.11	
-20	-24.28	-27.21	-29.08	-30.48	-31.61	-32.57	-34.13	-35.40	-36.47	-37.40	-38.22	
-25	-29.95	-33.18	-35.24	-36.79	-38.04	-39.09	-40.82	-42.22	-43.39	-44.42	-45.32	
-30	-35.62	-39.15	-41.41	-43.10	-44.46	-45.62	-47.50	-49.03	-50.32	-51.44	-52.43	
-35	-41.30	-45.13	-47.57	-49.41	-50.89	-52.14	-54.19	-55.84	-57.24	-58.46	-59.53	
-40	-46.97	-51.10	-53.74	-55.72	-57.31	-58.66	-60.87	-62.66	-64.17	-65.48	-66.64	

The values given by the function appear to be fairly close (within 0.5) to the values in Table 1.

5. (a) According to the table,  $f(40, 15) = 25$ , which means that if a 40-knot wind has been blowing in the open sea

for 15 hours, it will create waves with estimated heights of 25 feet.

- (b)  $h = f(30, t)$  means we fix  $v$  at 30 and allow  $t$  to vary, resulting in a function of one variable. Thus here,

$h = f(30, t)$  gives the wave heights produced by 30-knot winds blowing for  $t$  hours. From the table (look at the row corresponding to  $v = 30$ ), the function increases but at a declining rate as  $t$  increases. In fact, the function values appear to be approaching a limiting value of approximately 19, which suggests that 30-knot winds cannot produce waves higher than about 19 feet.

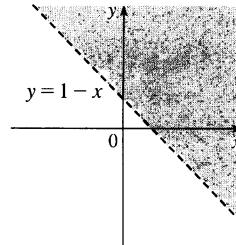
- (c)  $h = f(v, 30)$  means we fix  $t$  at 30, again giving a function of one variable. So,  $h = f(v, 30)$  gives the wave heights produced by winds of speed  $v$  blowing for 30 hours. From the table (look at the column corresponding to  $t = 30$ ), the function appears to increase at an increasing rate, with no apparent limiting value. This suggests that faster winds (lasting 30 hours) always create higher waves.

6. (a)  $f(1, 1) = \ln(1 + 1 - 1) = \ln 1 = 0$

(b)  $f(e, 1) = \ln(e + 1 - 1) = \ln e = 1$

(c)  $\ln(x + y - 1)$  is defined only when  $x + y - 1 > 0$ , that is,

$y > 1 - x$ . So the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) | y > 1 - x\}$ .



(d) Since  $\ln(x + y - 1)$  can be any real number, the range is  $\mathbb{R}$ .

7. (a)  $f(2, 0) = 2^2 e^{3(2)(0)} = 4(1) = 4$

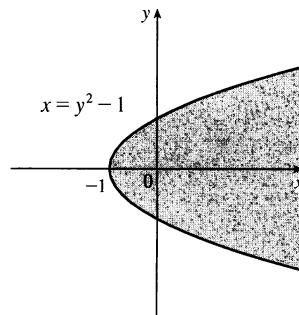
(b) Since both  $x^2$  and the exponential function are defined everywhere,  $x^2 e^{3xy}$  is defined for all choices of values for  $x$  and  $y$ . Thus, the domain of  $f$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ .

(c) Because the range of  $g(x, y) = 3xy$  is  $\mathbb{R}$ , and the range of  $e^x$  is  $(0, \infty)$ , the range of  $e^{g(x, y)} = e^{3xy}$  is  $(0, \infty)$ . The range of  $x^2$  is  $[0, \infty)$ , so the range of the product  $x^2 e^{3xy}$  is  $[0, \infty)$ .

8.  $\sqrt{1 + x - y^2}$  is defined only when  $1 + x - y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow$

$x \geq y^2 - 1$ , so the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) | x \geq y^2 - 1\}$ , all those points on or to the right of the parabola  $x = y^2 - 1$ .

The range of  $f$  is  $[0, \infty)$ .



9. (a)  $f(2, -1, 6) = e^{\sqrt{6-2^2-(-1)^2}} = e^{\sqrt{1}} = e$ .

(b)  $e^{\sqrt{z-x^2-y^2}}$  is defined when  $z - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow z \geq x^2 + y^2$ . Thus the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y, z) | z \geq x^2 + y^2\}$ .

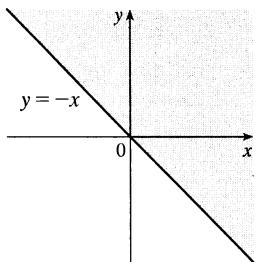
(c) Since  $\sqrt{z - x^2 - y^2} \geq 0$ , we have  $e^{\sqrt{z-x^2-y^2}} \geq 1$ . Thus the range of  $f$  is  $[1, \infty)$ .

10. (a)  $g(2, -2, 4) = \ln(25 - 2^2 - (-2)^2 - 4^2) = \ln 1 = 0$ .

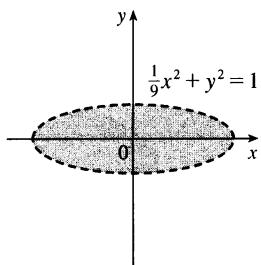
(b) For the logarithmic function to be defined, we need  $25 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 > 0$ . Thus the domain of  $g$  is  $\{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < 25\}$ , the interior of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ .

(c) Since  $0 < 25 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \leq 25$  for  $(x, y, z)$  in the domain of  $g$ ,  $\ln(25 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \leq \ln 25$ . Thus the range of  $g$  is  $(-\infty, \ln 25]$ .

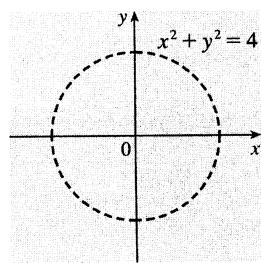
11.  $\sqrt{x+y}$  is defined only when  $x+y \geq 0$ , or  $y \geq -x$ . So the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq -x\}$ .



13.  $\ln(9-x^2-9y^2)$  is defined only when  $9-x^2-9y^2 > 0$ , or  $\frac{1}{9}x^2+y^2 < 1$ . So the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{9}x^2+y^2 < 1\}$ , the interior of an ellipse.

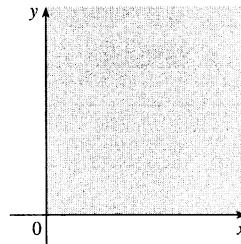


15.  $\frac{3x+5y}{x^2+y^2-4}$  is defined only when  $x^2+y^2-4 \neq 0$ , or  $x^2+y^2 \neq 4$ . So the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2+y^2 \neq 4\}$ .

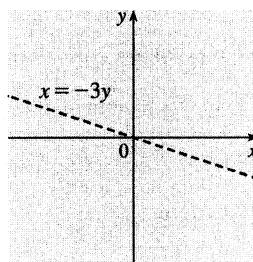


12. We need  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , so

$D = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 0 \text{ and } y \geq 0\}$ , the first quadrant.

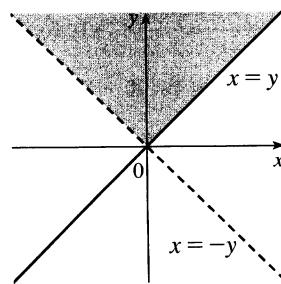


14.  $\frac{x-3y}{x+3y}$  is defined only when  $x+3y \neq 0$ , or  $x \neq -3y$ . So the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid x \neq -3y\}$ .

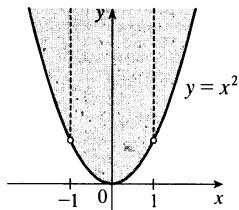


16. We need  $y-x \geq 0$  or  $y \geq x$  and  $y+x > 0$  or  $x > -y$ . Thus

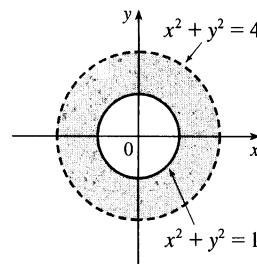
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid -y < x \leq y, y > 0\}.$$



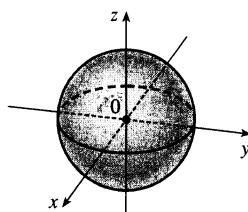
17.  $\sqrt{y - x^2}$  is defined only when  $y - x^2 \geq 0$ , or  $y \geq x^2$ . In addition,  $f$  is not defined if  $1 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ . Thus the domain of  $f$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq x^2, x \neq \pm 1\}$ .



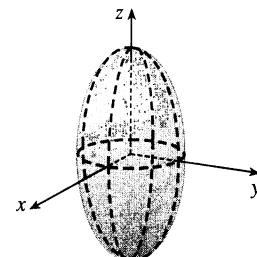
18.  $f$  is defined only when  $x^2 + y^2 - 1 \geq 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$  and  $4 - x^2 - y^2 > 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 < 4$ . Thus  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$ .



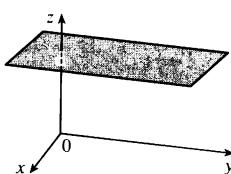
19. We need  $1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0$  or  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ , so  $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$  (the points inside or on the sphere of radius 1, center the origin).



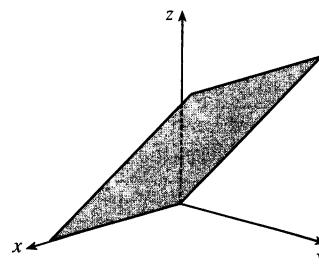
20.  $f$  is defined only when  $16 - 4x^2 - 4y^2 - z^2 > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{16} < 1$ . Thus,  $D = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{16} < 1 \right\}$ , that is, the points inside the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{16} = 1$ .



21.  $z = 3$ , a horizontal plane through the point  $(0, 0, 3)$ .

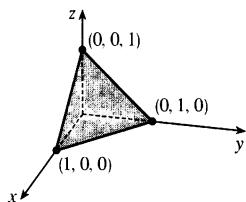


22.  $z = y$ , a plane which intersects the  $yz$ -plane in the line  $z = y$ ,  $x = 0$ . The portion of this plane that lies in the first octant is shown.

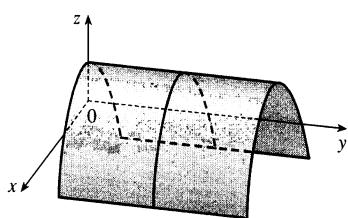


23.  $z = 1 - x - y$  or  $x + y + z = 1$ , a plane with

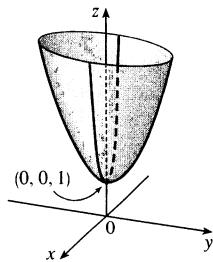
intercepts 1, 1, and 1.



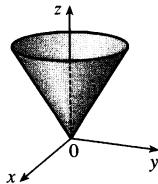
25.  $z = 1 - x^2$ , a parabolic cylinder.



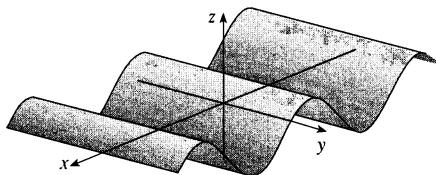
27.  $z = 4x^2 + y^2 + 1$ , an elliptic paraboloid with vertex at  $(0, 0, 1)$ .



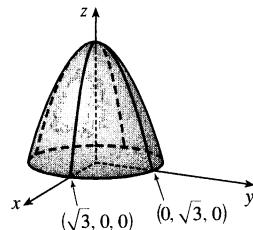
29.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  so  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$  and  $z \geq 0$ , the top half of a right circular cone.



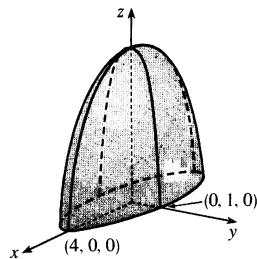
24.  $z = \cos x$ , a “wave.”



26.  $z = 3 - x^2 - y^2$ , a circular paraboloid with vertex at  $(0, 0, 3)$ .



28.  $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - 16y^2}$  so  $z \geq 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ , the top half of an ellipsoid.



**30.** All six graphs have different traces in the planes  $x = 0$  and  $y = 0$ , so we investigate these for each function.

(a)  $f(x, y) = |x| + |y|$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = |y|$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = |x|$ , so it must be graph VI.

(b)  $f(x, y) = |xy|$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = 0$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = 0$ , so it must be graph V.

(c)  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2}$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = \frac{1}{1+y^2}$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ . In addition, we can see that  $f$  is close to 0 for large values of  $x$  and  $y$ , so this is graph I.

(d)  $f(x, y) = (x^2 - y^2)^2$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = y^4$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = x^4$ . Both graph II and graph IV seem plausible; notice the trace in  $z = 0$  is  $0 = (x^2 - y^2)^2 \Rightarrow y = \pm x$ , so it must be graph IV.

(e)  $f(x, y) = (x - y)^2$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = y^2$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = x^2$ . Both graph II and graph IV seem plausible; notice the trace in  $z = 0$  is  $0 = (x - y)^2 \Rightarrow y = x$ , so it must be graph II.

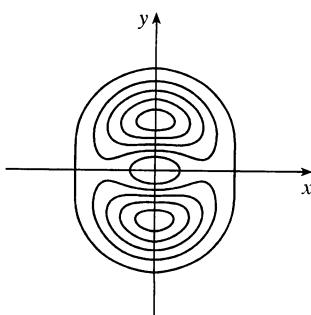
(f)  $f(x, y) = \sin(|x| + |y|)$ . The trace in  $x = 0$  is  $z = \sin|y|$ , and in  $y = 0$  is  $z = \sin|x|$ . In addition, notice that the oscillating nature of the graph is characteristic of trigonometric functions. So this is graph III.

**31.** The point  $(-3, 3)$  lies between the level curves with  $z$ -values 50 and 60. Since the point is a little closer to the level curve with  $z = 60$ , we estimate that  $f(-3, 3) \approx 56$ . The point  $(3, -2)$  appears to be just about halfway between the level curves with  $z$ -values 30 and 40, so we estimate  $f(3, -2) \approx 35$ . The graph rises as we approach the origin, gradually from above, steeply from below.

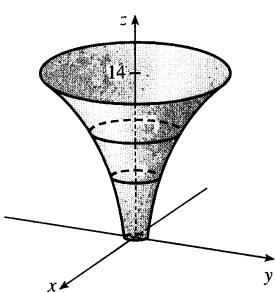
**32.** If we start at the origin and move along the  $x$ -axis, for example, the  $z$ -values of a cone centered at the origin increase at a constant rate, so we would expect its level curves to be equally spaced. A paraboloid with vertex the origin, on the other hand, has  $z$ -values which change slowly near the origin and more quickly as we move farther away. Thus, we would expect its level curves near the origin to be spaced more widely apart than those farther from the origin. Therefore contour map I must correspond to the paraboloid, and contour map II the cone.

**33.** Near  $A$ , the level curves are very close together, indicating that the terrain is quite steep. At  $B$ , the level curves are much farther apart, so we would expect the terrain to be much less steep than near  $A$ , perhaps almost flat.

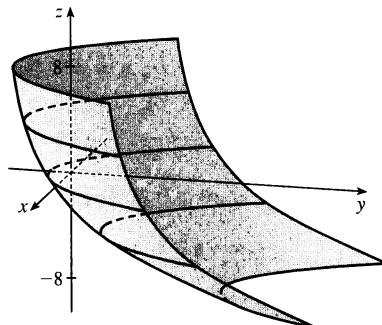
**34.**



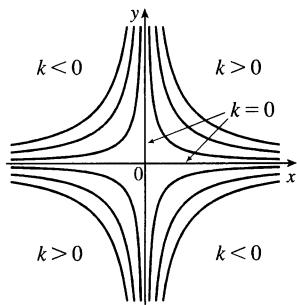
35.



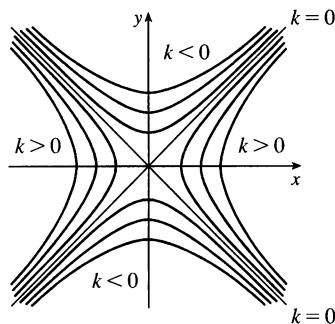
36.



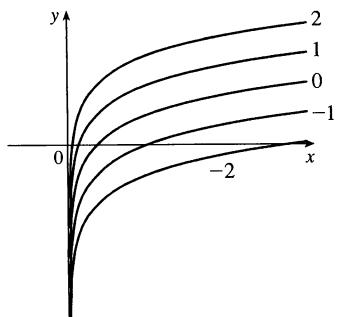
37. The level curves are  $xy = k$ . For  $k = 0$  the curves are the coordinate axis; if  $k > 0$ , they are hyperbolas in the first and third quadrants; if  $k < 0$ , they are hyperbolas in the second and fourth quadrants.



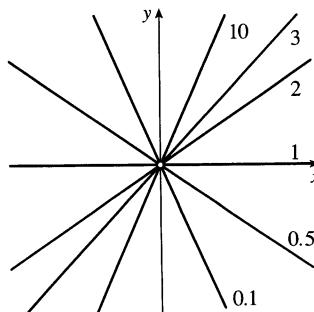
38. The level curves are  $k = x^2 - y^2$ . When  $k = 0$ , these are the lines  $y = \pm x$ . When  $k > 0$ , the curves are hyperbolas with axis the  $x$ -axis and when  $k < 0$ , they are hyperbolas with axis the  $y$ -axis.



39. The level curves are  $y - \ln x = k$  or  $y = \ln x + k$ .

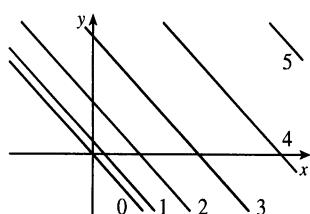


40. The level curves are  $e^{y/x} = k$  or equivalently  $y = x \ln k$  ( $x \neq 0$ ), a family of lines with slope  $\ln k$  ( $k > 0$ ) without the origin.

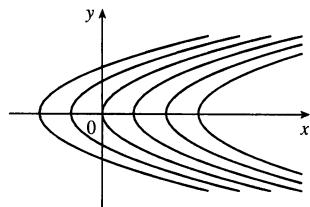


41.  $k = \sqrt{x+y}$  or for  $x+y \geq 0$ ,  $k^2 = x+y$ ,  
or  $y = -x + k^2$ .

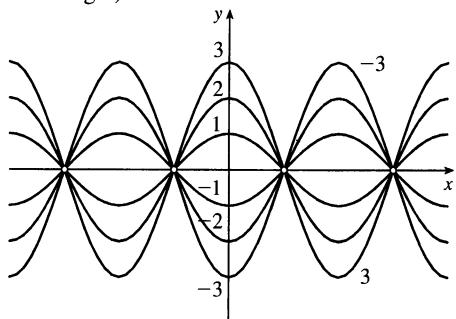
Note:  $k \geq 0$  since  $k = \sqrt{x+y}$ .



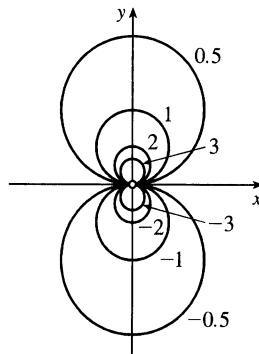
43.  $k = x - y^2$ , or  $x - k = y^2$ , a family  
of parabolas with vertex  $(k, 0)$ .



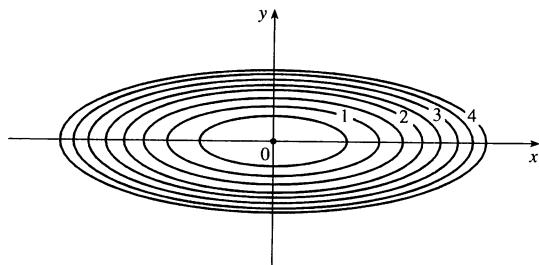
42.  $k = y \sec x$  or  $y = k \cos x$ ,  $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$   
( $n$  an integer).



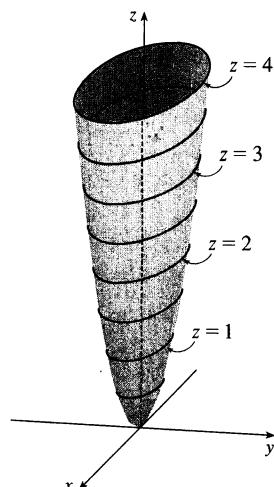
44. For  $k \neq 0$  and  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ ,  $k = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 - \frac{y}{k} = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2k})^2 = \frac{1}{4k^2}$ , a family of circles with center  $(0, \frac{1}{2k})$  and radius  $\frac{1}{2k}$  (without the origin). If  $k = 0$ , the level curve is the  $x$ -axis.



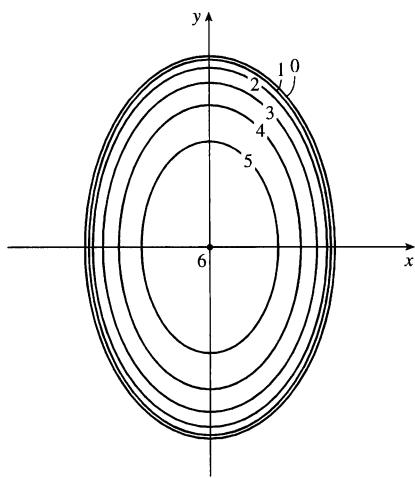
45. The contour map consists of the level curves  $k = x^2 + 9y^2$ , a family of ellipses with major axis the  $x$ -axis. (Or, if  $k = 0$ , the origin.)  
The graph of  $f(x, y)$  is the surface  $z = x^2 + 9y^2$ , an elliptic paraboloid.



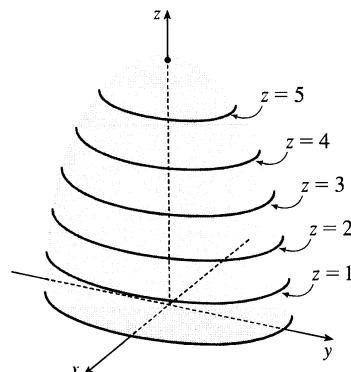
If we visualize lifting each ellipse  $k = x^2 + 9y^2$  of the contour map to the plane  $z = k$ , we have horizontal traces that indicate the shape of the graph of  $f$ .



46.



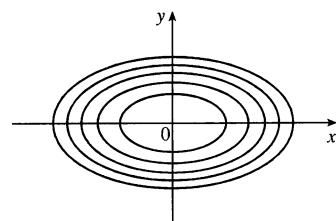
The contour map consists of the level curves  $k = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$   
 $\Rightarrow 9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36 - k^2, k \geq 0$ , a family of ellipses with major axis the  $y$ -axis. (Or, if  $k = 6$ , the origin.)



The graph of  $f(x, y)$  is the surface  $z = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$ , or equivalently the upper half of the ellipsoid  $9x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 36$ . If we visualize lifting each ellipse  $k = \sqrt{36 - 9x^2 - 4y^2}$  of the contour map to the plane  $z = k$ , we have horizontal traces that indicate the shape of the graph of  $f$ .

47. The isothermals are given by  $k = 100/(1 + x^2 + 2y^2)$  or

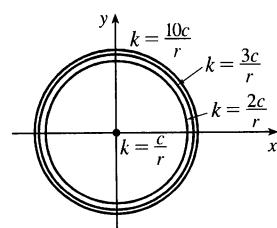
$$x^2 + 2y^2 = (100 - k)/k \quad (0 < k \leq 100), \text{ a family of ellipses.}$$



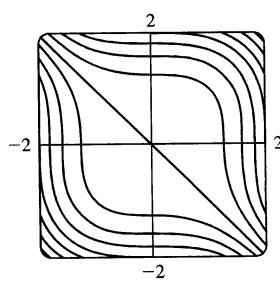
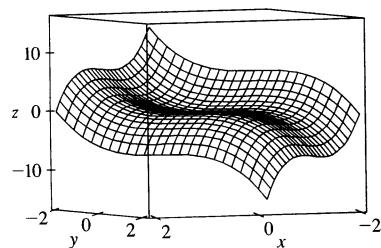
48. The equipotential curves are  $k = \frac{c}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$  or

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 - \left(\frac{c}{k}\right)^2, \text{ a family of circles } (k \geq c/r).$$

Note: As  $k \rightarrow \infty$ , the radius of the circle approaches  $r$ .

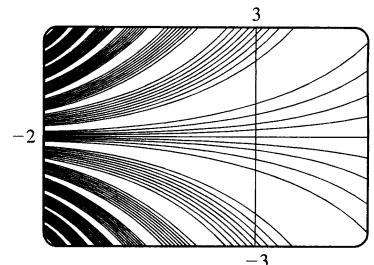
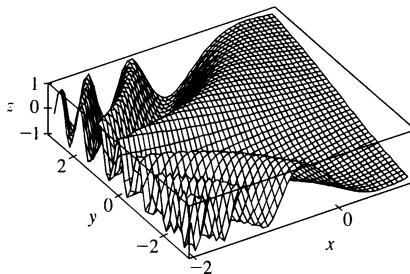


49.  $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3$



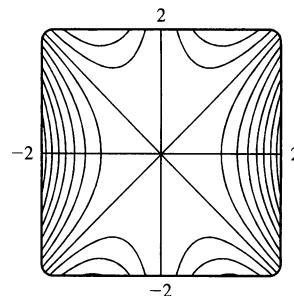
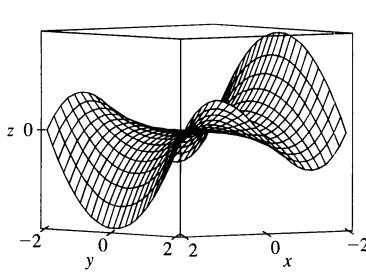
Note that the function is 0 along the line  $y = -x$ .

50.  $f(x, y) = \sin(ye^{-x})$



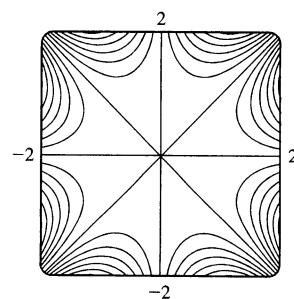
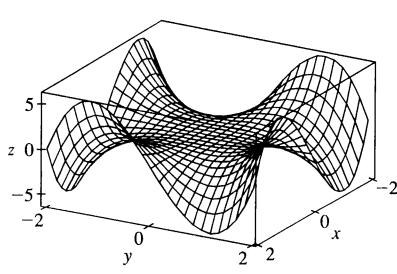
Cross-sections parallel to the  $yz$ -plane (such as the left-front trace in the first graph above) are sine-like curves. The periods of these curves decrease as  $x$  decreases.

51.  $f(x, y) = xy^2 - x^3$



The traces parallel to the  $yz$ -plane (such as the left-front trace in the graph above) are parabolas; those parallel to the  $xz$ -plane (such as the right-front trace) are cubic curves. The surface is called a monkey saddle because a monkey sitting on the surface near the origin has places for both legs and tail to rest.

52.  $f(x, y) = xy^3 - yx^3$



The traces parallel to either the  $yz$ -plane or the  $xz$ -plane are cubic curves.

53. (a) B *Reasons:* This function is constant on any circle centered at the origin, a description which matches  
 (b) III only B and III.
54. (a) C *Reasons:* This function is the same if  $x$  is interchanged with  $y$ , so its graph is symmetric about the  
 (b) II plane  $x = y$ . Also,  $z(0, 0) = 0$  and the values of  $z$  approach 0 as we use points farther  
 from the origin. These conditions are satisfied only by C and II.

**55.** (a) F *Reasons:*  $z$  increases without bound as we use points closer to the origin, a condition satisfied only by F and V.

**56.** (a) A *Reasons:* Along the lines  $y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}x$  and  $x = 0$ , this function is 0.

(b) VI

**57.** (a) D *Reasons:* This function is periodic in both  $x$  and  $y$ , with period  $2\pi$  in each variable.

(b) IV

**58.** (a) E *Reasons:* This function is periodic along the  $x$ -axis, and increases as  $|y|$  increases.

(b) I

**59.**  $k = x + 3y + 5z$  is a family of parallel planes with normal vector  $\langle 1, 3, 5 \rangle$ .

**60.**  $k = x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2$  is a family of ellipsoids for  $k > 0$  and the origin for  $k = 0$ .

**61.**  $k = x^2 - y^2 + z^2$  are the equations of the level surfaces. For  $k = 0$ , the surface is a right circular cone with vertex the origin and axis the  $y$ -axis. For  $k > 0$ , we have a family of hyperboloids of one sheet with axis the  $y$ -axis. For  $k < 0$ , we have a family of hyperboloids of two sheets with axis the  $y$ -axis.

**62.**  $k = x^2 - y^2$  is a family of hyperbolic cylinders. The cross section of this family in the  $xy$ -plane has the same graph as the level curves in Exercise 38.

**63.** (a) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  shifted upward 2 units.

(b) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  stretched vertically by a factor of 2.

(c) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  reflected about the  $xy$ -plane.

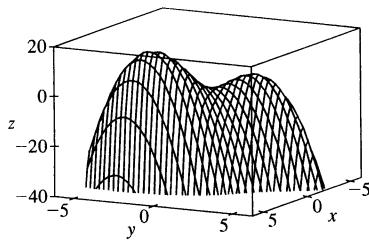
(d) The graph of  $g(x, y) = -f(x, y) + 2$  is the graph of  $f$  reflected about the  $xy$ -plane and then shifted upward 2 units.

**64.** (a) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  shifted 2 units in the positive  $x$ -direction.

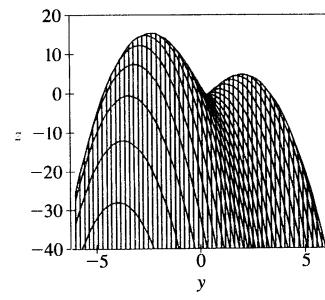
(b) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  shifted 2 units in the negative  $y$ -direction.

(c) The graph of  $g$  is the graph of  $f$  shifted 3 units in the negative  $x$ -direction and 4 units in the positive  $y$ -direction.

**65.**  $f(x, y) = 3x - x^4 - 4y^2 - 10xy$



Three-dimensional view

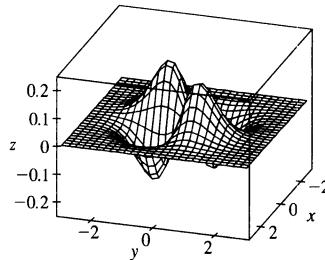


Front view

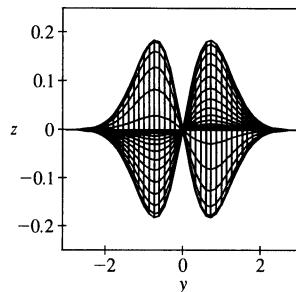
It does appear that the function has a maximum value, at the higher of the two “hilltops.” From the front view graph, the maximum value appears to be approximately 15. Both hilltops could be considered local maximum points, as

the values of  $f$  there are larger than at the neighboring points. There does not appear to be any local minimum point; although the valley shape between the two peaks looks like a minimum of some kind, some neighboring points have lower function values.

66.  $f(x, y) = xye^{-x^2-y^2}$

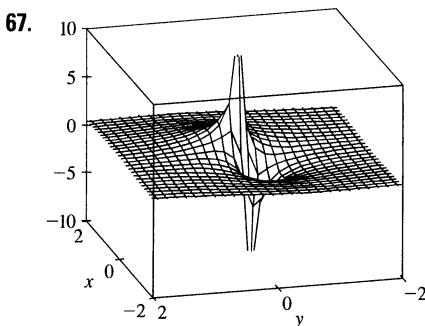


Three-dimensional view

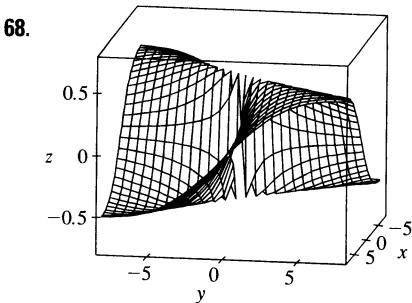


Front view

The function does have a maximum value, which it appears to achieve at two different points (the two “hilltops”). From the front view graph, we can estimate the maximum value to be approximately 0.18. These same two points can also be considered local maximum points. The two “valley bottoms” visible in the graph can be considered local minimum points, as all the neighboring points give greater values of  $f$ .

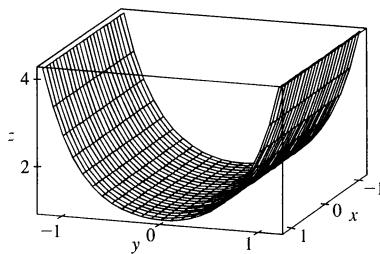


$f(x, y) = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}$ . As both  $x$  and  $y$  become large, the function values appear to approach 0, regardless of which direction is considered. As  $(x, y)$  approaches the origin, the graph exhibits asymptotic behavior. From some directions,  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \infty$ , while in others  $f(x, y) \rightarrow -\infty$ . (These are the vertical spikes visible in the graph.) If the graph is examined carefully, however, one can see that  $f(x, y)$  approaches 0 along the line  $y = -x$ .



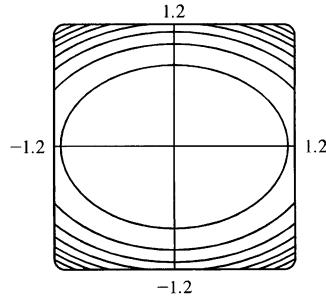
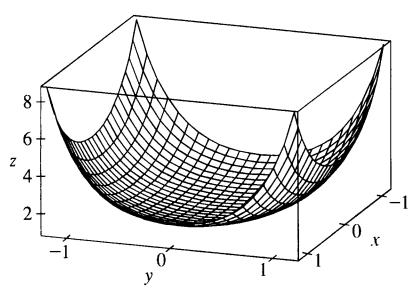
$f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$ . The graph exhibits different limiting values as  $x$  and  $y$  become large or as  $(x, y)$  approaches the origin, depending on the direction being examined. For example, although  $f$  is undefined at the origin, the function values appear to be  $\frac{1}{2}$  along the line  $y = x$ , regardless of the distance from the origin. Along the line  $y = -x$ , the value is always  $-\frac{1}{2}$ . Along the axes,  $f(x, y) = 0$  for all values of  $(x, y)$  except the origin. Other directions, heading toward the origin or away from the origin, give various limiting values between  $-\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

69.  $f(x, y) = e^{cx^2+y^2}$ . First, if  $c = 0$ , the graph is the cylindrical surface  $z = e^{y^2}$  (whose level curves are parallel lines). When  $c > 0$ , the vertical trace above the  $y$ -axis remains fixed while the sides of the surface in the  $x$ -direction “curl” upward, giving the graph a shape resembling an elliptic paraboloid. The level curves of the surface are ellipses centered at the origin.



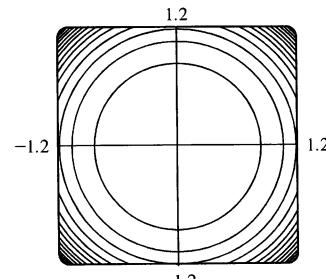
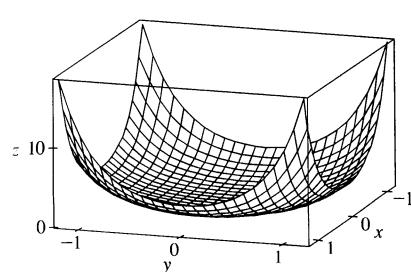
$$c = 0$$

For  $0 < c < 1$ , the ellipses have major axis the  $x$ -axis and the eccentricity increases as  $c \rightarrow 0$ .



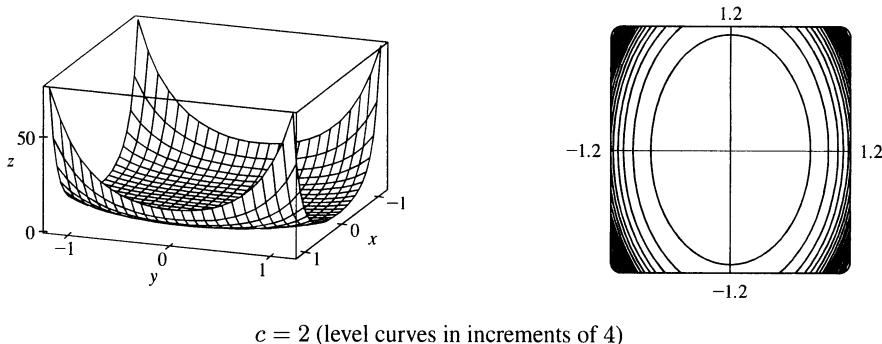
$$c = 0.5 \text{ (level curves in increments of 1)}$$

For  $c = 1$  the level curves are circles centered at the origin.

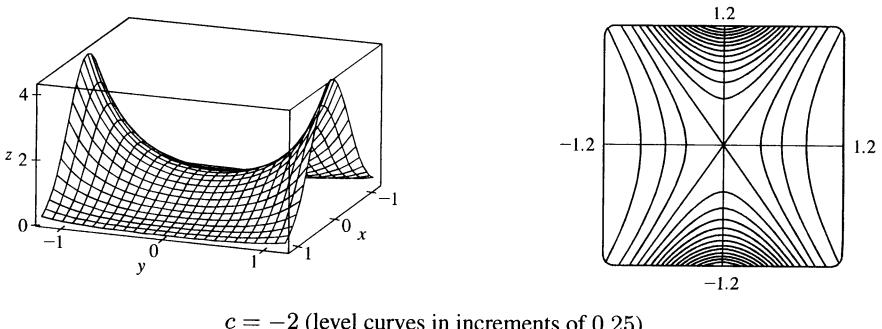
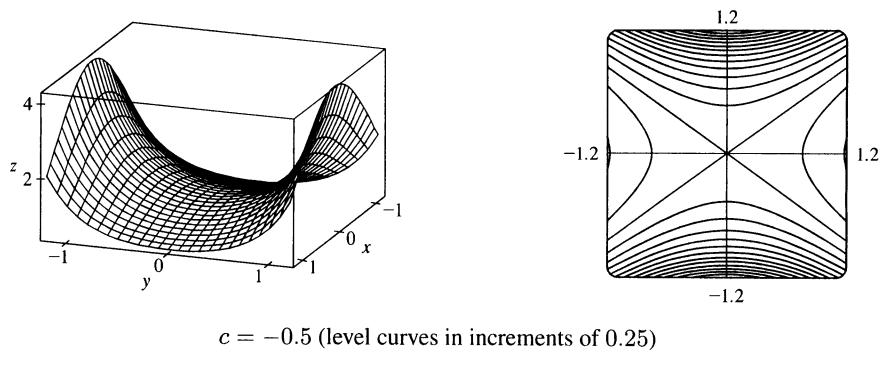


$$c = 1 \text{ (level curves in increments of 1)}$$

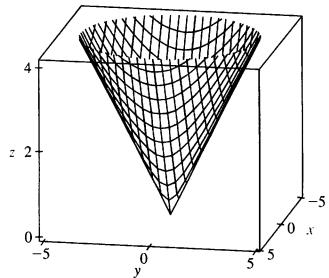
When  $c > 1$ , the level curves are ellipses with major axis the  $y$ -axis, and the eccentricity increases as  $c$  increases.



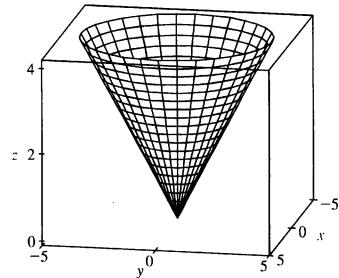
For values of  $c < 0$ , the sides of the surface in the  $x$ -direction curl downward and approach the  $xy$ -plane (while the vertical trace  $x = 0$  remains fixed), giving a saddle-shaped appearance to the graph near the point  $(0, 0, 1)$ . The level curves consist of a family of hyperbolas. As  $c$  decreases, the surface becomes flatter in the  $x$ -direction and the surface's approach to the curve in the trace  $x = 0$  becomes steeper, as the graphs demonstrate.



70. First, we graph  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . As an alternative, the  $x^2 + y^2$  expression suggests that cylindrical coordinates may be appropriate, giving the equivalent equation  $z = \sqrt{r^2} = r$ ,  $r \geq 0$  which we graph as well. Notice that the graph in cylindrical coordinates better demonstrates the symmetry of the surface.

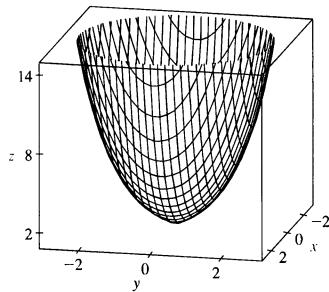


$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

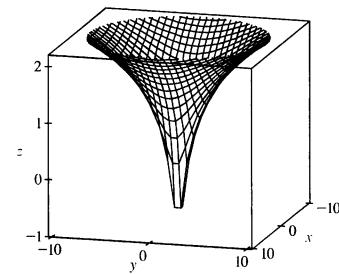


$$z = r, r \geq 0$$

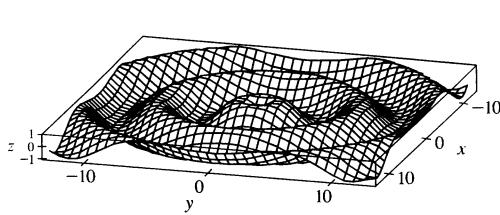
Graphs of the other four functions follow.



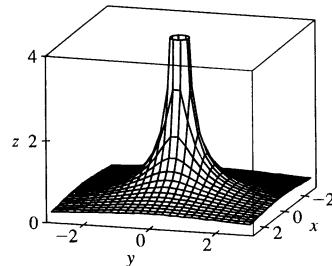
$$f(x, y) = e^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$



$$f(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$



$$f(x, y) = \sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$



$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

Notice that each graph  $f(x, y) = g(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$  exhibits radial symmetry about the  $z$ -axis and the trace in the  $xz$ -plane for  $x \geq 0$  is the graph of  $z = g(x)$ ,  $x \geq 0$ . This suggests that the graph of  $f(x, y) = g(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$  is obtained from the graph of  $g$  by graphing  $z = g(x)$  in the  $xz$ -plane and rotating the curve about the  $z$ -axis.

71. (a)  $P = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{K} = bL^\alpha K^{-\alpha} \Rightarrow \frac{P}{K} = b\left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^\alpha \Rightarrow \ln \frac{P}{K} = \ln\left(b\left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^\alpha\right) \Rightarrow \ln \frac{P}{K} = \ln b + \alpha \ln\left(\frac{L}{K}\right)$

- (b) We list the values for  $\ln(L/K)$  and  $\ln(P/K)$  for the years 1899–1922. (Historically, these values were rounded to 2 decimal places.)

Year	$x = \ln(L/K)$	$y = \ln(P/K)$	Year	$x = \ln(L/K)$	$y = \ln(P/K)$
1899	0	0	1911	-0.38	-0.34
1900	-0.02	-0.06	1912	-0.38	-0.24
1901	-0.04	-0.02	1913	-0.41	-0.25
1902	-0.04	0	1914	-0.47	-0.37
1903	-0.07	-0.05	1915	-0.53	-0.34
1904	-0.13	-0.12	1916	-0.49	-0.28
1905	-0.18	-0.04	1917	-0.53	-0.39
1906	-0.20	-0.07	1918	-0.60	-0.50
1907	-0.23	-0.15	1919	-0.68	-0.57
1908	-0.41	-0.38	1920	-0.74	-0.57
1909	-0.33	-0.24	1921	-1.05	-0.85
1910	-0.35	-0.27	1922	-0.98	-0.59

After entering the  $(x, y)$  pairs into a calculator or CAS, the resulting least squares regression line through the points is approximately  $y = 0.75136x + 0.01053$ , which we round to  $y = 0.75x + 0.01$ .

- (c) Comparing the regression line from part (b) to the equation  $y = \ln b + \alpha x$  with  $x = \ln(L/K)$  and  $y = \ln(P/K)$ , we have  $\alpha = 0.75$  and  $\ln b = 0.01 \Rightarrow b = e^{0.01} \approx 1.01$ . Thus, the Cobb-Douglas production function is  $P = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = 1.01L^{0.75}K^{0.25}$ .

## 15.2 Limits and Continuity

## ET 14.2

- In general, we can't say anything about  $f(3, 1)$ !  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} f(x, y) = 6$  means that the values of  $f(x, y)$  approach 6 as  $(x, y)$  approaches, but is not equal to,  $(3, 1)$ . If  $f$  is continuous, we know that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = f(a, b)$ , so  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (3,1)} f(x, y) = f(3, 1) = 6$ .
- (a) The outdoor temperature as a function of longitude, latitude, and time is continuous. Small changes in longitude, latitude, or time can produce only small changes in temperature, as the temperature doesn't jump abruptly from one value to another.
- (b) Elevation is not necessarily continuous. If we think of a cliff with a sudden drop-off, a very small change in longitude or latitude can produce a comparatively large change in elevation, without all the intermediate values being attained. Elevation *can* jump from one value to another.
- (c) The cost of a taxi ride is usually discontinuous. The cost normally increases in jumps, so small changes in distance traveled or time can produce a jump in cost. A graph of the function would show breaks in the surface.

3. We make a table of values of  $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2y^3 + x^3y^2 - 5}{2 - xy}$  for a set of  $(x, y)$  points near the origin.

$x \backslash y$	-0.2	-0.1	-0.05	0	0.05	0.1	0.2
-0.2	-2.551	-2.525	-2.513	-2.500	-2.488	-2.475	-2.451
-0.1	-2.525	-2.513	-2.506	-2.500	-2.494	-2.488	-2.475
-0.05	-2.513	-2.506	-2.503	-2.500	-2.497	-2.494	-2.488
0	-2.500	-2.500	-2.500		-2.500	-2.500	-2.500
0.05	-2.488	-2.494	-2.497	-2.500	-2.503	-2.506	-2.513
0.1	-2.475	-2.488	-2.494	-2.500	-2.506	-2.513	-2.525
0.2	-2.451	-2.475	-2.488	-2.500	-2.513	-2.525	-2.551

As the table shows, the values of  $f(x, y)$  seem to approach  $-2.5$  as  $(x, y)$  approaches the origin from a variety of different directions. This suggests that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = -2.5$ .

Since  $f$  is a rational function, it is continuous on its domain.  $f$  is defined at  $(0, 0)$ , so we can use direct substitution to establish that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \frac{0^20^3 + 0^30^2 - 5}{2 - 0 \cdot 0} = -\frac{5}{2}$ , verifying our guess.

4. We make a table of values of  $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$  for a set of  $(x, y)$  points near the origin.

$x \backslash y$	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0	0.1	0.2	0.3
-0.3	0.667	0.706	0.545	0.000	-0.545	-0.706	-0.667
-0.2	0.545	0.667	0.667	0.000	-0.667	-0.667	-0.545
-0.1	0.316	0.444	0.667	0.000	-0.667	-0.444	-0.316
0	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
0.1	-0.316	-0.444	-0.667	0.000	0.667	0.444	0.316
0.2	-0.545	-0.667	-0.667	0.000	0.667	0.667	0.545
0.3	-0.667	-0.706	-0.545	0.000	0.545	0.706	0.667

It appears from the table that the values of  $f(x, y)$  are not approaching a single value as  $(x, y)$  approaches the origin. For verification, if we first approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis, we have  $f(x, 0) = 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$ . But if we approach  $(0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x$ ,  $f(x, x) = \frac{2x^2}{x^2 + 2x^2} = \frac{2}{3}$  ( $x \neq 0$ ), so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ . Since  $f$  approaches different values along different paths to the origin, this limit does not exist.

5.  $f(x, y) = x^5 + 4x^3y - 5xy^2$  is a polynomial, and hence continuous, so  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (5,-2)} f(x, y) = f(5, -2) = 5^5 + 4(5)^3(-2) - 5(5)(-2)^2 = 2025$ .
6.  $x - 2y$  is a polynomial and therefore continuous. Since  $\cos t$  is a continuous function, the composition  $\cos(x - 2y)$  is also continuous.  $xy$  is also a polynomial, and hence continuous, so the product  $f(x, y) = xy \cos(x - 2y)$  is a continuous function. Then  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (6,3)} f(x, y) = f(6, 3) = (6)(3) \cos(6 - 2 \cdot 3) = 18$ .

7.  $f(x, y) = x^2/(x^2 + y^2)$ . First approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. Then  $f(x, 0) = x^2/x^2 = 1$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 1$ . Now approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $y$ -axis. Then for  $y \neq 0$ ,  $f(0, y) = 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$ . Since  $f$  has two different limits along two different lines, the limit does not exist.
8.  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + \sin^2 y)/(2x^2 + y^2)$ . First approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. Then  $f(x, 0) = x^2/2x^2 = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ . Next approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $y$ -axis. For  $y \neq 0$ ,  $f(0, y) = \frac{\sin^2 y}{y^2} = \left(\frac{\sin y}{y}\right)^2$  and  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin y}{y} = 1$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 1$ . Since  $f$  has two different limits along two different lines, the limit does not exist.
9.  $f(x, y) = (xy \cos y)/(3x^2 + y^2)$ . On the  $x$ -axis,  $f(x, 0) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. Approaching  $(0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x$ ,  $f(x, x) = (x^2 \cos x)/4x^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cos x$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$  along this line. Thus the limit does not exist.
10.  $f(x, y) = 6x^3y/(2x^4 + y^4)$ . On the  $x$ -axis,  $f(x, 0) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. Approaching  $(0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x$  gives  $f(x, x) = 6x^4/(3x^4) = 2$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so along this line  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 2$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . Thus the limit does not exist.
11.  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ . We can see that the limit along any line through  $(0, 0)$  is 0, as well as along other paths through  $(0, 0)$  such as  $x = y^2$  and  $y = x^2$ . So we suspect that the limit exists and equals 0; we use the Squeeze Theorem to prove our assertion.  $0 \leq \left| \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \leq |x|$  since  $|y| \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , and  $|x| \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . So  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0$ .
12.  $f(x, y) = (x^4 - y^4)/(x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2)/(x^2 + y^2) = x^2 - y^2$  for  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ . Thus the limit as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  is 0.
13. Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{2x^2y}{x^4 + y^2}$ . Then  $f(x, 0) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. But  $f(x, x^2) = \frac{2x^4}{2x^4} = 1$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 1$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the parabola  $y = x^2$ . Thus the limit doesn't exist.
14. We can use the Squeeze Theorem to show that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 y}{x^2 + 2y^2} = 0$ :  
 $0 \leq \frac{x^2 \sin^2 y}{x^2 + 2y^2} \leq \sin^2 y$  since  $\frac{x^2}{x^2 + 2y^2} \leq 1$ , and  $\sin^2 y \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ , so  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 \sin^2 y}{x^2 + 2y^2} = 0$ .
15.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} - 1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} + 1}$   
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} + 1)}{x^2 + y^2}$   
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1} + 1) = 2$
16.  $f(x, y) = xy^4/(x^2 + y^8)$ . On the  $x$ -axis,  $f(x, 0) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. Approaching  $(0, 0)$  along the curve  $x = y^4$  gives  $f(y^4, y) = y^8/2y^8 = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $y \neq 0$ , so along this path  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . Thus the limit does not exist.

17.  $e^{-xy}$  and  $\sin(\pi z/2)$  are each compositions of continuous functions, and hence continuous, so their product

$f(x, y, z) = e^{-xy} \sin(\pi z/2)$  is a continuous function. Then

$$\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (3,0,1)} f(x, y, z) = f(3, 0, 1) = e^{-(3)(0)} \sin(\pi \cdot 1/2) = 1.$$

18.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ . Then  $f(x, 0, 0) = \frac{x^2 + 0 + 0}{x^2 + 0 + 0} = 1$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow 1$  as

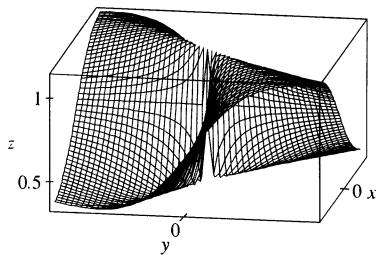
$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. But  $f(0, y, 0) = \frac{0 + 2y^2 + 0}{0 + y^2 + 0} = 2$  for  $y \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow 2$  as

$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $y$ -axis. Thus, the limit doesn't exist.

19.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{xy + yz^2 + xz^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^4}$ . Then  $f(x, 0, 0) = 0/x^2 = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis,
- $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow 0$ . But  $f(x, x, 0) = x^2/(2x^2) = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x, z = 0$ ,
- $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ . Thus the limit doesn't exist.

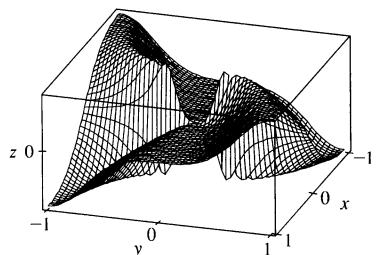
20.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{xy + yz + zx}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ . Then  $f(x, 0, 0) = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis,
- $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow 0$ . But  $f(x, x, 0) = x^2/(2x^2) = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x, z = 0$ ,
- $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$ . Thus the limit doesn't exist.

21.



From the ridges on the graph, we see that as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the lines under the two ridges,  $f(x, y)$  approaches different values. So the limit does not exist.

22.



From the graph, it appears that as we approach the origin along the lines  $x = 0$  or  $y = 0$ , the function is everywhere 0, whereas if we approach the origin along a certain curve it has a constant value of about  $\frac{1}{2}$ . [In fact,  $f(y^3, y) = y^6/(2y^6) = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $y \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the curve  $x = y^3$ .] Since the function approaches different values depending on the path of approach, the limit does not exist.

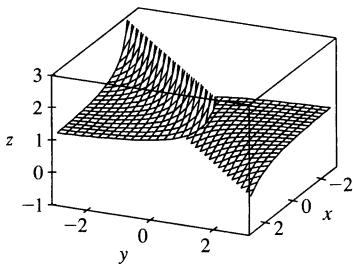
23.  $h(x, y) = g(f(x, y)) = (2x + 3y - 6)^2 + \sqrt{2x + 3y - 6}$ . Since  $f$  is a polynomial, it is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $g$  is continuous on its domain  $\{t \mid t \geq 0\}$ . Thus  $h$  is continuous on its domain

$D = \{(x, y) \mid 2x + 3y - 6 \geq 0\} = \{(x, y) \mid y \geq -\frac{2}{3}x + 2\}$ , which consists of all points on or above the line  $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 2$ .

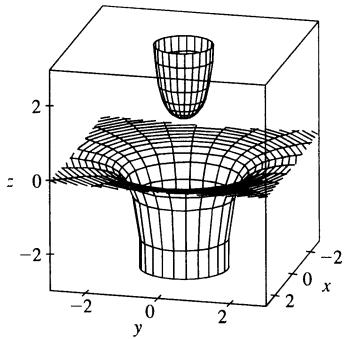
24.  $h(x, y) = g(f(x, y)) = (\sqrt{x^2 - y} - 1) / (\sqrt{x^2 - y} + 1)$ . Since  $f$  is a polynomial, it is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $g$  is continuous on its domain  $\{t \mid t \geq 0\}$ . Thus  $h$  is continuous on its domain

$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 - y \geq 0\} = \{(x, y) \mid y \leq x^2\}$  which consists of all points below or on the parabola  $y = x^2$ .

25.



26.



27. The functions  $\sin(xy)$  and  $e^x - y^2$  are continuous everywhere, so  $F(x, y) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{e^x - y^2}$  is continuous except where

$e^x - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y^2 = e^x \Rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{e^x} = \pm e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$ . Thus  $F$  is continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y) \mid y \neq \pm e^{x/2}\}$ .

28.  $F(x, y) = \frac{x - y}{1 + x^2 + y^2}$  is a rational function and thus is continuous on its domain  $\mathbb{R}^2$  (since the denominator is never zero).

29.  $F(x, y) = \arctan(x + \sqrt{y}) = g(f(x, y))$  where  $f(x, y) = x + \sqrt{y}$ , continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq 0\}$ , and  $g(t) = \arctan t$  is continuous everywhere. Thus  $F$  is continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq 0\}$ .

30.  $e^{x^2 y}$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  and  $\sqrt{x + y^2}$  is continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y) \mid x + y^2 \geq 0\} = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq -y^2\}$ , so  $F(x, y) = e^{x^2 y} + \sqrt{x + y^2}$  is continuous on the set  $\{(x, y) \mid x \geq -y^2\}$ .

31.  $G(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2 - 4) = g(f(x, y))$  where  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - 4$ , continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $g(t) = \ln t$ , continuous on its domain  $\{t \mid t > 0\}$ . Thus  $G$  is continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 - 4 > 0\} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 > 4\}$ , the exterior of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ .

32.  $G(x, y) = g(f(x, y))$  where  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ , continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and  $g(t) = \sin^{-1} t$ , continuous on its domain  $\{-1 \leq t \leq 1\}$ . Thus  $G$  is continuous on its domain  $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ , inside and on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

33.  $\sqrt{y}$  is continuous on its domain  $\{y \mid y \geq 0\}$  and  $x^2 - y^2 + z^2$  is continuous everywhere, so

$f(x, y, z) = \frac{\sqrt{y}}{x^2 - y^2 + z^2}$  is continuous for  $y \geq 0$  and  $x^2 - y^2 + z^2 \neq 0 \Rightarrow y^2 \neq x^2 + z^2$ , that is,  $\{(x, y, z) \mid y \geq 0, y \neq \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}\}$ .

From the graph, it appears that  $f$  is discontinuous along the line  $y = x$ . If we consider  $f(x, y) = e^{1/(x-y)}$  as a composition of functions,  $g(x, y) = 1/(x - y)$  is a rational function and therefore continuous except where  $x - y = 0 \Rightarrow y = x$ . Since the function  $h(t) = e^t$  is continuous everywhere, the composition  $h(g(x, y)) = e^{1/(x-y)} = f(x, y)$  is continuous except along the line  $y = x$ , as we suspected.

We can see a circular break in the graph, corresponding approximately to the unit circle, where  $f$  is discontinuous.

[Note: For a more accurate graph, try converting to cylindrical coordinates first.] Since  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  is a rational function, it is continuous except where  $1 - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , confirming our observation that  $f$  is discontinuous on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

34.  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x+y+z} = h(g(x, y, z))$  where  $g(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ , continuous everywhere, and  $h(t) = \sqrt{t}$  is continuous on its domain  $\{t \mid t \geq 0\}$ . Thus  $f$  is continuous on its domain  $\{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z \geq 0\}$ , so  $f$  is continuous on and above the plane  $z = -x - y$ .

35.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y^3}{2x^2+y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 1 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  The first piece of  $f$  is a rational function defined everywhere except at the origin, so  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  except possibly at the origin. Since  $x^2 \leq 2x^2 + y^2$ , we have

$|x^2y^3/(2x^2+y^2)| \leq |y^3|$ . We know that  $|y^3| \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . So, by the Squeeze Theorem,

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^3}{2x^2+y^2} = 0$ . But  $f(0, 0) = 1$ , so  $f$  is discontinuous at  $(0, 0)$ . Therefore,  $f$  is continuous on the set  $\{(x, y) \mid (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$ .

36.  $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x^2+xy+y^2} & \text{if } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$  The first piece of  $f$  is a rational function defined everywhere except at the origin, so  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  except possibly at the origin.  $f(x, 0) = 0/x^2 = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. But  $f(x, x) = x^2/(3x^2) = \frac{1}{3}$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{3}$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x$ . Thus  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$  doesn't exist, so  $f$  is not continuous at  $(0, 0)$  and the largest set on which  $f$  is continuous is  $\{(x, y) \mid (x, y) \neq (0, 0)\}$ .

37.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(r \cos \theta)^3 + (r \sin \theta)^3}{r^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} (r \cos^3 \theta + r \sin^3 \theta) = 0$

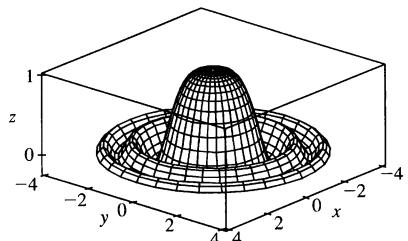
38.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2+y^2) \ln(x^2+y^2) = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} r^2 \ln r^2 = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln r^2}{1/r^2}$   
 $= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(1/r^2)(2r)}{-2/r^3}$  [using l'Hospital's Rule]  $= \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} (-r^2) = 0$

39.  $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \frac{xyz}{x^2+y^2+z^2} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta)(\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta)(\rho \cos \phi)}{\rho^2}$   
 $= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0^+} (\rho \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta) = 0$

40.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(r^2)}{r^2}$ , which is an indeterminate form of type  $0/0$ . Using l'Hospital's Rule, we get

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(r^2)}{r^2} \stackrel{\text{H}}{=} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{2r \cos(r^2)}{2r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \cos(r^2) = 1.$$

Or: Use the fact that  $\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} = 1$ .



41. Since  $|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|^2 = |\mathbf{x}|^2 + |\mathbf{a}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{a}| \cos \theta \geq |\mathbf{x}|^2 + |\mathbf{a}|^2 - 2|\mathbf{x}||\mathbf{a}| = (|\mathbf{x}| - |\mathbf{a}|)^2$ , we have  $||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|| \leq |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|$ . Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given and set  $\delta = \epsilon$ . Then whenever  $0 < |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < \delta$ ,  $||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|| \leq |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < \delta = \epsilon$ . Hence  $\lim_{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{a}} |\mathbf{x}| = |\mathbf{a}|$  and  $f(\mathbf{x}) = |\mathbf{x}|$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

42. Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given. We need to find  $\delta > 0$  such that  $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{a})| < \epsilon$  whenever  $|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < \delta$  or  $|\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}| < \epsilon$  whenever  $|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < \delta$ . But  $|\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}| = |\mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})|$  and  $|\mathbf{c} \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a})| \leq |\mathbf{c}| |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}|$  by Exercise 13.3.57 [ET 12.3.57] (the Cauchy-Schwartz Inequality). Let  $\epsilon > 0$  be given and set  $\delta = \epsilon / |\mathbf{c}|$ . Then whenever  $0 < |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < \delta$ ,  $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{a})| = |\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}| \leq |\mathbf{c}| |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{a}| < |\mathbf{c}| \delta = |\mathbf{c}| (\epsilon / |\mathbf{c}|) = \epsilon$ . So  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

## 15.3 Partial Derivatives

**ET 14.3**

1. (a)  $\partial T / \partial x$  represents the rate of change of  $T$  when we fix  $y$  and  $t$  and consider  $T$  as a function of the single variable  $x$ , which describes how quickly the temperature changes when longitude changes but latitude and time are constant.  $\partial T / \partial y$  represents the rate of change of  $T$  when we fix  $x$  and  $t$  and consider  $T$  as a function of  $y$ , which describes how quickly the temperature changes when latitude changes but longitude and time are constant.  $\partial T / \partial t$  represents the rate of change of  $T$  when we fix  $x$  and  $y$  and consider  $T$  as a function of  $t$ , which describes how quickly the temperature changes over time for a constant longitude and latitude.
- (b)  $f_x(158, 21, 9)$  represents the rate of change of temperature at longitude  $158^\circ\text{W}$ , latitude  $21^\circ\text{N}$  at 9:00 A.M. when only longitude varies. Since the air is warmer to the west than to the east, increasing longitude results in an increased air temperature, so we would expect  $f_x(158, 21, 9)$  to be positive.  $f_y(158, 21, 9)$  represents the rate of change of temperature at the same time and location when only latitude varies. Since the air is warmer to the south and cooler to the north, increasing latitude results in a decreased air temperature, so we would expect  $f_y(158, 21, 9)$  to be negative.  $f_t(158, 21, 9)$  represents the rate of change of temperature at the same time and location when only time varies. Since typically air temperature increases from the morning to the afternoon as the sun warms it, we would expect  $f_t(158, 21, 9)$  to be positive.
2. By Definition 4,  $f_T(92, 60) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(92 + h, 60) - f(92, 60)}{h}$ , which we can approximate by considering  $h = 2$  and  $h = -2$  and using the values given in Table 1:  $f_T(92, 60) \approx \frac{f(94, 60) - f(92, 60)}{2} = \frac{111 - 105}{2} = 3$ ,  $f_T(92, 60) \approx \frac{f(90, 60) - f(92, 60)}{-2} = \frac{100 - 105}{-2} = 2.5$ . Averaging these values, we estimate  $f_T(92, 60)$  to be approximately 2.75. Thus, when the actual temperature is  $92^\circ\text{F}$  and the relative humidity is 60%, the apparent temperature rises by about  $2.75^\circ\text{F}$  for every degree that the actual temperature rises.
- Similarly,  $f_H(92, 60) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(92, 60 + h) - f(92, 60)}{h}$  which we can approximate by considering  $h = 5$  and  $h = -5$ :  $f_H(92, 60) \approx \frac{f(92, 65) - f(92, 60)}{5} = \frac{108 - 105}{5} = 0.6$ ,  $f_H(92, 60) \approx \frac{f(92, 55) - f(92, 60)}{-5} = \frac{103 - 105}{-5} = 0.4$ . Averaging these values, we estimate  $f_H(92, 60)$  to be approximately 0.5. Thus, when the actual temperature is  $92^\circ\text{F}$  and the relative humidity is 60%, the apparent temperature rises by about  $0.5^\circ\text{F}$  for every percent that the relative humidity increases.

3. (a) By Definition 4,  $f_T(-15, 30) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-15 + h, 30) - f(-15, 30)}{h}$ , which we can approximate by considering  $h = 5$  and  $h = -5$  and using the values given in the table:

$$f_T(-15, 30) \approx \frac{f(-10, 30) - f(-15, 30)}{5} = \frac{-20 - (-26)}{5} = \frac{6}{5} = 1.2,$$

$$f_T(-15, 30) \approx \frac{f(-20, 30) - f(-15, 30)}{-5} = \frac{-33 - (-26)}{-5} = \frac{-7}{-5} = 1.4. \text{ Averaging these values, we}$$

estimate  $f_T(-15, 30)$  to be approximately 1.3. Thus, when the actual temperature is  $-15^\circ\text{C}$  and the wind speed is 30 km/h, the apparent temperature rises by about  $1.3^\circ\text{C}$  for every degree that the actual temperature rises.

Similarly,  $f_v(-15, 30) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-15, 30 + h) - f(-15, 30)}{h}$  which we can approximate by considering

$$h = 10 \text{ and } h = -10: f_v(-15, 30) \approx \frac{f(-15, 40) - f(-15, 30)}{10} = \frac{-27 - (-26)}{10} = \frac{-1}{10} = -0.1,$$

$$f_v(-15, 30) \approx \frac{f(-15, 20) - f(-15, 30)}{-10} = \frac{-24 - (-26)}{-10} = \frac{2}{-10} = -0.2. \text{ Averaging these values, we}$$

estimate  $f_v(-15, 30)$  to be approximately  $-0.15$ . Thus, when the actual temperature is  $-15^\circ\text{C}$  and the wind speed is 30 km/h, the apparent temperature decreases by about  $0.15^\circ\text{C}$  for every km/h that the wind speed increases.

- (b) For a fixed wind speed  $v$ , the values of the wind-chill index  $W$  increase as temperature  $T$  increases (look at a column of the table), so  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial T}$  is positive. For a fixed temperature  $T$ , the values of  $W$  decrease (or remain constant) as  $v$  increases (look at a row of the table), so  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial v}$  is negative (or perhaps 0).
- (c) For fixed values of  $T$ , the function values  $f(T, v)$  appear to become constant (or nearly constant) as  $v$  increases, so the corresponding rate of change is 0 or near 0 as  $v$  increases. This suggests that  $\lim_{v \rightarrow \infty} (\partial W / \partial v) = 0$ .

4. (a)  $\partial h / \partial v$  represents the rate of change of  $h$  when we fix  $t$  and consider  $h$  as a function of  $v$ , which describes how quickly the wave heights change when the wind speed changes for a fixed time duration.  $\partial h / \partial t$  represents the rate of change of  $h$  when we fix  $v$  and consider  $h$  as a function of  $t$ , which describes how quickly the wave heights change when the duration of time changes, but the wind speed is constant.

- (b) By Definition 4,  $f_v(40, 15) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(40 + h, 15) - f(40, 15)}{h}$  which we can approximate by considering

$h = 10$  and  $h = -10$  and using the values given in the table:

$$f_v(40, 15) \approx \frac{f(50, 15) - f(40, 15)}{10} = \frac{36 - 25}{10} = 1.1,$$

$$f_v(40, 15) \approx \frac{f(30, 15) - f(40, 15)}{-10} = \frac{16 - 25}{-10} = 0.9. \text{ Averaging these values, we have } f_v(40, 15) \approx 1.0.$$

Thus, when a 40-knot wind has been blowing for 15 hours, the wave heights should increase by about 1 foot for every knot that the wind speed increases (with the same time duration). Similarly,

$f_t(40, 15) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(40, 15 + h) - f(40, 15)}{h}$  which we can approximate by considering

$$h = 5 \text{ and } h = -5: f_t(40, 15) \approx \frac{f(40, 20) - f(40, 15)}{5} = \frac{28 - 25}{5} = 0.6,$$

$$f_t(40, 15) \approx \frac{f(40, 10) - f(40, 15)}{-5} = \frac{21 - 25}{-5} = 0.8. \text{ Averaging these values, we have } f_t(40, 15) \approx 0.7.$$

Thus, when a 40-knot wind has been blowing for 15 hours, the wave heights increase by about 0.7 feet for every additional hour that the wind blows.

- (c) For fixed values of  $v$ , the function values  $f(v, t)$  appear to increase in smaller and smaller increments, becoming nearly constant as  $t$  increases. Thus, the corresponding rate of change is nearly 0 as  $t$  increases, suggesting that

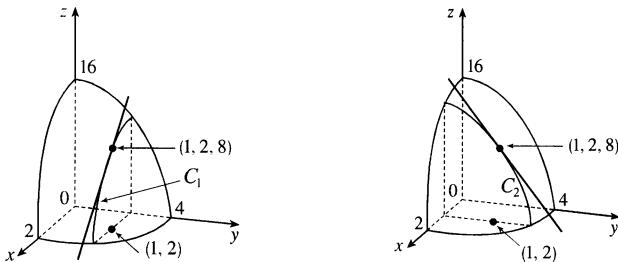
$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (\partial h / \partial t) = 0.$$

- 5.** (a) If we start at  $(1, 2)$  and move in the positive  $x$ -direction, the graph of  $f$  increases. Thus  $f_x(1, 2)$  is positive.  
 (b) If we start at  $(1, 2)$  and move in the positive  $y$ -direction, the graph of  $f$  decreases. Thus  $f_y(1, 2)$  is negative.
- 6.** (a) The graph of  $f$  decreases if we start at  $(-1, 2)$  and move in the positive  $x$ -direction, so  $f_x(-1, 2)$  is negative.  
 (b) The graph of  $f$  decreases if we start at  $(-1, 2)$  and move in the positive  $y$ -direction, so  $f_y(-1, 2)$  is negative.  
 (c)  $f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f_x)$ , so  $f_{xx}$  is the rate of change of  $f_x$  in the  $x$ -direction.  $f_x$  is negative at  $(-1, 2)$  and if we move in the positive  $x$ -direction, the surface becomes less steep. Thus the values of  $f_x$  are increasing and  $f_{xx}(-1, 2)$  is positive.  
 (d)  $f_{yy}$  is the rate of change of  $f_y$  in the  $y$ -direction.  $f_y$  is negative at  $(-1, 2)$  and if we move in the positive  $y$ -direction, the surface becomes steeper. Thus the values of  $f_y$  are decreasing, and  $f_{yy}(-1, 2)$  is negative.
- 7.** First of all, if we start at the point  $(3, -3)$  and move in the positive  $y$ -direction, we see that both  $b$  and  $c$  decrease, while  $a$  increases. Both  $b$  and  $c$  have a low point at about  $(3, -1.5)$ , while  $a$  is 0 at this point. So  $a$  is definitely the graph of  $f_y$ , and one of  $b$  and  $c$  is the graph of  $f$ . To see which is which, we start at the point  $(-3, -1.5)$  and move in the positive  $x$ -direction.  $b$  traces out a line with negative slope, while  $c$  traces out a parabola opening downward. This tells us that  $b$  is the  $x$ -derivative of  $c$ . So  $c$  is the graph of  $f$ ,  $b$  is the graph of  $f_x$ , and  $a$  is the graph of  $f_y$ .
- 8.**  $f_x(2, 1)$  is the rate of change of  $f$  at  $(2, 1)$  in the  $x$ -direction. If we start at  $(2, 1)$ , where  $f(2, 1) = 10$ , and move in the positive  $x$ -direction, we reach the next contour line (where  $f(x, y) = 12$ ) after approximately 0.6 units. This represents an average rate of change of about  $\frac{2}{0.6}$ . If we approach the point  $(2, 1)$  from the left (moving in the positive  $x$ -direction) the output values increase from 8 to 10 with an increase in  $x$  of approximately 0.9 units, corresponding to an average rate of change of  $\frac{2}{0.9}$ . A good estimate for  $f_x(2, 1)$  would be the average of these two, so  $f_x(2, 1) \approx 2.8$ . Similarly,  $f_y(2, 1)$  is the rate of change of  $f$  at  $(2, 1)$  in the  $y$ -direction. If we approach  $(2, 1)$  from below, the output values decrease from 12 to 10 with a change in  $y$  of approximately 1 unit, corresponding to an average rate of change of  $-2$ . If we start at  $(2, 1)$  and move in the positive  $y$ -direction, the output values decrease from 10 to 8 after approximately 0.9 units, a rate of change of  $\frac{-2}{0.9}$ . Averaging these two results, we estimate  $f_y(2, 1) \approx -2.1$ .

9.  $f(x, y) = 16 - 4x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -8x$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -2y \Rightarrow f_x(1, 2) = -8$  and  $f_y(1, 2) = -4$ .

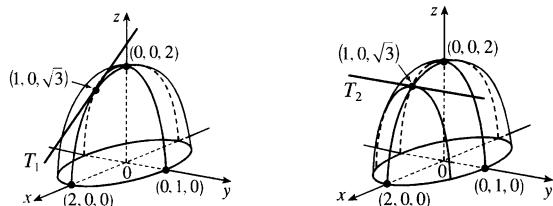
The graph of  $f$  is the paraboloid  $z = 16 - 4x^2 - y^2$  and the vertical plane  $y = 2$  intersects it in the parabola  $z = 12 - 4x^2, y = 2$  (the curve  $C_1$  in the first figure).

The slope of the tangent line to this parabola at  $(1, 2, 8)$  is  $f_x(1, 2) = -8$ . Similarly the plane  $x = 1$  intersects the paraboloid in the parabola  $z = 12 - y^2, x = 1$  (the curve  $C_2$  in the second figure) and the slope of the tangent line at  $(1, 2, 8)$  is  $f_y(1, 2) = -4$ .

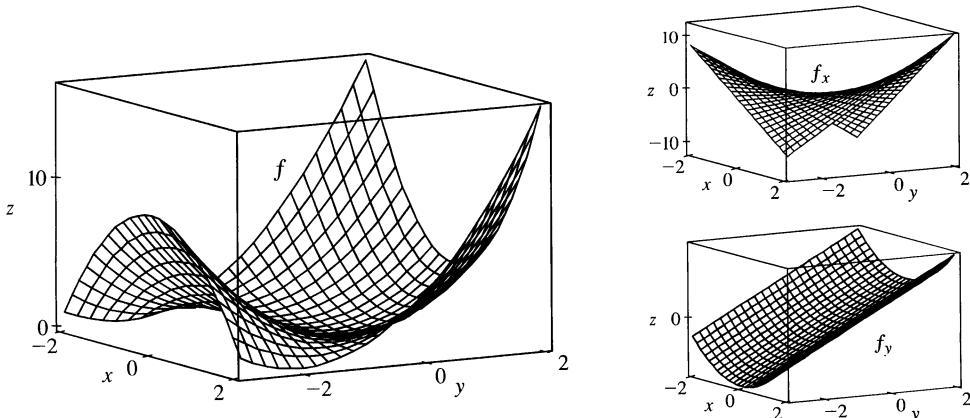


10.  $f(x, y) = (4 - x^2 - 4y^2)^{1/2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -x(4 - x^2 - 4y^2)^{-1/2}$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -4y(4 - x^2 - 4y^2)^{-1/2}$

$\Rightarrow f_x(1, 0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $f_y(1, 0) = 0$ . The graph of  $f$  is the upper half of the ellipsoid  $z^2 + x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$  and the plane  $y = 0$  intersects the graph in the semicircle  $x^2 + z^2 = 4, z \geq 0$  and the slope of the tangent line  $T_1$  to this semicircle at  $(1, 0, \sqrt{3})$  is  $f_x(1, 0) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ . Similarly the plane  $x = 1$  intersects the graph in the semi-ellipse  $z^2 + 4y^2 = 3, z \geq 0$  and the slope of the tangent line  $T_2$  to this semi-ellipse at  $(1, 0, \sqrt{3})$  is  $f_y(1, 0) = 0$ .



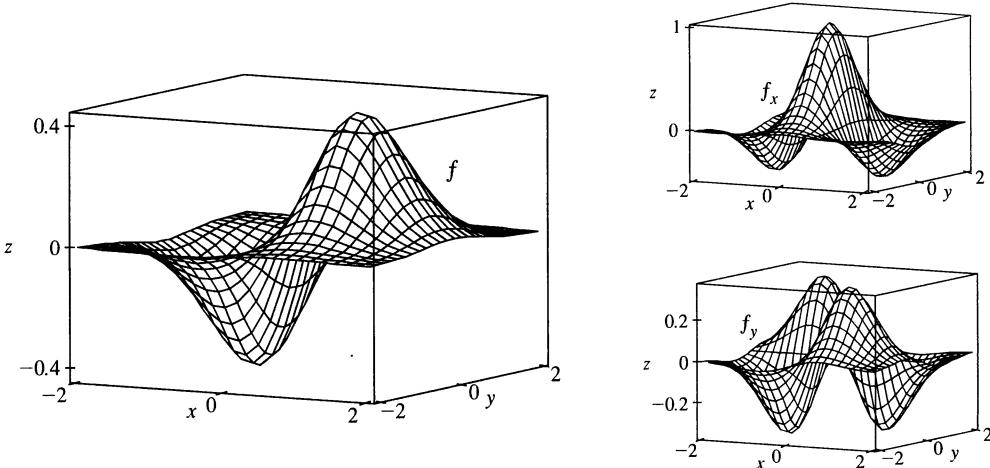
11.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x^2y \Rightarrow f_x = 2x + 2xy, f_y = 2y + x^2$



Note that the traces of  $f$  in planes parallel to the  $xz$ -plane are parabolas which open downward for  $y < -1$  and

upward for  $y > -1$ , and the traces of  $f_x$  in these planes are straight lines, which have negative slopes for  $y < -1$  and positive slopes for  $y > -1$ . The traces of  $f$  in planes parallel to the  $yz$ -plane are parabolas which always open upward, and the traces of  $f_y$  in these planes are straight lines with positive slopes.

$$12. f(x, y) = xe^{-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = x(-2xe^{-x^2-y^2}) + e^{-x^2-y^2} = e^{-x^2-y^2}(1-2x^2), f_y = -2xye^{-x^2-y^2}$$



Note that traces of  $f$  in planes parallel to the  $xz$ -plane have two extreme values, while traces of  $f_x$  in these planes have two zeros. Traces of  $f$  in planes parallel to the  $yz$ -plane have only one extreme value (a minimum if  $x < 0$ , a maximum if  $x > 0$ ), and traces of  $f_y$  in these planes have only one zero (going from negative to positive if  $x < 0$  and from positive to negative if  $x > 0$ ).

$$13. f(x, y) = 3x - 2y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 3 - 0 = 3, f_y(x, y) = 0 - 8y^3 = -8y^3$$

$$14. f(x, y) = x^5 + 3x^3y^2 + 3xy^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 5x^4 + 3 \cdot 3x^2 \cdot y^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot y^4 = 5x^4 + 9x^2y^2 + 3y^4, \\ f_y(x, y) = 0 + 3x^3 \cdot 2y + 3x \cdot 4y^3 = 6x^3y + 12xy^3.$$

$$15. z = xe^{3y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{3y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3xe^{3y}$$

$$16. z = y \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \ln x$$

$$17. f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{(1)(x+y) - (x-y)(1)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2}, \\ f_y(x, y) = \frac{(-1)(x+y) - (x-y)(1)}{(x+y)^2} = -\frac{2x}{(x+y)^2}$$

$$18. f(x, y) = x^y \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = yx^{y-1}, f_y(x, y) = x^y \ln x$$

$$19. w = \sin \alpha \cos \beta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial \alpha} = \cos \alpha \cos \beta, \frac{\partial w}{\partial \beta} = -\sin \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$20. f(s, t) = \frac{st^2}{s^2+t^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$f_s(s, t) = \frac{t^2(s^2+t^2) - st^2(2s)}{(s^2+t^2)^2} = \frac{t^4 - s^2t^2}{(s^2+t^2)^2}, f_t(s, t) = \frac{2st(s^2+t^2) - st^2(2t)}{(s^2+t^2)^2} = \frac{2s^3t}{(s^2+t^2)^2}$$

21.  $f(r, s) = r \ln(r^2 + s^2) \Rightarrow f_r(r, s) = r \cdot \frac{2r}{r^2 + s^2} + \ln(r^2 + s^2) \cdot 1 = \frac{2r^2}{r^2 + s^2} + \ln(r^2 + s^2).$

$$f_s(r, s) = r \cdot \frac{2s}{r^2 + s^2} + 0 = \frac{2rs}{r^2 + s^2}$$

22.  $f(x, t) = \arctan(x\sqrt{t}) \Rightarrow f_x(x, t) = \frac{1}{1 + (x\sqrt{t})^2} \cdot \sqrt{t} = \frac{\sqrt{t}}{1 + x^2 t},$

$$f_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{1 + (x\sqrt{t})^2} \cdot x \left( \frac{1}{2} t^{-1/2} \right) = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{t}(1+x^2t)}$$

23.  $u = te^{w/t} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = t \cdot e^{w/t}(-wt^{-2}) + e^{w/t} \cdot 1 = e^{w/t} - \frac{w}{t}e^{w/t} = e^{w/t}\left(1 - \frac{w}{t}\right), \frac{\partial u}{\partial w} = te^{w/t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} = e^{w/t}$

24.  $f(x, y) = \int_y^x \cos(t^2) dt \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_y^x \cos(t^2) dt = \cos(x^2)$  by the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part 1;  $f_y(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int_y^x \cos(t^2) dt = -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \cos(t^2) dt = -\cos(y^2).$

25.  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3 + 3yz \Rightarrow f_x(x, y, z) = y^2z^3, f_y(x, y, z) = 2xyz^3 + 3z, f_z(x, y, z) = 3xy^2z^2 + 3y$

26.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2e^{yz} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y, z) = 2xe^{yz}, f_y(x, y, z) = x^2e^{yz}(z) = x^2ze^{yz},$   
 $f_z(x, y, z) = x^2e^{yz}(y) = x^2ye^{yz}$

27.  $w = \ln(x + 2y + 3z) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + 2y + 3z}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x + 2y + 3z}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{x + 2y + 3z}$

28.  $w = \sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + t^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2 + t^2)^{-1/2}(2r) = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + t^2}}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{s}{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + t^2}},$   
 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{t}{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2 + t^2}}$

29.  $u = xe^{-t} \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-t} \sin \theta, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -xe^{-t} \sin \theta, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = xe^{-t} \cos \theta$

30.  $u = x^{y/z} \Rightarrow u_x = \frac{y}{z}x^{(y/z)-1}, u_y = x^{y/z} \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{z} = \frac{x^{y/z}}{z} \ln x, u_z = x^{y/z} \ln x \cdot \frac{-y}{z^2} = -\frac{yx^{y/z}}{z^2} \ln x$

31.  $f(x, y, z, t) = xyz^2 \tan(yt) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y, z, t) = yz^2 \tan(yt),$   
 $f_y(x, y, z, t) = xyz^2 \cdot \sec^2(yt) \cdot t + xz^2 \tan(yt) = xyz^2 t \sec^2(yt) + xz^2 \tan(yt),$   
 $f_z(x, y, z, t) = 2xyz \tan(yt), f_t(x, y, z, t) = xyz^2 \sec^2(yt) \cdot y = xy^2z^2 \sec^2(yt).$

32.  $f(x, y, z, t) = \frac{xy^2}{t+2z} \Rightarrow$

$$f_x(x, y, z, t) = \frac{y^2}{t+2z}, f_y(x, y, z, t) = \frac{2xy}{t+2z},$$

$$f_z(x, y, z, t) = xy^2(-1)(t+2z)^{-2}(2) = -\frac{2xy^2}{(t+2z)^2}, f_t(x, y, z, t) = xy^2(-1)(t+2z)^{-2}(1) = -\frac{xy^2}{(t+2z)^2}.$$

33.  $u = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$ . For each  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ,

$$u_{x_i} = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2)^{-1/2}(2x_i) = \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}}.$$

34.  $u = \sin(x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + nx_n)$ . For each  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ,  $u_{x_i} = i \cos(x_1 + 2x_2 + \dots + nx_n)$ .

35.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}(2x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ , so  $f_x(3, 4) = \frac{3}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}} = \frac{3}{5}$ .

36.  $f(x, y) = \sin(2x + 3y) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y) = \cos(2x + 3y) \cdot 3 = 3 \cos(2x + 3y)$ , so

$$f_y(-6, 4) = 3 \cos[2(-6) + 3(4)] = 3 \cos 0 = 3.$$

37.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{y+z} = x(y+z)^{-1} \Rightarrow f_z(x, y, z) = x(-1)(y+z)^{-2} = -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2}$ , so

$$f_z(3, 2, 1) = -\frac{3}{(2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

38.  $f(u, v, w) = w \tan(uv) \Rightarrow f_v(u, v, w) = w \sec^2(uv) \cdot u = uw \sec^2(uv)$ , so

$$f_v(2, 0, 3) = (2)(3) \sec^2(2 \cdot 0) = 6.$$

39.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + 2y^2 \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - (x+h)y + 2y^2 - (x^2 - xy + 2y^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(2x - y + h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (2x - y + h) = 2x - y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(x, y) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - x(y+h) + 2(y+h)^2 - (x^2 - xy + 2y^2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h(4y - x + 2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (4y - x + 2h) = 4y - x \end{aligned}$$

40.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{3x - y} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} f_x(x, y) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h, y) - f(x, y)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3(x+h) - y} - \sqrt{3x - y}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3(x+h) - y} + \sqrt{3x - y}}{\sqrt{3(x+h) - y} + \sqrt{3x - y}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3}{\sqrt{3(x+h) - y} + \sqrt{3x - y}} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{3x - y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_y(x, y) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, y+h) - f(x, y)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{3x - (y+h)} - \sqrt{3x - y}}{h} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3x - (y+h)} + \sqrt{3x - y}}{\sqrt{3x - (y+h)} + \sqrt{3x - y}} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3x - (y+h)} + \sqrt{3x - y}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3x - y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 41. \quad &x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (3xyz) \Rightarrow 2x + 0 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3y \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \cdot 1 \right) \\ \Leftrightarrow \quad &2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3yz - 2x \Leftrightarrow (2z - 3xy) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3yz - 2x, \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3yz - 2x}{2z - 3xy}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (3xyz) \Rightarrow 0 + 2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3x \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \cdot 1 \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3xz - 2y \Leftrightarrow (2z - 3xy) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3xz - 2y, \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3xz - 2y}{2z - 3xy}.$$

**42.**  $yz = \ln(x+z) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (yz) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\ln(x+z)) \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+z} \left( 1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \Leftrightarrow$

$$\left( y - \frac{1}{x+z} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+z}, \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1/(x+z)}{y - 1/(x+z)} = \frac{1}{y(x+z) - 1}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (yz) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\ln(x+z)) \Rightarrow y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \cdot 1 = \frac{1}{x+z} \left( 0 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \Leftrightarrow \left( y - \frac{1}{x+z} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -z, \text{ so}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-z}{y - 1/(x+z)} = \frac{z(x+z)}{1 - y(x+z)}.$$

**43.**  $x - z = \arctan(yz) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x - z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\arctan(yz)) \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (yz)^2} \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow$

$$1 = \left( \frac{y}{1 + y^2 z^2} + 1 \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow 1 = \left( \frac{y + 1 + y^2 z^2}{1 + y^2 z^2} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + y^2 z^2}{1 + y + y^2 z^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x - z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\arctan(yz)) \Rightarrow 0 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + (yz)^2} \cdot \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \cdot 1 \right) \Leftrightarrow$$

$$-\frac{z}{1 + y^2 z^2} = \left( \frac{y}{1 + y^2 z^2} + 1 \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow -\frac{z}{1 + y^2 z^2} = \left( \frac{y + 1 + y^2 z^2}{1 + y^2 z^2} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z}{1 + y + y^2 z^2}.$$

**44.**  $\sin(xyz) = x + 2y + 3z \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\sin(xyz)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x + 2y + 3z) \Rightarrow$

$$\cos(xyz) \cdot y \left( x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \right) = 1 + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow (xy \cos(xyz) - 3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 - yz \cos(xyz), \text{ so}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - yz \cos(xyz)}{xy \cos(xyz) - 3}.$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sin(xyz)) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x + 2y + 3z) \Rightarrow \cos(xyz) \cdot x \left( y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \right) = 2 + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$(xy \cos(xyz) - 3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 - xz \cos(xyz), \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2 - xz \cos(xyz)}{xy \cos(xyz) - 3}.$$

**45.** (a)  $z = f(x) + g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = g'(y)$

(b)  $z = f(x+y)$ . Let  $u = x+y$ . Then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du}(1) = f'(u) = f'(x+y)$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{du}(1) = f'(u) = f'(x+y).$$

46. (a)  $z = f(x)g(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(x)g(y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f(x)g'(y)$

(b)  $z = f(xy)$ . Let  $u = xy$ . Then  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y$  and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x$ . Hence  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du} \cdot y = yf'(u) = yf'(xy)$

and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{du} \cdot x = xf'(u) = xf'(xy)$ .

(c)  $z = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$ . Let  $u = \frac{x}{y}$ . Then  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$  and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}$ . Hence  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(u)\frac{1}{y} = \frac{f'(x/y)}{y}$  and

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{df}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(u)\left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = -\frac{xf'(x/y)}{y^2}.$$

47.  $f(x, y) = x^4 - 3x^2y^3 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 4x^3 - 6xy^3, f_y(x, y) = -9x^2y^2$ . Then  $f_{xx}(x, y) = 12x^2 - 6y^3$ ,  $f_{xy}(x, y) = -18xy^2, f_{yx}(x, y) = -18xy^2$ , and  $f_{yy}(x, y) = -18x^2y$ .

48.  $f(x, y) = \ln(3x + 5y) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{3}{3x + 5y}, f_y(x, y) = \frac{5}{3x + 5y}$ . Then

$$f_{xx}(x, y) = 3(-1)(3x + 5y)^{-2}(3) = -\frac{9}{(3x + 5y)^2}, f_{xy}(x, y) = -\frac{15}{(3x + 5y)^2}, f_{yx}(x, y) = -\frac{15}{(3x + 5y)^2},$$

and  $f_{yy}(x, y) = -\frac{25}{(3x + 5y)^2}$ .

49.  $z = \frac{x}{x+y} = x(x+y)^{-1} \Rightarrow z_x = \frac{1(x+y) - 1(x)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{y}{(x+y)^2}, z_y = x(-1)(x+y)^{-2} = -\frac{x}{(x+y)^2}$ .

$$\text{Then } z_{xx} = y(-2)(x+y)^{-3} = -\frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}, z_{xy} = \frac{1(x+y)^2 - y(2)(x+y)}{[(x+y)^2]^2} = \frac{x+y-2y}{(x+y)^3} = \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3},$$

$$z_{yx} = -\frac{1(x+y)^2 - x(2)(x+y)}{[(x+y)^2]^2} = -\frac{-x^2+xy+y^2}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{(x+y)(x-y)}{(x+y)^2} = \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3}, \text{ and}$$

$$z_{yy} = -x(-2)(x+y)^{-3} = \frac{2x}{(x+y)^3}.$$

50.  $z = y \tan 2x \Rightarrow z_x = y \sec^2(2x) \cdot 2 = 2y \sec^2(2x), z_y = \tan 2x$ . Then

$$z_{xx} = 2y(2) \sec(2x) \cdot \sec(2x) \tan(2x) \cdot 2 = 8y \sec^2(2x) \tan(2x), z_{xy} = 2 \sec^2(2x),$$

$$z_{yx} = \sec^2(2x) \cdot 2 = 2 \sec^2(2x), \text{ and } z_{yy} = 0.$$

51.  $u = e^{-s} \sin t \Rightarrow u_s = -e^{-s} \sin t, u_t = e^{-s} \cos t$ . Then  $u_{ss} = e^{-s} \sin t, u_{st} = -e^{-s} \cos t$ ,  $u_{ts} = -e^{-s} \cos t$ , and  $u_{tt} = -e^{-s} \sin t$ .

52.  $v = \sqrt{x+y^2} \Rightarrow v_x = \frac{1}{2}(x+y^2)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y^2}},$

$$v_y = \frac{1}{2}(x+y^2)^{-1/2}(2y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x+y^2}}. \text{ Then } v_{xx} = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(x+y^2)^{-3/2} = -\frac{1}{4(x+y^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$v_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}(-\frac{1}{2})(x+y^2)^{-3/2}(2y) = -\frac{y}{2(x+y^2)^{3/2}}, v_{yx} = y(-\frac{1}{2})(x+y^2)^{-3/2} = -\frac{y}{2(x+y^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\text{and } v_{yy} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y^2}} - y(\frac{1}{2})(x+y^2)^{-1/2}(2y) = \frac{(x+y^2)-y^2}{(x+y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{x}{(x+y^2)^{3/2}}.$$

53.  $u = x \sin(x + 2y) \Rightarrow u_x = x \cdot \cos(x + 2y)(1) + \sin(x + 2y) \cdot 1 = x \cos(x + 2y) + \sin(x + 2y)$ ,  
 $u_{xy} = x(-\sin(x + 2y)(2)) + \cos(x + 2y)(2) = 2 \cos(x + 2y) - 2x \sin(x + 2y)$  and  
 $u_y = x \cos(x + 2y)(2) = 2x \cos(x + 2y)$ ,  
 $u_{yx} = 2x \cdot (-\sin(x + 2y)(1)) + \cos(x + 2y) \cdot 2 = 2 \cos(x + 2y) - 2x \sin(x + 2y)$ . Thus  $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$ .
54.  $u = x^4 y^2 - 2xy^5 \Rightarrow u_x = 4x^3 y^2 - 2y^5$ ,  $u_{xy} = 8x^3 y - 10y^4$  and  $u_y = 2x^4 y - 10xy^4$ ,  $u_{yx} = 8x^3 y - 10y^4$ .  
Thus  $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$ .
55.  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \ln(x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow u_x = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  
 $u_{xy} = x(-1)(x^2 + y^2)^{-2}(2y) = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$  and  $u_y = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \cdot 2y = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  
 $u_{yx} = y(-1)(x^2 + y^2)^{-2}(2x) = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ . Thus  $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$ .
56.  $u = xy e^y \Rightarrow u_x = ye^y$ ,  $u_{xy} = ye^y + e^y = (y+1)e^y$  and  $u_y = x(ye^y + e^y) = x(y+1)e^y$ ,  
 $u_{yx} = (y+1)e^y$ . Thus  $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$ .
57.  $f(x, y) = 3xy^4 + x^3 y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 3y^4 + 3x^2 y^2$ ,  $f_{xx} = 6xy^2$ ,  $f_{xxy} = 12xy$  and  $f_y = 12xy^3 + 2x^3 y$ ,  
 $f_{yy} = 36xy^2 + 2x^3$ ,  $f_{yyy} = 72xy$ .
58.  $f(x, t) = x^2 e^{-ct} \Rightarrow f_t = x^2(-ce^{-ct})$ ,  $f_{tt} = x^2(c^2 e^{-ct})$ ,  $f_{ttt} = x^2(-c^3 e^{-ct}) = -c^3 x^2 e^{-ct}$  and  
 $f_{tx} = 2x(-ce^{-ct})$ ,  $f_{txx} = 2(-ce^{-ct}) = -2ce^{-ct}$ .
59.  $f(x, y, z) = \cos(4x + 3y + 2z) \Rightarrow$   
 $f_x = -\sin(4x + 3y + 2z)(4) = -4 \sin(4x + 3y + 2z)$ ,  
 $f_{xy} = -4 \cos(4x + 3y + 2z)(3) = -12 \cos(4x + 3y + 2z)$ ,  
 $f_{xyz} = -12(-\sin(4x + 3y + 2z))(2) = 24 \sin(4x + 3y + 2z)$  and  
 $f_y = -\sin(4x + 3y + 2z)(3) = -3 \sin(4x + 3y + 2z)$ ,  
 $f_{yz} = -3 \cos(4x + 3y + 2z)(2) = -6 \cos(4x + 3y + 2z)$ ,  
 $f_{yzz} = -6(-\sin(4x + 3y + 2z))(2) = 12 \sin(4x + 3y + 2z)$ .
60.  $f(r, s, t) = r \ln(rs^2 t^3) \Rightarrow$   
 $f_r = r \cdot \frac{1}{rs^2 t^3} (s^2 t^3) + \ln(rs^2 t^3) \cdot 1 = \frac{rs^2 t^3}{rs^2 t^3} + \ln(rs^2 t^3) = 1 + \ln(rs^2 t^3)$ ,  
 $f_{rs} = \frac{1}{rs^2 t^3} (2rst^3) = \frac{2}{s} = 2s^{-1}$ ,  $f_{rss} = -2s^{-2} = -\frac{2}{s^2}$  and  $f_{rst} = 0$ .
61.  $u = e^{r\theta} \sin \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = e^{r\theta} \cos \theta + \sin \theta \cdot e^{r\theta} (r) = e^{r\theta} (\cos \theta + r \sin \theta)$ ,  
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \theta} = e^{r\theta} (\sin \theta) + (\cos \theta + r \sin \theta) e^{r\theta} (\theta) = e^{r\theta} (\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + r\theta \sin \theta)$ ,  
 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial r^2 \partial \theta} = e^{r\theta} (\theta \sin \theta) + (\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + r\theta \sin \theta) \cdot e^{r\theta} (\theta) = \theta e^{r\theta} (2 \sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta + r\theta \sin \theta)$ .
62.  $z = u \sqrt{v-w} = u(v-w)^{1/2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = u \left[ \frac{1}{2} (v-w)^{-1/2} (-1) \right] = -\frac{1}{2} u(v-w)^{-1/2}$ ,  
 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial w} = -\frac{1}{2} u \left( -\frac{1}{2} (v-w)^{-3/2} (1) \right) = \frac{1}{4} u(v-w)^{-3/2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial u \partial v \partial w} = \frac{1}{4} (v-w)^{-3/2}$ .

63.  $w = \frac{x}{y+2z} = x(y+2z)^{-1} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (y+2z)^{-1}, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial x} = -(y+2z)^{-2}(1) = -(y+2z)^{-2}.$

$$\frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial z \partial y \partial x} = -(-2)(y+2z)^{-3}(2) = 4(y+2z)^{-3} = \frac{4}{(y+2z)^3} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x(-1)(y+2z)^{-2}(1) = -x(y+2z)^{-2}, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = -(y+2z)^{-2}, \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0.$$

64.  $u = x^a y^b z^c$ . If  $a = 0$ , or if  $b = 0$  or  $1$ , or if  $c = 0, 1$ , or  $2$ , then  $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x \partial y^2 \partial z^3} = 0$ . Otherwise  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = cx^a y^b z^{c-1}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = c(c-1)x^a y^b z^{c-2}, \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial z^3} = c(c-1)(c-2)x^a y^b z^{c-3}, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y \partial z^3} = bc(c-1)(c-2)x^a y^{b-1} z^{c-3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^5 u}{\partial y^2 \partial z^3} = b(b-1)c(c-1)(c-2)x^a y^{b-2} z^{c-3} \text{ and } \frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x \partial y^2 \partial z^3} = ab(b-1)c(c-1)(c-2)x^{a-1} y^{b-2} z^{c-3}.$$

65. By Definition 4,  $f_x(3, 2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h, 2) - f(3, 2)}{h}$  which we can approximate by considering  $h = 0.5$

$$\text{and } h = -0.5: f_x(3, 2) \approx \frac{f(3.5, 2) - f(3, 2)}{0.5} = \frac{22.4 - 17.5}{0.5} = 9.8,$$

$$f_x(3, 2) \approx \frac{f(2.5, 2) - f(3, 2)}{-0.5} = \frac{10.2 - 17.5}{-0.5} = 14.6. \text{ Averaging these values, we estimate } f_x(3, 2) \text{ to be}$$

approximately 12.2. Similarly,  $f_x(3, 2.2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(3+h, 2.2) - f(3, 2.2)}{h}$  which we can approximate by

$$\text{considering } h = 0.5 \text{ and } h = -0.5: f_x(3, 2.2) \approx \frac{f(3.5, 2.2) - f(3, 2.2)}{0.5} = \frac{26.1 - 15.9}{0.5} = 20.4,$$

$$f_x(3, 2.2) \approx \frac{f(2.5, 2.2) - f(3, 2.2)}{-0.5} = \frac{9.3 - 15.9}{-0.5} = 13.2. \text{ Averaging these values, we have } f_x(3, 2.2) \approx 16.8.$$

To estimate  $f_{xy}(3, 2)$ , we first need an estimate for  $f_x(3, 1.8)$ :

$$f_x(3, 1.8) \approx \frac{f(3.5, 1.8) - f(3, 1.8)}{0.5} = \frac{20.0 - 18.1}{0.5} = 3.8.$$

$$f_x(3, 1.8) \approx \frac{f(2.5, 1.8) - f(3, 1.8)}{-0.5} = \frac{12.5 - 18.1}{-0.5} = 11.2. \text{ Averaging these values, we get } f_x(3, 1.8) \approx 7.5.$$

Now  $f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_x(x, y)]$  and  $f_x(x, y)$  is itself a function of 2 variables, so Definition 4 says that

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_x(x, y)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(x, y+h) - f_x(x, y)}{h} \Rightarrow f_{xy}(3, 2) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(3, 2+h) - f_x(3, 2)}{h}.$$

We can estimate this value using our previous work with  $h = 0.2$  and  $h = -0.2$ :

$$f_{xy}(3, 2) \approx \frac{f_x(3, 2.2) - f_x(3, 2)}{0.2} = \frac{16.8 - 12.2}{0.2} = 23,$$

$$f_{xy}(3, 2) \approx \frac{f_x(3, 1.8) - f_x(3, 2)}{-0.2} = \frac{7.5 - 12.2}{-0.2} = 23.5. \text{ Averaging these values, we estimate } f_{xy}(3, 2) \text{ to be approximately 23.25.}$$

66. (a) If we fix  $y$  and allow  $x$  to vary, the level curves indicate that the value of  $f$  decreases as we move through  $P$  in the positive  $x$ -direction, so  $f_x$  is negative at  $P$ .
- (b) If we fix  $x$  and allow  $y$  to vary, the level curves indicate that the value of  $f$  increases as we move through  $P$  in the positive  $y$ -direction, so  $f_y$  is positive at  $P$ .

(c)  $f_{xx} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f_x)$ , so if we fix  $y$  and allow  $x$  to vary,  $f_{xx}$  is the rate of change of  $f_x$  as  $x$  increases. Note that at points to the right of  $P$  the level curves are spaced farther apart (in the  $x$ -direction) than at points to the left of  $P$ , demonstrating that  $f$  decreases less quickly with respect to  $x$  to the right of  $P$ . So as we move through  $P$  in the positive  $x$ -direction the (negative) value of  $f_x$  increases, hence  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f_x) = f_{xx}$  is positive at  $P$ .

(d)  $f_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_x)$ , so if we fix  $x$  and allow  $y$  to vary,  $f_{xy}$  is the rate of change of  $f_x$  as  $y$  increases. The level curves are closer together (in the  $x$ -direction) at points above  $P$  than at those below  $P$ , demonstrating that  $f$  decreases more quickly with respect to  $x$  for  $y$ -values above  $P$ . So as we move through  $P$  in the positive  $y$ -direction, the (negative) value of  $f_x$  decreases, hence  $f_{xy}$  is negative.

(e)  $f_{yy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_y)$ , so if we fix  $x$  and allow  $y$  to vary,  $f_{yy}$  is the rate of change of  $f_y$  as  $y$  increases. The level curves are closer together (in the  $y$ -direction) at points above  $P$  than at those below  $P$ , demonstrating that  $f$  increases more quickly with respect to  $y$  above  $P$ . So as we move through  $P$  in the positive  $y$ -direction the (positive) value of  $f_y$  increases, hence  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_y) = f_{yy}$  is positive at  $P$ .

67.  $u = e^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \sin kx \Rightarrow u_x = ke^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \cos kx, u_{xx} = -k^2 e^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \sin kx$ , and  $u_t = -\alpha^2 k^2 e^{-\alpha^2 k^2 t} \sin kx$ .  
Thus  $\alpha^2 u_{xx} = u_t$ .

68. (a)  $u = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow u_x = 2x, u_{xx} = 2; u_y = 2y, u_{yy} = 2$ . Thus  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} \neq 0$  and  $u = x^2 + y^2$  does not satisfy Laplace's Equation.

(b)  $u = x^2 - y^2$  is a solution:  $u_{xx} = 2, u_{yy} = -2$  so  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ .

(c)  $u = x^3 + 3xy^2$  is not a solution:  $u_x = 3x^2 + 3y^2, u_{xx} = 6x; u_y = 6xy, u_{yy} = 6x$ .

(d)  $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  is a solution:  $u_x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}(2x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$   
 $u_{xx} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - x(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ . By symmetry,  $u_{yy} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ , so  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ .

(e)  $u = \sin x \cosh y + \cos x \sinh y$  is a solution:

$$u_x = \cos x \cosh y - \sin x \sinh y, u_{xx} = -\sin x \cosh y - \cos x \sinh y, \text{ and } u_y = \sin x \sinh y + \cos x \cosh y,$$

$$u_{yy} = \sin x \cosh y + \cos x \sinh y.$$

(f)  $u = e^{-x} \cos y - e^{-y} \cos x$  is a solution:  $u_x = -e^{-x} \cos y + e^{-y} \sin x, u_{xx} = e^{-x} \cos y + e^{-y} \cos x$ , and  
 $u_y = -e^{-x} \sin y + e^{-y} \cos x, u_{yy} = -e^{-x} \cos y - e^{-y} \cos x$ .

69.  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Rightarrow u_x = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}(2x) = -x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2}$  and

$$u_{xx} = -(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} - x\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-5/2}(2x) = \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}.$$

By symmetry,  $u_{yy} = \frac{2y^2 - x^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$  and  $u_{zz} = \frac{2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$ .

$$\text{Thus } u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 2y^2 - x^2 - z^2 + 2z^2 - x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = 0.$$

70. (a)  $u = \sin(kx) \sin(akt) \Rightarrow u_t = ak \sin(kx) \cos(akt), u_{tt} = -a^2 k^2 \sin(kx) \sin(akt),$   
 $u_x = k \cos(kx) \sin(akt), u_{xx} = -k^2 \sin(kx) \sin(akt)$ . Thus  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ .

$$(b) u = \frac{t}{a^2 t^2 - x^2} \Rightarrow u_t = \frac{(a^2 t^2 - x^2) - t(2a^2 t)}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^2} = -\frac{a^2 t^2 + x^2}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^2},$$

$$u_{tt} = \frac{-2a^2 t(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^2 + (a^2 t^2 - x^2)(2)(a^2 t^2 - x^2)(2a^2 t)}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^4} = \frac{2a^4 t^3 + 6a^2 t x^2}{a^2 t^2 - x^2},$$

$$u_x = t(-1)(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^{-2}(2x) = \frac{2tx}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^2},$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{2t(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^2 - 2tx(2)(a^2 t^2 - x^2)(-2x)}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^4} = \frac{2a^2 t^3 - 2tx^2 + 8tx^2}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^3} = \frac{2a^2 t^3 + 6tx^2}{(a^2 t^2 - x^2)^4}.$$

Thus  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ .

$$(c) u = (x - at)^6 + (x + at)^6 \Rightarrow u_t = -6a(x - at)^5 + 6a(x + at)^5,$$

$$u_{tt} = 30a^2(x - at)^4 + 30a^2(x + at)^4, u_x = 6(x - at)^5 + 6(x + at)^5, u_{xx} = 30(x - at)^4 + 30(x + at)^4.$$

Thus  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ .

$$(d) u = \sin(x - at) + \ln(x + at) \Rightarrow u_t = -a \cos(x - at) + \frac{a}{x + at}, u_{tt} = -a^2 \sin(x - at) - \frac{a^2}{(x + at)^2},$$

$$u_x = \cos(x - at) + \frac{1}{x + at}, u_{xx} = -\sin(x - at) - \frac{1}{(x + at)^2}. \text{ Thus } u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}.$$

71. Let  $v = x + at$ ,  $w = x - at$ . Then  $u_t = \frac{\partial[f(v) + g(w)]}{\partial t} = \frac{df(v)}{dv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{dg(w)}{dw} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = af'(v) - ag'(w)$  and  $u_{tt} = \frac{\partial[af'(v) - ag'(w)]}{\partial t} = a[af''(v) + ag''(w)] = a^2[f''(v) + g''(w)]$ . Similarly, by using the Chain Rule we have  $u_x = f'(v) + g'(w)$  and  $u_{xx} = f''(v) + g''(w)$ . Thus  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ .

72. For each  $i$ ,  $i = 1, \dots, n$ ,  $\partial u / \partial x_i = a_i e^{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n}$  and  $\partial^2 u / \partial x_i^2 = a_i^2 e^{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n}$ . Then  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = (a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2) e^{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n} = e^{a_1 x_1 + a_2 x_2 + \dots + a_n x_n} = u$  since  $a_1^2 + a_2^2 + \dots + a_n^2 = 1$ .

73.  $z_x = e^y + ye^x$ ,  $z_{xx} = ye^x$ ,  $\partial^3 z / \partial x^3 = ye^x$ . By symmetry  $z_y = xe^y + e^x$ ,  $z_{yy} = xe^y$  and  $\partial^3 z / \partial y^3 = xe^y$ . Then  $\partial^3 z / \partial x \partial y^2 = e^y$  and  $\partial^3 z / \partial x^2 \partial y = e^x$ . Thus  $z = xe^y + ye^x$  satisfies the given partial differential equation.

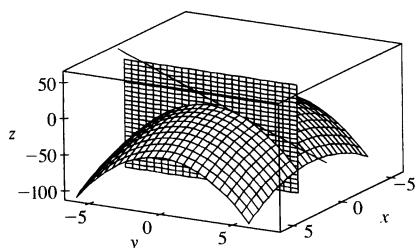
74.  $P = bL^\alpha K^\beta$ , so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial L} = abL^{\alpha-1}K^\beta$  and  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial K} = \beta bL^\alpha K^{\beta-1}$ . Then

$$L \frac{\partial P}{\partial L} + K \frac{\partial P}{\partial K} = L(abL^{\alpha-1}K^\beta) + K(\beta bL^\alpha K^{\beta-1}) = \alpha bL^{1+\alpha-1}K^\beta + \beta bL^\alpha K^{1+\beta-1}$$

$$= (\alpha + \beta)bL^\alpha K^\beta = (\alpha + \beta)P$$

75. If we fix  $K = K_0$ ,  $P(L, K_0)$  is a function of a single variable  $L$ , and  $\frac{dP}{dL} = \alpha \frac{P}{L}$  is a separable differential equation. Then  $\frac{dP}{P} = \alpha \frac{dL}{L} \Rightarrow \int \frac{dP}{P} = \int \alpha \frac{dL}{L} \Rightarrow \ln |P| = \alpha \ln |L| + C(K_0)$ , where  $C(K_0)$  can depend on  $K_0$ . Then  $|P| = e^{\alpha \ln |L| + C(K_0)}$ , and since  $P > 0$  and  $L > 0$ , we have  $P = e^{\alpha \ln L} e^{C(K_0)} = e^{C(K_0)} e^{\ln L^\alpha} = C_1(K_0) L^\alpha$  where  $C_1(K_0) = e^{C(K_0)}$ .

76. (a)  $\partial T/\partial x = -60(2x)/(1+x^2+y^2)^2$ , so at  $(2, 1)$ ,  $T_x = -240/(1+4+1)^2 = -\frac{20}{3}$ .
- (b)  $\partial T/\partial y = -60(2y)/(1+x^2+y^2)^2$ , so at  $(2, 1)$ ,  $T_y = -120/36 = -\frac{10}{3}$ . Thus from the point  $(2, 1)$  the temperature is decreasing at a rate of  $\frac{20}{3}^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$  in the  $x$ -direction and is decreasing at a rate of  $\frac{10}{3}^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$  in the  $y$ -direction.
77. By the Chain Rule, taking the partial derivative of both sides with respect to  $R_1$  gives
- $$\frac{\partial R^{-1}}{\partial R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = \frac{\partial [(1/R_1) + (1/R_2) + (1/R_3)]}{\partial R_1} \text{ or } -R^{-2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = -R_1^{-2}. \text{ Thus } \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = \frac{R^2}{R_1^2}.$$
78.  $P = \frac{mRT}{V}$  so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} = \frac{-mRT}{V^2}$ ;  $V = \frac{mRT}{P}$ , so  $\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{mR}{P}$ ;  $T = \frac{PV}{mR}$ , so  $\frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = \frac{V}{mR}$ .  
Thus  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial V} \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} \frac{\partial T}{\partial P} = \frac{-mRT}{V^2} \frac{mR}{P} \frac{V}{mR} = \frac{-mRT}{PV} = -1$ , since  $PV = mRT$ .
79. By Exercise 78,  $PV = mRT \Rightarrow P = \frac{mRT}{V}$ , so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial T} = \frac{mR}{V}$ . Also,  $PV = mRT \Rightarrow V = \frac{mRT}{P}$   
and  $\frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{mR}{P}$ . Since  $T = \frac{PV}{mR}$ , we have  $T \frac{\partial P}{\partial T} \frac{\partial V}{\partial T} = \frac{PV}{mR} \cdot \frac{mR}{V} \cdot \frac{mR}{P} = mR$ .
80.  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial T} = 0.6215 + 0.3965v^{0.16}$ . When  $T = -15^\circ\text{C}$  and  $v = 30 \text{ km/h}$ ,  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial T} = 0.6215 + 0.3965(30)^{0.16} \approx 1.3048$ , so we would expect the apparent temperature to drop by approximately  $1.3^\circ\text{C}$  if the actual temperature decreases by  $1^\circ\text{C}$ .  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial v} = -11.37(0.16)v^{-0.84} + 0.3965T(0.16)v^{-0.84}$  and when  $T = -15^\circ\text{C}$  and  $v = 30 \text{ km/h}$ ,  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial v} = -11.37(0.16)(30)^{-0.84} + 0.3965(-15)(0.16)(30)^{-0.84} \approx -0.1592$ , so we would expect the apparent temperature to drop by approximately  $0.16^\circ\text{C}$  if the wind speed increases by  $1 \text{ km/h}$ .
81.  $\frac{\partial K}{\partial m} = \frac{1}{2}V^2$ ,  $\frac{\partial K}{\partial V} = mV$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial V^2} = m$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial K}{\partial m} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 K}{\partial V^2} = \frac{1}{2}V^2m = K$ .
82. The Law of Cosines says that  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial(a^2)}{\partial a} = \frac{\partial(b^2 + c^2 - 2ab \cos A)}{\partial a}$  or  
 $2a = -2bc(-\sin A) \frac{\partial A}{\partial a}$ , implying that  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial a} = \frac{a}{bc \sin A}$ . Taking the partial derivative of both sides with respect to  $b$  gives  $0 = 2b - 2c(\cos A) - 2bc(-\sin A) \frac{\partial A}{\partial b}$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial b} = \frac{c \cos A - b}{bc \sin A}$ . By symmetry  $\frac{\partial A}{\partial c} = \frac{b \cos A - c}{bc \sin A}$ .
83.  $f_x(x, y) = x + 4y \Rightarrow f_{xy}(x, y) = 4$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 3x - y \Rightarrow f_{yx}(x, y) = 3$ . Since  $f_{xy}$  and  $f_{yx}$  are continuous everywhere but  $f_{xy}(x, y) \neq f_{yx}(x, y)$ , Clairaut's Theorem implies that such a function  $f(x, y)$  does not exist.
84. Setting  $x = 1$ , the equation of the parabola of intersection is  $z = 6 - 1 - 1 - 2y^2 = 4 - 2y^2$ .  
The slope of the tangent is  $\partial z/\partial y = -4y$ , so at  $(1, 2, -4)$  the slope is  $-8$ . Parametric equations for the line are therefore  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 2 + t$ ,  $z = -4 - 8t$ .



85. By the geometry of partial derivatives, the slope of the tangent line is  $f_x(1, 2)$ . By implicit differentiation of  $4x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 16$ , we get  $8x + 2z(\partial z/\partial x) = 0 \Rightarrow \partial z/\partial x = -4x/z$ , so when  $x = 1$  and  $z = 2$  we have  $\partial z/\partial x = -2$ . So the slope is  $f_x(1, 2) = -2$ . Thus the tangent line is given by  $z - 2 = -2(x - 1)$ ,  $y = 2$ . Taking the parameter to be  $t = x - 1$ , we can write parametric equations for this line:  $x = 1 + t$ ,  $y = 2$ ,  $z = 2 - 2t$ .

86.  $T(x, t) = T_0 + T_1 e^{-\lambda x} \sin(\omega t - \lambda x)$

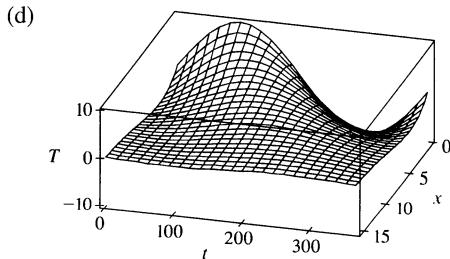
$$\begin{aligned} \text{(a)} \quad \partial T / \partial x &= T_1 e^{-\lambda x} [\cos(\omega t - \lambda x)(-\lambda)] + T_1 (-\lambda e^{-\lambda x}) \sin(\omega t - \lambda x) \\ &= -\lambda T_1 e^{-\lambda x} [\sin(\omega t - \lambda x) + \cos(\omega t - \lambda x)] \end{aligned}$$

This quantity represents the rate of change of temperature with respect to depth below the surface, at a given time  $t$ .

$$\text{(b)} \quad \partial T / \partial t = T_1 e^{-\lambda x} [\cos(\omega t - \lambda x)(\omega)] = \omega T_1 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\omega t - \lambda x). \text{ This quantity represents the rate of change of temperature with respect to time at a fixed depth } x.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(c)} \quad T_{xx} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \right) \\ &= -\lambda T_1 (e^{-\lambda x} [\cos(\omega t - \lambda x)(-\lambda) - \sin(\omega t - \lambda x)(-\lambda)]) \\ &\quad + e^{-\lambda x} (-\lambda) [\sin(\omega t - \lambda x) + \cos(\omega t - \lambda x)] \\ &= 2\lambda^2 T_1 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\omega t - \lambda x) \end{aligned}$$

But from part (b),  $T_t = \omega T_1 e^{-\lambda x} \cos(\omega t - \lambda x) = \frac{\omega}{2\lambda^2} T_{xx}$ . So with  $k = \frac{\omega}{2\lambda^2}$ , the function  $T$  satisfies the heat equation.



Note that near the surface (that is, for small  $x$ ) the temperature varies greatly as  $t$  changes, but deeper (for large  $x$ ) the temperature is more stable.

- (e) The term  $-\lambda x$  is a phase shift: it represents the fact that since heat diffuses slowly through soil, it takes time for changes in the surface temperature to affect the temperature at deeper points. As  $x$  increases, the phase shift also increases. For example, at the surface the highest temperature is reached at  $t \approx 100$ , whereas at a depth of 5 feet the peak temperature is attained at  $t \approx 150$ , and at a depth of 10 feet, at  $t \approx 220$ .

87. By Clairaut's Theorem,  $f_{xyy} = (f_{xy})_y = (f_{yx})_y = f_{yyx} = (f_y)_{xy} = (f_y)_{yx} = f_{yyx}$ .

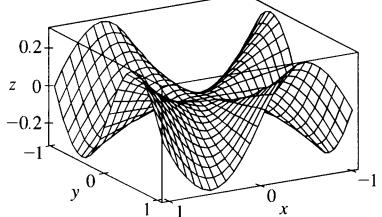
88. (a) Since we are differentiating  $n$  times, with two choices of variable at each differentiation, there are  $2^n$   $n$ th order partial derivatives.
- (b) If these partial derivatives are all continuous, then the order in which the partials are taken doesn't affect the value of the result, that is, all  $n$ th order partial derivatives with  $p$  partials with respect to  $x$  and  $n - p$  partials with respect to  $y$  are equal. Since the number of partials taken with respect to  $x$  for an  $n$ th order partial derivative can range from 0 to  $n$ , a function of two variables has  $n + 1$  distinct partial derivatives of order  $n$  if these partial derivatives are all continuous.
- (c) Since  $n$  differentiations are to be performed with three choices of variable at each differentiation, there are  $3^n$   $n$ th order partial derivatives of a function of three variables.

89. Let  $g(x) = f(x, 0) = x(x^2)^{-3/2}e^0 = x|x|^{-3}$ . But we are using the point  $(1, 0)$ , so near  $(1, 0)$ ,  $g(x) = x^{-2}$ . Then  $g'(x) = -2x^{-3}$  and  $g'(1) = -2$ , so using (1) we have  $f_x(1, 0) = g'(1) = -2$ .

$$90. f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h^3 + 0)^{1/3} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{h} = 1.$$

Or: Let  $g(x) = f(x, 0) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + 0} = x$ . Then  $g'(x) = 1$  and  $g'(0) = 1$  so, by (1),  $f_x(0, 0) = g'(0) = 1$ .

91. (a)



$$(b) \text{ For } (x, y) \neq (0, 0), f_x(x, y) = \frac{(3x^2y - y^3)(x^2 + y^2) - (x^3y - xy^3)(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^4y + 4x^2y^3 - y^5}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \text{ and by symmetry } f_y(x, y) = \frac{x^5 - 4x^3y^2 - xy^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

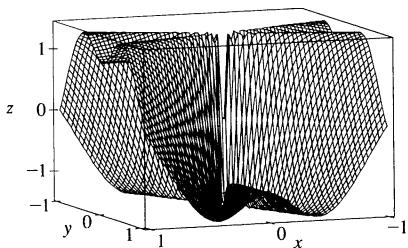
$$(c) f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0/h^2) - 0}{h} = 0 \text{ and } f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = 0.$$

$$(d) \text{ By (3), } f_{xy}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial f_x}{\partial y} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, h) - f_x(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(-h^5 - 0)/h^4}{h} = -1 \text{ while by (2), } f_{yx}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial f_y}{\partial x} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(h, 0) - f_y(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^5/h^4}{h} = 1.$$

(e) For  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ , we use a CAS to compute

$$f_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{x^6 + 9x^4y^2 - 4x^2y^4 + 4y^6}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}.$$

Now as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis,  $f_{xy}(x, y) \rightarrow 1$  while as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $y$ -axis,  $f_{xy}(x, y) \rightarrow 4$ . Thus  $f_{xy}$  isn't continuous at  $(0, 0)$  and Clairaut's Theorem doesn't apply, so there is no contradiction. The graphs of  $f_{xy}$  and  $f_{yx}$  are identical except at the origin, where we observe the discontinuity.



## 15.4 Tangent Planes and Linear Approximations

**ET 14.4**

1.  $z = f(x, y) = 4x^2 - y^2 + 2y \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 8x, f_y(x, y) = -2y + 2$ , so  $f_x(-1, 2) = -8, f_y(-1, 2) = -2$ .

By Equation 2, an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 4 = f_x(-1, 2)[x - (-1)] + f_y(-1, 2)(y - 2) \Rightarrow z - 4 = -8(x + 1) - 2(y - 2)$  or  $z = -8x - 2y$ .

2.  $z = f(x, y) = 9x^2 + y^2 + 6x - 3y + 5 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 18x + 6, f_y(x, y) = 2y - 3$ , so  $f_x(1, 2) = 24$  and  $f_y(1, 2) = 1$ . By Equation 2, an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 18 = f_x(1, 2)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 2)(y - 2) \Rightarrow z - 18 = 24(x - 1) + 1(y - 2)$  or  $z = 24x + y - 8$ .

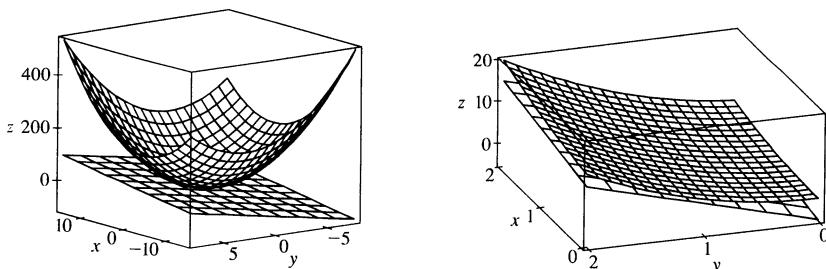
3.  $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - 2y^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x^2 - 2y^2)^{-1/2}(-2x) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - 2y^2}}$ ,  
 $f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(4 - x^2 - 2y^2)^{-1/2}(-4y) = -\frac{2y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - 2y^2}}$ , so  $f_x(1, -1) = -1$  and  $f_y(1, -1) = 2$ . Thus, an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 1 = f_x(1, -1)(x - 1) + f_y(1, -1)[y - (-1)] \Rightarrow z - 1 = -1(x - 1) + 2(y + 1)$  or  $x - 2y + z = 4$ .

4.  $z = f(x, y) = y \ln x \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = y/x, f_y(x, y) = \ln x$ , so  $f_x(1, 4) = 4, f_y(1, 4) = 0$ , and an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 0 = f_x(1, 4)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 4)(y - 4) \Rightarrow z = 4(x - 1) + 0(y - 4)$  or  $z = 4x - 4$ .

5.  $z = f(x, y) = y \cos(x - y) \Rightarrow f_x = y(-\sin(x - y)(1)) = -y \sin(x - y)$ ,  
 $f_y = y(-\sin(x - y)(-1)) + \cos(x - y) = y \sin(x - y) + \cos(x - y)$ , so  $f_x(2, 2) = -2 \sin(0) = 0$ ,  
 $f_y(2, 2) = 2 \sin(0) + \cos(0) = 1$  and an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 2 = 0(x - 2) + 1(y - 2)$  or  $z = y$ .

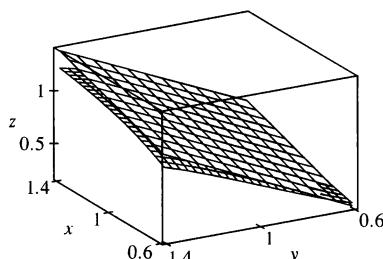
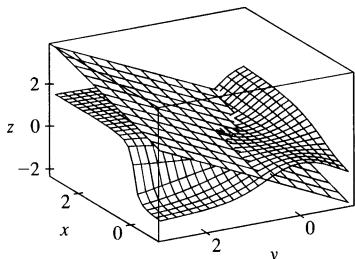
6.  $z = f(x, y) = e^{x^2 - y^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 2xe^{x^2 - y^2}, f_y(x, y) = -2ye^{x^2 - y^2}$ , so  $f_x(1, -1) = 2, f_y(1, -1) = 2$ .  
By Equation 2, an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 1 = f_x(1, -1)(x - 1) + f_y(1, -1)[y - (-1)] \Rightarrow z - 1 = 2(x - 1) + 2(y + 1)$  or  $z = 2x + 2y + 1$ .

7.  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + xy + 3y^2$ , so  $f_x(x, y) = 2x + y \Rightarrow f_x(1, 1) = 3, f_y(x, y) = x + 6y \Rightarrow f_y(1, 1) = 7$  and an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 5 = 3(x - 1) + 7(y - 1)$  or  $z = 3x + 7y - 5$ . After zooming in, the surface and the tangent plane become almost indistinguishable. (Here, the tangent plane is below the surface.) If we zoom in farther, the surface and the tangent plane will appear to coincide.



8.  $z = f(x, y) = \arctan(xy^2) \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{1}{1 + (xy^2)^2}(y^2) = \frac{y^2}{1 + x^2y^4}, f_y = \frac{1}{1 + (xy^2)^2}(2xy) = \frac{2xy}{1 + x^2y^4}$ ,  
 $f_x(1, 1) = \frac{1}{1+1} = \frac{1}{2}, f_y(1, 1) = \frac{2}{1+1} = 1$ , so an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + 1(y - 1)$  or

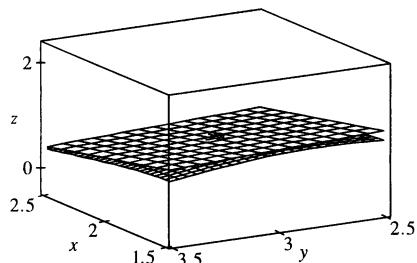
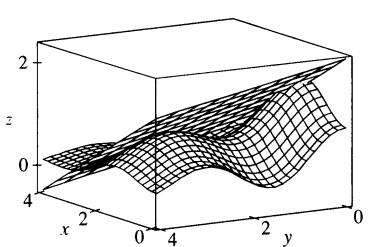
$z = \frac{1}{2}x + y - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$ . After zooming in, the surface and the tangent plane become almost indistinguishable. (Here the tangent plane is above the surface.) If we zoom in farther, the surface and the tangent plane will appear to coincide.



9.  $f(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)/15}(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 y)$ . A CAS gives

$$f_x = -\frac{2}{15}e^{-(x^2+y^2)/15}(x \sin^2 x + x \cos^2 y - 15 \sin x \cos x) \text{ and}$$

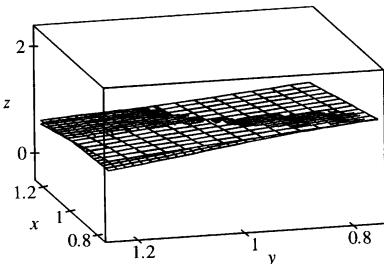
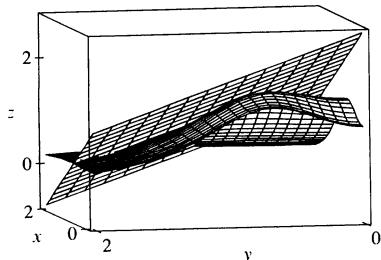
$f_y = -\frac{2}{15}e^{-(x^2+y^2)/15}(y \sin^2 x + y \cos^2 y + 15 \sin y \cos y)$ . We use the CAS to evaluate these at  $(2, 3)$ , and then substitute the results into Equation 2 in order to plot the tangent plane. After zooming in, the surface and the tangent plane become almost indistinguishable. (Here, the tangent plane is above the surface.) If we zoom in farther, the surface and the tangent plane will appear to coincide.



10.  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}{1+x^4+y^4}$ . A CAS gives  $f_x = \frac{4x(1-3x^4+y^4-x^2-4x^2y^2)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}(1+x^4+y^4)^2}$  and

$$f_y = \frac{4y(1-3y^4+x^4-y^2-4x^2y^2)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}(1+x^4+y^4)^2}$$
. We use the CAS to evaluate these at  $(1, 1)$ , and then substitute the results

into Equation 2 to get an equation of the tangent plane:  $z = \frac{25-8x-8y}{9}$ . After zooming in, the surface and the tangent plane become almost indistinguishable. (Here, the tangent plane is shown with fewer traces than the surface.) If we zoom in farther, the surface and the tangent plane will appear to coincide.



11.  $f(x, y) = x\sqrt{y}$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = \sqrt{y}$  and  $f_y(x, y) = \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}}$ , so  $f_x(1, 4) = 2$  and

$f_y(1, 4) = \frac{1}{4}$ . Both  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  are continuous functions for  $y > 0$ , so by Theorem 8,  $f$  is differentiable at  $(1, 4)$ . By Equation 3, the linearization of  $f$  at  $(1, 4)$  is given by

$$L(x, y) = f(1, 4) + f_x(1, 4)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 4)(y - 4) = 2 + 2(x - 1) + \frac{1}{4}(y - 4) = 2x + \frac{1}{4}y - 1.$$

12.  $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{y}$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -\frac{x}{y^2}$ , so  $f_x(6, 3) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $f_y(6, 3) = -\frac{2}{3}$ .

Both  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  are continuous functions for  $y \neq 0$ , so  $f$  is differentiable at  $(6, 3)$  by Theorem 8. The linearization of  $f$  at  $(6, 3)$  is given by

$$L(x, y) = f(6, 3) + f_x(6, 3)(x - 6) + f_y(6, 3)(y - 3) = 2 + \frac{1}{3}(x - 6) - \frac{2}{3}(y - 3) = \frac{1}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}y + 2.$$

13.  $f(x, y) = e^x \cos xy$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = e^x(\cos xy - y \sin xy)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -xe^x \sin xy$ , so  $f_x(0, 0) = 1$  and  $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ . Both  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  are continuous functions, so  $f$  is differentiable at  $(0, 0)$  by Theorem 8. The linearization of  $f$  at  $(0, 0)$  is given by

$$L(x, y) = f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x - 0) + f_y(0, 0)(y - 0) = 1 + 1(x - 0) + 0(y - 0) = x + 1.$$

14.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x + e^{4y}} = (x + e^{4y})^{1/2}$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x + e^{4y})^{-1/2}$  and

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x + e^{4y})^{-1/2}(4e^{4y}) = 2e^{4y}(x + e^{4y})^{-1/2}, \text{ so } f_x(3, 0) = \frac{1}{2}(3 + e^0)^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$f_y(3, 0) = 2e^0(3 + e^0)^{-1/2} = 1. \text{ Both } f_x \text{ and } f_y \text{ are continuous functions near } (3, 0),$$

so  $f$  is differentiable at  $(3, 0)$  by Theorem 8. The linearization of  $f$  at  $(3, 0)$  is

$$L(x, y) = f(3, 0) + f_x(3, 0)(x - 3) + f_y(3, 0)(y - 0) = 2 + \frac{1}{4}(x - 3) + 1(y - 0) = \frac{1}{4}x + y + \frac{5}{4}.$$

15.  $f(x, y) = \tan^{-1}(x + 2y)$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 + (x + 2y)^2}$  and

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{2}{1 + (x + 2y)^2}, \text{ so } f_x(1, 0) = \frac{1}{2} \text{ and } f_y(1, 0) = 1. \text{ Both } f_x \text{ and } f_y \text{ are continuous}$$

functions, so  $f$  is differentiable at  $(1, 0)$ , and the linearization of  $f$  at  $(1, 0)$  is

$$L(x, y) = f(1, 0) + f_x(1, 0)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 0)(y - 0) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1) + 1(y) = \frac{1}{2}x + y + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

16.  $f(x, y) = \sin(2x + 3y)$ . The partial derivatives are  $f_x(x, y) = 2\cos(2x + 3y)$  and

$f_y(x, y) = 3\cos(2x + 3y)$ , so  $f_x(-3, 2) = 2$  and  $f_y(-3, 2) = 3$ . Both  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  are continuous functions, so  $f$  is differentiable at  $(-3, 2)$ , and the linearization of  $f$  at  $(-3, 2)$  is

$$L(x, y) = f(-3, 2) + f_x(-3, 2)(x + 3) + f_y(-3, 2)(y - 2) = 0 + 2(x + 3) + 3(y - 2) = 2x + 3y.$$

17.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{20 - x^2 - 7y^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{20 - x^2 - 7y^2}}$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -\frac{7y}{\sqrt{20 - x^2 - 7y^2}}$ ,

so  $f_x(2, 1) = -\frac{2}{3}$  and  $f_y(2, 1) = -\frac{7}{3}$ . Then the linear approximation of  $f$  at  $(2, 1)$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx f(2, 1) + f_x(2, 1)(x - 2) + f_y(2, 1)(y - 1) = 3 - \frac{2}{3}(x - 2) - \frac{7}{3}(y - 1) \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}x - \frac{7}{3}y + \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$

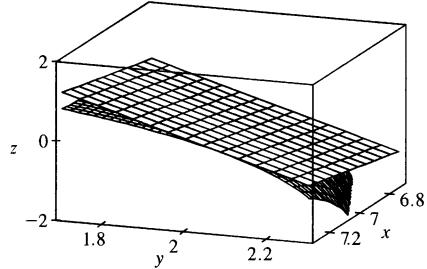
Thus  $f(1.95, 1.08) \approx -\frac{2}{3}(1.95) - \frac{7}{3}(1.08) + \frac{20}{3} = 2.846$ .

18.  $f(x, y) = \ln(x - 3y) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{x - 3y}$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -\frac{3}{x - 3y}$ , so  $f_x(7, 2) = 1$  and  $f_y(7, 2) = -3$ .

Then the linear approximation of  $f$  at  $(7, 2)$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &\approx f(7, 2) + f_x(7, 2)(x - 7) + f_y(7, 2)(y - 2) \\ &= 0 + 1(x - 7) - 3(y - 2) = x - 3y - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $f(6.9, 2.06) \approx 6.9 - 3(2.06) - 1 = -0.28$ . The graph shows that our approximated value is slightly greater than the actual value.



19.  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ ,  $f_y(x, y, z) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ , and

$f_z(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$ , so  $f_x(3, 2, 6) = \frac{3}{7}$ ,  $f_y(3, 2, 6) = \frac{2}{7}$ , and  $f_z(3, 2, 6) = \frac{6}{7}$ . Then the linear approximation of  $f$  at  $(3, 2, 6)$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) &\approx f(3, 2, 6) + f_x(3, 2, 6)(x - 3) + f_y(3, 2, 6)(y - 2) + f_z(3, 2, 6)(z - 6) \\ &= 7 + \frac{3}{7}(x - 3) + \frac{2}{7}(y - 2) + \frac{6}{7}(z - 6) = \frac{3}{7}x + \frac{2}{7}y + \frac{6}{7}z \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $\sqrt{(3.02)^2 + (1.97)^2 + (5.99)^2} = f(3.02, 1.97, 5.99) \approx \frac{3}{7}(3.02) + \frac{2}{7}(1.97) + \frac{6}{7}(5.99) \approx 6.9914$ .

20. From the table,  $f(40, 20) = 28$ . To estimate  $f_v(40, 20)$  and  $f_t(40, 20)$  we follow the procedure used in Exercise 15.3.4 [ET 14.3.4]. Since  $f_v(40, 20) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(40 + h, 20) - f(40, 20)}{h}$ , we approximate this quantity with  $h = \pm 10$  and use the values given in the table:  $f_v(40, 20) \approx \frac{f(50, 20) - f(40, 20)}{10} = \frac{40 - 28}{10} = 1.2$ ,
- $f_v(40, 20) \approx \frac{f(30, 20) - f(40, 20)}{-10} = \frac{17 - 28}{-10} = 1.1$ . Averaging these values gives  $f_v(40, 20) \approx 1.15$ .
- Similarly,  $f_t(40, 20) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(40, 20 + h) - f(40, 20)}{h}$ , so we use  $h = 10$  and  $h = -5$ :
- $f_t(40, 20) \approx \frac{f(40, 30) - f(40, 20)}{10} = \frac{31 - 28}{10} = 0.3$ ,  $f_t(40, 20) \approx \frac{f(40, 15) - f(40, 20)}{-5} = \frac{25 - 28}{-5} = 0.6$ .
- Averaging these values gives  $f_t(40, 15) \approx 0.45$ . The linear approximation, then, is

$$\begin{aligned} f(v, t) &\approx f(40, 20) + f_v(40, 20)(v - 40) + f_t(40, 20)(t - 20) \\ &\approx 28 + 1.15(v - 40) + 0.45(t - 20) \end{aligned}$$

When  $v = 43$  and  $t = 24$ , we estimate  $f(43, 24) \approx 28 + 1.15(43 - 40) + 0.45(24 - 20) = 33.25$ , so we would expect the wave heights to be approximately 33.25 ft.

21. From the table,  $f(94, 80) = 127$ . To estimate  $f_T(94, 80)$  and  $f_H(94, 80)$  we follow the procedure used in Section 15.3 [ET 14.3]. Since  $f_T(94, 80) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(94 + h, 80) - f(94, 80)}{h}$ , we approximate this quantity

with  $h = \pm 2$  and use the values given in the table:  $f_T(94, 80) \approx \frac{f(96, 80) - f(94, 80)}{2} = \frac{135 - 127}{2} = 4$ ,

$$f_T(94, 80) \approx \frac{f(92, 80) - f(94, 80)}{-2} = \frac{119 - 127}{-2} = 4.$$

Averaging these values gives  $f_T(94, 80) \approx 4$ . Similarly,  $f_H(94, 80) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(94, 80 + h) - f(94, 80)}{h}$ ,

$$\text{so we use } h = \pm 5: f_H(94, 80) \approx \frac{f(94, 85) - f(94, 80)}{5} = \frac{132 - 127}{5} = 1,$$

$f_H(94, 80) \approx \frac{f(94, 75) - f(94, 80)}{-5} = \frac{122 - 127}{-5} = 1$ . Averaging these values gives  $f_H(94, 80) \approx 1$ . The linear approximation, then, is

$$\begin{aligned} f(T, H) &\approx f(94, 80) + f_T(94, 80)(T - 94) + f_H(94, 80)(H - 80) \\ &\approx 127 + 4(T - 94) + 1(H - 80) \end{aligned}$$

Thus when  $T = 95$  and  $H = 78$ ,  $f(95, 78) \approx 127 + 4(95 - 94) + 1(78 - 80) = 129$ , so we estimate the heat index to be approximately  $129^\circ\text{F}$ .

22. From the table,  $f(-15, 50) = -29$ . To estimate  $f_T(-15, 50)$  and  $f_v(-15, 50)$  we follow the procedure used in Section 15.3 [ET 14.3]. Since  $f_T(-15, 50) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-15 + h, 50) - f(-15, 50)}{h}$ , we approximate this quantity with  $h = \pm 5$  and use the values given in the table:

$$f_T(-15, 50) \approx \frac{f(-10, 50) - f(-15, 50)}{5} = \frac{-22 - (-29)}{5} = 1.4,$$

$$f_T(-15, 50) \approx \frac{f(-20, 50) - f(-15, 50)}{-5} = \frac{-35 - (-29)}{-5} = 1.2.$$

Averaging these values gives  $f_T(-15, 50) \approx 1.3$ . Similarly  $f_v(-15, 50) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-15, 50 + h) - f(-15, 50)}{h}$  so

$$\text{we use } h = \pm 10: f_v(-15, 50) \approx \frac{f(-15, 60) - f(-15, 50)}{10} = \frac{-30 - (-29)}{10} = -0.1,$$

$$f_v(-15, 50) \approx \frac{f(-15, 40) - f(-15, 50)}{-10} = \frac{-27 - (-29)}{-10} = -0.2.$$

Averaging these values gives  $f_v(-15, 50) \approx -0.15$ . The linear approximation to the wind-chill index function, then, is

$$\begin{aligned} f(T, v) &\approx f(-15, 50) + f_T(-15, 50)(T - (-15)) + f_v(-15, 50)(v - 50) \\ &\approx -29 + (1.3)(T + 15) - (0.15)(v - 50) \end{aligned}$$

Thus when  $T = -17^\circ\text{C}$  and  $v = 55 \text{ km/h}$ ,  $f(-17, 55) \approx -29 + (1.3)(-17 + 15) - (0.15)(55 - 50) = -32.35$ , so we estimate the wind-chill index to be approximately  $-32.35^\circ\text{C}$ .

23.  $z = x^3 \ln(y^2) \Rightarrow$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = 3x^2 \ln(y^2) dx + x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{y^2}(2y) dy = 3x^2 \ln(y^2) dx + \frac{2x^3}{y} dy.$$

24.  $v = y \cos xy \Rightarrow$

$$dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = y(-\sin xy) y dx + [y(-\sin xy)x + \cos xy] dy = -y^2 \sin xy dx + (\cos xy - xy \sin xy) dy$$

25.  $u = e^t \sin \theta \Rightarrow du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} d\theta = e^t \sin \theta dt + e^t \cos \theta d\theta$

26.  $u = \frac{r}{s+2t} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} ds + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} dt = \frac{1}{s+2t} dr + r(-1)(s+2t)^{-2} ds + r(-1)(s+2t)^{-2}(2) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{s+2t} dr - \frac{r}{(s+2t)^2} ds - \frac{2r}{(s+2t)^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

27.  $w = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{2x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} dx + 2y(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} dy + 2z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2} dz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} \\ &= \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \end{aligned}$$

28.  $w = xye^{xz} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} dw &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz = (xyze^{xz} + ye^{xz}) dx + xe^{xz} dy + x^2ye^{xz} dz \\ &= (xz+1)ye^{xz} dx + xe^{xz} dy + x^2ye^{xz} dz. \end{aligned}$$

29.  $dx = \Delta x = 0.05, dy = \Delta y = 0.1, z = 5x^2 + y^2, z_x = 10x, z_y = 2y$ . Thus when  $x = 1$  and

$$y = 2, dz = z_x(1, 2)dx + z_y(1, 2)dy = (10)(0.05) + (4)(0.1) = 0.9 \text{ while}$$

$$\Delta z = f(1.05, 2.1) - f(1, 2) = 5(1.05)^2 + (2.1)^2 - 5 - 4 = 0.9225.$$

30.  $dx = \Delta x = -0.04, dy = \Delta y = 0.05, z = x^2 - xy + 3y^2, z_x = 2x - y, z_y = 6y - x$ .

Thus when  $x = 3$  and  $y = -1, dz = (7)(-0.04) + (-9)(0.05) = -0.73$  while

$$\Delta z = (2.96)^2 - (2.96)(-0.95) + 3(-0.95)^2 - (9 + 3 + 3) = -0.7189.$$

31.  $dA = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} dy = y dx + x dy$  and  $|\Delta x| \leq 0.1, |\Delta y| \leq 0.1$ . We use  $dx = 0.1, dy = 0.1$  with  $x = 30, y = 24$ ; then the maximum error in the area is about  $dA = 24(0.1) + 30(0.1) = 5.4 \text{ cm}^2$ .

32. Let  $S$  be surface area. Then  $S = 2(xy + xz + yz)$  and  $dS = 2(y+z)dx + 2(x+z)dy + 2(x+y)dz$ . The maximum error occurs with  $\Delta x = \Delta y = \Delta z = 0.2$ . Using  $dx = \Delta x, dy = \Delta y, dz = \Delta z$  we find the maximum error in calculated surface area to be about  $dS = (220)(0.2) + (260)(0.2) + (280)(0.2) = 152 \text{ cm}^2$ .

33. The volume of a can is  $V = \pi r^2 h$  and  $\Delta V \approx dV$  is an estimate of the amount of tin. Here

$$dV = 2\pi rh dr + \pi r^2 dh, \text{ so put } dr = 0.04, dh = 0.08 \text{ (0.04 on top, 0.04 on bottom) and then}$$

$$\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi(48)(0.04) + \pi(16)(0.08) \approx 16.08 \text{ cm}^3. \text{ Thus the amount of tin is about } 16 \text{ cm}^3.$$

34. Let  $V$  be the volume. Then  $V = \pi r^2 h$  and  $\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi rh dr + \pi r^2 dh$  is an estimate of the amount of metal.

$$\text{With } dr = 0.05 \text{ and } dh = 0.2 \text{ we get } dV = 2\pi(2)(10)(0.05) + \pi(2)^2(0.2) = 2.80\pi \approx 8.8 \text{ cm}^3.$$

35. The area of the rectangle is  $A = xy$ , and  $\Delta A \approx dA$  is an estimate of the area of paint in the stripe. Here

$$dA = y dx + x dy, \text{ so with } dx = dy = \frac{3+3}{12} = \frac{1}{2}, \Delta A \approx dA = (100)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (200)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 150 \text{ ft}^2. \text{ Thus there are approximately } 150 \text{ ft}^2 \text{ of paint in the stripe.}$$

36. Here  $dV = \Delta V = 0.3$ ,  $dT = \Delta T = -5$ ,  $P = 8.31 \frac{T}{V}$ , so

$$dP = \left( \frac{8.31}{V} \right) dT - \frac{8.31 \cdot T}{V^2} dV = 8.31 \left[ -\frac{5}{12} - \frac{310}{144} \cdot \frac{3}{10} \right] \approx -8.83.$$

Thus the pressure will drop by about 8.83 kPa.

37. First we find  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1}$  implicitly by taking partial derivatives of both sides with respect to  $R_1$ :

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R_1} \left[ \frac{1}{R} \right] = \frac{\partial [(1/R_1) + (1/R_2) + (1/R_3)]}{\partial R_1} \Rightarrow -R^{-2} \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = -R_1^{-2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} = \frac{R^2}{R_1^2}. \text{ Then by}$$

$$\text{symmetry, } \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} = \frac{R^2}{R_2^2}, \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_3} = \frac{R^2}{R_3^2}. \text{ When } R_1 = 25, R_2 = 40 \text{ and } R_3 = 50, \frac{1}{R} = \frac{17}{200} \Leftrightarrow R = \frac{200}{17} \text{ ohms.}$$

Since the possible error for each  $R_i$  is 0.5%, the maximum error of  $R$  is attained by setting  $\Delta R_i = 0.005R_i$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R &\approx dR = \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_1} \Delta R_1 + \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_2} \Delta R_2 + \frac{\partial R}{\partial R_3} \Delta R_3 = (0.005)R^2 \left[ \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \right] \\ &= (0.005)R = \frac{1}{17} \approx 0.059 \text{ ohms} \end{aligned}$$

38. Let  $x, y, z$  and  $w$  be the four numbers with  $p(x, y, z, w) = xyzw$ . Since the largest error due to rounding for each number is 0.05, the maximum error in the calculated product is approximated by

$dp = (yzw)(0.05) + (xzw)(0.05) + (xyw)(0.05) + (xyz)(0.05)$ . Furthermore, each of the numbers is positive but less than 50, so the product of any three is between 0 and  $(50)^3$ . Thus  $dp \leq 4(50)^3(0.05) = 25,000$ .

39.  $\Delta z = f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) - f(a, b) = (a + \Delta x)^2 + (b + \Delta y)^2 - (a^2 + b^2)$

$$= a^2 + 2a\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + b^2 + 2b\Delta y + (\Delta y)^2 - a^2 - b^2 = 2a\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + 2b\Delta y + (\Delta y)^2$$

But  $f_x(a, b) = 2a$  and  $f_y(a, b) = 2b$  and so  $\Delta z = f_x(a, b)\Delta x + f_y(a, b)\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta x + \Delta y\Delta y$ , which is Definition 7 with  $\varepsilon_1 = \Delta x$  and  $\varepsilon_2 = \Delta y$ . Hence  $f$  is differentiable.

40.  $\Delta z = f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) - f(a, b) = (a + \Delta x)(b + \Delta y) - 5(b + \Delta y)^2 - (ab - 5b^2)$

$$= ab + a\Delta y + b\Delta x + \Delta x\Delta y - 5b^2 - 10b\Delta y - 5(\Delta y)^2 - ab + 5b^2$$

$$= (a - 10b)\Delta y + b\Delta x + \Delta x\Delta y - 5\Delta y\Delta y,$$

but  $f_x(a, b) = b$  and  $f_y(a, b) = a - 10b$  and so  $\Delta z = f_x(a, b)\Delta x + f_y(a, b)\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y - 5\Delta y\Delta y$ , which is Definition 7 with  $\varepsilon_1 = \Delta y$  and  $\varepsilon_2 = -5\Delta y$ . Hence  $f$  is differentiable.

41. To show that  $f$  is continuous at  $(a, b)$  we need to show that  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = f(a, b)$  or equivalently

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) = f(a, b).$$

Since  $f$  is differentiable at  $(a, b)$ ,

$$f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) - f(a, b) = \Delta z = f_x(a, b)\Delta x + f_y(a, b)\Delta y + \varepsilon_1\Delta x + \varepsilon_2\Delta y,$$

where  $\varepsilon_1$  and  $\varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0$  as  $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . Thus  $f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) = f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)\Delta x + f_y(a, b)\Delta y + \varepsilon_1\Delta x + \varepsilon_2\Delta y$ . Taking the limit of both sides as  $(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  gives  $\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(a + \Delta x, b + \Delta y) = f(a, b)$ . Thus  $f$  is continuous at  $(a, b)$ .

42. (a)  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$  and  $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{h} = 0$ . Thus

$f_x(0, 0) = f_y(0, 0) = 0$ . To show that  $f$  isn't differentiable at  $(0, 0)$  we need only show that  $f$  is not continuous at  $(0, 0)$  and apply Exercise 41. As  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis  $f(x, y) = 0/x^2 = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$  so

$f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis. But as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the line  $y = x$ ,

$f(x, x) = x^2/(2x^2) = \frac{1}{2}$  for  $x \neq 0$  so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along this line. Thus  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$  doesn't exist, so  $f$  is discontinuous at  $(0, 0)$  and thus not differentiable there.

(b) For  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ ,  $f_x(x, y) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)y - xy(2x)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ . If we approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $y$ -axis, then  $f_x(x, y) = f_x(0, y) = \frac{y^3}{y^4} = \frac{1}{y}$ , so  $f_x(x, y) \rightarrow \pm\infty$  as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ . Thus  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_x(x, y)$  does not exist and  $f_x(x, y)$  is not continuous at  $(0, 0)$ . Similarly,  $f_y(x, y) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)x - xy(2y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$  for  $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ , and if we approach  $(0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis, then  $f_y(x, y) = f_y(x, 0) = \frac{x^3}{x^4} = \frac{1}{x}$ . Thus  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_y(x, y)$  does not exist and  $f_y(x, y)$  is not continuous at  $(0, 0)$ .

## 15.5 The Chain Rule

ET 14.5

1.  $z = x^2y + xy^2$ ,  $x = 2 + t^4$ ,  $y = 1 - t^3 \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = (2xy + y^2)(4t^3) + (x^2 + 2xy)(-3t^2) = 4(2xy + y^2)^3 - 3(x^2 + 2xy)t^2$$

2.  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $x = e^{2t}$ ,  $y = e^{-2t} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}(2x) \cdot e^{2t}(2) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}(2y) \cdot e^{-2t}(-2) = \frac{2xe^{2t} - 2ye^{-2t}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

3.  $z = \sin x \cos y$ ,  $x = \pi t$ ,  $y = \sqrt{t} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos x \cos y \cdot \pi + \sin x (-\sin y) \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^{-1/2} = \pi \cos x \cos y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} \sin x \sin y$$

4.  $z = x \ln(x + 2y)$ ,  $x = \sin t$ ,  $y = \cos t \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dt} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \left[ x \cdot \frac{1}{x + 2y} + 1 \cdot \ln(x + 2y) \right] \cos t + x \cdot \frac{1}{x + 2y} (2) \cdot (-\sin t) \\ &= \left[ \frac{x}{x + 2y} + \ln(x + 2y) \right] \cos t - \frac{2x}{x + 2y} (\sin t) \end{aligned}$$

5.  $w = xe^{y/z}$ ,  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = 1 - t$ ,  $z = 1 + 2t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = e^{y/z} \cdot 2t + xe^{y/z} \left( \frac{1}{z} \right) \cdot (-1) + xe^{y/z} \left( -\frac{y}{z^2} \right) \cdot 2 = e^{y/z} \left( 2t - \frac{x}{z} - \frac{2xy}{z^2} \right)$$

6.  $w = xy + yz^2$ ,  $x = e^t$ ,  $y = e^t \sin t$ ,  $z = e^t \cos t \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dt} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dt} = y \cdot e^t + (x + z^2) \cdot (e^t \cos t + e^t \sin t) + 2yz \cdot (-e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t) \\ &= e^t [y + (x + z^2)(\cos t + \sin t) + 2yz(\cos t - \sin t)] \end{aligned}$$

7.  $z = x^2 + xy + y^2$ ,  $x = s + t$ ,  $y = st \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = (2x + y)(1) + (x + 2y)(t) = 2x + y + xt + 2yt$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = (2x + y)(1) + (x + 2y)(s) = 2x + y + xs + 2ys$$

8.  $z = x/y, x = se^t, y = 1 + se^{-t} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{1}{y}(e^t) + \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right)(e^{-t}) = \frac{1}{y}e^t - \frac{x}{y^2}e^{-t}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{y}(se^t) + \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right)(-se^{-t}) = \frac{s}{y}e^t + \frac{xs}{y^2}e^{-t}$$

9.  $z = \arctan(2x + y), x = s^2t, y = s \ln t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = \frac{2}{1 + (2x + y)^2} \cdot 2st + \frac{1}{1 + (2x + y)^2} \cdot \ln t = \frac{4st + \ln t}{1 + (2x + y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{1 + (2x + y)^2} \cdot s^2 + \frac{1}{1 + (2x + y)^2} \cdot \frac{s}{t} = \frac{2s^2 + s/t}{1 + (2x + y)^2}$$

10.  $z = e^{xy} \tan y, x = s + 2t, y = s/t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = ye^{xy} \tan y \cdot 1 + (e^{xy} \sec^2 y + xe^{xy} \tan y) \cdot \frac{1}{t} = ye^{xy} \tan y + \frac{e^{xy}}{t} (\sec^2 y + x \tan y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = ye^{xy} \tan y \cdot 2 + (e^{xy} \sec^2 y + xe^{xy} \tan y) \left(\frac{-s}{t^2}\right) = 2ye^{xy} \tan y - \frac{se^{xy}}{t^2} (\sec^2 y + x \tan y)$$

11.  $z = e^r \cos \theta, r = st, \theta = \sqrt{s^2 + t^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial s} = e^r \cos \theta \cdot t + e^r (-\sin \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(s^2 + t^2)^{-1/2}(2s)$$

$$= te^r \cos \theta - e^r \sin \theta \cdot \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} = e^r \left(t \cos \theta - \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} \sin \theta\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = e^r \cos \theta \cdot s + e^r (-\sin \theta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(s^2 + t^2)^{-1/2}(2t)$$

$$= se^r \cos \theta - e^r \sin \theta \cdot \frac{t}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} = e^r \left(s \cos \theta - \frac{t}{\sqrt{s^2 + t^2}} \sin \theta\right)$$

12.  $z = \sin \alpha \tan \beta, \alpha = 3s + t, \beta = s - t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial s} = \cos \alpha \tan \beta \cdot 3 + \sin \alpha \sec^2 \beta \cdot 1 = 3 \cos \alpha \tan \beta + \sin \alpha \sec^2 \beta$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \alpha} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \beta} \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial t} = \cos \alpha \tan \beta \cdot 1 + \sin \alpha \sec^2 \beta \cdot (-1) = \cos \alpha \tan \beta - \sin \alpha \sec^2 \beta$$

13. When  $t = 3, x = g(3) = 2$  and  $y = h(3) = 7$ . By the Chain Rule (2),

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = f_x(2, 7)g'(3) + f_y(2, 7)h'(3) = (6)(5) + (-8)(-4) = 62.$$

14. By the Chain Rule (3),  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s}$ . Then

$$W_s(1, 0) = F_u(u(1, 0), v(1, 0))u_s(1, 0) + F_v(u(1, 0), v(1, 0))v_s(1, 0)$$

$$= F_u(2, 3)u_s(1, 0) + F_v(2, 3)v_s(1, 0) = (-1)(-2) + (10)(5) = 52$$

Similarly,  $\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \Rightarrow$

$$W_t(1, 0) = F_u(u(1, 0), v(1, 0))u_t(1, 0) + F_v(u(1, 0), v(1, 0))v_t(1, 0)$$

$$= F_u(2, 3)u_t(1, 0) + F_v(2, 3)v_t(1, 0) = (-1)(6) + (10)(4) = 34$$

15.  $g(u, v) = f(x(u, v), y(u, v))$  where  $x = e^u + \sin v$ ,  $y = e^u + \cos v \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = e^u$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \cos v$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = e^u$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = -\sin v$ . By the Chain Rule (3),  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} g_u(0, 0) &= f_x(x(0, 0), y(0, 0)) x_u(0, 0) + f_y(x(0, 0), y(0, 0)) y_u(0, 0) \\ &= f_x(1, 2)(e^0) + f_y(1, 2)(e^0) = 2(1) + 5(1) = 7 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} g_v(0, 0) &= f_x(x(0, 0), y(0, 0)) x_v(0, 0) + f_y(x(0, 0), y(0, 0)) y_v(0, 0) \\ &= f_x(1, 2)(\cos 0) + f_y(1, 2)(-\sin 0) = 2(1) + 5(0) = 2 \end{aligned}$$

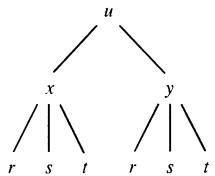
16.  $g(r, s) = f(x(r, s), y(r, s))$  where  $x = 2r - s$ ,  $y = s^2 - 4r \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = -1$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = -4$ ,  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = 2s$ . By the Chain Rule (3)  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} g_r(1, 2) &= f_x(x(1, 2), y(1, 2)) x_r(1, 2) + f_y(x(1, 2), y(1, 2)) y_r(1, 2) \\ &= f_x(0, 0)(2) + f_y(0, 0)(-4) = 4(2) + 8(-4) = -24 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $\frac{\partial g}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} g_s(1, 2) &= f_x(x(1, 2), y(1, 2)) x_s(1, 2) + f_y(x(1, 2), y(1, 2)) y_s(1, 2) \\ &= f_x(0, 0)(-1) + f_y(0, 0)(4) = 4(-1) + 8(4) = 28 \end{aligned}$$

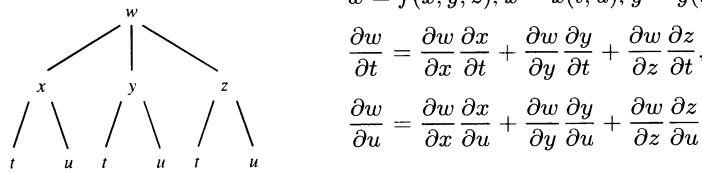
17.



$$u = f(x, y), x = x(r, s, t), y = y(r, s, t) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

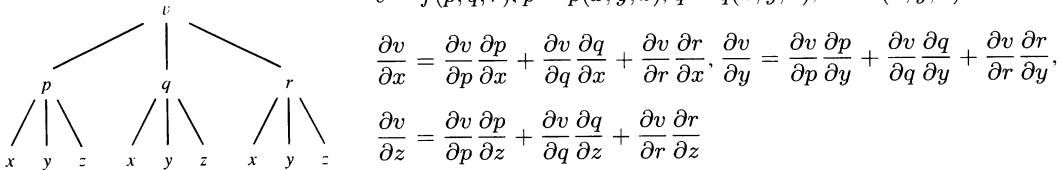
18.



$$w = f(x, y, z), x = x(t, u), y = y(t, u), z = z(t, u) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}, \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \end{aligned}$$

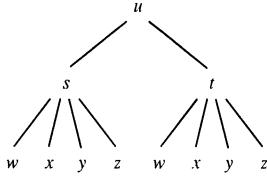
19.



$$v = f(p, q, r), p = p(x, y, z), q = q(x, y, z), r = r(x, y, z) \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial q} \frac{\partial q}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial z} \end{aligned}$$

20.



$$u = f(s, t), s = s(w, x, y, z), t = t(w, x, y, z) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial w}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial z}$$

21.  $z = x^2 + xy^3, x = uv^2 + w^3, y = u + ve^w \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = (2x + y^3)(v^2) + (3xy^2)(1).$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = (2x + y^3)(2uv) + (3xy^2)(e^w).$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = (2x + y^3)(3w^2) + (3xy^2)(ve^w). \text{ When } u = 2, v = 1, \text{ and } w = 0, \text{ we have } x = 2,$$

$$y = 3, \text{ so } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = (31)(1) + (54)(1) = 85, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = (31)(4) + (54)(1) = 178, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = (31)(0) + (54)(1) = 54.$$

22.  $u = (r^2 + s^2)^{1/2}, r = y + x \cos t, s = x + y \sin t \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2r)(\cos t) + \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2s)(1) = (r \cos t + s)/\sqrt{r^2 + s^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2r)(1) + \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2s)(\sin t) = (r + s \sin t)/\sqrt{r^2 + s^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2r)(-x \sin t) + \frac{1}{2}(r^2 + s^2)^{-1/2}(2s)(y \cos t) = \frac{-rx \sin t + sy \cos t}{\sqrt{r^2 + s^2}}.$$

When  $x = 1, y = 2$ , and  $t = 0$  we have  $r = 3$  and  $s = 1$ , so  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{10}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$ , and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{10}}.$

23.  $R = \ln(u^2 + v^2 + w^2), u = x + 2y, v = 2x - y, w = 2xy \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(1) + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(2) + \frac{2w}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(2y) \\ &= \frac{2u + 4v + 4wy}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(2) + \frac{2v}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(-1) + \frac{2w}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}(2x) \\ &= \frac{4u - 2v + 4wx}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}. \end{aligned}$$

When  $x = y = 1$  we have  $u = 3, v = 1$ , and  $w = 2$ , so  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{9}{7}$  and  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{9}{7}.$

24.  $M = xe^{y-z^2}, x = 2uv, y = u - v, z = u + v \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial u} &= \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = e^{y-z^2}(2v) + xe^{y-z^2}(1) + x(-2z)e^{y-z^2}(1) \\ &= e^{y-z^2}(2v + x - 2xz), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial M}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial M}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = e^{y-z^2}(2u) + xe^{y-z^2}(-1) + x(-2z)e^{y-z^2}(1) \\ &= e^{y-z^2}(2u - x - 2xz). \end{aligned}$$

When  $u = 3, v = -1$  we have  $x = -6, y = 4$ , and  $z = 2$ , so  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial u} = 16$  and  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial v} = 36.$

25.  $u = x^2 + yz$ ,  $x = pr \cos \theta$ ,  $y = pr \sin \theta$ ,  $z = p + r \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial p} = (2x)(r \cos \theta) + (z)(r \sin \theta) + (y)(1) = 2xr \cos \theta + zr \sin \theta + y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = (2x)(p \cos \theta) + (z)(p \sin \theta) + (y)(1) = 2xp \cos \theta + zp \sin \theta + y,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = (2x)(-pr \sin \theta) + (z)(pr \cos \theta) + (y)(0) = -2xpr \sin \theta + zpr \cos \theta.$$

When  $p = 2$ ,  $r = 3$ , and  $\theta = 0$  we have  $x = 6$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $z = 5$ , so  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial p} = 36$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 24$ , and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = 30$ .

26.  $Y = w \tan^{-1}(uv)$ ,  $u = r + s$ ,  $v = s + t$ ,  $w = t + r \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial Y}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} = \frac{w}{1+(uv)^2}(v)(1) + \frac{w}{1+(uv)^2}(u)(0) + \tan^{-1}(uv)(1) \\ &= \frac{vw}{1+u^2v^2} + \tan^{-1}(uv)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = \frac{wv}{1+u^2v^2}(1) + \frac{wu}{1+u^2v^2}(1) + \tan^{-1}(uv)(0) \\ &= \frac{w(v+u)}{1+u^2v^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} &= \frac{\partial Y}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = \frac{wv}{1+u^2v^2}(0) + \frac{wu}{1+u^2v^2}(1) + \tan^{-1}(uv)(1) \\ &= \frac{wu}{1+u^2v^2} + \tan^{-1}(uv)\end{aligned}$$

When  $r = 1$ ,  $s = 0$ , and  $t = 1$ , we have  $u = 1$ ,  $v = 1$ , and  $w = 2$ , so  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial r} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial s} = 2$ , and  $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

27.  $\sqrt{xy} = 1 + x^2y$ , so let  $F(x, y) = (xy)^{1/2} - 1 - x^2y = 0$ . Then by Equation 6

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2}(y) - 2xy}{\frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2}(x) - x^2} = -\frac{y - 4xy\sqrt{xy}}{x - 2x^2\sqrt{xy}} = \frac{4(xy)^{3/2} - y}{x - 2x^2\sqrt{xy}}.$$

28.  $y^5 + x^2y^3 = 1 + ye^{x^2}$ , so let  $F(x, y) = y^5 + x^2y^3 - 1 - ye^{x^2} = 0$ . Then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2xy^3 - 2xye^{x^2}}{5y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - e^{x^2}} = \frac{2xye^{x^2} - 2xy^3}{5y^4 + 3x^2y^2 - e^{x^2}}.$$

29.  $\cos(x - y) = xe^y$ , so let  $F(x, y) = \cos(x - y) - xe^y = 0$ .

$$\text{Then } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{-\sin(x - y) - e^y}{-\sin(x - y)(-1) - xe^y} = \frac{\sin(x - y) + e^y}{\sin(x - y) - xe^y}.$$

30.  $\sin x + \cos y = \sin x \cos y$ , so let  $F(x, y) = \sin x + \cos y - \sin x \cos y = 0$ . Then

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{\cos x - \cos x \cos y}{-\sin y + \sin x \sin y} = \frac{\cos x(\cos y - 1)}{\sin y(\sin x - 1)}.$$

31.  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$ , so let  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$ . Then by Equations 7

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{2x - 3yz}{2z - 3xy} = \frac{3yz - 2x}{2z - 3xy} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{2y - 3xz}{2z - 3xy} = \frac{3xz - 2y}{2z - 3xy}.$$

32.  $xyz = \cos(x + y + z)$ . Let  $F(x, y, z) = xyz - \cos(x + y + z) = 0$ , so

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{yz + \sin(x + y + z)}{xy + \sin(x + y + z)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{xz + \sin(x + y + z)}{xy + \sin(x + y + z)}.$$

33.  $x - z = \arctan(yz)$ , so let  $F(x, y, z) = x - z - \arctan(yz) = 0$ . Then

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{1}{-1 - \frac{1}{1 + (yz)^2}(y)} = \frac{1 + y^2 z^2}{1 + y + y^2 z^2} \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{-\frac{1}{1 + (yz)^2}(z)}{-1 - \frac{1}{1 + (yz)^2}(y)} = -\frac{\frac{z}{1 + y^2 z^2}}{\frac{1 + y^2 z^2 + y}{1 + y^2 z^2}} = -\frac{z}{1 + y + y^2 z^2}.$$

34.  $yz = \ln(x+z)$ , so let  $F(x, y, z) = yz - \ln(x+z) = 0$ . Then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{-\frac{1}{x+z}(1)}{y - \frac{1}{x+z}(1)} = \frac{1}{y(x+z)-1}$ ,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{z}{y - \frac{1}{x+z}} = -\frac{z(x+z)}{y(x+z)-1}.$$

35. Since  $x$  and  $y$  are each functions of  $t$ ,  $T(x, y)$  is a function of  $t$ , so by the Chain Rule,  $\frac{dT}{dt} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial T}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$ .

After 3 seconds,  $x = \sqrt{1+t} = \sqrt{1+3} = 2$ ,  $y = 2 + \frac{1}{3}t = 2 + \frac{1}{3}(3) = 3$ ,  $\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+t}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+3}} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,

and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{3}$ . Then  $\frac{dT}{dt} = T_x(2, 3) \frac{dx}{dt} + T_y(2, 3) \frac{dy}{dt} = 4(\frac{1}{4}) + 3(\frac{1}{3}) = 2$ . Thus the temperature is rising at a rate of  $2^\circ\text{C}/\text{s}$ .

36. (a) Since  $\partial W/\partial T$  is negative, a rise in average temperature (while annual rainfall remains constant) causes a decrease in wheat production at the current production levels. Since  $\partial W/\partial R$  is positive, an increase in annual rainfall (while the average temperature remains constant) causes an increase in wheat production.

- (b) Since the average temperature is rising at a rate of  $0.15^\circ\text{C}/\text{year}$ , we know that  $dT/dt = 0.15$ . Since rainfall is decreasing at a rate of  $0.1 \text{ cm/year}$ , we know  $dR/dt = -0.1$ . Then, by the Chain Rule,

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial T} \frac{dT}{dt} + \frac{\partial W}{\partial R} \frac{dR}{dt} = (-2)(0.15) + (8)(-0.1) = -1.1. \text{ Thus we estimate that wheat production will decrease at a rate of } 1.1 \text{ units/year.}$$

37.  $C = 1449.2 + 4.6T - 0.055T^2 + 0.00029T^3 + 0.016D$ , so  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial T} = 4.6 - 0.11T + 0.00087T^2$  and

$\frac{\partial C}{\partial D} = 0.016$ . According to the graph, the diver is experiencing a temperature of approximately  $12.5^\circ\text{C}$  at

$t = 20$  minutes, so  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial T} = 4.6 - 0.11(12.5) + 0.00087(12.5)^2 \approx 3.36$ . By sketching tangent lines at  $t = 20$  to the

graphs given, we estimate  $\frac{dD}{dt} \approx \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{dT}{dt} \approx -\frac{1}{10}$ . Then, by the Chain Rule,

$\frac{dC}{dt} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial T} \frac{dT}{dt} + \frac{\partial C}{\partial D} \frac{dD}{dt} \approx (3.36)(-\frac{1}{10}) + (0.016)(\frac{1}{2}) \approx -0.33$ . Thus the speed of sound experienced by the diver is decreasing at a rate of approximately  $0.33 \text{ m/s}$  per minute.

38.  $V = \pi r^2 h/3$ , so  $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{2\pi rh}{3} 1.8 + \frac{\pi r^2}{3} (-2.5) = 20,160\pi - 12,000\pi = 8160\pi \text{ in}^3/\text{s}$ .

39. (a)  $V = \ell wh$ , so by the Chain Rule,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dV}{dt} &= \frac{\partial V}{\partial \ell} \frac{d\ell}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial w} \frac{dw}{dt} + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dt} = wh \frac{d\ell}{dt} + \ell h \frac{dw}{dt} + \ell w \frac{dh}{dt} \\ &= 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3) = 6 \text{ m}^3/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $S = 2(\ell w + \ell h + wh)$ , so by the Chain Rule,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dS}{dt} &= \frac{\partial S}{\partial \ell} \frac{d\ell}{dt} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial w} \frac{dw}{dt} + \frac{\partial S}{\partial h} \frac{dh}{dt} = 2(w+h) \frac{d\ell}{dt} + 2(\ell+h) \frac{dw}{dt} + 2(\ell+w) \frac{dh}{dt} \\ &= 2(2+2)2 + 2(1+2)2 + 2(1+2)(-3) = 10 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}\end{aligned}$$

$$(c) L^2 = \ell^2 + w^2 + h^2 \Rightarrow 2L \frac{dL}{dt} = 2\ell \frac{d\ell}{dt} + 2w \frac{dw}{dt} + 2h \frac{dh}{dt} = 2(1)(2) + 2(2)(2) + 2(2)(-3) = 0 \Rightarrow dL/dt = 0 \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}40. I = \frac{V}{R} \Rightarrow \frac{dI}{dt} &= \frac{\partial I}{\partial V} \frac{dV}{dt} + \frac{\partial I}{\partial R} \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dV}{dt} - \frac{V}{R^2} \frac{dR}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dV}{dt} - \frac{I}{R} \frac{dR}{dt} \\ &= \frac{1}{400}(-0.01) - \frac{0.08}{400}(0.03) = -0.000031 \text{ A/s}\end{aligned}$$

$$41. \frac{dP}{dt} = 0.05, \frac{dT}{dt} = 0.15, V = 8.31 \frac{T}{P} \text{ and } \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{8.31}{P} \frac{dT}{dt} - 8.31 \frac{T}{P^2} \frac{dP}{dt}. \text{ Thus when } P = 20 \text{ and } T = 320, \\ \frac{dV}{dt} = 8.31 \left[ \frac{0.15}{20} - \frac{(0.05)(320)}{400} \right] \approx -0.27 \text{ L/s.}$$

42. Let  $x$  and  $y$  be the respective distances of car A and car B from the intersection and let  $z$  be the distance between the two cars. Then  $dx/dt = -90$ ,  $dy/dt = -80$  and  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ . When  $x = 0.3$  and  $y = 0.4$ ,  $z = \sqrt{0.25} = 0.5$  and  $2z(dz/dt) = 2x(dx/dt) + 2y(dy/dt)$  or  $dz/dt = 0.6(-90) + 0.8(-80) = -118 \text{ km/h}$ .

43. (a) By the Chain Rule,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \theta$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} r \cos \theta$ .

$$\begin{aligned}(b) \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 \cos^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \sin^2 \theta, \\ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 &= \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta. \text{ Thus} \\ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

44. By the Chain Rule,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} e^s \cos t + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^s \sin t$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-e^s \sin t) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^s \cos t$ . Then

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 e^{2s} \cos^2 t + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{2s} \cos t \sin t + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 e^{2s} \sin^2 t \text{ and}$$

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 e^{2s} \sin^2 t - 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} e^{2s} \cos t \sin t + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 e^{2s} \sin^2 t. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] e^{-2s} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.$$

45. Let  $u = x - y$ . Then  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} (-1)$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ .

46.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$ .

47. Let  $u = x + at$ ,  $v = x - at$ . Then  $z = f(u) + g(v)$ , so  $\partial z / \partial u = f'(u)$  and  $\partial z / \partial v = g'(v)$ .

Thus  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = af'(u) - ag'(v)$  and

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [f'(u) - g'(v)] = a \left( \frac{df'(u)}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} - \frac{dg'(v)}{dv} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} \right) = a^2 f''(u) + a^2 g''(v).$$

Similarly  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) + g'(v)$  and  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''(u) + g''(v)$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

48. By the Chain Rule,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = -e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ . Then

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} = e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right).$$

But  $\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} = e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$  and

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} = e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}. \text{ Also, by continuity of the partials,}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} &= e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^s \cos t \left( e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ &\quad + e^s \sin t \left( e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \\ &= e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^{2s} \cos^2 t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2e^{2s} \cos t \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + e^{2s} \sin^2 t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= -e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^s \sin t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= -e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^s \sin t \left( -e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \\ &\quad - e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^s \cos t \left( e^s \cos t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - e^s \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \\ &= -e^s \cos t \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - e^s \sin t \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + e^{2s} \sin^2 t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2e^{2s} \cos t \sin t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + e^{2s} \cos^2 t \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $e^{-2s} \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial s^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \right) = (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) \left( \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ , as desired.

49.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2s + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 2r$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r \partial s} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} 2s \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 2r \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} 2s + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} 2s + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} 2s + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} 2r + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} 2r + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} 2 \\ &= 4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} 4s^2 + 0 + 4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} 4r^2 + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

By the continuity of the partials,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r \partial s} = 4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 4rs \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + (4r^2 + 4s^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

50. By the Chain Rule,

$$(a) \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \theta$$

$$(b) \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} r \cos \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r \partial \theta} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta \partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) \\ &= -\sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= -\sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \right) + \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ &= -\sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \cos \theta \left( -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + r \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \right) + \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &\quad + \sin \theta \left( r \cos \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \\ &= -\sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - r \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + r \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &\quad + r \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - r \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \\ &= \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + r \cos \theta \sin \theta \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right) + r(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}\end{aligned}$$

51.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sin \theta$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} r \cos \theta$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} &= \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \sin \theta \right) + \sin \theta \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \cos \theta \right) \\ &= \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} &= -r \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (-r \sin \theta) \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} r \cos \theta \right) \\ &\quad -r \sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + r \cos \theta \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} r \cos \theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} (-r \sin \theta) \right) \\ &= -r \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - r \sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + r^2 \cos^2 \theta \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} &= (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{r} \sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{r} \left( \cos \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sin \theta \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \text{ as desired.}\end{aligned}$$

**52.** (a)  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{(b)} \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial s \partial t} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \right) \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s \partial t} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \right) \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s \partial t} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \left( \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial s \partial t} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\end{aligned}$$

**53.** (a) Since  $f$  is a polynomial, it has continuous second-order partial derivatives, and

$$\begin{aligned}f(tx, ty) &= (tx)^2(ty) + 2(tx)(ty)^2 + 5(ty)^3 = t^3 x^2 y + 2t^3 x y^2 + 5t^3 y^3 \\ &= t^3(x^2 y + 2x y^2 + 5y^3) = t^3 f(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $f$  is homogeneous of degree 3.

(b) Differentiating both sides of  $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$  with respect to  $t$  using the Chain Rule, we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(tx, ty) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} [t^n f(x, y)] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(tx)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(ty)}{\partial t} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) = nt^{n-1} f(x, y).$$

Setting  $t = 1$ :  $x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) = nf(x, y)$ .

54. Differentiating both sides of  $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$  with respect to  $t$  using the Chain Rule, we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(tx)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(ty)}{\partial t} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) = nt^{n-1} f(x, y) \text{ and}$$

differentiating again with respect to  $t$  gives

$$x \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial(tx)^2} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(tx)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial(ty) \partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(ty)}{\partial t} \right] \\ + y \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial(tx) \partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(tx)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial(ty)^2} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(ty)}{\partial t} \right] = n(n-1)t^{n-1}f(x, y).$$

Setting  $t = 1$  and using the fact that  $f_{yx} = f_{xy}$ , we have  $x^2 f_{xx} + 2xy f_{xy} + y^2 f_{yy} = n(n-1)f(x, y)$ .

55. Differentiating both sides of  $f(tx, ty) = t^n f(x, y)$  with respect to  $x$  using the Chain Rule, we get

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(tx, ty) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [t^n f(x, y)] \Leftrightarrow \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial(tx)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(tx)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial(ty)} f(tx, ty) \cdot \frac{\partial(ty)}{\partial x} = t^n \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f(x, y) \Leftrightarrow tf_x(tx, ty) = t^n f_x(x, y).$$

Thus  $f_x(tx, ty) = t^{n-1} f_x(x, y)$ .

56.  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  is assumed to define  $z$  as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ , that is,  $z = f(x, y)$ . So by (7),  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$  since

$F_z \neq 0$ . Similarly, it is assumed that  $F(x, y, z) = 0$  defines  $x$  as a function of  $y$  and  $z$ , that is  $x = h(x, z)$ . Then

$F(h(y, z), y, z) = 0$  and by the Chain Rule,  $F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + F_y \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + F_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$ . But  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  and  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = 1$ , so

$F_x \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} + F_y = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}$ . A similar calculation shows that  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y}$ . Thus

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \left( -\frac{F_x}{F_z} \right) \left( -\frac{F_y}{F_x} \right) \left( -\frac{F_z}{F_y} \right) = -1.$$

## 15.6 Directional Derivatives and the Gradient Vector

### ET 14.6

- First we draw a line passing through Raleigh and the eye of the hurricane. We can approximate the directional derivative at Raleigh in the direction of the eye of the hurricane by the average rate of change of pressure between the points where this line intersects the contour lines closest to Raleigh. In the direction of the eye of the hurricane, the pressure changes from 996 millibars to 992 millibars. We estimate the distance between these two points to be approximately 40 miles, so the rate of change of pressure in the direction given is approximately

$$\frac{992 - 996}{40} = -0.1 \text{ millibar/mi.}$$

- First we draw a line passing through Muskegon and Ludington. We approximate the directional derivative at Muskegon in the direction of Ludington by the average rate of change of snowfall between the points where the line

intersects the contour lines closest to Muskegon. In the direction of Ludington, the snowfall changes from 60 to 70 inches. We estimate the distance between these two points to be approximately 28 miles, so the rate of change of annual snowfall in the direction given is approximately  $\frac{70-60}{28} \approx 0.36$  in./mi. [If we talk of snowfall (rather than annual snowfall), the units are (in/year)/mi.]

3.  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(-20, 30) = \nabla f(-20, 30) \cdot \mathbf{u} = f_T(-20, 30) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + f_v(-20, 30) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)$ .

$$f_T(-20, 30) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-20+h, 30) - f(-20, 30)}{h}, \text{ so we can approximate } f_T(-20, 30) \text{ by considering } h = \pm 5$$

$$\text{and using the values given in the table: } f_T(-20, 30) \approx \frac{f(-15, 30) - f(-20, 30)}{5} = \frac{-26 - (-33)}{5} = 1.4,$$

$$f_T(-20, 30) \approx \frac{f(-25, 30) - f(-20, 30)}{-5} = \frac{-39 - (-33)}{-5} = 1.2. \text{ Averaging these values gives}$$

$$f_T(-20, 30) \approx 1.3. \text{ Similarly, } f_v(-20, 30) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(-20, 30+h) - f(-20, 30)}{h}, \text{ so we can approximate}$$

$f_v(-20, 30)$  with  $h = \pm 10$ :

$$f_v(-20, 30) \approx \frac{f(-20, 40) - f(-20, 30)}{10} = \frac{-34 - (-33)}{10} = -0.1,$$

$$f_v(-20, 30) \approx \frac{f(-20, 20) - f(-20, 30)}{-10} = \frac{-30 - (-33)}{-10} = -0.3. \text{ Averaging these values gives}$$

$$f_v(-20, 30) \approx -0.2. \text{ Then } D_{\mathbf{u}} f(-20, 30) \approx 1.3 \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) + (-0.2) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \approx 0.778.$$

4.  $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3 - y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 2xy^3$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 3x^2 y^2 - 4y^3$ . If  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector in the direction of  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , then from Equation 6,  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 1) = f_x(2, 1) \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + f_y(2, 1) \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 8 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 6\sqrt{2}$ .

5.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{5x - 4y} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(5x - 4y)^{-1/2}(5) = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5x - 4y}}$  and

$$f_y(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(5x - 4y)^{-1/2}(-4) = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5x - 4y}}. \text{ If } \mathbf{u} \text{ is a unit vector in the direction of } \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6}, \text{ then from}$$

$$\text{Equation 6, } D_{\mathbf{u}} f(4, 1) = f_x(4, 1) \cos\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) + f_y(4, 1) \sin\left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{5}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{16} + \frac{1}{4}.$$

6.  $f(x, y) = x \sin(xy) \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = x \cos(xy) \cdot y + \sin(xy) = xy \cos(xy) + \sin(xy)$  and

$$f_y(x, y) = x \cos(xy) \cdot x = x^2 \cos(xy). \text{ If } \mathbf{u} \text{ is a unit vector in the direction of } \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}, \text{ then from Equation 6,}$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 0) = f_x(2, 0) \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + f_y(2, 0) \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = 0 + 4 \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = 2\sqrt{3}.$$

7.  $f(x, y) = 5xy^2 - 4x^3y$

(a)  $\nabla f(x, y) = \langle f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y) \rangle = \langle 5y^2 - 12x^2y, 10xy - 4x^3 \rangle$

(b)  $\nabla f(1, 2) = \langle 5(2)^2 - 12(1)^2(2), 10(1)(2) - 4(1)^3 \rangle = \langle -4, 16 \rangle$

(c) By Equation 9,  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, 2) = \nabla f(1, 2) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle -4, 16 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \right\rangle = (-4)\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) + (16)\left(\frac{12}{13}\right) = \frac{172}{13}$ .

8.  $f(x, y) = y \ln x$

(a)  $\nabla f(x, y) = \langle f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y) \rangle = \langle y/x, \ln x \rangle \quad (b) \nabla f(1, -3) = \langle \frac{-3}{1}, \ln 1 \rangle = \langle -3, 0 \rangle$

(c) By Equation 9,  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, -3) = \nabla f(1, -3) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle -3, 0 \rangle \cdot \left\langle -\frac{4}{5}, \frac{3}{5} \right\rangle = \frac{12}{5}$ .

9.  $f(x, y, z) = xe^{2yz}$

(a)  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle f_x(x, y, z), f_y(x, y, z), f_z(x, y, z) \rangle = \langle e^{2yz}, 2xze^{2yz}, 2xye^{2yz} \rangle$

(b)  $\nabla f(3, 0, 2) = \langle 1, 12, 0 \rangle$

(c) By Equation 14,  $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(3, 0, 2) = \nabla f(3, 0, 2) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle 1, 12, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \rangle = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{24}{3} + 0 = -\frac{22}{3}$ .

10.  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x+yz} = (x+yz)^{1/2}$

(a)  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}(x+yz)^{-1/2}(1), \frac{1}{2}(x+yz)^{-1/2}(z), \frac{1}{2}(x+yz)^{-1/2}(y) \right\rangle$   
 $= \langle 1/(2\sqrt{x+yz}), z/(2\sqrt{x+yz}), y/(2\sqrt{x+yz}) \rangle$

(b)  $\nabla f(1, 3, 1) = \langle \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \rangle$

(c)  $D_{\mathbf{u}}f(1, 3, 1) = \nabla f(1, 3, 1) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4} \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{2}{7}, \frac{3}{7}, \frac{6}{7} \rangle = \frac{2}{28} + \frac{3}{28} + \frac{18}{28} = \frac{23}{28}$ .

11.  $f(x, y) = 1 + 2x\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \left\langle 2\sqrt{y}, 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2}y^{-1/2} \right\rangle = \langle 2\sqrt{y}, x/\sqrt{y} \rangle, \nabla f(3, 4) = \langle 4, \frac{3}{2} \rangle,$

and a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4^2+(-3)^2}} \langle 4, -3 \rangle = \langle \frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5} \rangle$ , so

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(3, 4) = \nabla f(3, 4) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle 4, \frac{3}{2} \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5} \rangle = \frac{23}{10}$ .

12.  $f(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \left\langle \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right\rangle, \nabla f(2, 1) = \langle \frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \rangle$ , and a unit

vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v} = \langle -1, 2 \rangle$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4}} \langle -1, 2 \rangle = \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle$ , so

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(2, 1) = \nabla f(2, 1) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{4}{5}, \frac{2}{5} \rangle \cdot \left\langle -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle = -\frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} + \frac{4}{5\sqrt{5}} = 0$ .

13.  $g(s, t) = s^2e^t \Rightarrow \nabla g(s, t) = 2se^t \mathbf{i} + s^2e^t \mathbf{j}, \nabla g(2, 0) = 4\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}$ , and a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$  is

$\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$ , so  $D_{\mathbf{u}}g(2, 0) = \nabla g(2, 0) \cdot \mathbf{u} = (4\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) = \frac{8}{\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2}$ .

14.  $g(r, \theta) = e^{-r} \sin \theta \Rightarrow \nabla g(r, \theta) = (-e^{-r} \sin \theta) \mathbf{i} + (e^{-r} \cos \theta) \mathbf{j}, \nabla g(0, \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{j}$ , and

a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j})$ , so

$D_{\mathbf{u}}g(0, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \nabla g(0, \frac{\pi}{3}) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \left( -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{j} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}}(3\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{13}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{13}} = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}+2}{2\sqrt{13}}$ .

15.  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \left\langle \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right\rangle$ ,

$\nabla f(1, 2, -2) = \langle \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle$ , and a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{9}\langle -6, 6, -3 \rangle = \langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \rangle$ , so

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(1, 2, -2) = \nabla f(1, 2, -2) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle \cdot \langle -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3} \rangle = \frac{4}{9}$ .

16.  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{x}{y+z} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \left\langle \frac{1}{y+z}, -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2}, -\frac{x}{(y+z)^2} \right\rangle$ ,

$\nabla f(4, 1, 1) = \langle \frac{1}{2}, -1, -1 \rangle$ , and a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$ , so

$D_{\mathbf{u}}f(4, 1, 1) = \nabla f(4, 1, 1) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{1}{2}, -1, -1 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle = -\frac{9}{2\sqrt{14}}$ .

17.  $g(x, y, z) = (x + 2y + 3z)^{3/2} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla g(x, y, z) &= \left\langle \frac{3}{2}(x + 2y + 3z)^{1/2}(1), \frac{3}{2}(x + 2y + 3z)^{1/2}(2), \frac{3}{2}(x + 2y + 3z)^{1/2}(3) \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x + 2y + 3z}, 3\sqrt{x + 2y + 3z}, \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{x + 2y + 3z} \right\rangle, \quad \nabla g(1, 1, 2) = \left\langle \frac{9}{2}, 9, \frac{27}{2} \right\rangle.\end{aligned}$$

and a unit vector in the direction of  $\mathbf{v} = 2\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\mathbf{k}$ , so

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} g(1, 1, 2) = \left\langle \frac{9}{2}, 9, \frac{27}{2} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle 0, \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right\rangle = \frac{18}{\sqrt{5}} - \frac{27}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{9}{2\sqrt{5}}.$$

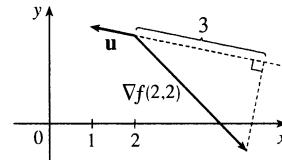
18.  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 2) = \nabla f(2, 2) \cdot \mathbf{u}$ , the scalar projection of  $\nabla f(2, 2)$

onto  $\mathbf{u}$ , so we draw a perpendicular from the tip of  $\nabla f(2, 2)$

to the line containing  $\mathbf{u}$ . We can use the point  $(2, 2)$  to

determine the scale of the axes, and we estimate the length of

the projection to be approximately 3.0 units. Since the angle between  $\nabla f(2, 2)$  and  $\mathbf{u}$  is greater than  $90^\circ$ , the scalar projection is negative. Thus  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 2) \approx -3$ .



19.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2}(y), \frac{1}{2}(xy)^{-1/2}(x) \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{y}{2\sqrt{xy}}, \frac{x}{2\sqrt{xy}} \right\rangle$ , so

$$\nabla f(2, 8) = \left\langle 1, \frac{1}{4} \right\rangle. \text{ The unit vector in the direction of } \overrightarrow{PQ} = \langle 5 - 2, 4 - 8 \rangle = \langle 3, -4 \rangle \text{ is } \mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\rangle, \text{ so}$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 8) = \nabla f(2, 8) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \left\langle 1, \frac{1}{4} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{3}{5}, -\frac{4}{5} \right\rangle = \frac{2}{5}.$$

20.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle$ , so  $\nabla f(2, 1, 3) = \langle 4, 2, 6 \rangle$ . The

unit vector in the direction of  $\overrightarrow{PO} = \langle -2, -1, -3 \rangle$  is  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\langle -2, -1, -3 \rangle$ , so

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(2, 1, 3) = \nabla f(2, 1, 3) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle 4, 2, 6 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}\langle -2, -1, -3 \rangle = -\frac{28}{\sqrt{14}} = -2\sqrt{14}.$$

21.  $f(x, y) = y^2/x = y^2x^{-1} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \langle -y^2x^{-2}, 2yx^{-1} \rangle = \langle -y^2/x^2, 2y/x \rangle$ .

$\nabla f(2, 4) = \langle -4, 4 \rangle$ , or equivalently  $\langle -1, 1 \rangle$ , is the direction of maximum rate of change, and the maximum rate is  $|\nabla f(2, 4)| = \sqrt{16 + 16} = 4\sqrt{2}$ .

22.  $f(p, q) = qe^{-p} + pe^{-q} \Rightarrow \nabla f(p, q) = \langle -qe^{-p} + e^{-q}, e^{-p} - pe^{-q} \rangle$ .

$\nabla f(0, 0) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle$  is the direction of maximum rate of change and the maximum rate is  $|\nabla f(0, 0)| = \sqrt{2}$ .

23.  $f(x, y) = \sin(xy) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \langle y \cos(xy), x \cos(xy) \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(1, 0) = \langle 0, 1 \rangle$ . Thus the maximum rate of change is  $|\nabla f(1, 0)| = 1$  in the direction  $\langle 0, 1 \rangle$ .

24.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2y^3z^4 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle 2xy^3z^4, 3x^2y^2z^4, 4x^2y^3z^3 \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(1, 1, 1) = \langle 2, 3, 4 \rangle$ . Thus the maximum rate of change is  $|\nabla f(1, 1, 1)| = \sqrt{29}$  in the direction  $\langle 2, 3, 4 \rangle$ .

25.  $f(x, y, z) = \ln(xy^2z^3) \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y, z) = \left\langle \frac{y^2z^3}{xy^2z^3}, \frac{2xyz^3}{xy^2z^3}, \frac{3xy^2z^2}{xy^2z^3} \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{x}, \frac{2}{y}, \frac{3}{z} \right\rangle$ .

$\nabla f(1, -2, -3) = \langle 1, -1, -1 \rangle$  is the direction of maximum rate of change and the maximum rate is  $|\nabla f(1, -2, -3)| = \sqrt{3}$ .

26.  $f(x, y, z) = \tan(x + 2y + 3z) \Rightarrow$

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle \sec^2(x + 2y + 3z)(1), \sec^2(x + 2y + 3z)(2), \sec^2(x + 2y + 3z)(3) \rangle.$$

$\nabla f(-5, 1, 1) = \langle \sec^2(0), 2\sec^2(0), 3\sec^2(0) \rangle = \langle 1, 2, 3 \rangle$  is the direction of maximum rate of change and the maximum rate is  $|\nabla f(-5, 1, 1)| = \sqrt{14}$ .

27. (a) As in the proof of Theorem 15,  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$ . Since the minimum value of  $\cos \theta$  is  $-1$  occurring when  $\theta = \pi$ , the minimum value of  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f$  is  $-|\nabla f|$  occurring when  $\theta = \pi$ , that is when  $\mathbf{u}$  is in the opposite direction of  $\nabla f$  (assuming  $\nabla f \neq \mathbf{0}$ ).

(b)  $f(x, y) = x^4 y - x^2 y^3 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \langle 4x^3 y - 2xy^3, x^4 - 3x^2 y^2 \rangle$ , so  $f$  decreases fastest at the point  $(2, -3)$  in the direction  $-\nabla f(2, -3) = -\langle 12, -92 \rangle = \langle -12, 92 \rangle$ .

28.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + \sin xy \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 2x + y \cos xy, f_y(x, y) = x \cos xy$  and

$f_x(1, 0) = 2(1) + (0) \cos 0 = 2, f_y(1, 0) = (1) \cos 0 = 1$ . If  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector which makes an angle  $\theta$  with the positive  $x$ -axis, then  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, 0) = f_x(1, 0) \cos \theta + f_y(1, 0) \sin \theta = 2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta$ . We want  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, 0) = 1$ , so  $2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = 1 - 2 \cos \theta \Rightarrow \sin^2 \theta = (1 - 2 \cos \theta)^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \cos^2 \theta = 1 - 4 \cos \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow 5 \cos^2 \theta - 4 \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta(5 \cos \theta - 4) = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \theta = 0 \text{ or } \cos \theta = \frac{4}{5} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ or } \theta = 2\pi - \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \approx 5.64$ .

29. The direction of fastest change is  $\nabla f(x, y) = (2x - 2)\mathbf{i} + (2y - 4)\mathbf{j}$ , so we need to find all points  $(x, y)$  where  $\nabla f(x, y)$  is parallel to  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \Leftrightarrow (2x - 2)\mathbf{i} + (2y - 4)\mathbf{j} = k(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \Leftrightarrow k = 2x - 2$  and  $k = 2y - 4$ . Then  $2x - 2 = 2y - 4 \Rightarrow y = x + 1$ , so the direction of fastest change is  $\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$  at all points on the line  $y = x + 1$ .

30. The fisherman is traveling in the direction  $\langle -80, -60 \rangle$ . A unit vector in this direction is

$\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{100}}\langle -80, -60 \rangle = \langle -\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5} \rangle$ , and if the depth of the lake is given by  $f(x, y) = 200 + 0.02x^2 - 0.001y^3$ , then  $\nabla f(x, y) = \langle 0.04x, -0.003y^2 \rangle$ .  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(80, 60) = \nabla f(80, 60) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \langle 3.2, -10.8 \rangle \cdot \langle -\frac{4}{5}, -\frac{3}{5} \rangle = 3.92$ . Since  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(80, 60)$  is positive, the depth of the lake is increasing near  $(80, 60)$  in the direction toward the buoy.

31.  $T = \frac{k}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$  and  $120 = T(1, 2, 2) = \frac{k}{3}$  so  $k = 360$ .

(a)  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{\langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{\mathbf{u}} T(1, 2, 2) &= \nabla T(1, 2, 2) \cdot \mathbf{u} = \left[ -360(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} \langle x, y, z \rangle \right]_{(1, 2, 2)} \cdot \mathbf{u} \\ &= -\frac{40}{3} \langle 1, 2, 2 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle = -\frac{40}{3\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) From (a),  $\nabla T = -360(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} \langle x, y, z \rangle$ , and since  $\langle x, y, z \rangle$  is the position vector of the point  $(x, y, z)$ , the vector  $-\langle x, y, z \rangle$ , and thus  $\nabla T$ , always points toward the origin.

32.  $\nabla T = -400e^{-x^2-3y^2-9z^2} \langle x, 3y, 9z \rangle$

(a)  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\nabla T(2, -1, 2) = -400e^{-43} \langle 2, -3, 18 \rangle$  and

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} T(2, -1, 2) = \left( -\frac{400e^{-43}}{\sqrt{6}} \right) (26) = -\frac{5200\sqrt{6}}{3e^{43}} \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/m.}$$

- (b)  $\nabla T(2, -1, 2) = 400e^{-43} \langle -2, 3, -18 \rangle$  or equivalently  $\langle -2, 3, -18 \rangle$ .  
 (c)  $|\nabla T| = 400e^{-x^2 - 3y^2 - 9z^2} \sqrt{x^2 + 9y^2 + 8z^2}$  °C/m is the maximum rate of increase. At  $(2, -1, 2)$  the maximum rate of increase is  $400e^{-43} \sqrt{337}$  °C/m.

33.  $\nabla V(x, y, z) = \langle 10x - 3y + yz, xz - 3x, xy \rangle$ ,  $\nabla V(3, 4, 5) = \langle 38, 6, 12 \rangle$

- (a)  $D_u V(3, 4, 5) = \langle 38, 6, 12 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle = \frac{32}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 (b)  $\nabla V(3, 4, 5) = \langle 38, 6, 12 \rangle$  or equivalently  $\langle 19, 3, 6 \rangle$ .  
 (c)  $|\nabla V(3, 4, 5)| = \sqrt{38^2 + 6^2 + 12^2} = \sqrt{1624} = 2\sqrt{406}$

34.  $z = f(x, y) = 1000 - 0.01x^2 - 0.02y^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \langle -0.02x, -0.04y \rangle$  and  $\nabla f(50, 80) = \langle -1, -3.2 \rangle$

- (a) Due south is in the direction of the unit vector  $\mathbf{u} = -\mathbf{j}$  and  
 $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(50, 80) = \nabla f(50, 80) \cdot \langle 0, -1 \rangle = \langle -1, -3.2 \rangle \cdot \langle 0, -1 \rangle = 0 + 3.2 = 3.2$ . Thus, if you walk due south from  $(50, 80, 847)$  you will ascend at a rate of 3.2 vertical meters per horizontal meter.  
 (b) Northwest is in the direction of the unit vector  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle -1, 1 \rangle$  and  
 $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(50, 80) = \nabla f(50, 80) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle -1, 1 \rangle = \langle -1, -3.2 \rangle \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \langle -1, 1 \rangle = -\frac{2.2}{\sqrt{2}} \approx -1.56$ . Thus, if you walk northwest from  $(50, 80, 847)$  you will descend at a rate of approximately 1.56 vertical meters per horizontal meter.  
 (c)  $\nabla f(50, 80) = \langle -1, -3.2 \rangle$  is the direction of largest slope with a rate of ascent  
 $|\nabla f(50, 80)| = \sqrt{11.24} \approx 3.35$ . The angle above the horizontal in which the path begins is given by  
 $\tan \theta \approx 3.35 \Rightarrow \theta \approx \tan^{-1}(3.35) \approx 73.4^\circ$ .

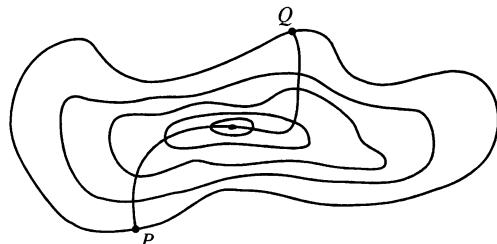
35. A unit vector in the direction of  $\overrightarrow{AB}$  is  $\mathbf{i}$  and a unit vector in the direction of  $\overrightarrow{AC}$  is  $\mathbf{j}$ .

Thus  $D_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(1, 3) = f_x(1, 3) = 3$  and  $D_{\overrightarrow{AC}} f(1, 3) = f_y(1, 3) = 26$ . Therefore

$\nabla f(1, 3) = \langle f_x(1, 3), f_y(1, 3) \rangle = \langle 3, 26 \rangle$ , and by definition,  $D_{\overrightarrow{AD}} f(1, 3) = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{u}$  where  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector in the direction of  $\overrightarrow{AD}$ , which is  $\langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \rangle$ . Therefore,  $D_{\overrightarrow{AD}} f(1, 3) = \langle 3, 26 \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13} \rangle = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{13} + 26 \cdot \frac{12}{13} = \frac{327}{13}$ .

36. The curve of steepest ascent is perpendicular to all

of the contour lines.



37. (a)  $\nabla(au + bv) = \left\langle \frac{\partial(au + bv)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(au + bv)}{\partial y} \right\rangle = \left\langle a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, a \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\rangle$

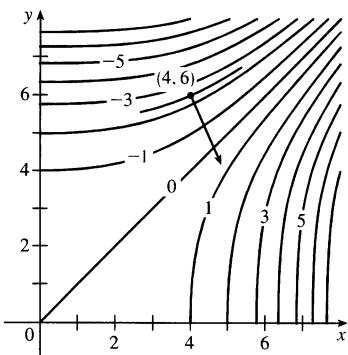
$$= a \left\langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\rangle + b \left\langle \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\rangle = a \nabla u + b \nabla v$$

(b)  $\nabla(uv) = \left\langle v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\rangle = v \left\langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\rangle + u \left\langle \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\rangle = v \nabla u + u \nabla v$

$$(c) \nabla \left( \frac{u}{v} \right) = \left\langle \frac{v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}}{v^2}, \frac{v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}}{v^2} \right\rangle = \frac{v \left\langle \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\rangle - u \left\langle \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right\rangle}{v^2} = \frac{v \nabla u - u \nabla v}{v^2}$$

$$(d) \nabla u^n = \left\langle \frac{\partial(u^n)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(u^n)}{\partial y} \right\rangle = \left\langle n u^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, n u^{n-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right\rangle = n u^{n-1} \nabla u.$$

- 38.** If we place the initial point of the gradient vector  $\nabla f(4, 6)$  at  $(4, 6)$ , the vector is perpendicular to the level curve of  $f$  that includes  $(4, 6)$ , so we sketch a portion of the level curve through  $(4, 6)$  (using the nearby level curves as a guideline) and draw a line perpendicular to the curve at  $(4, 6)$ . The gradient vector is parallel to this line, pointing in the direction of increasing function values, and with length equal to the maximum value of the directional derivative of  $f$  at  $(4, 6)$ . We can estimate this length by finding the average rate of change in the direction of the gradient. The line intersects the contour lines corresponding to  $-2$  and  $-3$  with an estimated distance of 0.5 units. Thus the rate of change is approximately  $\frac{-2 - (-3)}{0.5} = 2$ , and we sketch the gradient vector with length 2.



- 39.** Let  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$ . Then  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$  is a level surface of  $F$ .  $F_x(x, y, z) = 2x \Rightarrow F_x(4, -1, 1) = 8$ .  $F_y(x, y, z) = 4y \Rightarrow F_y(4, -1, 1) = -4$ , and  $F_z(x, y, z) = 6z \Rightarrow F_z(4, -1, 1) = 6$ .

(a) Equation 19 gives an equation of the tangent plane at  $(4, -1, 1)$  as  $8(x - 4) - 4[y - (-1)] + 6(z - 1) = 0$  or  $4x - 2y + 3z = 21$ .

(b) By Equation 20, the normal line has symmetric equations

$$\frac{x - 4}{8} = \frac{y + 1}{-4} = \frac{z - 1}{6} \text{ or } \frac{x - 4}{4} = \frac{y + 1}{-2} = \frac{z - 1}{3}.$$

- 40.** Let  $F(x, y, z) = y^2 + z^2 - x$ . Then  $x = y^2 + z^2 - 2$  is the level surface  $F(x, y, z) = 2$ .

$$F_x(x, y, z) = -1 \Rightarrow F_x(-1, 1, 0) = -1, F_y(x, y, z) = 2y \Rightarrow F_y(-1, 1, 0) = 2,$$

$$\text{and } F_z(x, y, z) = 2z \Rightarrow F_z(-1, 1, 0) = 0.$$

(a) An equation of the tangent plane is  $-1(x + 1) + 2(y - 1) + 0(z - 0) = 0$  or  $-x + 2y = 3$ .

$$(b) \text{The normal line has symmetric equations } \frac{x + 1}{-1} = \frac{y - 1}{2}, z = 0.$$

- 41.** Let  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + yz$ . Then  $x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 + yz = 2$  is a level surface of  $F$

$$\text{and } \nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, -4y + z, 2z + y \rangle.$$

(a)  $\nabla F(2, 1, -1) = \langle 4, -5, -1 \rangle$  is a normal vector for the tangent plane at  $(2, 1, -1)$ , so an equation of the tangent plane is  $4(x - 2) - 5(y - 1) - 1(z + 1) = 0$  or  $4x - 5y - z = 4$ .

(b) The normal line has direction  $\langle 4, -5, -1 \rangle$ , so parametric equations are  $x = 2 + 4t$ ,  $y = 1 - 5t$ ,  $z = -1 - t$ ,

$$\text{and symmetric equations are } \frac{x - 2}{4} = \frac{y - 1}{-5} = \frac{z + 1}{-1}.$$

42. Let  $F(x, y, z) = x - z - 4 \arctan(yz)$ . Then  $x - z = 4 \arctan(yz)$  is the level surface  $F(x, y, z) = 0$ ,

$$\text{and } \nabla F(x, y, z) = \left\langle 1, -\frac{4z}{1+y^2z^2}, -1 - \frac{4y}{1+y^2z^2} \right\rangle.$$

(a)  $\nabla F(1 + \pi, 1, 1) = \langle 1, -2, -3 \rangle$  and an equation of the tangent plane is

$$1(x - (1 + \pi)) - 2(y - 1) - 3(z - 1) = 0 \text{ or } x - 2y - 3z = -4 + \pi.$$

(b) The normal line has direction  $\langle 1, -2, -3 \rangle$ , so parametric equations are  $x = 1 + \pi + t$ ,  $y = 1 - 2t$ ,  $z = 1 - 3t$ ,

$$\text{and symmetric equations are } x - 1 - \pi = \frac{y - 1}{-2} = \frac{z - 1}{-3}.$$

43.  $F(x, y, z) = -z + xe^y \cos z \Rightarrow \nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle e^y \cos z, xe^y \cos z, -1 - xe^y \sin z \rangle$ .

$$\nabla F(1, 0, 0) = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$$

$$(a) 1(x - 1) + 1(y - 0) - 1(z - 0) = 0 \text{ or } x + y - z = 1$$

$$(b) x - 1 = y = -z$$

44.  $F(x, y, z) = yz - \ln(x + z) \Rightarrow \nabla F(x, y, z) = \left\langle -\frac{1}{x+z}, z, y - \frac{1}{x+z} \right\rangle$ ,  $\nabla F(0, 0, 1) = \langle -1, 1, -1 \rangle$ .

$$(a) (-1)(x - 0) + (1)(y - 0) - 1(z - 1) = 0 \text{ or } x - y + z = 1.$$

$$(b) \text{Parametric equations are } x = -t, y = t, z = 1 - t \text{ and symmetric equations are } \frac{x}{-1} = \frac{y}{1} = \frac{z - 1}{-1}$$

$$\text{or } -x = y = 1 - z.$$

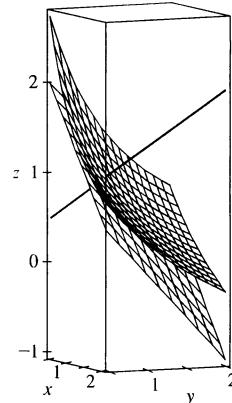
45.  $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$ .

$$\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle y + z, x + z, y + x \rangle,$$

$$\nabla F(1, 1, 1) = \langle 2, 2, 2 \rangle, \text{ so an equation of the tangent plane}$$

$$\text{is } 2x + 2y + 2z = 6 \text{ or } x + y + z = 3, \text{ and the normal line is}$$

$$\text{given by } x - 1 = y - 1 = z - 1 \text{ or } x = y = z.$$



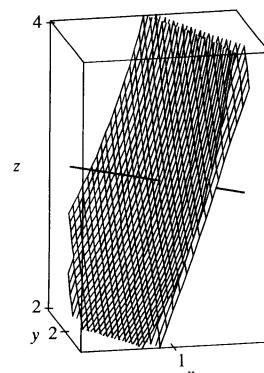
46.  $F(x, y, z) = xyz$ ,  $\nabla F(x, y, z) = \langle yz, xz, yx \rangle$ ,

$$\nabla F(1, 2, 3) = \langle 6, 3, 2 \rangle, \text{ so an equation of the tangent plane}$$

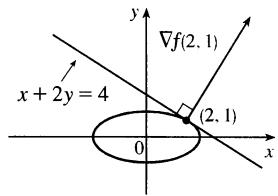
$$\text{is } 6x + 3y + 2z = 18, \text{ and the normal line is given by}$$

$$\frac{x - 1}{6} = \frac{y - 2}{3} = \frac{z - 3}{2} \text{ or } x = 1 + 6t, y = 2 + 3t,$$

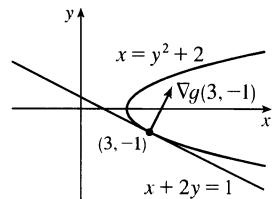
$$z = 3 + 2t.$$



47.  $\nabla f(x, y) = \langle 2x, 8y \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(2, 1) = \langle 4, 8 \rangle$ . The tangent line has equation  $\nabla f(2, 1) \cdot \langle x - 2, y - 1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow 4(x - 2) + 8(y - 1) = 0$ , which simplifies to  $x + 2y = 4$ .



48.  $\nabla g(x, y) = \langle 1, -2y \rangle$ ,  $\nabla g(3, -1) = \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ . The tangent line has equation  $\nabla g(3, -1) \cdot \langle x - 3, y + 1 \rangle = 0 \Rightarrow 1(x - 3) + 2(y + 1) = 0$ , which simplifies to  $x + 2y = 1$ .



49.  $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left\langle \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\rangle$ . Thus an equation of the tangent plane at  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  is  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{2z_0}{c^2}z = 2\left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}\right) = 2(1) = 2$  since  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  is a point on the ellipsoid. Hence  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y + \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$  is an equation of the tangent plane.

50.  $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left\langle \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{-2z_0}{c^2} \right\rangle$ , so an equation of the tangent plane at  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  is  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}y - \frac{2z_0}{c^2}z = 2\left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_0^2}{c^2}\right) = 2$  or  $\frac{x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{y_0}{b^2}y - \frac{z_0}{c^2}z = 1$ .

51.  $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \left\langle \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{-1}{c} \right\rangle$ , so an equation of the tangent plane is  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}y - \frac{1}{c}z = \frac{2x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{2y_0^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_0}{c}$  or  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}y = \frac{z}{c} + 2\left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}\right) - \frac{z_0}{c}$ . But  $\frac{z_0}{c} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2}$ , so the equation can be written as  $\frac{2x_0}{a^2}x + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}y = \frac{z + z_0}{c}$ .

52. Since  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \langle 2x_0, 4y_0, 6z_0 \rangle$  and  $\langle 3, -1, 3 \rangle$  are both normal vectors to the surface at  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , we need  $\langle 2x_0, 4y_0, 6z_0 \rangle = c\langle 3, -1, 3 \rangle$  or  $\langle x_0, 2y_0, 3z_0 \rangle = k\langle 3, -1, 3 \rangle$ . Thus  $x_0 = 3k$ ,  $y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}k$  and  $z_0 = k$ . But  $x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 1$  or  $(9 + \frac{1}{4} + 3)k^2 = 1$ , so  $k = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$  and there are two such points:  $\left(\pm\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{5}, \mp\frac{1}{5\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}\right)$ .

53.  $\nabla f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \langle 2x_0, -2y_0, 4z_0 \rangle$  and the given line has direction numbers 2, 4, 6, so  $\langle 2x_0, -2y_0, 4z_0 \rangle = k\langle 2, 4, 6 \rangle$  or  $x_0 = k$ ,  $y_0 = -2k$  and  $z_0 = \frac{3}{2}k$ . But  $x_0^2 - y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 = 1$  or  $(1 - 4 + \frac{9}{4})k^2 = 1$ , so  $k = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} = \pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}$  and there are two such points:  $\left(\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \mp\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}\right)$ .

54. First note that the point  $(1, 1, 2)$  is on both surfaces. For the ellipsoid, an equation of the tangent plane at  $(1, 1, 2)$  is  $6x + 4y + 4z = 18$  or  $3x + 2y + 2z = 9$ , and for the sphere, an equation of the tangent plane at  $(1, 1, 2)$  is  $(2 - 8)x + (2 - 6)y + (4 - 8)z = -18$  or  $-6x - 4y - 4z = -18$  or  $3x + 2y + 2z = 9$ . Since these tangent planes are the same, the surfaces are tangent to each other at the point  $(1, 1, 2)$ .

55. Let  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  be a point on the cone [other than  $(0, 0, 0)$ ]. Then an equation of the tangent plane to the cone at this point is  $2x_0x + 2y_0y - 2z_0z = 2(x_0^2 + y_0^2 - z_0^2)$ . But  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = z_0^2$  so the tangent plane is given by  $x_0x + y_0y - z_0z = 0$ , a plane which always contains the origin.

56. Let  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  be a point on the sphere. Then the normal line is given by  $\frac{x - x_0}{2x_0} = \frac{y - y_0}{2y_0} = \frac{z - z_0}{2z_0}$ . For the center  $(0, 0, 0)$  to be on the line, we need  $-\frac{x_0}{2x_0} = -\frac{y_0}{2y_0} = -\frac{z_0}{2z_0}$  or equivalently  $1 = 1 = 1$ , which is true.

57. Let  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  be a point on the surface. Then an equation of the tangent plane at the point is

$\frac{x}{2\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{2\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{2\sqrt{z_0}} = \frac{\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}}{2}$ . But  $\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = \sqrt{c}$ , so the equation is  $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x_0}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y_0}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{z_0}} = \sqrt{c}$ . The  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -intercepts are  $\sqrt{cx_0}$ ,  $\sqrt{cy_0}$  and  $\sqrt{cz_0}$  respectively. (The  $x$ -intercept is found by setting  $y = z = 0$  and solving the resulting equation for  $x$ , and the  $y$ - and  $z$ -intercepts are found similarly.) So the sum of the intercepts is  $\sqrt{c}(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = c$ , a constant.

58. Here the equation of the tangent plane to the point  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  is  $y_0z_0x + x_0z_0y + x_0y_0z = 3x_0y_0z_0$  or

$\frac{x}{3x_0} + \frac{y}{3y_0} + \frac{z}{3z_0} = 1$ . Then the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -intercepts are  $3x_0$ ,  $3y_0$  and  $3z_0$  respectively, and their product is  $27x_0y_0z_0 = 27c^3$ , a constant.

59. If  $f(x, y, z) = z - x^2 - y^2$  and  $g(x, y, z) = 4x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , then the tangent line is perpendicular to both  $\nabla f$  and  $\nabla g$  at  $(-1, 1, 2)$ . The vector  $\mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g$  will therefore be parallel to the tangent line. We have:

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle -2x, -2y, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \nabla f(-1, 1, 2) = \langle 2, -2, 1 \rangle, \text{ and } \nabla g(x, y, z) = \langle 8x, 2y, 2z \rangle \Rightarrow$$

$$\nabla g(-1, 1, 2) = \langle -8, 2, 4 \rangle. \text{ Hence } \mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & -2 & 1 \\ -8 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -10\mathbf{i} - 16\mathbf{j} - 12\mathbf{k}. \text{ Parametric equations}$$

are:  $x = -1 - 10t$ ,  $y = 1 - 16t$ ,  $z = 2 - 12t$ .

60. (a) Let  $f(x, y, z) = y + z$  and  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$ . Then the required tangent line is perpendicular to both  $\nabla f$  and  $\nabla g$  at  $(1, 2, 1)$  and the vector  $\mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g$  is parallel to the tangent line. We have

$$\nabla f(x, y, z) = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \nabla f(1, 2, 1) = \langle 0, 1, 1 \rangle, \text{ and}$$

$$\nabla g(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, 2y, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow \nabla g(1, 2, 1) = \langle 2, 4, 0 \rangle. \text{ Hence}$$

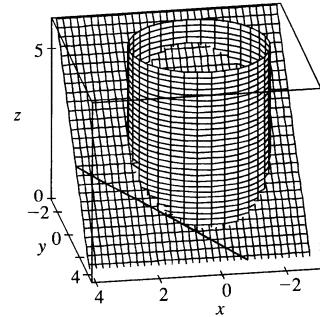
$$\mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{k}. \text{ So parametric}$$

equations of the desired tangent line are  $x = 1 - 4t$ ,  $y = 2 + 2t$ ,  $z = 1 - 2t$ .

61. (a) The direction of the normal line of  $F$  is given by  $\nabla F$ , and that of  $G$  by  $\nabla G$ . Assuming that

$$\nabla F \neq 0 \neq \nabla G, \text{ the two normal lines are perpendicular at } P \text{ if } \nabla F \cdot \nabla G = 0 \text{ at } P \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\langle \partial F / \partial x, \partial F / \partial y, \partial F / \partial z \rangle \cdot \langle \partial G / \partial x, \partial G / \partial y, \partial G / \partial z \rangle = 0 \text{ at } P \Leftrightarrow F_x G_x + F_y G_y + F_z G_z = 0 \text{ at } P.$$



(b) Here  $F = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$  and  $G = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2$ , so

$\nabla F \cdot \nabla G = \langle 2x, 2y, -2z \rangle \cdot \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle = 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2 = 4F = 0$ , since the point  $\langle x, y, z \rangle$  lies on the graph of  $F = 0$ . To see that this is true without using calculus, note that  $G = 0$  is the equation of a sphere centered at the origin and  $F = 0$  is the equation of a right circular cone with vertex at the origin (which is generated by lines through the origin). At any point of intersection, the sphere's normal line (which passes through the origin) lies on the cone, and thus is perpendicular to the cone's normal line. So the surfaces with equations  $F = 0$  and  $G = 0$  are everywhere orthogonal.

62. (a) The function  $f(x, y) = (xy)^{1/3}$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$  since it is a composition of a polynomial and the cube root function, both of which are continuous. (See the text just after Example 15.2.8 [ET 14.2.8].)

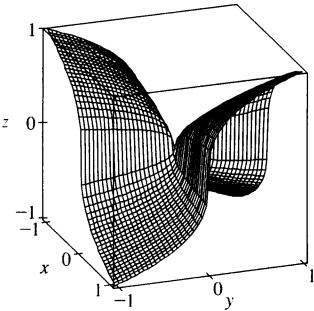
$$f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+h, 0) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h \cdot 0)^{1/3} - 0}{h} = 0,$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+h) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(0 \cdot h)^{1/3} - 0}{h} = 0. \text{ Therefore, } f_x(0, 0) \text{ and } f_y(0, 0) \text{ do exist}$$

and are equal to 0. Now let  $\mathbf{u}$  be any unit vector other than  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$  (these correspond to  $f_x$  and  $f_y$  respectively.) Then  $\mathbf{u} = a\mathbf{i} + b\mathbf{j}$  where  $a \neq 0$  and  $b \neq 0$ . Thus

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} f(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+ha, 0+hb) - f(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{(ha)(hb)}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{ab}}{h^{1/3}} \text{ and this limit does not exist, so } D_{\mathbf{u}} f(0, 0) \text{ does not exist.}$$

(b)



Notice that if we start at the origin and proceed in the direction of the  $x$ - or  $y$ -axis, then the graph is flat. But if we proceed in any other direction, then the graph is extremely steep.

63. Let  $\mathbf{u} = \langle a, b \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{v} = \langle c, d \rangle$ . Then we know that at the given point,  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{u} = af_x + bf_y$  and  $D_{\mathbf{v}} f = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{v} = cf_x + df_y$ . But these are just two linear equations in the two unknowns  $f_x$  and  $f_y$ , and since  $\mathbf{u}$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are not parallel, we can solve the equations to find  $\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y \rangle$  at the given point. In fact,

$$\nabla f = \left\langle \frac{d D_{\mathbf{u}} f - b D_{\mathbf{v}} f}{ad - bc}, \frac{a D_{\mathbf{v}} f - c D_{\mathbf{u}} f}{ad - bc} \right\rangle.$$

64. Since  $z = f(x, y)$  is differentiable at  $\mathbf{x}_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ , by Definition 15.4.7 [ET 14.4.7] we have

$$\Delta z = f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \varepsilon_1 \Delta x + \varepsilon_2 \Delta y \text{ where } \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0).$$

$$\Delta z = f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0), \langle \Delta x, \Delta y \rangle = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0 \text{ so } (\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \text{ is equivalent to } \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0 \text{ and}$$

$$\langle f_x(x_0, y_0), f_y(x_0, y_0) \rangle = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0). \text{ Substituting into (15.4.7 [ET 14.4.7]) gives}$$

$$f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0) = \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) + \langle \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rangle \cdot (\Delta x, \Delta y) \text{ or}$$

$$\langle \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rangle \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0) = f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0) - \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0), \text{ and so}$$

$$\frac{f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0) - \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|} = \frac{\langle \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rangle \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|}. \text{ But } \frac{\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|} \text{ is a unit vector so}$$

$$\lim_{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0} \frac{\langle \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rangle \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|} = 0 \text{ since } \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0. \text{ Hence}$$

$$\lim_{\mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}_0} \frac{f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0) - \nabla f(\mathbf{x}_0) \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0)}{|\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0|} = 0.$$

## 15.7 Maximum and Minimum Values

**ET 14.7**

- (a) First we compute  $D(1, 1) = f_{xx}(1, 1)f_{yy}(1, 1) - [f_{xy}(1, 1)]^2 = (4)(2) - (1)^2 = 7$ . Since  $D(1, 1) > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, 1) > 0$ ,  $f$  has a local minimum at  $(1, 1)$  by the Second Derivatives Test.  
 (b)  $D(1, 1) = f_{xx}(1, 1)f_{yy}(1, 1) - [f_{xy}(1, 1)]^2 = (4)(2) - (3)^2 = -1$ . Since  $D(1, 1) < 0$ ,  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(1, 1)$  by the Second Derivatives Test.
- (a)  $D = g_{xx}(0, 2)g_{yy}(0, 2) - [g_{xy}(0, 2)]^2 = (-1)(1) - (6)^2 = -37$ . Since  $D < 0$ ,  $g$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 2)$  by the Second Derivatives Test.  
 (b)  $D = g_{xx}(0, 2)g_{yy}(0, 2) - [g_{xy}(0, 2)]^2 = (-1)(-8) - (2)^2 = 4$ . Since  $D > 0$  and  $g_{xx}(0, 2) < 0$ ,  $g$  has a local maximum at  $(0, 2)$  by the Second Derivatives Test.  
 (c)  $D = g_{xx}(0, 2)g_{yy}(0, 2) - [g_{xy}(0, 2)]^2 = (4)(9) - (6)^2 = 0$ . In this case the Second Derivatives Test gives no information about  $g$  at the point  $(0, 2)$ .
- In the figure, a point at approximately  $(1, 1)$  is enclosed by level curves which are oval in shape and indicate that as we move away from the point in any direction the values of  $f$  are increasing. Hence we would expect a local minimum at or near  $(1, 1)$ . The level curves near  $(0, 0)$  resemble hyperbolas, and as we move away from the origin, the values of  $f$  increase in some directions and decrease in others, so we would expect to find a saddle point there.

To verify our predictions, we have  $f(x, y) = 4 + x^3 + y^3 - 3xy \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3y$ ,

$f_y(x, y) = 3y^2 - 3x$ . We have critical points where these partial derivatives are equal to 0:  $3x^2 - 3y = 0$ ,

$3y^2 - 3x = 0$ . Substituting  $y = x^2$  from the first equation into the second equation gives  $3(x^2)^2 - 3x = 0 \Rightarrow 3x(x^3 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$  or  $x = 1$ . Then we have two critical points,  $(0, 0)$  and  $(1, 1)$ . The second partial derivatives are  $f_{xx}(x, y) = 6x$ ,  $f_{xy}(x, y) = -3$ , and  $f_{yy}(x, y) = 6y$ , so

$D(x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - [f_{xy}(x, y)]^2 = (6x)(6y) - (-3)^2 = 36xy - 9$ . Then

$D(0, 0) = 36(0)(0) - 9 = -9$ , and  $D(1, 1) = 36(1)(1) - 9 = 27$ . Since  $D(0, 0) < 0$ ,  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 0)$  by the Second Derivatives Test. Since  $D(1, 1) > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, 1) > 0$ ,  $f$  has a local minimum at  $(1, 1)$ .

- In the figure, points at approximately  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(-1, -1)$  are enclosed by oval-shaped level curves which indicate that as we move away from either point in any direction, the values of  $f$  are increasing. Hence we would expect local minima at or near  $(-1, \pm 1)$ . Similarly, the point  $(1, 0)$  appears to be enclosed by oval-shaped level curves which indicate that as we move away from the point in any direction the values of  $f$  are decreasing, so we should have a local maximum there. We also show hyperbola-shaped level curves near the points  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ , and  $(1, -1)$ . The values of  $f$  increase along some paths leaving these points and decrease in others, so we should have a saddle point at each of these points.

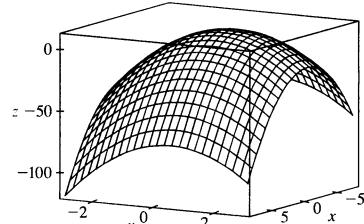
To confirm our predictions, we have  $f(x, y) = 3x - x^3 - 2y^2 + y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 3 - 3x^2$ ,

$f_y(x, y) = -4y + 4y^3$ . Setting these partial derivatives equal to 0, we have  $3 - 3x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$  and

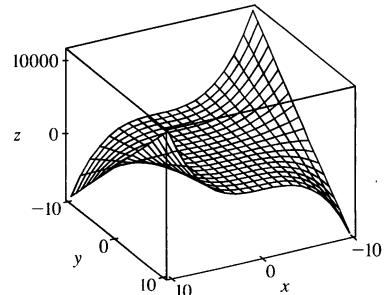
$-4y + 4y^3 = 0 \Rightarrow y(y^2 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0, \pm 1$ . So our critical points are  $(\pm 1, 0)$ ,  $(\pm 1, \pm 1)$ . The second partial derivatives are  $f_{xx}(x, y) = -6x$ ,  $f_{xy}(x, y) = 0$ , and  $f_{yy}(x, y) = 12y^2 - 4$ , so  $D(x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y)f_{yy}(x, y) - [f_{xy}(x, y)]^2 = (-6x)(12y^2 - 4) - (0)^2 = -72xy^2 + 24x$ . We use the Second Derivatives Test to classify the 6 critical points:

Critical Point	$D$	$f_{xx}$	Conclusion
$(1, 0)$	24	-6	$D > 0, f_{xx} < 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a local maximum at $(1, 0)$
$(1, 1)$	-48		$D < 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a saddle point at $(1, 1)$
$(1, -1)$	-48		$D < 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a saddle point at $(1, -1)$
$(-1, 0)$	-24		$D < 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a saddle point at $(-1, 0)$
$(-1, 1)$	48	6	$D > 0, f_{xx} > 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a local minimum at $(-1, 1)$
$(-1, -1)$	48	6	$D > 0, f_{xx} > 0 \Rightarrow f$ has a local minimum at $(-1, -1)$

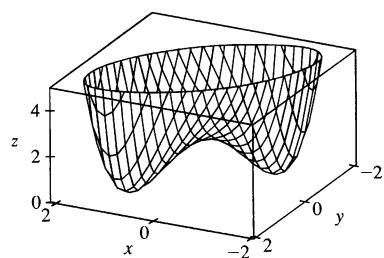
5.  $f(x, y) = 9 - 2x + 4y - x^2 - 4y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = -2 - 2x$ ,  
 $f_y = 4 - 8y$ ,  $f_{xx} = -2$ ,  $f_{xy} = 0$ ,  $f_{yy} = -8$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  and  
 $f_y = 0$  imply  $x = -1$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ , and the only critical point is  
 $(-1, \frac{1}{2})$ .  $D(x, y) = f_{xx}f_{yy} - (f_{xy})^2 = (-2)(-8) - 0^2 = 16$ , and  
since  $D(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = 16 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = -2 < 0$ ,  
 $f(-1, \frac{1}{2}) = 11$  is a local maximum by the Second Derivatives Test.



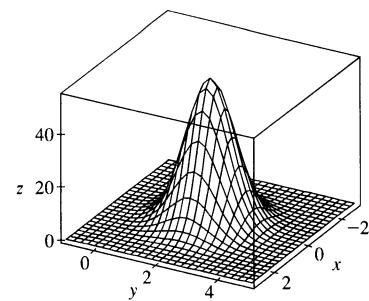
6.  $f(x, y) = x^3y + 12x^2 - 8y \Rightarrow f_x = 3x^2y + 24x$ ,  
 $f_y = x^3 - 8$ ,  $f_{xx} = 6xy + 24$ ,  $f_{xy} = 3x^2$ ,  $f_{yy} = 0$ . Then  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x = 2$ , and substitution into  $f_x = 0$  gives  $12y + 48 = 0 \Rightarrow y = -4$ . Thus, the only critical point is  $(2, -4)$ .  
 $D(2, -4) = (-24)(0) - 12^2 = -144 < 0$ , so  $(2, -4)$  is a saddle point.



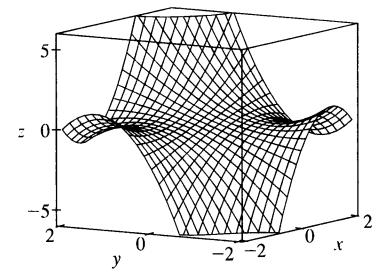
7.  $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy + 2 \Rightarrow f_x = 4x^3 - 4y$ ,  
 $f_y = 4y^3 - 4x$ ,  $f_{xx} = 12x^2$ ,  $f_{xy} = -4$ ,  $f_{yy} = 12y^2$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = x^3$ , and substitution into  $f_y = 0 \Rightarrow x = y^3$  gives  $x^9 - x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^8 - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$  or  $x = \pm 1$ . Thus the critical points are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ , and  $(-1, -1)$ . Now  $D(0, 0) = 0 \cdot 0 - (-4)^2 = -16 < 0$ , so  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point.  
 $D(1, 1) = (12)(12) - (-4)^2 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, 1) = 12 > 0$ , so  $f(1, 1) = 0$  is a local minimum.  $D(-1, -1) = (12)(12) - (-4)^2 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(-1, -1) = 12 > 0$ , so  $f(-1, -1) = 0$  is also a local minimum.



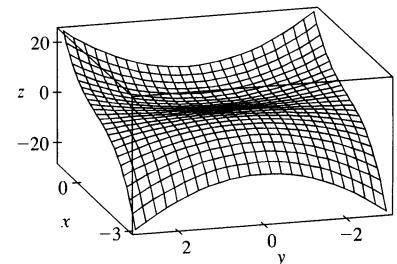
8.  $f(x, y) = e^{4y-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = -2xe^{4y-x^2-y^2},$   
 $f_y = (4-2y)e^{4y-x^2-y^2}, f_{xx} = (4x^2-2)e^{4y-x^2-y^2},$   
 $f_{xy} = -2x(4-2y)e^{4y-x^2-y^2},$   
 $f_{yy} = (4y^2-16y+14)e^{4y-x^2-y^2}$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x = 0$  and  $y = 2$ , so the only critical point is  $(0, 2)$ .  
 $D(0, 2) = (-2e^4)(-2e^4) - 0^2 = 4e^8 > 0$  and  
 $f_{xx}(0, 2) = -2e^4 < 0$ , so  $f(0, 2) = e^4$  is a local maximum.



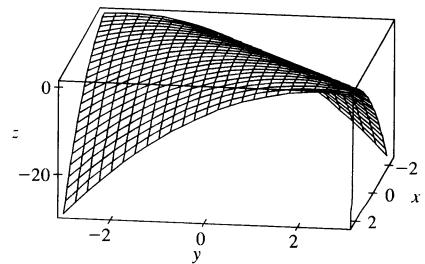
9.  $f(x, y) = (1+xy)(x+y) = x + y + x^2y + xy^2 \Rightarrow$   
 $f_x = 1 + 2xy + y^2, f_y = 1 + x^2 + 2xy, f_{xx} = 2y, f_{xy} = 2x + 2y,$   
 $f_{yy} = 2x$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $1 + 2xy + y^2 = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  implies  $1 + x^2 + 2xy = 0$ . Subtracting the second equation from the first gives  $y^2 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm x$ , but if  $y = x$  then  $1 + 2xy + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 + 3x^2 = 0$  which has no real solution. If  $y = -x$  then  $1 + 2xy + y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$ , so critical points are  $(1, -1)$  and  $(-1, 1)$ .  $D(1, -1) = (-2)(2) - 0 < 0$  and  $D(-1, 1) = (2)(-2) - 0 < 0$ , so  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(1, -1)$  are saddle points.



10.  $f(x, y) = 2x^3 + xy^2 + 5x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 6x^2 + y^2 + 10x,$   
 $f_y = 2xy + 2y, f_{xx} = 12x + 10, f_{yy} = 2x + 2, f_{xy} = 2y$ . Then  $f_y = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $x = -1$ . Substituting into  $f_x = 0$  gives the critical points  $(0, 0), (-\frac{5}{3}, 0), (-1, \pm 2)$ . Now  $D(0, 0) = 20 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(0, 0) = 10 > 0$ , so  $f(0, 0) = 0$  is a local minimum. Also  $f_{xx}(-\frac{5}{3}, 0) < 0, D(-\frac{5}{3}, 0) > 0$ , and  $D(-1, \pm 2) < 0$ . Hence  $f(-\frac{5}{3}, 0) = \frac{125}{27}$  is a local maximum while  $(-1, \pm 2)$  are saddle points.



11.  $f(x, y) = 1 + 2xy - x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 2y - 2x,$   
 $f_y = 2x - 2y, f_{xx} = f_{yy} = -2, f_{xy} = 2$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x = y$  so the critical points are all points of the form  $(x_0, x_0)$ . But  $D(x_0, x_0) = 4 - 4 = 0$  so the Second Derivatives Test gives no information. However  $1 + 2xy - x^2 - y^2 = 1 - (x - y)^2$  and  $1 - (x - y)^2 \leq 1$  for all  $(x, y)$ , with equality if and only if  $x = y$ . Thus  $f(x_0, x_0) = 1$  are local maxima.



12.  $f(x, y) = xy(1 - x - y) \Rightarrow f_x = y - 2xy - y^2,$

$$f_y = x - x^2 - 2xy, f_{xx} = -2y, f_{yy} = -2x, f_{xy} = 1 - 2x - 2y.$$

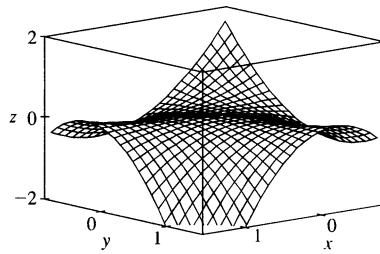
Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $y = 1 - 2x$ . Substituting  $y = 0$  into

$f_y = 0$  gives  $x = 0$  or  $x = 1$  and substituting  $y = 1 - 2x$  into

$f_y = 0$  gives  $3x^2 - x = 0$  so  $x = 0$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$ . Thus the critical points are

$(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1)$  and  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ .

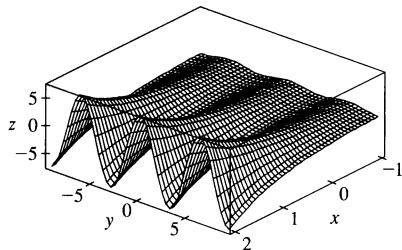
$D(0, 0) = D(1, 0) = D(0, 1) = -1$  while  $D(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $f_{xx}(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$ . Thus  $(0, 0), (1, 0)$  and  $(0, 1)$  are saddle points, and  $f(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{1}{27}$  is a local maximum.



13.  $f(x, y) = e^x \cos y \Rightarrow f_x = e^x \cos y, f_y = -e^x \sin y.$

Now  $f_x = 0$  implies  $\cos y = 0$  or  $y = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi$  for  $n$  an integer.

But  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi) \neq 0$ , so there are no critical points.



14.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = 2x - 2x^{-3}y^{-2},$

$$f_y = 2y - 2x^{-2}y^{-3}, f_{xx} = 2 + 6x^{-4}y^{-2}, f_{yy} = 2 + 6x^{-2}y^{-4},$$

$$f_{xy} = 4x^{-3}y^{-3}. \text{ Then } f_x = 0 \text{ implies } 2x^4y^2 - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x^4y^2 = 1$$

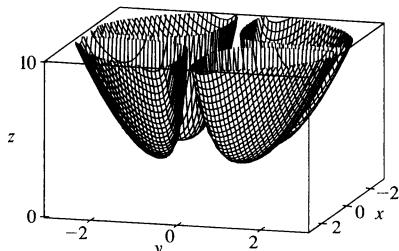
or  $y^2 = x^{-4}$ . Note that neither  $x$  nor  $y$  can be zero. Now  $f_y = 0$

implies  $2x^2y^4 - 2 = 0$ , and with  $y^2 = x^{-4}$  this implies

$$2x^{-6} - 2 = 0 \text{ or } x^6 = 1. \text{ Thus } x = \pm 1 \text{ and if } x = 1, y = \pm 1;$$

if  $x = -1, y = \pm 1$ . So the critical points are  $(1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 1)$  and  $(-1, -1)$ . Now

$D(\pm 1, \pm 1) = D(\pm 1, \mp 1) = 64 - 16 > 0$  and  $f_{xx} > 0$  always, so  $f(\pm 1, \pm 1) = f(\pm 1, \mp 1) = 3$  are local minima.



15.  $f(x, y) = x \sin y \Rightarrow f_x = \sin y, f_y = x \cos y, f_{xx} = 0,$

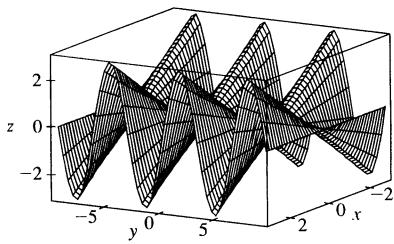
$f_{yy} = -x \sin y$  and  $f_{xy} = \cos y$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  if and only if

$y = n\pi, n$  an integer, and substituting into  $f_y = 0$  requires  $x = 0$

for each of these  $y$ -values. Thus the critical points are  $(0, n\pi), n$

an integer. But  $D(0, n\pi) = -\cos^2(n\pi) < 0$  so each critical point

is a saddle point.



16.  $f(x, y) = (2x - x^2)(2y - y^2) \Rightarrow f_x = (2 - 2x)(2y - y^2),$

$$f_y = (2x - x^2)(2 - 2y), f_{xx} = -2(2y - y^2), f_{yy} = -2(2x - x^2)$$

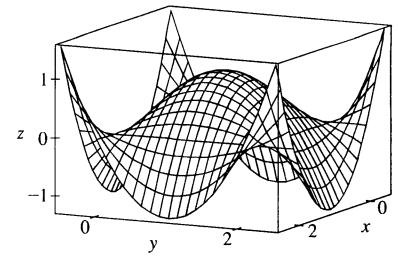
and  $f_{xy} = (2 - 2x)(2 - 2y).$  Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $x = 1$  or  $y = 0$

or  $y = 2$  and when  $x = 1, f_y = 0$  implies  $y = 1,$  when  $y = 0,$

$f_y = 0$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $x = 2$  and when  $y = 2, f_y = 0$  implies

$x = 0$  or  $x = 2.$  Thus the critical points are  $(1, 1), (0, 0), (2, 0),$

$(0, 2)$  and  $(2, 2).$  Now  $D(0, 0) = D(2, 0) = D(0, 2) = D(2, 2) = -16$  so these critical points are saddle points, and  $D(1, 1) = 4$  with  $f_{xx}(1, 1) = -2,$  so  $f(1, 1) = 1$  is a local maximum.



17.  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{y^2-x^2} \Rightarrow f_x = (x^2 + y^2)e^{y^2-x^2}(-2x) + 2xe^{y^2-x^2} = 2xe^{y^2-x^2}(1 - x^2 - y^2),$

$$f_y = (x^2 + y^2)e^{y^2-x^2}(2y) + 2ye^{y^2-x^2} = 2ye^{y^2-x^2}(1 + x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xx} &= 2xe^{y^2-x^2}(-2x) + (1 - x^2 - y^2)\left(2x\left(-2xe^{y^2-x^2}\right) + 2e^{y^2-x^2}\right) \\ &= 2e^{y^2-x^2}((1 - x^2 - y^2)(1 - 2x^2) - 2x^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$f_{xy} = 2xe^{y^2-x^2}(-2y) + 2x(2y)e^{y^2-x^2}(1 - x^2 - y^2) = -4xye^{y^2-x^2}(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{yy} &= 2ye^{y^2-x^2}(2y) + (1 + x^2 + y^2)\left(2y\left(2ye^{y^2-x^2}\right) + 2e^{y^2-x^2}\right) \\ &= 2e^{y^2-x^2}((1 + x^2 + y^2)(1 + 2y^2) + 2y^2). \end{aligned}$$

$f_y = 0$  implies  $y = 0,$  and substituting into  $f_x = 0$  gives

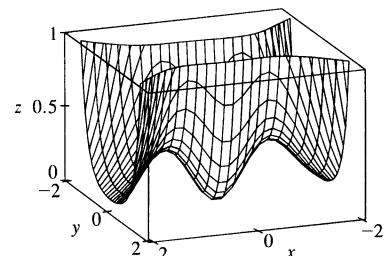
$$2xe^{-x^2}(1 - x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x = \pm 1.$$

Thus the critical points are  $(0, 0)$  and  $(\pm 1, 0).$

$D(0, 0) = (2)(2) - 0 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2 > 0,$  so  $f(0, 0) = 0$

is a local minimum.  $D(\pm 1, 0) = (-4e^{-1})(4e^{-1}) - 0 < 0$  so

$(\pm 1, 0)$  are saddle points.



18.  $f(x, y) = x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2} \Rightarrow$

$$f_x = x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2}(-2x) + 2xye^{-x^2-y^2} = 2xy(1 - x^2)e^{-x^2-y^2},$$

$$f_y = x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2}(-2y) + x^2e^{-x^2-y^2} = x^2(1 - 2y^2)e^{-x^2-y^2},$$

$$f_{xx} = 2y(2x^4 - 5x^2 + 1)e^{-x^2-y^2},$$

$$f_{xy} = 2x(1 - x^2)(1 - 2y^2)e^{-x^2-y^2},$$

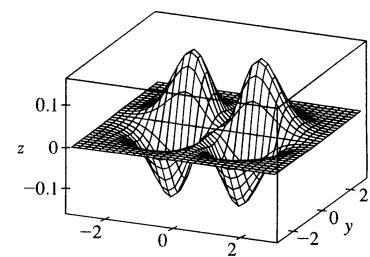
$$f_{yy} = 2x^2y(2y^2 - 3)e^{-x^2-y^2}.$$

$f_x = 0$  implies  $x = 0, y = 0,$  or  $x = \pm 1.$  If  $x = 0$  then  $f_y = 0$  for any  $y$ -value, so all points of the form  $(0, y)$  are

critical points. If  $y = 0$  then  $f_y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2e^{-x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0,$  so  $(0, 0)$  (already included above) is a

critical point. If  $x = \pm 1$  then  $(1 - 2y^2)e^{-1-y^2} = 0 \Rightarrow y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$  so  $(1, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  and  $(-1, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$  are critical

points.  $D(0, y) = 0,$  so the Second Derivatives Test gives no information. However, if  $y > 0$  then

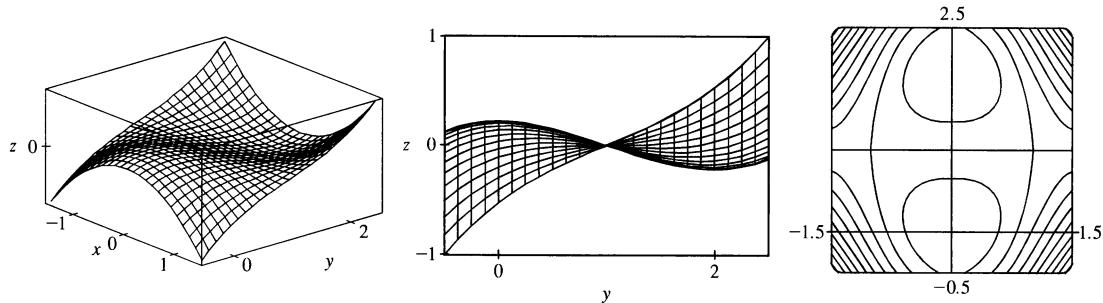


$x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2} \geq 0$  with equality only when  $x = 0$ , so we have local minimum values  $f(0, y) = 0, y > 0$ . Similarly, if  $y < 0$  then  $x^2ye^{-x^2-y^2} \leq 0$  with equality when  $x = 0$  so  $f(0, y) = 0, y < 0$  are local maximum values, and  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point.

$$D\left(\pm 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 8e^{-3} > 0, f_{xx}\left(\pm 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -2\sqrt{2}e^{-3/2} < 0 \text{ and}$$

$D\left(\pm 1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 8e^{-3} > 0, f_{xx}\left(\pm 1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}e^{-3/2} > 0$ , so  $f\left(\pm 1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-3/2}$  are local maximum points while  $f\left(\pm 1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e^{-3/2}$  are local minimum points.

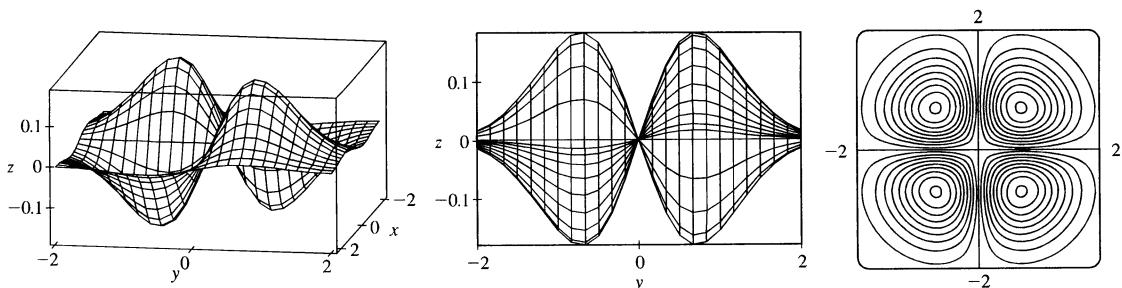
19.  $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2$



From the graphs, it appears that  $f$  has a local maximum  $f(0, 0) \approx 2$  and a local minimum  $f(0, 2) \approx -2$ . There appear to be saddle points near  $(\pm 1, 1)$ .

$f_x = 6xy - 6x, f_y = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6y$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $y = 1$  and when  $x = 0, f_y = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $y = 2$ ; when  $y = 1, f_y = 0$  implies  $x^2 = 1$  or  $x = \pm 1$ . Thus the critical points are  $(0, 0), (0, 2), (\pm 1, 1)$ . Now  $f_{xx} = 6y - 6, f_{yy} = 6y - 6$  and  $f_{xy} = 6x$ , so  $D(0, 0) = D(0, 2) = 36 > 0$  while  $D(\pm 1, 1) = -36 < 0$  and  $f_{xx}(0, 0) = -6, f_{xx}(0, 2) = 6$ . Hence  $(\pm 1, 1)$  are saddle points while  $f(0, 0) = 2$  is a local maximum and  $f(0, 2) = -2$  is a local minimum.

20.  $f(x, y) = xye^{-x^2-y^2}$



There appear to be local maxima of about  $f(\pm 0.7, \pm 0.7) \approx 0.18$  and local minima of about  $f(\pm 0.7, \mp 0.7) \approx -0.18$ . Also, there seems to be a saddle point at the origin.

$f_x = ye^{-x^2-y^2}(1 - 2x^2), f_y = xe^{-x^2-y^2}(1 - 2y^2), f_{xx} = 2xye^{-x^2-y^2}(2x^2 - 3)$ ,  
 $f_{yy} = 2xye^{-x^2-y^2}(2y^2 - 3), f_{xy} = (1 - 2x^2)e^{-x^2-y^2}(1 - 2y^2)$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .

Substituting these values into  $f_y = 0$  gives the critical points  $(0, 0), \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right), \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ . Then

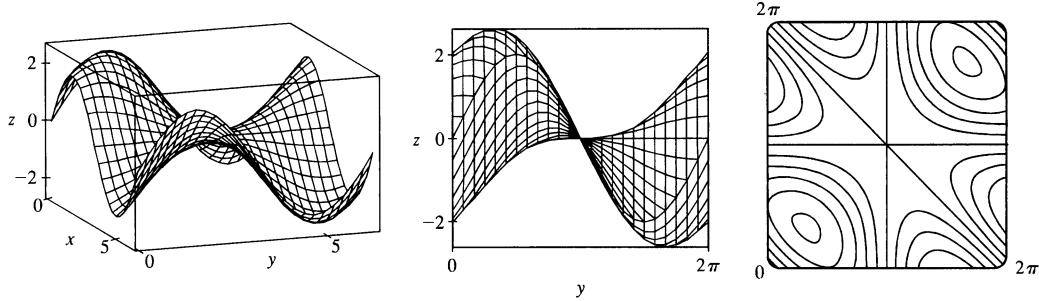
$D(x, y) = e^{2(-x^2 - y^2)} [4x^2y^2(2x^2 - 3)(2y^2 - 3) - (1 - 2x^2)^2(1 - 2y^2)^2]$ , so  $D(0, 0) = -1$ , while

$D\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) > 0$  and  $D\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) > 0$ . But  $f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) < 0$ ,  $f_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) > 0$ ,

$f_{xx}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) > 0$  and  $f_{xx}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) < 0$ . Hence  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point;

$f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\frac{1}{2e}$  are local minima and  $f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = f\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2e}$  are local maxima.

21.  $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \sin(x + y)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$



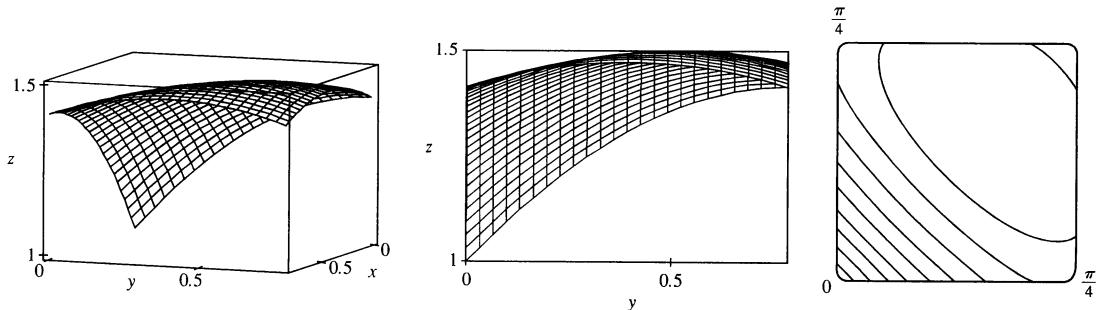
From the graphs it appears that  $f$  has a local maximum at about  $(1, 1)$  with value approximately 2.6, a local minimum at about  $(5, 5)$  with value approximately  $-2.6$ , and a saddle point at about  $(3, 3)$ .

$f_x = \cos x + \cos(x + y)$ ,  $f_y = \cos y + \cos(x + y)$ ,  $f_{xx} = -\sin x - \sin(x + y)$ ,  $f_{yy} = -\sin y - \sin(x + y)$ ,  $f_{xy} = -\sin(x + y)$ . Setting  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  and subtracting gives  $\cos x - \cos y = 0$  or  $\cos x = \cos y$ . Thus  $x = y$  or  $x = 2\pi - y$ . If  $x = y$ ,  $f_x = 0$  becomes  $\cos x + \cos 2x = 0$  or  $2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1 = 0$ , a quadratic in  $\cos x$ . Thus  $\cos x = -1$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = \pi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{3}$ , or  $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ , yielding the critical points  $(\pi, \pi)$ ,  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$  and  $(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3})$ .

Similarly if  $x = 2\pi - y$ ,  $f_x = 0$  becomes  $(\cos x) + 1 = 0$  and the resulting critical point is  $(\pi, \pi)$ . Now

$D(x, y) = \sin x \sin y + \sin x \sin(x + y) + \sin y \sin(x + y)$ . So  $D(\pi, \pi) = 0$  and the Second Derivatives Test doesn't apply.  $D\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{4} > 0$  and  $f_{xx}\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) < 0$  so  $f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  is a local maximum while  $D\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{9}{4} > 0$  and  $f_{xx}\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) > 0$ , so  $f\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$  is a local minimum.

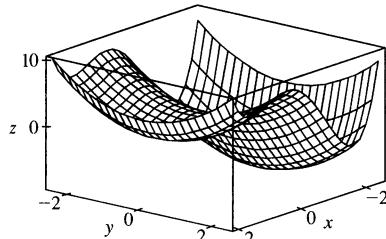
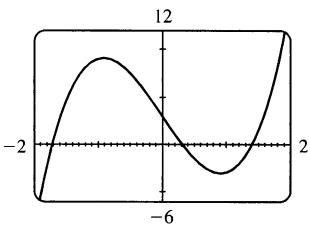
22.  $f(x, y) = \sin x + \sin y + \cos(x + y)$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$



From the graphs, it seems that  $f$  has a local maximum at about  $(0.5, 0.5)$ .  $f_x = \cos x - \sin(x + y)$ ,  $f_y = \cos y - \sin(x + y)$ ,  $f_{xx} = -\sin x - \cos(x + y)$ ,  $f_{yy} = -\sin y - \cos(x + y)$ ,

$f_{xy} = -\cos(x+y)$ . Setting  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  and subtracting gives  $\cos x = \cos y$ . Thus  $x = y$ . Substituting  $x = y$  into  $f_x = 0$  gives  $\cos x - \sin 2x = 0$  or  $\cos x(1 - 2 \sin x) = 0$ . But  $\cos x \neq 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $1 - 2 \sin x = 0$  implies  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ , so the only critical point is  $(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6})$ . Here  $f_{xx}(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = -1 < 0$  and  $D(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = (-1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} > 0$ . Thus  $f(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{3}{2}$  is a local maximum.

23.  $f(x, y) = x^4 - 5x^2 + y^2 + 3x + 2 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 4x^3 - 10x + 3$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 2y$ .  $f_y = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0$ , and the graph of  $f_x$  shows that the roots of  $f_x = 0$  are approximately  $x = -1.714, 0.312$  and  $1.402$ . (Alternatively, we could have used a calculator or a CAS to find these roots.) So to three decimal places, the critical points are  $(-1.714, 0), (1.402, 0)$ , and  $(0.312, 0)$ . Now since  $f_{xx} = 12x^2 - 10$ ,  $f_{xy} = 0$ ,  $f_{yy} = 2$ , and  $D = 24x^2 - 20$ , we have  $D(-1.714, 0) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(-1.714, 0) > 0$ ,  $D(1.402, 0) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(1.402, 0) > 0$ , and  $D(0.312, 0) < 0$ . Therefore  $f(-1.714, 0) \approx -9.200$  and  $f(1.402, 0) \approx 0.242$  are local minima, and  $(0.312, 0)$  is a saddle point. The lowest point on the graph is approximately  $(-1.714, 0, -9.200)$ .



24.  $f(x, y) = 5 - 10xy - 4x^2 + 3y - y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -10y - 8x$ ,  $f_y(x, y) = -10x + 3 - 4y^3$ .

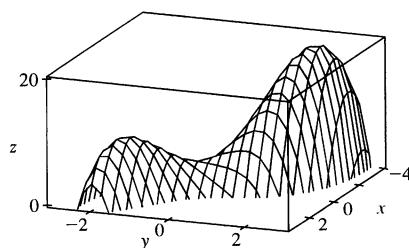
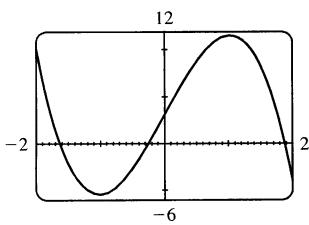
Now  $f_x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{5}{4}y$ , so using a graph, we find solutions to

$0 = f_y(-\frac{5}{4}y, y) = -10(-\frac{5}{4}y) + 3 - 4y^3 = -4y^3 + \frac{25}{2}y + 3$ . (Alternatively, we could have found the roots of  $f_x = f_y = 0$  directly, using a calculator or a CAS.) To three decimal places, the solutions are  $y \approx 1.877, -0.245$  and  $-1.633$ , so  $f$  has critical points at approximately  $(-2.347, 1.877), (0.306, -0.245)$ , and  $(2.041, -1.633)$ .

Now since  $f_{xx} = -8$ ,  $f_{xy} = -10$ ,  $f_{yy} = -12y^2$ , and  $D = 96y^2 - 100$ , we have  $D(-2.347, 1.877) > 0$ ,

$D(0.306, -0.245) < 0$ , and  $D(2.041, -1.633) > 0$ . Therefore, since  $f_{xx} < 0$  everywhere,

$f(-2.347, 1.877) \approx 20.238$  and  $f(2.041, -1.633) \approx 9.657$  are local maxima, and  $(0.306, -0.245)$  is a saddle point. The highest point on the graph is approximately  $(-2.347, 1.877, 20.238)$ .

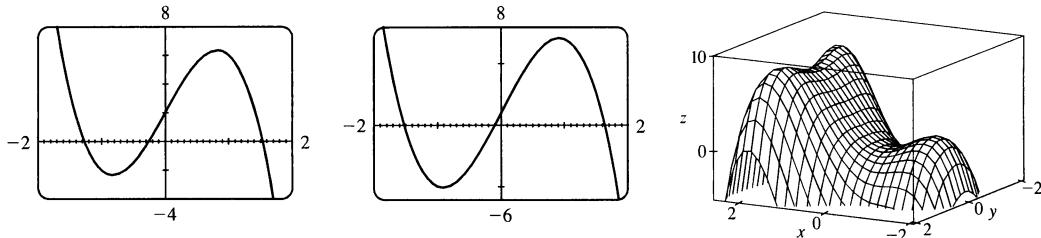


25.  $f(x, y) = 2x + 4x^2 - y^2 + 2xy^2 - x^4 - y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = 2 + 8x + 2y^2 - 4x^3$ ,

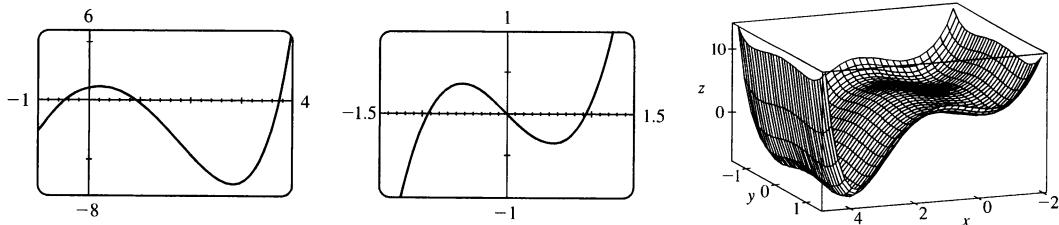
$f_y(x, y) = -2y + 4xy - 4y^3$ . Now  $f_y = 0 \Leftrightarrow 2y(2y^2 - 2x + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$  or  $y^2 = x - \frac{1}{2}$ .

The first of these implies that  $f_x = -4x^3 + 8x + 2$ , and the second implies that

$f_x = 2 + 8x + 2(x - \frac{1}{2}) - 4x^3 = -4x^3 + 10x + 1$ . From the graphs, we see that the first possibility for  $f_x$  has roots at approximately  $-1.267, -0.259$ , and  $1.526$ , and the second has a root at approximately  $1.629$  (the negative roots do not give critical points, since  $y^2 = x - \frac{1}{2}$  must be positive). So to three decimal places,  $f$  has critical points at  $(-1.267, 0), (-0.259, 0), (1.526, 0)$ , and  $(1.629, \pm 1.063)$ . Now since  $f_{xx} = 8 - 12x^2$ ,  $f_{xy} = 4y$ ,  $f_{yy} = 4x - 12y^2$ , and  $D = (8 - 12x^2)(4x - 12y^2) - 16y^2$ , we have  $D(-1.267, 0) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(-1.267, 0) > 0$ ,  $D(-0.259, 0) < 0$ ,  $D(1.526, 0) < 0$ ,  $D(1.629, \pm 1.063) > 0$ , and  $f_{xx}(1.629, \pm 1.063) < 0$ . Therefore, to three decimal places,  $f(-1.267, 0) \approx 1.310$  and  $f(1.629, \pm 1.063) \approx 8.105$  are local maxima, and  $(-0.259, 0)$  and  $(1.526, 0)$  are saddle points. The highest points on the graph are approximately  $(1.629, \pm 1.063, 8.105)$ .

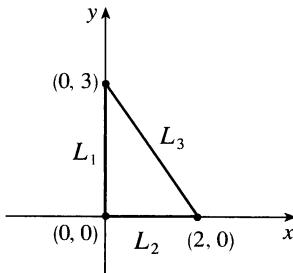


26.  $f(x, y) = e^x + y^4 - x^3 + 4 \cos y \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = e^x - 3x^2$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 4y^3 - 4 \sin y$ . From the graphs, we see that to three decimal places,  $f_x = 0$  when  $x \approx -0.459, 0.910$ , or  $3.733$ , and  $f_y = 0$  when  $y \approx 0$  or  $\pm 0.929$ . (Alternatively, we could have used a calculator or a CAS to find the roots of  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$ .) So, to three decimal places,  $f$  has critical points at  $(-0.459, 0), (-0.459, \pm 0.929), (0.910, 0), (0.910, \pm 0.929), (3.733, 0)$ , and  $(3.733, \pm 0.929)$ . Now  $f_{xx} = e^x - 6x$ ,  $f_{xy} = 0$ ,  $f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 4 \cos y$ , and  $D = (e^x - 6x)(12y^2 - 4 \cos y)$ . Therefore  $D(-0.459, 0) < 0$ ,  $D(-0.459, \pm 0.929) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(-0.459, \pm 0.929) > 0$ ,  $D(0.910, 0) > 0$ ,  $f_{xx}(0.910, 0) < 0$ ,  $D(0.910, \pm 0.929) < 0$ ,  $D(3.733, 0) < 0$ ,  $D(3.733, \pm 0.929) > 0$ , and  $f_{xx}(3.733, \pm 0.929) > 0$ . So  $f(-0.459, \pm 0.929) \approx 3.868$  and  $f(3.733, \pm 0.929) \approx -7.077$  are local minima,  $f(0.910, 0) \approx 5.731$  is a local maximum, and  $(-0.459, 0), (0.910, \pm 0.929)$ , and  $(3.733, 0)$  are saddle points. The lowest points on the graph are approximately  $(3.733, \pm 0.929, -7.077)$ .

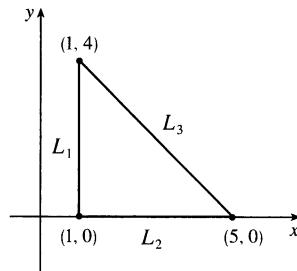


27. Since  $f$  is a polynomial it is continuous on  $D$ , so an absolute maximum and minimum exist. Here  $f_x = 4$ ,  $f_y = -5$  so there are no critical points inside  $D$ . Thus the absolute extrema must both occur on the boundary. Along  $L_1$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $f(0, y) = 1 - 5y$  for  $0 \leq y \leq 3$ , a decreasing function in  $y$ , so the maximum value is  $f(0, 0) = 1$  and

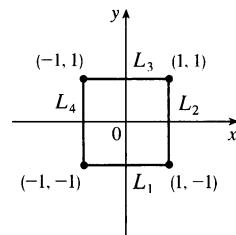
the minimum value is  $f(0, 3) = -14$ . Along  $L_2$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $f(x, 0) = 1 + 4x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ , an increasing function in  $x$ , so the minimum value is  $f(0, 0) = 1$  and the maximum value is  $f(2, 0) = 9$ . Along  $L_3$ ,  $y = -\frac{3}{2}x + 3$  and  $f(x, -\frac{3}{2}x + 3) = \frac{23}{2}x - 14$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ , an increasing function in  $x$ , so the minimum value is  $f(0, 3) = -14$  and the maximum value is  $f(2, 0) = 9$ . Thus the absolute maximum of  $f$  on  $D$  is  $f(2, 0) = 9$  and the absolute minimum is  $f(0, 3) = -14$ .



- 28.** Since  $f$  is a polynomial it is continuous on  $D$ , so an absolute maximum and minimum exist.  $f_x = y - 1$ ,  $f_y = x - 2$ , and setting  $f_x = f_y = 0$  gives  $(2, 1)$  as the only critical point, where  $f(2, 1) = 1$ . Along  $L_1$ :  $x = 1$  and  $f(1, y) = 2 - y$  for  $0 \leq y \leq 4$ , a decreasing function in  $y$ , so the maximum value is  $f(1, 0) = 2$  and the minimum value is  $f(1, 4) = -2$ . Along  $L_2$ :  $y = 0$  and  $f(x, 0) = 3 - x$  for  $1 \leq x \leq 5$ , a decreasing function in  $x$ , so the maximum value is  $f(1, 0) = 2$  and the minimum value is  $f(5, 0) = -2$ . Along  $L_3$ ,  $y = 5 - x$  and  $f(x, 5 - x) = -x^2 + 6x - 7 = -(x - 3)^2 + 2$  for  $1 \leq x \leq 5$ , which has a maximum at  $x = 3$  where  $f(3, 2) = 2$  and a minimum at both  $x = 1$  and  $x = 5$ , where  $f(1, 4) = f(5, 0) = -2$ . Thus the absolute maximum of  $f$  on  $D$  is  $f(1, 0) = f(3, 2) = 2$  and the absolute minimum is  $f(1, 4) = f(5, 0) = -2$ .

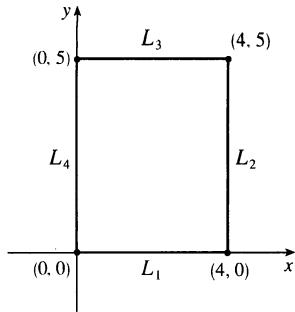


- 29.**  $f_x(x, y) = 2x + 2xy$ ,  $f_y(x, y) = 2y + x^2$ , and setting  $f_x = f_y = 0$  gives  $(0, 0)$  as the only critical point in  $D$ , with  $f(0, 0) = 4$ . On  $L_1$ :  $y = -1$ ,  $f(x, -1) = 5$ , a constant. On  $L_2$ :  $x = 1$ ,  $f(1, y) = y^2 + y + 5$ , a quadratic in  $y$  which attains its maximum at  $(1, 1)$ ,  $f(1, 1) = 7$  and its minimum at  $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $f(1, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{17}{4}$ . On  $L_3$ :  $f(x, 1) = 2x^2 + 5$  which attains its maximum at  $(-1, 1)$  and  $(1, 1)$  with  $f(\pm 1, 1) = 7$  and its minimum at  $(0, 1)$ ,  $f(0, 1) = 5$ . On  $L_4$ :  $f(-1, y) = y^2 + y + 5$  with maximum at  $(-1, 1)$ ,  $f(-1, 1) = 7$  and minimum at  $(-1, -\frac{1}{2})$ ,  $f(-1, -\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{17}{4}$ . Thus the absolute maximum is attained at both  $(\pm 1, 1)$  with  $f(\pm 1, 1) = 7$  and the absolute minimum on  $D$  is attained at  $(0, 0)$  with  $f(0, 0) = 4$ .



- 30.**  $f_x(x, y) = 4 - 2x$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 6 - 2y$ , so the only critical point is  $(2, 3)$  (which is in  $D$ ) where  $f(2, 3) = 13$ . Along  $L_1$ :  $y = 0$ , so  $f(x, 0) = 4x - x^2 = -(x - 2)^2 + 4$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ , which has a maximum value when  $x = 2$  where  $f(2, 0) = 4$  and a minimum value both when  $x = 0$  and  $x = 4$ , where  $f(0, 0) = f(4, 0) = 0$ . Along  $L_2$ :  $x = 4$ , so  $f(4, y) = 6y - y^2 = -(y - 3)^2 + 9$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 5$ , which has a maximum value when  $y = 3$  where  $f(4, 3) = 9$  and a minimum value when  $y = 0$  where  $f(4, 0) = 0$ . Along  $L_3$ :  $y = 5$ , so  $f(x, 5) = -x^2 + 4x + 5 = -(x - 2)^2 + 9$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ , which has a maximum value when  $x = 2$  where  $f(2, 5) = 9$  and a minimum value both when  $x = 0$  and  $x = 4$ , where  $f(0, 5) = f(4, 5) = 5$ .

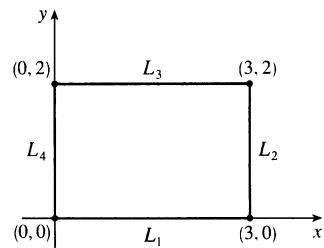
Along  $L_4$ :  $x = 0$ , so  $f(0, y) = 6y - y^2 = -(y - 3)^2 + 9$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 5$ , which has a maximum value when  $y = 3$  where  $f(0, 3) = 9$  and a minimum value when  $y = 0$  where  $f(0, 0) = 0$ . Thus the absolute maximum is  $f(2, 3) = 13$  and the absolute minimum is attained at both  $(0, 0)$  and  $(4, 0)$ , where  $f(0, 0) = f(4, 0) = 0$ .



- 31.**  $f(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 - 4xy + 2$  is a polynomial and hence continuous on  $D$ , so it has an absolute maximum and minimum on  $D$ . In Exercise 7, we found the critical points of  $f$ ; only  $(1, 1)$  with  $f(1, 1) = 0$  is inside  $D$ . On  $L_1$ :  $y = 0$ ,  $f(x, 0) = x^4 + 2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ , a polynomial in  $x$  which attains its maximum at  $x = 3$ ,  $f(3, 0) = 83$ , and its minimum at  $x = 0$ ,  $f(0, 0) = 2$ . On  $L_2$ :  $x = 3$ ,  $f(3, y) = y^4 - 12y + 83$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ , a polynomial in  $y$

which attains its minimum at  $y = \sqrt[3]{3}$ ,  $f(3, \sqrt[3]{3}) = 83 - 9\sqrt[3]{3} \approx 70.0$ , and its maximum at  $y = 0$ ,  $f(3, 0) = 83$ .

On  $L_3$ :  $y = 2$ ,  $f(x, 2) = x^4 - 8x + 18$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ , a polynomial in  $x$  which attains its minimum at  $x = \sqrt[3]{2}$ ,  $f(\sqrt[3]{2}, 2) = 18 - 6\sqrt[3]{2} \approx 10.4$ , and its maximum at  $x = 3$ ,  $f(3, 2) = 75$ . On  $L_4$ :  $x = 0$ ,  $f(0, y) = y^4 + 2$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ , a polynomial in  $y$  which attains its maximum at  $y = 2$ ,  $f(0, 2) = 18$ , and its minimum at  $y = 0$ ,  $f(0, 0) = 2$ . Thus the absolute maximum of  $f$  on  $D$  is  $f(3, 0) = 83$  and the absolute minimum is  $f(1, 1) = 0$ .



- 32.**  $f_x = y^2$  and  $f_y = 2xy$ , and since  $f_x = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0$ , there are no critical points in the interior of  $D$ . Along  $L_1$ ,  $y = 0$  and  $f(x, 0) = 0$ .

Along  $L_2$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $f(0, y) = 0$ . Along  $L_3$ ,  $y = \sqrt{3-x^2}$ , so let

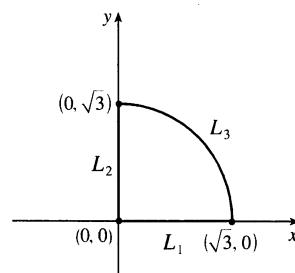
$g(x) = f(x, \sqrt{3-x^2}) = 3x - x^3$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}$ . Then

$g'(x) = 3 - 3x^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$ . The maximum value is

$f(1, \sqrt{2}) = 2$  and the minimum occurs both at  $x = 0$  and  $x = \sqrt{3}$

where  $f(0, \sqrt{3}) = f(\sqrt{3}, 0) = 0$ . Thus the absolute maximum of  $f$

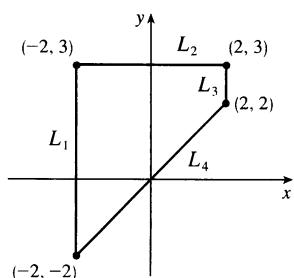
on  $D$  is  $f(1, \sqrt{2}) = 2$ , and the absolute minimum is 0 which occurs at all points along  $L_1$  and  $L_2$ .



- 33.**  $f_x(x, y) = 6x^2$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 4y^3$ . And so  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  only occur when  $x = y = 0$ . Hence, the only critical point inside the disk is at  $x = y = 0$  where  $f(0, 0) = 0$ . Now on the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $y^2 = 1 - x^2$  so let  $g(x) = f(x, y) = 2x^3 + (1 - x^2)^2 = x^4 + 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 1$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ . Then  $g'(x) = 4x^3 + 6x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, -2$ , or  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  $f(0, \pm 1) = g(0) = 1$ ,  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{13}{16}$ , and  $(-2, -3)$  is not in  $D$ . Checking the endpoints, we get  $f(-1, 0) = g(-1) = -2$  and  $f(1, 0) = g(1) = 2$ . Thus the absolute maximum and minimum of  $f$  on  $D$  are  $f(1, 0) = 2$  and  $f(-1, 0) = -2$ .

*Another method:* On the boundary  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  we can write  $x = \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sin \theta$ , so  $f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) = 2 \cos^3 \theta + \sin^4 \theta$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

34.  $f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 - 3$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -3y^2 + 12$  and the critical points are  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(1, -2)$ ,  $(-1, 2)$ , and  $(-1, -2)$ . But only  $(1, 2)$  and  $(-1, 2)$  are in  $D$  and  $f(1, 2) = 14$ ,  $f(-1, 2) = 18$ . Along  $L_1$ :  $x = -2$  and  $f(-2, y) = -2 - y^3 + 12y$ ,  $-2 \leq y \leq 3$ , which has a maximum at  $y = 2$  where  $f(-2, 2) = 14$  and a minimum at  $y = -2$  where  $f(-2, -2) = -18$ . Along  $L_2$ :  $x = 2$  and  $f(2, y) = 2 - y^3 + 12y$ ,  $2 \leq y \leq 3$ , which has a maximum at  $y = 2$  where  $f(2, 2) = 18$  and a minimum at  $y = 3$  where  $f(2, 3) = 11$ . Along  $L_3$ :  $y = 3$  and  $f(x, 3) = x^3 - 3x + 9$ ,  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ , which has a maximum at  $x = -1$  and  $x = 2$  where  $f(-1, 3) = f(2, 3) = 11$  and a minimum at  $x = 1$  and  $x = -2$  where  $f(1, 3) = f(-2, 3) = 7$ . Along  $L_4$ :  $y = x$  and  $f(x, x) = 9x$ ,  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ , which has a maximum at  $x = 2$  where  $f(2, 2) = 18$  and a minimum at  $x = -2$  where  $f(-2, -2) = -18$ . So the absolute maximum value of  $f$  on  $D$  is  $f(2, 2) = 18$  and the minimum is  $f(-2, -2) = -18$ .

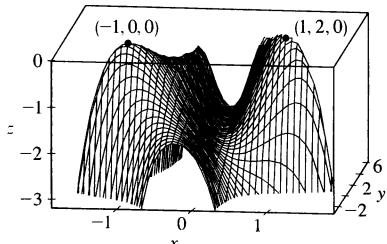


35.  $f(x, y) = -(x^2 - 1)^2 - (x^2y - x - 1)^2 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -2(x^2 - 1)(2x) - 2(x^2y - x - 1)(2xy - 1)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -2(x^2y - x - 1)x^2$ . Setting  $f_y(x, y) = 0$  gives either  $x = 0$  or  $x^2y - x - 1 = 0$ . There are no critical points for  $x = 0$ , since  $f_x(0, y) = -2$ , so we set  $x^2y - x - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{x+1}{x^2}$  ( $x \neq 0$ ), so  $f_x\left(x, \frac{x+1}{x^2}\right) = -2(x^2 - 1)(2x) - 2\left(x^2 \frac{x+1}{x^2} - x - 1\right)\left(2x \frac{x+1}{x^2} - 1\right) = -4x(x^2 - 1)$ . Therefore  $f_x(x, y) = f_y(x, y) = 0$  at the points  $(1, 2)$  and  $(-1, 0)$ . To classify these critical points, we calculate  $f_{xx}(x, y) = -12x^2 - 12x^2y^2 + 12xy + 4y + 2$ ,  $f_{yy}(x, y) = -2x^4$ , and  $f_{xy}(x, y) = -8x^3y + 6x^2 + 4x$ .

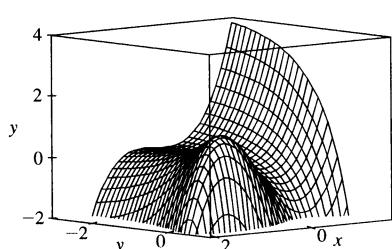
In order to use the Second Derivatives Test we calculate

$$D(-1, 0) = f_{xx}(-1, 0)f_{yy}(-1, 0) - [f_{xy}(-1, 0)]^2 \\ = 16 > 0,$$

$f_{xx}(-1, 0) = -10 < 0$ ,  $D(1, 2) = 16 > 0$ , and  $f_{xx}(1, 2) = -26 < 0$ , so both  $(-1, 0)$  and  $(1, 2)$  give local maxima.



36.  $f(x, y) = 3xe^y - x^3 - e^{3y}$  is differentiable everywhere, so the requirement for critical points is that (1)  $f_x = 3e^y - 3x^2 = 0$  and (2)  $f_y = 3xe^y - 3e^{3y} = 0$ . From (1) we obtain  $e^y = x^2$ , and then (2) gives  $3x^3 - 3x^6 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$  or  $0$ , but only  $x = 1$  is valid, since  $x = 0$  makes (1) impossible. So substituting  $x = 1$  into (1) gives  $y = 0$ , and the only critical point is  $(1, 0)$ .



The Second Derivatives Test shows that this gives a local maximum, since

$D(1, 0) = [-6x(3xe^y - 9e^{3y}) - (3e^y)^2]_{(1,0)} = 27 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, 0) = [-6x]_{(1,0)} = -6 < 0$ . But  $f(1, 0) = 1$  is not an absolute maximum because, for instance,  $f(-3, 0) = 17$ . This can also be seen from the graph.

37. Let  $d$  be the distance from  $(2, 1, -1)$  to any point  $(x, y, z)$  on the plane  $x + y - z = 1$ , so

$$d = \sqrt{(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z+1)^2} \text{ where } z = x + y - 1, \text{ and we minimize}$$

$$d^2 = f(x, y) = (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (x+y)^2. \text{ Then } f_x(x, y) = 2(x-2) + 2(x+y) = 4x + 2y - 4,$$

$f_y(x, y) = 2(y-1) + 2(x+y) = 2x + 4y - 2$ . Solving  $4x + 2y - 4 = 0$  and  $2x + 4y - 2 = 0$  simultaneously gives  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ . An absolute minimum exists (since there is a minimum distance from the point to the plane) and it must occur at a critical point, so the shortest distance occurs for  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$  for which

$$d = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (0-1)^2 + (1+0)^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

38. Here the distance  $d$  from a point on the plane to the point  $(1, 2, 3)$  is  $d = \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (z-3)^2}$ ,

$$\text{where } z = 4 - x + y. \text{ We can minimize } d^2 = f(x, y) = (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 + (1-x+y)^2, \text{ so}$$

$$f_x(x, y) = 2(x-1) + 2(1-x+y)(-1) = 4x - 2y - 4 \text{ and}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = 2(y-2) + 2(1-x+y) = 4y - 2x - 2. \text{ Solving } 4x - 2y - 4 = 0 \text{ and } 4y - 2x - 2 = 0$$

simultaneously gives  $x = \frac{5}{3}$  and  $y = \frac{4}{3}$ , so the only critical point is  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{4}{3})$ . This point must correspond to the minimum distance, so the point on the plane closest to  $(1, 2, 3)$  is  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{11}{3})$ .

39. Minimize  $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + xy + 1$ . Then  $f_x = 2x + y$ ,  $f_y = 2y + x$  so the critical point is  $(0, 0)$  and  $D(0, 0) = 4 - 1 > 0$  with  $f_{xx}(0, 0) = 2$  so this is a minimum. Thus  $z^2 = 1$  or  $z = \pm 1$  and the points on the surface are  $(0, 0, \pm 1)$ .

40. Since  $z = 1/(x^2y^2)$  on the surface, we minimize  $d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x^2 + y^2 + x^{-4}y^{-4} = f(x, y)$ .

$$f_x = 2x - \frac{4}{x^5y^4}, f_y = 2y - \frac{4}{x^4y^5}, \text{ so the critical points occur when } 2x = \frac{4}{x^5y^4} \text{ and } 2y = \frac{4}{x^4y^5} \text{ or}$$

$x^6y^4 = 2 = x^4y^6$ , so  $x^2 = y^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm y$  and  $x^{10} = 2 \Rightarrow x = \pm 2^{1/10}$ ,  $y = \pm 2^{1/10}$ . The four critical points are  $(\pm 2^{1/10}, \pm 2^{1/10})$ . The absolute minimum must occur at these points (there is no maximum since the surface is infinite in extent). Thus the points on the surface closest to the origin are  $(\pm 2^{1/10}, \pm 2^{1/10}, 2^{-2/5})$ .

41.  $x + y + z = 100$ , so maximize  $f(x, y) = xy(100 - x - y)$ .  $f_x = 100y - 2xy - y^2$ ,  $f_y = 100x - x^2 - 2xy$ ,  $f_{xx} = -2y$ ,  $f_{yy} = -2x$ ,  $f_{xy} = 100 - 2x - 2y$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $y = 100 - 2x$ . Substituting  $y = 0$  into  $f_y = 0$  gives  $x = 0$  or  $x = 100$  and substituting  $y = 100 - 2x$  into  $f_y = 0$  gives  $3x^2 - 100x = 0$  so  $x = 0$  or  $\frac{100}{3}$ . Thus the critical points are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(100, 0)$ ,  $(0, 100)$  and  $(\frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3})$ .

$$D(0, 0) = D(100, 0) = D(0, 100) = -10,000 \text{ while } D(\frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3}) = \frac{10,000}{3} \text{ and } f_{xx}(\frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3}) = -\frac{200}{3} < 0.$$

Thus  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(100, 0)$  and  $(0, 100)$  are saddle points whereas  $f(\frac{100}{3}, \frac{100}{3})$  is a local maximum. Thus the numbers are  $x = y = z = \frac{100}{3}$ .

42. Maximize  $f(x, y) = x^a y^b (100 - x - y)^c$ .

$$f_x = ax^{a-1}y^b(100 - x - y)^c - cx^a y^b(100 - x - y)^{c-1} = x^{a-1}y^b(100 - x - y)^{c-1}[a(100 - x - y) - cx]$$

and  $f_y = x^a y^{b-1}(100 - x - y)^{c-1}[b(100 - x - y) - cy]$ . Since  $x, y$  and  $z$  are all positive, the only critical point occurs when  $x = a \frac{100 - y}{a + c}$  and  $y = \frac{100b}{a + b + c}$ . Thus the point is  $\left(\frac{100a}{a + b + c}, \frac{100b}{a + b + c}\right)$  and the numbers are

$$x = \frac{100a}{a + b + c}, y = \frac{100b}{a + b + c}, z = \frac{100c}{a + b + c}.$$

43. Maximize  $f(x, y) = xy(36 - 9x^2 - 36y^2)^{1/2}/2$  with  $(x, y, z)$  in first octant. Then

$$f_x = \frac{y(36 - 9x^2 - 36y^2)^{1/2}}{2} + \frac{-9x^2y(36 - 9x^2 - 36y^2)^{-1/2}}{2} = \frac{(36y - 18x^2y - 36y^3)}{2(36 - 9x^2 - 36y^2)^{1/2}} \text{ and}$$

$$f_y = \frac{36x - 9x^3 - 72xy^2}{2(36 - 9x^2 - 36y^2)^{1/2}}. \text{ Setting } f_x = 0 \text{ gives } y = 0 \text{ or } y^2 = \frac{2 - x^2}{2} \text{ but } y > 0, \text{ so only the latter solution}$$

applies. Substituting this  $y$  into  $f_y = 0$  gives  $x^2 = \frac{4}{3}$  or  $x = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  and then  $z^2 = (36 - 12 - 12)/4 = 3$ .

The fact that this gives a maximum volume follows from the geometry. This maximum volume is

$$V = (2x)(2y)(2z) = 8\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{16}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

44. Here maximize  $f(x, y) = xy \frac{(a^2b^2c^2 - b^2c^2x^2 - a^2c^2y^2)^{1/2}}{a^2b^2}$ . Then

$$f_x = yc^2 \frac{a^2b^2 - 2b^2x^2 - a^2y^2}{a^2b^2(a^2b^2c^2 - b^2c^2x^2 - a^2c^2y^2)^{1/2}} \text{ and } f_y = xc^2 \frac{a^2b^2 - 2a^2y^2 - b^2x^2}{a^2b^2(a^2b^2c^2 - b^2c^2x^2 - a^2c^2y^2)^{1/2}}. \text{ Then } f_x = 0$$

$$(\text{with } x, y > 0) \text{ implies } y^2 = \frac{a^2b^2 - 2b^2x^2}{a^2} \text{ and substituting into } f_y = 0 \text{ implies } 3b^2x^2 = a^2b^2 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a,$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}b \text{ and then } z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}c. \text{ Thus the maximum volume of such a rectangle is } V = (2x)(2y)(2z) = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}}abc.$$

45. Maximize  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{3}(6 - x - 2y)$ , then the maximum volume is  $V = xyz$ .

$f_x = \frac{1}{3}(6y - 2xy - y^2) = \frac{1}{3}y(6 - 2x - 2y)$  and  $f_y = \frac{1}{3}x(6 - x - 4y)$ . Setting  $f_x = 0$  and  $f_y = 0$  gives the critical point  $(2, 1)$  which geometrically must yield a maximum. Thus the volume of the largest such box is

$$V = (2)(1)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

46. Surface area  $= 2(xy + xz + yz) = 64 \text{ cm}^2$ , so  $xy + xz + yz = 32$  or  $z = \frac{32 - xy}{x + y}$ . Maximize the volume

$$f(x, y) = xy \frac{32 - xy}{x + y}. \text{ Then } f_x = \frac{32y^2 - 2xy^3 - x^2y^2}{(x + y)^2} = y^2 \frac{32 - 2xy - x^2}{(x + y)^2} \text{ and}$$

$$f_y = x^2 \frac{32 - 2xy - y^2}{(x + y)^2}. \text{ Setting } f_x = 0 \text{ implies } y = \frac{32 - x^2}{2x} \text{ and substituting into } f_y = 0 \text{ gives}$$

$$32(4x^2) - (32 - x^2)(4x^2) - (32 - x^2)^2 = 0 \text{ or } 3x^4 + 64x^2 - (32)^2 = 0. \text{ Thus } x^2 = \frac{64}{6} \text{ or } x = \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}},$$

$$y = \frac{64/3}{16/\sqrt{6}} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}} \text{ and } z = \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}}. \text{ Thus the box is a cube with edge length } \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}} \text{ cm.}$$

47. Let the dimensions be  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ ; then  $4x + 4y + 4z = c$  and the volume is

$V = xyz = xy\left(\frac{1}{4}c - x - y\right) = \frac{1}{4}cxy - x^2y - xy^2$ ,  $x > 0, y > 0$ . Then  $V_x = \frac{1}{4}cy - 2xy - y^2$  and  $V_y = \frac{1}{4}cx - x^2 - 2xy$ , so  $V_x = 0 = V_y$  when  $2x + y = \frac{1}{4}c$  and  $x + 2y = \frac{1}{4}c$ . Solving, we get  $x = \frac{1}{12}c$ ,  $y = \frac{1}{12}c$  and  $z = \frac{1}{4}c - x - y = \frac{1}{12}c$ . From the geometrical nature of the problem, this critical point must give an absolute maximum. Thus the box is a cube with edge length  $\frac{1}{12}c$ .

48. The cost equals  $5xy + 2(xz + yz)$  and  $xyz = V$ , so  $C(x, y) = 5xy + 2V(x + y)/(xy) = 5xy + 2V(x^{-1} + y^{-1})$ .

Then  $C_x = 5y - 2Vx^{-2}$ ,  $C_y = 5x - 2Vy^{-2}$ ,  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 2V/(5x^2)$ ,  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}V} = y$ .

Thus the dimensions of the aquarium which minimize the cost are  $x = y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}V}$  units,  $z = V^{1/3}(\frac{5}{2})^{2/3}$ .

49. Let the dimensions be  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$ , then minimize  $xy + 2(xz + yz)$  if  $xyz = 32,000 \text{ m}^3$ . Then

$$f(x, y) = xy + [64,000(x + y)/xy] = xy + 64,000(x^{-1} + y^{-1}), f_x = y - 64,000x^{-2}, f_y = x - 64,000y^{-2}.$$

And  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 64,000/x^2$ ; substituting into  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x^3 = 64,000$  or  $x = 40$  and then  $y = 40$ .

Now  $D(x, y) = [(2)(64,000)]^2x^{-3}y^{-3} - 1 > 0$  for  $(40, 40)$  and  $f_{xx}(40, 40) > 0$  so this is indeed a minimum.

Thus the dimensions of the box are  $x = y = 40 \text{ cm}$ ,  $z = 20 \text{ cm}$ .

50. Let  $x$  be the length of the north and south walls,  $y$  the length of the east and west walls, and  $z$  the height of the building. The heat loss is given by  $h = 10(2yz) + 8(2xz) + 1(xy) + 5(xy) = 6xy + 16xz + 20yz$ .

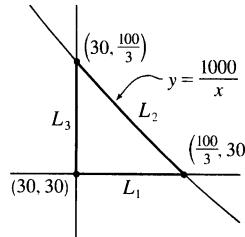
The volume is  $4000 \text{ m}^3$ , so  $xyz = 4000$ , and we substitute  $z = \frac{4000}{xy}$  to obtain the heat loss function

$$h(x, y) = 6xy + 80,000/x + 64,000/y.$$

$$(a) \text{ Since } z = \frac{4000}{xy} \geq 4, xy \leq 1000 \Rightarrow y \leq 1000/x.$$

Also  $x \geq 30$  and  $y \geq 30$ , so the domain of  $h$  is

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x \geq 30, 30 \leq y \leq 1000/x\}.$$



$$(b) h(x, y) = 6xy + 80,000x^{-1} + 64,000y^{-1} \Rightarrow h_x = 6y - 80,000x^{-2}, h_y = 6x - 64,000y^{-2}.$$

$$h_x = 0 \text{ implies } 6x^2y = 80,000 \Rightarrow y = \frac{80,000}{6x^2} \text{ and substituting into } h_y = 0 \text{ gives}$$

$$6x = 64,000 \left( \frac{6x^2}{80,000} \right)^2 \Rightarrow x^3 = \frac{80,000^2}{6 \cdot 64,000} = \frac{50,000}{3}, \text{ so } x = \sqrt[3]{\frac{50,000}{3}} = 10 \sqrt[3]{\frac{50}{3}} \Rightarrow y = \frac{80}{3 \sqrt[3]{600}},$$

and the only critical point of  $h$  is  $\left(10 \sqrt[3]{\frac{50}{3}}, \frac{80}{3 \sqrt[3]{600}}\right) \approx (25.54, 20.43)$  which is not in  $D$ . Next we check the

boundary of  $D$ . On  $L_1$ :  $y = 30$ ,  $h(x, 30) = 180x + 80,000/x + 6400/3$ ,  $30 \leq x \leq \frac{100}{3}$ . Since

$$h'(x, 30) = 180 - 80,000/x^2 > 0 \text{ for } 30 \leq x \leq \frac{100}{3}, h(x, 30) \text{ is an increasing function with minimum}$$

$$h(30, 30) = 10,200 \text{ and maximum } h\left(\frac{100}{3}, 30\right) \approx 10,533. \text{ On } L_2: y = 1000/x,$$

$h(x, 1000/x) = 6000 + 64x + 80,000/x$ ,  $30 \leq x \leq \frac{100}{3}$ . Since  $h'(x, 1000/x) = 64 - 80,000/x^2 < 0$  for  $30 \leq x \leq \frac{100}{3}$ ,  $h(x, 1000/x)$  is a decreasing function with minimum  $h\left(\frac{100}{3}, 30\right) \approx 10,533$  and maximum  $h(30, \frac{100}{3}) \approx 10,587$ . On  $L_3$ :  $x = 30$ ,  $h(30, y) = 180y + 64,000/y + 8000/3$ ,  $30 \leq y \leq \frac{100}{3}$ .  $h'(30, y) = 180 - 64,000/y^2 > 0$  for  $30 \leq y \leq \frac{100}{3}$ , so  $h(30, y)$  is an increasing function of  $y$  with minimum  $h(30, 30) = 10,200$  and maximum  $h\left(30, \frac{100}{3}\right) \approx 10,587$ . Thus the absolute minimum of  $h$  is  $h(30, 30) = 10,200$ , and the dimensions of the building that minimize heat loss are walls 30 m in length and height  $\frac{4000}{30^2} = \frac{40}{9} \approx 4.44$  m.

- (c) From part (b), the only critical point of  $h$ , which gives a local (and absolute) minimum, is approximately  $h(25.54, 20.43) \approx 9396$ . So a building of volume  $4000 \text{ m}^3$  with dimensions  $x \approx 25.54 \text{ m}$ ,  $y \approx 20.43 \text{ m}$ ,  $z \approx \frac{4000}{(25.54)(20.43)} \approx 7.67 \text{ m}$  has the least amount of heat loss.

51. Let  $x, y, z$  be the dimensions of the rectangular box. Then the volume of the box is  $xyz$  and

$$L = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow L^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2}. \text{ Substituting, we have volume } V(x, y) = xy\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2}, x, y > 0.$$

$$V_x = xy \cdot \frac{1}{2}(L^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}(-2x) + y\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2} = y\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{x^2y}{\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$V_y = x\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2} - \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{L^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$V_x = 0$  implies  $y(L^2 - x^2 - y^2) = x^2y \Rightarrow y(L^2 - 2x^2 - y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow 2x^2 + y^2 = L^2$  (since  $y > 0$ ), and

$V_y = 0$  implies  $x(L^2 - x^2 - y^2) = xy^2 \Rightarrow x(L^2 - x^2 - 2y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 2y^2 = L^2$  (since  $x > 0$ ).

Substituting  $y^2 = L^2 - 2x^2$  into  $x^2 + 2y^2 = L^2$  gives  $x^2 + 2L^2 - 4x^2 = L^2 \Rightarrow 3x^2 = L^2 \Rightarrow x = L/\sqrt{3}$

(since  $x > 0$ ) and then  $y = \sqrt{L^2 - 2(L/\sqrt{3})^2} = L/\sqrt{3}$ . So the only critical point is  $(L/\sqrt{3}, L/\sqrt{3})$  which,

from the geometrical nature of the problem, must give an absolute maximum. Thus the maximum volume is

$$V(L/\sqrt{3}, L/\sqrt{3}) = (L/\sqrt{3})^2 \sqrt{L^2 - (L/\sqrt{3})^2 - (L/\sqrt{3})^2} = L^3/(3\sqrt{3}) \text{ cubic units.}$$

52. Since  $p + q + r = 1$  we can substitute  $p = 1 - r - q$  into  $P$  giving

$P = P(q, r) = 2(1 - r - q)q + 2(1 - r - q)r + 2rq = 2q - 2q^2 + 2r - 2r^2 - 2rq$ . Since  $p, q$  and  $r$  represent proportions and  $p + q + r = 1$ , we know  $q \geq 0$ ,  $r \geq 0$ , and  $q + r \leq 1$ . Thus, we want to find the absolute maximum of the continuous function  $P(q, r)$  on the closed set  $D$  enclosed by the lines  $q = 0$ ,  $r = 0$ , and  $q + r = 1$ . To find any critical points, we set the partial derivatives equal to zero:  $P_q(q, r) = 2 - 4q - 2r = 0$  and  $P_r(q, r) = 2 - 4r - 2q = 0$ . The first equation gives  $r = 1 - 2q$ , and substituting into the second equation we have

$2 - 4(1 - 2q) - 2q = 0 \Rightarrow q = \frac{1}{3}$ . Then we have one critical point,  $(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ , where  $P(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{2}{3}$ . Next we find the maximum values of  $P$  on the boundary of  $D$  which consists of three line segments. For the segment given by  $r = 0, 0 \leq q \leq 1$ ,  $P(q, r) = P(q, 0) = 2q - 2q^2, 0 \leq q \leq 1$ . This represents a parabola with maximum value  $P(\frac{1}{2}, 0) = \frac{1}{2}$ . On the segment  $q = 0, 0 \leq r \leq 1$  we have  $P(0, r) = 2r - 2r^2, 0 \leq r \leq 1$ . This represents a parabola with maximum value  $P(0, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Finally, on the segment  $q + r = 1, 0 \leq q \leq 1$ ,  $P(q, r) = P(q, 1 - q) = 2q - 2q^2, 0 \leq q \leq 1$  which has a maximum value of  $P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$ . Comparing these values with the value of  $P$  at the critical point, we see that the absolute maximum value of  $P(q, r)$  on  $D$  is  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

53. Note that here the variables are  $m$  and  $b$ , and  $f(m, b) = \sum_{i=1}^n [y_i - (mx_i + b)]^2$ . Then

$$f_m = \sum_{i=1}^n -2x_i[y_i - (mx_i + b)] = 0 \text{ implies } \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i y_i - mx_i^2 - bx_i) = 0 \text{ or } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 + b \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\text{and } f_b = \sum_{i=1}^n -2[y_i - (mx_i + b)] = 0 \text{ implies } \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = m \sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \sum_{i=1}^n b = m \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) + nb. \text{ Thus we have}$$

$$\text{the two desired equations. Now } f_{mm} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2x_i^2, f_{bb} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2 = 2n \text{ and } f_{mb} = \sum_{i=1}^n 2x_i. \text{ And } f_{mm}(m, b) > 0$$

$$\text{always and } D(m, b) = 4n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) - 4 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 = 4 \left[ n \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) - \left( \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right] > 0 \text{ always so the}$$

solutions of these two equations do indeed minimize  $\sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2$ .

54. Any such plane must cut out a tetrahedron in the first octant. We need to minimize the volume of the tetrahedron

that passes through the point  $(1, 2, 3)$ . Writing the equation of the plane as  $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ , the volume of the tetrahedron is given by  $V = \frac{abc}{6}$ . But  $(1, 2, 3)$  must lie on the plane, so we need  $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{3}{c} = 1$  (\*) and thus can

think of  $c$  as a function of  $a$  and  $b$ . Then  $V_a = \frac{b}{6} \left( c + a \frac{\partial c}{\partial a} \right)$  and  $V_b = \frac{a}{6} \left( c + b \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} \right)$ . Differentiating (\*) with

respect to  $a$  we get  $-a^{-2} - 3c^{-2} \frac{\partial c}{\partial a} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial c}{\partial a} = \frac{-c^2}{3a^2}$ , and differentiating (\*) with respect to  $b$  gives

$-2b^{-2} - 3c^{-2} \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial c}{\partial b} = \frac{-2c^2}{3b^2}$ . Then  $V_a = \frac{b}{6} \left( c + a \frac{-c^2}{3a^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 3a$ , and

$V_b = \frac{a}{6} \left( c + b \frac{-2c^2}{3b^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow c = \frac{3}{2}b$ . Thus  $3a = \frac{3}{2}b$  or  $b = 2a$ . Putting these into (\*) gives  $\frac{3}{a} = 1$  or  $a = 3$

and then  $b = 6, c = 9$ . Thus the equation of the required plane is  $\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{6} + \frac{z}{9} = 1$  or  $6x + 3y + 2z = 18$ .

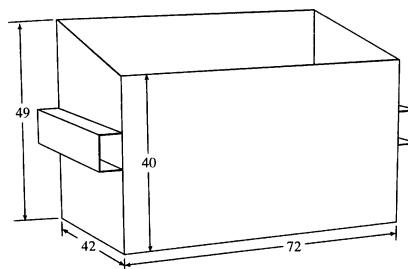
## APPLIED PROJECT Designing a Dumpster

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*Note:* The difficulty and results of this project vary widely with the type of container studied. In addition to the variation of basic shapes of containers, dumpsters may include additional constructed parts such as supports, lift pockets, wheels, etc. Also, a CAS or graphing utility may be needed to solve the resulting equations.

Here we present a typical solution for one particular trash dumpster.

1. The basic shape and dimensions (in inches) of an actual trash dumpster are as shown in the figure.



The front and back, as well as both sides, have an extra one-inch-wide flap that is folded under and welded to the base. In addition, the side panels each fold over one inch onto the front and back pieces where they are welded. Each side has a rectangular lift pocket, with cross-section 5 by 8 inches, made of the same material. These are attached with an extra one-inch width of steel on both top and bottom where each pocket is welded to the side sheet. All four sides have a “lip” at the top; the front and back panels have an extra 5 inches of steel at the top which is folded outward in three creases to form a rectangular tube. The edge is then welded back to the main sheet. The two sides form a top lip with separate sheets of steel 5 inches wide, similarly bent into three sides and welded to the main sheets (requiring two welds each). These extend beyond the main side sheets by 1.5 inches at each end in order to join with the lips on the front and back panels. The container has a hinged lid, extra steel supports on the base at each corner, metal “fins” serving as extra support for the side lift pockets, and wheels underneath. The volume of the container is  $V = \frac{1}{2}(40 + 49) \times 42 \times 72 = 134,568 \text{ in}^3$  or  $77.875 \text{ ft}^3$ .

2. First, we assume that some aspects of the construction do not change with different dimensions, so they may be considered fixed costs. This includes the lid (with hinges), wheels, and extra steel supports. Also, the upper “lip” we previously described extends beyond the side width to connect to the other pieces. We can safely assume that this extra portion, including any associated welds, costs the same regardless of the container’s dimensions, so we will consider just the portion matching the measurement of the side panels in our calculations. We will further assume that the angle of the top of the container should be preserved. Then to compute the variable costs, let  $x$  be the width,  $y$  the length, and  $z$  the height of the front of the container. The back of the container is 9 inches, or  $\frac{3}{4}$  ft, taller than the front, so using similar triangles we can say the back panel has height  $z + \frac{3}{14}x$ . Measuring in feet, we want the volume to remain constant, so  $V = \frac{1}{2}(z + z + \frac{3}{14}x)(x)(y) = xyz + \frac{3}{28}x^2y = 77.875$ . To determine a function for the variable cost, we first find the area of each sheet of metal needed. The base has area  $xy \text{ ft}^2$ . The front panel has visible area  $yz$  plus  $\frac{1}{12}y$  for the portion folded onto the base and  $\frac{5}{12}y$  for the steel at the top used to form the lip, so  $(yz + \frac{1}{12}y) \text{ ft}^2$  in total. Similarly, the back sheet has area  $y(z + \frac{3}{14}x) + \frac{1}{12}y + \frac{5}{12}y = yz + \frac{3}{14}xy + \frac{1}{2}y$ .

Each side has visible area  $\frac{1}{2}[z + (z + \frac{3}{14}x)](x)$ , and the sheet includes one-inch flaps folding onto the front and back panels, so with area  $\frac{1}{12}z$  and  $\frac{1}{12}(z + \frac{3}{14}x)$ , and a one-inch flap to fold onto the base with area  $\frac{1}{12}x$ . The lift pocket is constructed of a piece of steel 20 inches by  $x$  ft (including the 2 extra inches used by the welds). The additional metal used to make the lip at the top of the panel has width 5 inches and length that we can determine using the Pythagorean Theorem:  $x^2 + (\frac{3}{14}x)^2 = \text{length}^2$ , so length =  $\sqrt{\frac{205}{14}}x \approx 1.0227x$ . Thus the area of steel needed for each side panel is approximately

$$\frac{1}{2}[z + (z + \frac{3}{14}x)](x) + \frac{1}{12}z + \frac{1}{12}(z + \frac{3}{14}x) + \frac{1}{12}x + \frac{5}{3}x + \frac{5}{12}(1.0227x) \approx xz + \frac{3}{28}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}z + 2.194x$$

We also have the following welds:

Weld	Length
Front, back welded to base	$2y$
Sides welded to base	$2x$
Sides welded to front	$2z$
Sides welded to back	$2(z + \frac{3}{14}x)$
Weld on front and back lip	$2y$
Two welds on each side lip	$4(1.0227x)$
Two welds for each lift pocket	$4x$

Thus the total length of welds needed is

$$2y + 2x + 2z + 2(z + \frac{3}{14}x) + 2y + 4(1.0227x) + 4x \approx 10.519x + 4y + 4z$$

Finally, the total variable cost is approximately

$$\begin{aligned} 0.90(xy) + 0.70[(yz + \frac{1}{2}y) + (yz + \frac{3}{14}xy + \frac{1}{2}y) + 2(xz + \frac{3}{28}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}z + 2.194x)] \\ + 0.18(10.519x + 4y + 4z) \\ \approx 1.05xy + 1.4yz + 1.42y + 1.4xz + 0.15x^2 + 0.953z + 4.965x \end{aligned}$$

We would like to minimize this function while keeping volume constant, so since  $xyz + \frac{3}{28}x^2y = 77.875$

we can substitute  $z = \frac{77.875}{xy} - \frac{3}{28}x$  giving variable cost as a function of  $x$  and  $y$ :

$$C(x, y) \approx 0.9xy + \frac{109.0}{x} + 1.42y + \frac{109.0}{y} + \frac{74.2}{xy} + 4.86x. \text{ Using a CAS, we solve the system of equations}$$

$C_x(x, y) = 0$  and  $C_y(x, y) = 0$ ; the only critical point within an appropriate domain is approximately (3.58, 5.29).

From the nature of the function  $C$  (or from a graph) we can determine that  $C$  has an absolute minimum at

(3.58, 5.29), and so the minimum cost is attained for  $x \approx 3.58$  ft (or 43.0 in),  $y \approx 5.29$  ft (or 63.5 in), and

$$z \approx \frac{77.875}{3.58(5.29)} - \frac{3}{28}(3.58) \approx 3.73 \text{ ft (or 44.8 in).}$$

3. The fixed cost aspects of the container which we did not include in our calculations, such as the wheels and lid, don't affect the validity of our results. Some of our other assumptions, however, may influence the accuracy of our findings. We simplified the price of the steel sheets to include cuts and bends, and we simplified the price of welding to include the labor and materials. This may not be accurate for areas of the container, such as the lip and lift pockets, that require several cuts, bends, and welds in a relatively small surface area. Consequently, increasing some dimensions of the container may not increase the cost in the same manner as our computations predict. If we do not assume that the angle of the sloped top of the container must be preserved, it is likely that we could further improve our cost. Finally, our results show that the length of the container should be changed to minimize cost; this may not be possible if the two lift pockets must remain a fixed distance apart for handling by machinery.
4. The minimum variable cost using our values found in Problem 2 is  $C(3.58, 5.29) \approx \$96.95$ , while the current dimensions give an estimated variable cost of  $C(3.5, 6.0) \approx \$97.30$ . If we determine that our assumptions and simplifications are acceptable, our work shows that a slight savings can be gained by adjusting the dimensions of the container. However, the difference in cost is modest, and may not justify changes in the manufacturing process.

## DISCOVERY PROJECT Quadratic Approximations and Critical Points

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$$\begin{aligned} 1. Q(x, y) &= f(a, b) + f_x(a, b)(x - a) + f_y(a, b)(y - b) + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(a, b)(x - a)^2 \\ &\quad + f_{xy}(a, b)(x - a)(y - b) + \frac{1}{2}f_{yy}(a, b)(y - b)^2, \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} Q_x(x, y) &= f_x(a, b) + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(a, b)(2)(x - a) + f_{xy}(a, b)(y - b) \\ &= f_x(a, b) + f_{xx}(a, b)(x - a) + f_{xy}(a, b)(y - b) \end{aligned}$$

At  $(a, b)$  we have  $Q_x(a, b) = f_x(a, b) + f_{xx}(a, b)(a - a) + f_{xy}(a, b)(b - b) = f_x(a, b)$ .

Similarly,  $Q_y(x, y) = f_y(a, b) + f_{xy}(a, b)(x - a) + f_{yy}(a, b)(y - b) \Rightarrow$

$$Q_y(a, b) = f_y(a, b) + f_{xy}(a, b)(a - a) + f_{yy}(a, b)(b - b) = f_y(a, b).$$

For the second-order partial derivatives we have

$$Q_{xx}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f_x(a, b) + f_{xx}(a, b)(x - a) + f_{xy}(a, b)(y - b)] = f_{xx}(a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{xx}(a, b) = f_{xx}(a, b)$$

$$Q_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_x(a, b) + f_{xx}(a, b)(x - a) + f_{xy}(a, b)(y - b)] = f_{xy}(a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{xy}(a, b) = f_{xy}(a, b)$$

$$Q_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [f_y(a, b) + f_{xy}(a, b)(x - a) + f_{yy}(a, b)(y - b)] = f_{yy}(a, b)$$

$$\Rightarrow Q_{yy}(a, b) = f_{yy}(a, b)$$

2. (a) First we find the partial derivatives and values that will be needed:

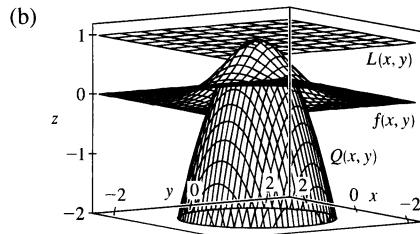
$$\begin{array}{ll} f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2} & f(0, 0) = 1 \\ f_x(x, y) = -2xe^{-x^2-y^2} & f_x(0, 0) = 0 \\ f_y(x, y) = -2ye^{-x^2-y^2} & f_y(0, 0) = 0 \\ f_{xx}(x, y) = (4x^2 - 2)e^{-x^2-y^2} & f_{xx}(0, 0) = -2 \\ f_{xy}(x, y) = 4xye^{-x^2-y^2} & f_{xy}(0, 0) = 0 \\ f_{yy}(x, y) = (4y^2 - 2)e^{-x^2-y^2} & f_{yy}(0, 0) = -2 \end{array}$$

Then the first-degree Taylor polynomial of  $f$  at  $(0, 0)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x - 0) + f_y(0, 0)(y - 0) = 1 + (0)(x - 0) + (0)(y - 0) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

The second-degree Taylor polynomial is given by

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x - 0) + f_y(0, 0)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(0, 0)(x - 0)^2 \\ &\quad + f_{xy}(0, 0)(x - 0)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2}f_{yy}(0, 0)(y - 0)^2 \\ &= 1 - x^2 - y^2 \end{aligned}$$



As we see from the graph,  $L$  approximates  $f$  well only for points  $(x, y)$  extremely close to the origin.  $Q$  is a much better approximation; the shape of its graph looks similar to that of the graph of  $f$  near the origin, and the values of  $Q$  appear to be good estimates for the values of  $f$  within a significant radius of the origin.

3. (a) First we find the partial derivatives and values that will be needed:

$$\begin{array}{lll} f(x, y) = xe^y & f(1, 0) = 1 & f_{xx}(x, y) = 0 \quad f_{xx}(1, 0) = 0 \\ f_x(x, y) = e^y & f_x(1, 0) = 1 & f_{xy}(x, y) = e^y \quad f_{xy}(1, 0) = 1 \\ f_y(x, y) = xe^y & f_y(1, 0) = 1 & f_{yy}(x, y) = xe^y \quad f_{yy}(1, 0) = 1 \end{array}$$

Then the first-degree Taylor polynomial of  $f$  at  $(1, 0)$  is

$$\begin{aligned} L(x, y) &= f(1, 0) + f_x(1, 0)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 0)(y - 0) \\ &= 1 + (1)(x - 1) + (1)(y - 0) \\ &= x + y \end{aligned}$$

The second-degree Taylor polynomial is given by

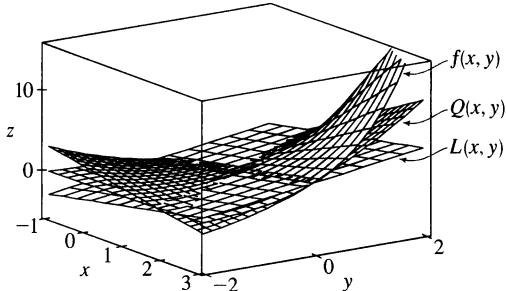
$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= f(1, 0) + f_x(1, 0)(x - 1) + f_y(1, 0)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2}f_{xx}(1, 0)(x - 1)^2 \\ &\quad + f_{xy}(1, 0)(x - 1)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2}f_{yy}(1, 0)(y - 0)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}y^2 + x + xy \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $L(0.9, 0.1) = 0.9 + 0.1 = 1.0$

$$Q(0.9, 0.1) = \frac{1}{2}(0.1)^2 + 0.9 + (0.9)(0.1) = 0.995$$

$$f(0.9, 0.1) = 0.9e^{0.1} \approx 0.9947$$

(c)



As we see from the graph,  $L$  and  $Q$  both approximate  $f$  reasonably well near the point  $(1, 0)$ . As we venture farther from the point, the graph of  $Q$  follows the shape of the graph of  $f$  more closely than  $L$ .

4. (a)  $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 = a\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}xy + \frac{c}{a}y^2\right]$

$$= a\left[x^2 + \frac{b}{a}xy + \left(\frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a}y^2\right]$$

$$= a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 - \frac{b^2}{4a^2}y^2 + \frac{c}{a}y^2\right] = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4ac - b^2}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right]$$

(b) For  $D = 4ac - b^2$ , from part (a) we have  $f(x, y) = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right]$ . If  $D > 0$ ,

$\left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2 \geq 0$  and  $\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 \geq 0$ , so  $\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right] \geq 0$ . Here  $a > 0$ , thus

$f(x, y) = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right] \geq 0$ . We know  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , so  $f(0, 0) \leq f(x, y)$  for all  $(x, y)$ , and

by definition  $f$  has a local minimum at  $(0, 0)$ .

(c) As in part (b),  $\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right] \geq 0$ , and since  $a < 0$  we have

$f(x, y) = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{2a}y\right)^2 + \left(\frac{D}{4a^2}\right)y^2\right] \leq 0$ . Since  $f(0, 0) = 0$ , we must have  $f(0, 0) \geq f(x, y)$  for all  $(x, y)$ , so by definition  $f$  has a local maximum at  $(0, 0)$ .

(d)  $f(x, y) = ax^2 + bxy + cy^2$ , so  $f_x(x, y) = 2ax + by \Rightarrow f_x(0, 0) = 0$  and  $f_y(x, y) = bx + 2cy \Rightarrow f_y(0, 0) = 0$ . Since  $f(0, 0) = 0$  and  $f$  and its partial derivatives are continuous, we know from Equation 15.4.2 [ET 14.4.2] that the tangent plane to the graph of  $f$  at  $(0, 0)$  is the plane  $z = 0$ . Then  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 0)$  if the graph of  $f$  crosses the tangent plane at  $(0, 0)$ , or equivalently, if some paths to the origin have positive function values while other paths have negative function values. Suppose we approach the origin along the  $x$ -axis; then we have  $y = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, 0) = ax^2$  which has the same sign as  $a$ . We must now find at least

one path to the origin where  $f(x, y)$  gives values with sign opposite that of  $a$ . Since

$$f(x, y) = a \left[ \left( x + \frac{b}{2a} y \right)^2 + \left( \frac{D}{4a^2} \right) y^2 \right], \text{ if we approach the origin along the line } x = -\frac{b}{2a} y, \text{ we have}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{b}{2a} y, y\right) = a \left[ \left( -\frac{b}{2a} y + \frac{b}{2a} y \right)^2 + \left( \frac{D}{4a^2} \right) y^2 \right] = \frac{D}{4a} y^2. \text{ Since } D < 0, \text{ these values have signs}$$

opposite that of  $a$ . Thus,  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 0)$ .

5. (a) Since the partial derivatives of  $f$  exist at  $(0, 0)$  and  $(0, 0)$  is a critical point, we know  $f_x(0, 0) = 0$  and  $f_y(0, 0) = 0$ . Then the second-degree Taylor polynomial of  $f$  at  $(0, 0)$  can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} Q(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + f_x(0, 0)(x - 0) + f_y(0, 0)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0)(x - 0)^2 \\ &\quad + f_{xy}(0, 0)(x - 0)(y - 0) + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(0, 0)(y - 0)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0)x^2 + f_{xy}(0, 0)xy + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(0, 0)y^2. \end{aligned}$$

- (b)  $Q(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0)x^2 + f_{xy}(0, 0)xy + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(0, 0)y^2$  fits the form of the polynomial function in Problem 4 with  $a = \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0)$ ,  $b = f_{xy}(0, 0)$ , and  $c = \frac{1}{2} f_{yy}(0, 0)$ . Then we know  $Q$  is a paraboloid, and that  $Q$  has a local maximum, local minimum, or saddle point at  $(0, 0)$ . Here,

$D = 4ac - b^2 = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)f_{xx}(0, 0)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)f_{yy}(0, 0) - [f_{xy}(0, 0)]^2 = f_{xx}(0, 0)f_{yy}(0, 0) - [f_{xy}(0, 0)]^2$ , and if  $D > 0$  with  $a = \frac{1}{2} f_{xx}(0, 0) > 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx}(0, 0) > 0$ , we know from Problem 4 that  $Q$  has a local minimum at  $(0, 0)$ . Similarly, if  $D > 0$  and  $a < 0 \Rightarrow f_{xx}(0, 0) < 0$ ,  $Q$  has a local maximum at  $(0, 0)$ , and if  $D < 0$ ,  $Q$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 0)$ .

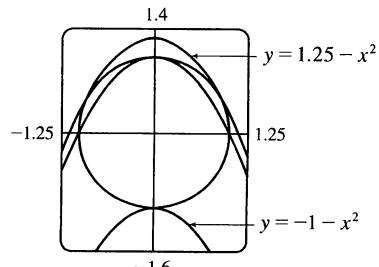
- (c) Since  $f(x, y) \approx Q(x, y)$  near  $(0, 0)$ , part (b) suggests that for  $D = f_{xx}(0, 0)f_{yy}(0, 0) - [f_{xy}(0, 0)]^2$ , if  $D > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(0, 0) > 0$ ,  $f$  has a local minimum at  $(0, 0)$ . If  $D > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(0, 0) < 0$ ,  $f$  has a local maximum at  $(0, 0)$ , and if  $D < 0$ ,  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(0, 0)$ . Together with the conditions given in part (a), this is precisely the Second Derivatives Test from Section 15.7 [ET 14.7].

## 15.8 Lagrange Multipliers

## ET 14.8

- At the extreme values of  $f$ , the level curves of  $f$  just touch the curve  $g(x, y) = 8$  with a common tangent line. (See Figure 1 and the accompanying discussion.) We can observe several such occurrences on the contour map, but the level curve  $f(x, y) = c$  with the largest value of  $c$  which still intersects the curve  $g(x, y) = 8$  is approximately  $c = 59$ , and the smallest value of  $c$  corresponding to a level curve which intersects  $g(x, y) = 8$  appears to be  $c = 30$ . Thus we estimate the maximum value of  $f$  subject to the constraint  $g(x, y) = 8$  to be about 59 and the minimum to be 30.

- The values  $c = \pm 1$  and  $c = 1.25$  seem to give curves which are tangent to the circle. These values represent possible extreme values of the function  $x^2 + y$  subject to the constraint  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .



(b)  $\nabla f = \langle 2x, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y \rangle$ . So  $2x = 2\lambda x \Rightarrow$  either  $\lambda = 1$  or  $x = 0$ . If  $\lambda = 1$ , then  $y = \frac{1}{2}$  and so  $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (from the constraint). If  $x = 0$ , then  $y = \pm 1$ . Therefore  $f$  has possible extreme values at the points  $(0, \pm 1)$  and  $(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ . We calculate  $f(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{5}{4}$  (the maximum value),  $f(0, 1) = 1$ , and  $f(0, -1) = -1$  (the minimum value). These are our answers from (a).

3.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2$ ,  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2x, -2y \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y \rangle$ . Then  $2x = 2\lambda x$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $\lambda = 1$ . If  $x = 0$ , then  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  implies  $y = \pm 1$  and if  $\lambda = 1$ , then  $-2y = 2\lambda y$  implies  $y = 0$  and thus  $x = \pm 1$ . Thus the possible points for the extreme values of  $f$  are  $(\pm 1, 0)$ ,  $(0, \pm 1)$ . But  $f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$  while  $f(0, \pm 1) = -1$  so the maximum value of  $f$  on  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  is  $f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$  and the minimum value is  $f(0, \pm 1) = -1$ .

4.  $f(x, y) = 4x + 6y$ ,  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 13 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 4, 6 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y \rangle$ . Then  $2\lambda x = 4$  and  $2\lambda y = 6$  imply  $x = \frac{2}{\lambda}$  and  $y = \frac{3}{\lambda}$ . But  $13 = x^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\lambda}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 13 = \frac{13}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$ , so  $f$  has possible extreme values at the points  $(2, 3)$ ,  $(-2, -3)$ . We compute  $f(2, 3) = 26$  and  $f(-2, -3) = -26$ , so the maximum value of  $f$  on  $x^2 + y^2 = 13$  is  $f(2, 3) = 26$  and the minimum value is  $f(-2, -3) = -26$ .

5.  $f(x, y) = x^2y$ ,  $g(x, y) = x^2 + 2y^2 = 6 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2xy, x^2 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 4\lambda y \rangle$ . Then  $2xy = 2\lambda x$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $\lambda = y$ . If  $x = 0$ , then  $x^2 = 4\lambda y$  implies  $\lambda = 0$  or  $y = 0$ . However, if  $y = 0$  then  $g(x, y) = 0$ , a contradiction. So  $\lambda = 0$  and then  $g(x, y) = 6 \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{3}$ . If  $\lambda = y$ , then  $x^2 = 4\lambda y$  implies  $x^2 = 4y^2$ , and so  $g(x, y) = 6 \Rightarrow 4y^2 + 2y^2 = 6 \Rightarrow y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$ . Thus  $f$  has possible extreme values at the points  $(0, \pm \sqrt{3})$ ,  $(\pm 2, 1)$ , and  $(\pm 2, -1)$ . After evaluating  $f$  at these points, we find the maximum value to be  $f(\pm 2, 1) = 4$  and the minimum to be  $f(\pm 2, -1) = -4$ .

6.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $g(x, y) = x^4 + y^4 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 4\lambda x^3, 4\lambda y^3 \rangle$ . Then  $x = 2\lambda x^3$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2x^2}$ . If  $x = 0$ , then  $x^4 + y^4 = 1$  implies  $y = \pm 1$ . But  $y = 2\lambda y^3$  implies  $y = 0$  so  $x = \pm 1$  or  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2y^2}$  and  $x^2 = y^2$  and  $2x^4 = 1$  so  $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}$ . Hence the possible points are  $(0, \pm 1)$ ,  $(\pm 1, 0)$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}})$ , with the maximum value of  $f$  on  $x^4 + y^4 = 1$  being  $f(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}}) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}$  and the minimum value being  $f(0, \pm 1) = f(\pm 1, 0) = 1$ .

7.  $f(x, y, z) = 2x + 6y + 10z$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 35 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2, 6, 10 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y, 2\lambda z \rangle$ . Then  $2\lambda x = 2$ ,  $2\lambda y = 6$ ,  $2\lambda z = 10$  imply  $x = \frac{1}{\lambda}$ ,  $y = \frac{3}{\lambda}$ , and  $z = \frac{5}{\lambda}$ . But  $35 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{\lambda}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{\lambda}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 35 = \frac{35}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$ , so  $f$  has possible extreme values at the points  $(1, 3, 5)$ ,  $(-1, -3, -5)$ . The maximum value of  $f$  on  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 35$  is  $f(1, 3, 5) = 70$ , and the minimum is  $f(-1, -3, -5) = -70$ .

8.  $f(x, y, z) = 8x - 4z$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + 10y^2 + z^2 = 5 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 8, 0, -4 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 20\lambda y, 2\lambda z \rangle$ . Then  $2\lambda x = 8$ ,  $20\lambda y = 0$ ,  $2\lambda z = -4$  imply  $x = \frac{4}{\lambda}$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $z = -\frac{2}{\lambda}$ . But  $5 = x^2 + 10y^2 + z^2 = \left(\frac{4}{\lambda}\right)^2 + 10(0)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{\lambda}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 5 = \frac{20}{\lambda^2} \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$ , so  $f$  has possible extreme values at the points  $(2, 0, -1)$ ,  $(-2, 0, 1)$ . The maximum of  $f$  on  $x^2 + 10y^2 + z^2 = 5$  is  $f(2, 0, -1) = 20$ , and the minimum is  $f(-2, 0, 1) = -20$ .

9.  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 4\lambda y, 6\lambda z \rangle$ . Then  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  implies  $\lambda = (yz)/(2x) = (xz)/(4y) = (xy)/(6z)$  or  $x^2 = 2y^2$  and  $z^2 = \frac{2}{3}y^2$ . Thus  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$  implies  $6y^2 = 6$  or  $y = \pm 1$ . Then the possible points are  $(\sqrt{2}, \pm 1, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ ,  $(\sqrt{2}, \pm 1, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{2}, \pm 1, \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ ,  $(-\sqrt{2}, \pm 1, -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})$ . The maximum value of  $f$  on the ellipsoid is  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ , occurring when all coordinates are positive or exactly two are negative and the minimum is  $-\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$  occurring when 1 or 3 of the coordinates are negative.

10.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2y^2z^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2xy^2z^2, 2yx^2z^2, 2zx^2y^2 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y, 2\lambda z \rangle$ . Then  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  implies (1)  $\lambda = y^2z^2 = x^2z^2 = x^2y^2$  and  $\lambda \neq 0$ , or (2)  $\lambda = 0$  and one or two (but not three) of the coordinates are 0. If (1) then  $x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = \frac{1}{3}$ . The minimum value of  $f$  on the sphere occurs in case (2) with a value of 0 and the maximum value is  $\frac{1}{27}$  which arises from all the points from (1), that is, the points  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ .

11.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 4\lambda x^3, 4\lambda y^3, 4\lambda z^3 \rangle$ .
- Case 1:* If  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  and  $z \neq 0$ , then  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  implies  $\lambda = 1/(2x^2) = 1/(2y^2) = 1/(2z^2)$  or  $x^2 = y^2 = z^2$  and  $3x^4 = 1$  or  $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}$  giving the points  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}})$ ,  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}})$  all with an  $f$ -value of  $\sqrt{3}$ .
- Case 2:* If one of the variables equals zero and the other two are not zero, then the squares of the two nonzero coordinates are equal with common value  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and corresponding  $f$  value of  $\sqrt{2}$ .
- Case 3:* If exactly two of the variables are zero, then the third variable has value  $\pm 1$  with the corresponding  $f$  value of 1. Thus on  $x^4 + y^4 + z^4 = 1$ , the maximum value of  $f$  is  $\sqrt{3}$  and the minimum value is 1.

12.  $f(x, y, z) = x^4 + y^4 + z^4$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 4x^3, 4y^3, 4z^3 \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y, 2\lambda z \rangle$ .
- Case 1:* If  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  and  $z \neq 0$  then  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  implies  $\lambda = 2x^2 = 2y^2 = 2z^2$  or  $x^2 = y^2 = z^2 = \frac{1}{3}$  yielding 8 points each with an  $f$ -value of  $\frac{1}{3}$ .
- Case 2:* If one of the variables is 0 and the other two are not, then the squares of the two nonzero coordinates are equal with common value  $\frac{1}{2}$  and the corresponding  $f$ -value is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Case 3:* If exactly two of the variables are 0, then the third variable has value  $\pm 1$  with corresponding  $f$ -value of 1. Thus on  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , the maximum value of  $f$  is 1 and the minimum value is  $\frac{1}{3}$ .

13.  $f(x, y, z, t) = x + y + z + t$ ,  $g(x, y, z, t) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \langle 1, 1, 1, 1 \rangle = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y, 2\lambda z, 2\lambda t \rangle$ , so  $\lambda = 1/(2x) = 1/(2y) = 1/(2z) = 1/(2t)$  and  $x = y = z = t$ . But  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 1$ , so the possible points are  $(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2})$ . Thus the maximum value of  $f$  is  $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = 2$  and the minimum value is  $f(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}) = -2$ .

14.  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n$ ,  $g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \langle 1, 1, \dots, 1 \rangle = \langle 2\lambda x_1, 2\lambda x_2, \dots, 2\lambda x_n \rangle$ , so  $\lambda = 1/(2x_1) = 1/(2x_2) = \dots = 1/(2x_n)$  and  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$ . But  $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$ , so  $x_i = \pm 1/\sqrt{n}$  for  $i = 1, \dots, n$ . Thus the maximum value of  $f$  is  $f(1/\sqrt{n}, 1/\sqrt{n}, \dots, 1/\sqrt{n}) = \sqrt{n}$  and the minimum value is  $f(-1/\sqrt{n}, -1/\sqrt{n}, \dots, -1/\sqrt{n}) = -\sqrt{n}$ .

15.  $f(x, y, z) = x + 2y, g(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 1, h(x, y, z) = y^2 + z^2 = 4 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 1, 2, 0 \rangle,$

$\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, \lambda \rangle$  and  $\mu \nabla h = \langle 0, 2\mu y, 2\mu z \rangle$ . Then  $1 = \lambda, 2 = \lambda + 2\mu y$  and  $0 = \lambda + 2\mu z$  so  $\mu y = \frac{1}{2} = -\mu z$  or  $y = 1/(2\mu), z = -1/(2\mu)$ . Thus  $x + y + z = 1$  implies  $x = 1$  and  $y^2 + z^2 = 4$  implies  $\mu = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ . Then the possible points are  $(1, \pm\sqrt{2}, \mp\sqrt{2})$  and the maximum value is  $f(1, \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = 1 + 2\sqrt{2}$  and the minimum value is  $f(1, -\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = 1 - 2\sqrt{2}$ .

16.  $f(x, y, z) = 3x - y - 3z, g(x, y, z) = x + y - z = 0, h(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 3, -1, -3 \rangle,$

$\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, -\lambda \rangle, \mu \nabla h = \langle 2\mu x, 0, 4\mu z \rangle$ . Then  $3 = \lambda + 2\mu x, -1 = \lambda$  and  $-3 = -\lambda + 4\mu z$ , so  $\lambda = -1, \mu z = -1, \mu x = 2$ . Thus  $h(x, y, z) = 1$  implies  $\frac{4}{\mu^2} + 2\left(\frac{1}{\mu^2}\right) = 1$  or  $\mu = \pm\sqrt{6}$ , so  $z = \mp\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, x = \pm\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}$ ; and

$g(x, y, z) = 0$  implies  $y = \mp\frac{3}{\sqrt{6}}$ . Hence the maximum of  $f$  subject to the constraints is

$$f\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right) = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ and the minimum is } f\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\right) = -2\sqrt{6}.$$

17.  $f(x, y, z) = yz + xy, g(x, y, z) = xy = 1, h(x, y, z) = y^2 + z^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle y, x + z, y \rangle,$

$\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda y, \lambda x, 0 \rangle, \mu \nabla h = \langle 0, 2\mu y, 2\mu z \rangle$ . Then  $y = \lambda y$  implies  $\lambda = 1$  [ $y \neq 0$  since  $g(x, y, z) = 1$ ],

$x + z = \lambda x + 2\mu y$  and  $y = 2\mu z$ . Thus  $\mu = z/(2y) = y/(2y)$  or  $y^2 = z^2$ , and so  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$  implies  $y = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, z = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Then  $xy = 1$  implies  $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$  and the possible points are  $(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}), (\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ .

Hence the maximum of  $f$  subject to the constraints is  $f\left(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{3}{2}$  and the minimum is

$$f\left(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mp\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Note: Since  $xy = 1$  is one of the constraints we could have solved the problem by solving  $f(y, z) = yz + 1$  subject to  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

18.  $f(x, y) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 5 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 4x - 4, 6y \rangle = \langle 0, 0 \rangle \Rightarrow x = 1, y = 0$ . Thus  $(1, 0)$  is the only

critical point of  $f$ , and it lies in the region  $x^2 + y^2 < 16$ . On the boundary,  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 16 \Rightarrow$

$\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y \rangle$ , so  $6y = 2\lambda y \Rightarrow$  either  $y = 0$  or  $\lambda = 3$ . If  $y = 0$ , then  $x = \pm 4$ ; if  $\lambda = 3$ , then

$4x - 4 = 2\lambda x \Rightarrow x = -2$  and  $y = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$ . Now  $f(1, 0) = -7, f(4, 0) = 11, f(-4, 0) = 43$ , and

$f(-2, \pm 2\sqrt{3}) = 47$ . Thus the maximum value of  $f(x, y)$  on the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$  is  $f(-2, \pm 2\sqrt{3}) = 47$ , and the minimum value is  $f(1, 0) = -7$ .

19.  $f(x, y) = e^{-xy}$ . For the interior of the region, we find the critical points:  $f_x = -ye^{-xy}, f_y = -xe^{-xy}$ ,

so the only critical point is  $(0, 0)$ , and  $f(0, 0) = 1$ . For the boundary, we use Lagrange multipliers.

$g(x, y) = x^2 + 4y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 8\lambda y \rangle$ , so setting  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  we get  $-ye^{-xy} = 2\lambda x$  and  $-xe^{-xy} = 8\lambda y$ . The first of these gives  $e^{-xy} = -2\lambda x/y$ , and then the second gives  $-x(-2\lambda x/y) = 8\lambda y \Rightarrow x^2 = 4y^2$ . Solving this last equation with the constraint  $x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$  gives  $x = \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $y = \pm\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ . Now

$f\left(\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mp\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{1/4} \approx 1.284$  and  $f\left(\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right) = e^{-1/4} \approx 0.779$ . The former are the maxima on the region and the latter are the minima.

20. (a) The graphs of  $f(x, y) = 3.7$  and  $f(x, y) = 350$  seem to be tangent to the circle, and so 3.7 and 350 are the approximate minimum and maximum values of the function  $f(x, y)$  subject to the constraint  $(x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9$ .

(b) Let  $g(x, y) = (x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2$ . We calculate  $f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 3y$ ,

$$f_y(x, y) = 3y^2 + 3x, g_x(x, y) = 2x - 6, \text{ and } g_y(x, y) = 2y - 6,$$

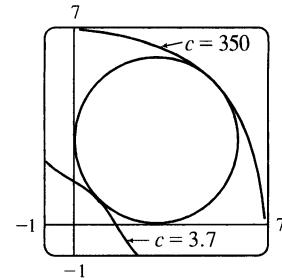
and use a CAS to search for solutions to the equations

$$g(x, y) = (x - 3)^2 + (y - 3)^2 = 9, f_x = \lambda g_x, \text{ and } f_y = \lambda g_y. \text{ The solutions are}$$

$$(x, y) = \left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, 3 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \approx (0.879, 0.879) \text{ and } (x, y) = \left(3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, 3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \approx (5.121, 5.121).$$

These give  $f\left(3 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, 3 - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{351}{2} - \frac{243}{2}\sqrt{2} \approx 3.673$  and

$$f\left(3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}, 3 + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) = \frac{351}{2} + \frac{243}{2}\sqrt{2} \approx 347.33, \text{ in accordance with part (a).}$$



21.  $P(L, K) = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha}$ ,  $g(L, K) = mL + nK = p \Rightarrow \nabla P = \langle \alpha bL^{\alpha-1}K^{1-\alpha}, (1-\alpha)bL^\alpha K^{-\alpha} \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda m, \lambda n \rangle$ . Then  $\alpha b(K/L)^{1-\alpha} = \lambda m$  and  $(1-\alpha)b(L/K)^\alpha = \lambda n$  and  $mL + nK = p$ , so  $\alpha b(K/L)^{1-\alpha}/m = (1-\alpha)b(L/K)^\alpha/n$  or  $n\alpha/[m(1-\alpha)] = (L/K)^\alpha(L/K)^{1-\alpha}$  or  $L = Kn\alpha/[m(1-\alpha)]$ . Substituting into  $mL + nK = p$  gives  $K = (1-\alpha)p/n$  and  $L = \alpha p/m$  for the maximum production.

22.  $C(L, K) = mL + nK$ ,  $g(L, K) = bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = Q \Rightarrow \nabla C = \langle m, n \rangle$ ,

$$\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda \alpha bL^{\alpha-1}K^{1-\alpha}, \lambda(1-\alpha)bL^\alpha K^{-\alpha} \rangle. \text{ Then } \frac{m}{\alpha b} \left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^{1-\alpha} = \frac{n}{(1-\alpha)b} \left(\frac{K}{L}\right)^\alpha \text{ and}$$

$$bL^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = Q \Rightarrow \frac{n\alpha}{m(1-\alpha)} = \left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^{1-\alpha} \left(\frac{L}{K}\right)^\alpha \Rightarrow L = \frac{Kn\alpha}{m(1-\alpha)} \text{ and so}$$

$$b \left[ \frac{Kn\alpha}{m(1-\alpha)} \right]^\alpha K^{1-\alpha} = Q.$$

$$\text{Hence } K = \frac{Q}{b(n\alpha/[m(1-\alpha)])^\alpha} = \frac{Qm^\alpha(1-\alpha)^\alpha}{bn^\alpha\alpha^\alpha} \text{ and } L = \frac{Qm^{\alpha-1}(1-\alpha)^{\alpha-1}}{bn^{\alpha-1}\alpha^{\alpha-1}} = \frac{Qn^{1-\alpha}\alpha^{1-\alpha}}{bm^{1-\alpha}(1-\alpha)^{1-\alpha}}$$

minimizes cost.

23. Let the sides of the rectangle be  $x$  and  $y$ . Then  $f(x, y) = xy$ ,  $g(x, y) = 2x + 2y = p \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \langle y, x \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda, 2\lambda \rangle$ . Then  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}y = \frac{1}{2}x$  implies  $x = y$  and the rectangle with maximum area is a square with side length  $\frac{1}{4}p$ .

24. Let  $f(x, y, z) = s(s-x)(s-y)(s-z)$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ . Then

$$\nabla f = \langle -s(s-y)(s-z), -s(s-x)(s-z), -s(s-x)(s-y) \rangle, \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, \lambda \rangle. \text{ Thus}$$

- (1)  $(s-y)(s-z) = (s-x)(s-z)$  and (2)  $(s-x)(s-z) = (s-x)(s-y)$ . (1) implies  $x = y$  while (2) implies  $y = z$ , so  $x = y = z = p/3$  and the triangle with maximum area is equilateral.

25. Let  $f(x, y, z) = d^2 = (x - 2)^2 + (y - 1)^2 + (z + 1)^2$ , then we want to minimize  $f$  subject to the constraint  $g(x, y, z) = x + y - z = 1$ .  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \langle 2(x-2), 2(y-1), 2(z+1) \rangle = \lambda \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$ , so  $x = (\lambda + 4)/2$ ,  $y = (\lambda + 2)/2$ ,  $z = -(\lambda + 2)/2$ . Substituting into the constraint equation gives  $\frac{\lambda + 4}{2} + \frac{\lambda + 2}{2} + \frac{\lambda + 2}{2} = 1$   $\Rightarrow 3\lambda + 8 = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$ , so  $x = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $z = 0$ . This must correspond to a minimum, so the shortest distance is  $d = \sqrt{(1-2)^2 + (0-1)^2 + (0+1)^2} = \sqrt{3}$ .

- 26.** Let  $f(x, y, z) = d^2 = (x - 1)^2 + (y - 2)^2 + (z - 3)^2$ , then we want to minimize  $f$  subject to the constraint  $g(x, y, z) = x - y + z = 4$ .  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \langle 2(x - 1), 2(y - 2), 2(z - 3) \rangle = \lambda \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$ , so  $x = (\lambda + 2)/2$ ,  $y = (4 - \lambda)/2$ ,  $z = (\lambda + 6)/2$ . Substituting into the constraint equation gives  $\frac{\lambda + 2}{2} - \frac{4 - \lambda}{2} + \frac{\lambda + 6}{2} = 4 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{4}{3}$ , so  $x = \frac{5}{3}$ ,  $y = \frac{4}{3}$ , and  $z = \frac{11}{3}$ . This must correspond to a minimum, so the point on the plane closest to the point  $(1, 2, 3)$  is  $(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{11}{3})$ .
- 27.**  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = z^2 - xy - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle -\lambda y, -\lambda x, 2\lambda z \rangle$ . Then  $2z = 2\lambda z$  implies  $z = 0$  or  $\lambda = 1$ . If  $z = 0$  then  $g(x, y, z) = 1$  implies  $xy = -1$  or  $x = -1/y$ . Thus  $2x = -\lambda y$  and  $2y = -\lambda x$  imply  $\lambda = 2/y^2 = 2y^2$  or  $y = \pm 1$ ,  $x = \pm 1$ . If  $\lambda = 1$ , then  $2x = -y$  and  $2y = -x$  imply  $x = y = 0$ , so  $z = \pm 1$ . Hence the possible points are  $(\pm 1, \mp 1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 0, \pm 1)$  and the minimum value of  $f$  is  $f(0, 0, \pm 1) = 1$ , so the points closest to the origin are  $(0, 0, \pm 1)$ .
- 28.**  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2y^2z = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda xy^2z, 2\lambda x^2yz, \lambda x^2y^2 \rangle$ . Then  $\lambda y^2z = 1$ ,  $\lambda x^2z = 1$  and  $\lambda x^2y^2 = 2z$  so  $y^2z = x^2z$  and  $x = \pm y$ . Also  $2z/1 = \lambda x^2y^2/(\lambda x^2z)$  so  $2z^2 = y^2$  and  $y = \pm\sqrt{2}z$ . But  $x^2y^2z = 1$  implies  $z > 0$  and  $4z^5 = 1$ . Thus the points are  $(\pm 2^{1/10}, \pm 2^{1/10}, 2^{-2/5})$ , and the minimum distance is attained at each of these.
- 29.**  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 100 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, \lambda \rangle$ . Then  $\lambda = yz = xz = xy$  implies  $x = y = z = \frac{100}{3}$ .
- 30.**  $f(x, y, z) = x^a y^b z^c$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 100 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle ax^{a-1} y^b z^c, bx^a y^{b-1} z^c, cx^a y^b z^{c-1} \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, \lambda \rangle$ . Then  $\lambda = ax^{a-1} y^b z^c = bx^a y^{b-1} z^c = cx^a y^b z^{c-1}$  or  $ayz = bxz = cxy$ . Thus  $x = \frac{ay}{b}$ ,  $z = \frac{cy}{b}$ , and  $\frac{ay}{b} + y + \frac{cy}{b} = 100$  implies that  $y = \frac{100b}{a+b+c}$ ,  $x = \frac{100a}{a+b+c}$  and  $z = \frac{100c}{a+b+c}$  gives the maximum.
- 31.** If the dimensions are  $2x$ ,  $2y$  and  $2z$ , then  $f(x, y, z) = 8xyz$  and  $g(x, y, z) = 9x^2 + 36y^2 + 4z^2 = 36 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 8yz, 8xz, 8xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle 18\lambda x, 72\lambda y, 8\lambda z \rangle$ . Thus  $18\lambda x = 8yz$ ,  $72\lambda y = 8xz$ ,  $8\lambda z = 8xy$  so  $x^2 = 4y^2$ ,  $z^2 = 9y^2$  and  $36y^2 + 36y^2 + 36y^2 = 36$  or  $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  ( $y > 0$ ). Thus the volume of the largest such rectangle is  $8\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 16\sqrt{3}$ .
- 32.**  $f(x, y, z) = 8xyz$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = b^2c^2x + a^2c^2y^2 + a^2b^2z^2 = a^2b^2c^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 8yz, 8xz, 8xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda b^2c^2x, 2\lambda a^2c^2y, 2\lambda a^2b^2z \rangle$ . Then  $4yz = \lambda b^2c^2x$ ,  $4xz = \lambda a^2c^2y$ ,  $4xy = \lambda a^2b^2z$  imply  $\lambda = \frac{4yz}{b^2c^2x} = \frac{4xz}{a^2c^2y} = \frac{4xy}{a^2b^2z}$  or  $\frac{y}{b^2x} = \frac{x}{a^2y}$  and  $\frac{z}{c^2y} = \frac{y}{b^2z}$ . Thus  $x = \frac{ay}{b}$ ,  $z = \frac{cy}{b}$ , and  $a^2c^2y^2 + c^2a^2y^2 + a^2c^2y^2 = a^2b^2c^2$ , or  $y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}$  and the volume is  $\frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} abc$ .

33.  $f(x, y, z) = xyz, g(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z = 6 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, 2\lambda, 3\lambda \rangle$ .

Then  $\lambda = yz = \frac{1}{2}xz = \frac{1}{3}xy$  implies  $x = 2y, z = \frac{2}{3}y$ . But  $2y + 2y + 2y = 6$  so  $y = 1, x = 2, z = \frac{2}{3}$  and the volume is  $V = \frac{4}{3}$ .

34.  $f(x, y, z) = xyz, g(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz = 32 \Rightarrow$

$\nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda(y+z), \lambda(x+z), \lambda(x+y) \rangle$ . Then (1)  $\lambda(y+z) = yz$ , (2)  $\lambda(x+z) = xz$  and (3)  $\lambda(x+y) = xy$ . And (1) minus (2) implies  $\lambda(y-x) = z(y-x)$  so  $x = y$  or  $\lambda = z$ . If  $\lambda = z$ , then (1) implies  $z(y+z) = yz$  or  $z = 0$  which is false. Thus  $x = y$ . Similarly (2) minus (3) implies  $\lambda(z-y) = x(z-y)$  so  $y = z$  or  $\lambda = x$ . As above,  $\lambda \neq x$ , so  $x = y = z$  and  $3x^2 = 32$  or  $x = y = z = \frac{8}{\sqrt{6}}$  cm.

35.  $f(x, y, z) = xyz, g(x, y, z) = 4(x + y + z) = c \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle, \lambda \nabla g = \langle 4\lambda, 4\lambda, 4\lambda \rangle$ . Thus

$4\lambda = yz = xz = xy$  or  $x = y = z = \frac{1}{12}c$  are the dimensions giving the maximum volume.

36.  $C(x, y, z) = 5xy + 2xz + 2yz, g(x, y, z) = xyz = V \Rightarrow$

$\nabla C = \langle 5y + 2z, 5x + 2z, 2x + 2y \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda yz, \lambda xz, \lambda xy \rangle$ . Then (1)  $\lambda yz = 5y + 2z$ , (2)  $\lambda xz = 5x + 2z$ , (3)  $\lambda xy = 2(x + y)$  and (4)  $xyz = V$ . Now (1)–(2) implies  $\lambda z(y-x) = 5(y-x)$ , so  $x = y$  or  $\lambda = 5/z$ , but  $z$  can't be 0, so  $x = y$ . Then twice (2) minus five times (3) together with  $x = y$  implies  $\lambda y(2x - 5y) = 2(2z - 5y)$  which gives  $z = \frac{5}{2}y$  [again  $\lambda \neq 2/y$  or else (3) implies  $y = 0$ ]. Hence  $\frac{5}{2}y^3 = V$  and the dimensions which

minimize cost are  $x = y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}V}$  units,  $z = V^{1/3}(\frac{5}{2})^{2/3}$  units.

37. If the dimensions of the box are given by  $x, y$ , and  $z$ , then we need to find the maximum value of  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$

( $x, y, z > 0$ ) subject to the constraint  $L = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  or  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = L^2$ .  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow$

$$\langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle, \text{ so } yz = 2\lambda x \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{yz}{2x}, xz = 2\lambda y \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{xz}{2y}, \text{ and } xy = 2\lambda z \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda = \frac{xy}{2z}. \text{ Thus } \lambda = \frac{yz}{2x} = \frac{xz}{2y} \Rightarrow x^2 = y^2 \text{ [since } z \neq 0] \Rightarrow x = y \text{ and } \lambda = \frac{yz}{2x} = \frac{xy}{2z} \Rightarrow x = z$$

[since  $y \neq 0$ ]. Substituting into the constraint equation gives  $x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = L^2 \Rightarrow x^2 = L^2/3 \Rightarrow$

$$x = L/\sqrt{3} = y = z \text{ and the maximum volume is } (L/\sqrt{3})^3 = L^3/(3\sqrt{3}).$$

38. Let the dimensions of the box be  $x, y$ , and  $z$ , so its volume is  $f(x, y, z) = xyz$ , its surface area is

$g(x, y, z) = xy + yz + xz = 750$  and its total edge length is  $h(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 50$ . Then

$$\nabla f = \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h = \langle \lambda(y+z), \lambda(x+z), \lambda(x+y) \rangle + \langle \mu, \mu, \mu \rangle. \text{ So (1) } yz = \lambda(y+z) + \mu,$$

$$(2) xz = \lambda(x+z) + \mu, \text{ and (3) } xy = \lambda(x+y) + \mu. \text{ Notice that the box can't be a cube or else } x = y = z = \frac{50}{3}$$

but then  $xy + yz + xz = \frac{2500}{3} \neq 750$ . Assume  $x$  is the distinct side, that is,  $x \neq y, x \neq z$ . Then (1) minus (2)

implies  $z(y-x) = \lambda(y-x)$  or  $\lambda = z$ , and (1) minus (3) implies  $y(z-x) = \lambda(z-x)$  or  $\lambda = y$ . So  $y = z = \lambda$

and  $x + y + z = 50$  implies  $x = 50 - 2\lambda$ ; also  $xy + yz + xz = 750$  implies  $x(2\lambda) + \lambda^2 = 750$ . Hence

$50 - 2\lambda = \frac{750 - \lambda^2}{2\lambda}$  or  $3\lambda^2 - 100\lambda + 750 = 0$  and  $\lambda = \frac{50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}}{3}$ , giving the points

$(\frac{1}{3}(50 \mp 10\sqrt{10}), \frac{1}{3}(50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}), \frac{1}{3}(50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}))$ . Thus the minimum of  $f$  is

$f(\frac{1}{3}(50 - 10\sqrt{3}), \frac{1}{3}(50 + 5\sqrt{10}), \frac{1}{3}(50 + 5\sqrt{10})) = \frac{1}{27}(87,500 - 2500\sqrt{10})$ , and its

maximum is  $f(\frac{1}{3}(50 + 10\sqrt{10}), \frac{1}{3}(50 - 5\sqrt{10}), \frac{1}{3}(50 - 5\sqrt{10})) = \frac{1}{27}(87,500 + 2500\sqrt{10})$ .

Note: If either  $y$  or  $z$  is the distinct side, then symmetry gives the same result.

39. We need to find the extreme values of  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  subject to the two constraints

$g(x, y, z) = x + y + 2z = 2$  and  $h(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$ .  $\nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle$ ,  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, 2\lambda \rangle$  and

$\mu \nabla h = \langle 2\mu x, 2\mu y, -\mu \rangle$ . Thus we need (1)  $2x = \lambda + 2\mu x$ , (2)  $2y = \lambda + 2\mu y$ , (3)  $2z = 2\lambda - \mu$ ,

(4)  $x + y + 2z = 2$ , and (5)  $x^2 + y^2 - z = 0$ . From (1) and (2),  $2(x - y) = 2\mu(x - y)$ , so if  $x \neq y$ ,  $\mu = 1$ .

Putting this in (3) gives  $2z = 2\lambda - 1$  or  $\lambda = z + \frac{1}{2}$ , but putting  $\mu = 1$  into (1) says  $\lambda = 0$ . Hence  $z + \frac{1}{2} = 0$  or

$z = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Then (4) and (5) become  $x + y - 3 = 0$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{4} = 0$ . The last equation cannot be true, so this

case gives no solution. So we must have  $x = y$ . Then (4) and (5) become  $2x + 2z = 2$  and  $2x^2 - z = 0$  which

imply  $z = 1 - x$  and  $z = 2x^2$ . Thus  $2x^2 = 1 - x$  or  $2x^2 + x - 1 = (2x - 1)(x + 1) = 0$  so  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  or  $x = -1$ .

The two points to check are  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  and  $(-1, -1, 2)$ :  $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{4}$  and  $f(-1, -1, 2) = 6$ . Thus  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  is the point on the ellipse nearest the origin and  $(-1, -1, 2)$  is the one farthest from the origin.

40. (a) Parametric equations for the ellipse are easiest to determine

using cylindrical coordinates. The cone is given by  $z = r$ , and

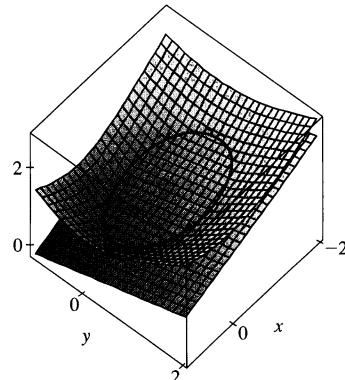
the plane is  $4r \cos \theta - 3r \sin \theta + 8z = 5$ . Substituting  $z = r$

into the plane equation gives  $4r \cos \theta - 3r \sin \theta + 8r = 5 \Rightarrow$

$$r = \frac{5}{4 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta + 8}. \text{ Since } z = r \text{ on the ellipse,}$$

parametric equations (in cylindrical coordinates) are

$$\theta = t, r = z = \frac{5}{4 \cos t - 3 \sin t + 8}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi.$$



- (b) We need to find the extreme values of  $f(x, y, z) = z$  subject to the two constraints

$g(x, y, z) = 4x - 3y + 8z = 5$  and  $h(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ .  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \Rightarrow$

$\langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle = \lambda \langle 4, -3, 8 \rangle + \mu \langle 2x, 2y, -2z \rangle$ , so we need (1)  $4\lambda + 2\mu x = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{2\lambda}{\mu}$ ,

(2)  $-3\lambda + 2\mu y = 0 \Rightarrow y = \frac{3\lambda}{2\mu}$ , (3)  $8\lambda - 2\mu z = 1 \Rightarrow z = \frac{8\lambda - 1}{2\mu}$ , (4)  $4x - 3y + 8z = 5$ , and

(5)  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ . [Note that  $\mu \neq 0$ , else  $\lambda = 0$  from (1), but substitution into (3) gives a contradiction.]

Substituting (1), (2), and (3) into (4) gives  $4\left(-\frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right) - 3\left(\frac{3\lambda}{2\mu}\right) + 8\left(\frac{8\lambda - 1}{2\mu}\right) = 5 \Rightarrow \mu = \frac{39\lambda - 8}{10}$  and into (5)

gives  $\left(-\frac{2\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3\lambda}{2\mu}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{8\lambda - 1}{2\mu}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 16\lambda^2 + 9\lambda^2 = (8\lambda - 1)^2 \Rightarrow 39\lambda^2 - 16\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\lambda = \frac{1}{13}$  or  $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$ . If  $\lambda = \frac{1}{13}$  then  $\mu = -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = \frac{4}{13}$ ,  $y = -\frac{3}{13}$ ,  $z = \frac{5}{13}$ . If  $\lambda = \frac{1}{3}$  then  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $x = -\frac{4}{3}$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $z = \frac{5}{3}$ . Thus the highest point on the ellipse is  $(-\frac{4}{3}, 1, \frac{5}{3})$  and the lowest point is  $(\frac{4}{13}, -\frac{3}{13}, \frac{5}{13})$ .

41.  $f(x, y, z) = ye^{x-z}$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = 9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36z^2 = 36$ ,  $h(x, y, z) = xy + yz = 1$ .

$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \Rightarrow \langle ye^{x-z}, e^{x-z}, -ye^{x-z} \rangle = \lambda \langle 18x, 8y, 72z \rangle + \mu \langle y, x+z, y \rangle$ , so  $ye^{x-z} = 18\lambda x + \mu y$ ,  $e^{x-z} = 8\lambda y + \mu(x+z)$ ,  $-ye^{x-z} = 72\lambda z + \mu y$ .  $9x^2 + 4y^2 + 36z^2 = 36$ ,  $xy + yz = 1$ . Using a CAS to solve these 5 equations simultaneously for  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ ,  $\lambda$ , and  $\mu$  (in Maple, use the allvalues command), we get 4 real-valued solutions:

$$x \approx 0.222444, \quad y \approx -2.157012, \quad z \approx -0.686049, \quad \lambda \approx -0.200401, \quad \mu \approx 2.108584$$

$$x \approx -1.951921, \quad y \approx -0.545867, \quad z \approx 0.119973, \quad \lambda \approx 0.003141, \quad \mu \approx -0.076238$$

$$x \approx 0.155142, \quad y \approx 0.904622, \quad z \approx 0.950293, \quad \lambda \approx -0.012447, \quad \mu \approx 0.489938$$

$$x \approx 1.138731, \quad y \approx 1.768057, \quad z \approx -0.573138, \quad \lambda \approx 0.317141, \quad \mu \approx 1.862675$$

Substituting these values into  $f$  gives  $f(0.222444, -2.157012, -0.686049) \approx -5.3506$ ,

$$f(-1.951921, -0.545867, 0.119973) \approx -0.0688, \quad f(0.155142, 0.904622, 0.950293) \approx 0.4084.$$

$f(1.138731, 1.768057, -0.573138) \approx 9.7938$ . Thus the maximum is approximately 9.7938, and the minimum is approximately  $-5.3506$ .

42.  $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ ,  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2 - z = 0$ ,  $h(x, y, z) = x^2 + z^2 = 4$ .

$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \Rightarrow \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle = \lambda \langle 2x, -2y, -1 \rangle + \mu \langle 2x, 0, 2z \rangle$ , so  $1 = 2\lambda x + 2\mu x$ ,  $1 = -2\lambda y$ ,

$1 = -\lambda + 2\mu z$ ,  $x^2 - y^2 = z$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = 4$ . Using a CAS to solve these 5 equations simultaneously for  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$ ,  $\lambda$ , and  $\mu$ , we get 4 real-valued solutions:

$$x \approx -1.652878, \quad y \approx -1.964194, \quad z \approx -1.126052, \quad \lambda \approx 0.254557, \quad \mu \approx -0.557060$$

$$x \approx -1.502800, \quad y \approx 0.968872, \quad z \approx 1.319694, \quad \lambda \approx -0.516064, \quad \mu \approx 0.183352$$

$$x \approx -0.992513, \quad y \approx 1.649677, \quad z \approx -1.736352, \quad \lambda \approx -0.303090, \quad \mu \approx -0.200682$$

$$x \approx 1.895178, \quad y \approx 1.718347, \quad z \approx 0.638984, \quad \lambda \approx -0.290977, \quad \mu \approx 0.554805$$

Substituting these values into  $f$  gives  $f(-1.652878, -1.964194, -1.126052) \approx -4.7431$ ,

$$f(-1.502800, 0.968872, 1.319694) \approx 0.7858, \quad f(-0.992513, 1.649677, -1.736352) \approx -1.0792,$$

$f(1.895178, 1.718347, 0.638984) \approx 4.2525$ . Thus the maximum is approximately 4.2525, and the minimum is approximately  $-4.7431$ .

43. (a) We wish to maximize  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n}$  subject to

$$g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = c \text{ and } x_i > 0.$$

$$\nabla f = \left\langle \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_2 \cdots x_n), \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_1 x_3 \cdots x_n), \dots, \right.$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_1 \cdots x_{n-1}) \right\rangle$$

and  $\lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda, \lambda, \dots, \lambda \rangle$ , so we need to solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_2 \cdots x_n) &= \lambda \Rightarrow x_1^{1/n} x_2^{1/n} \cdots x_n^{1/n} = n \lambda x_1 \\ \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_1 x_3 \cdots x_n) &= \lambda \Rightarrow x_1^{1/n} x_2^{1/n} \cdots x_n^{1/n} = n \lambda x_2 \\ &\vdots \\ \frac{1}{n}(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)^{\frac{1}{n}-1}(x_1 \cdots x_{n-1}) &= \lambda \Rightarrow x_1^{1/n} x_2^{1/n} \cdots x_n^{1/n} = n \lambda x_n \end{aligned}$$

This implies  $n \lambda x_1 = n \lambda x_2 = \cdots = n \lambda x_n$ . Note  $\lambda \neq 0$ , otherwise we can't have all  $x_i > 0$ . Thus

$$x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n. \text{ But } x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = c \Rightarrow nx_1 = c \Rightarrow x_1 = \frac{c}{n} = x_2 = x_3 = \cdots = x_n.$$

Then the only point where  $f$  can have an extreme value is  $(\frac{c}{n}, \frac{c}{n}, \dots, \frac{c}{n})$ . Since we can choose values for  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  that make  $f$  as close to zero (but not equal) as we like,  $f$  has no minimum value. Thus the

$$\text{maximum value is } f\left(\frac{c}{n}, \frac{c}{n}, \dots, \frac{c}{n}\right) = \sqrt[n]{\frac{c}{n} \cdot \frac{c}{n} \cdots \frac{c}{n}} = \frac{c}{n}.$$

(b) From part (a),  $\frac{c}{n}$  is the maximum value of  $f$ . Thus  $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{c}{n}$ . But

$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = c$ , so  $\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$ . These two means are equal when  $f$  attains its maximum value  $\frac{c}{n}$ , but this can occur only at the point  $(\frac{c}{n}, \frac{c}{n}, \dots, \frac{c}{n})$  we found in part (a). So the means are equal only when  $x_1 = x_2 = x_3 = \cdots = x_n = \frac{c}{n}$ .

44. (a) Let  $f(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ ,  $g(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2$ , and  $h(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2$ . Then

$$\nabla f = \nabla \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \langle y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \rangle, \nabla g = \nabla \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = \langle 2x_1, 2x_2, \dots, 2x_n, 0, 0, \dots, 0 \rangle$$

$$\text{and } \nabla h = \nabla \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = \langle 0, 0, \dots, 0, 2y_1, 2y_2, \dots, 2y_n \rangle. \text{ So } \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h \Leftrightarrow y_i = 2\lambda x_i$$

$$\text{and } x_i = 2\mu y_i, 1 \leq i \leq n. \text{ Then } 1 = \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n 4\lambda^2 x_i^2 = 4\lambda^2 \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 4\lambda^2 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\text{If } \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \text{ then } y_i = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x_i = x_i, 1 \leq i \leq n. \text{ Thus } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 1. \text{ Similarly if } \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ we get}$$

$$y_i = -x_i \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = -1. \text{ Similarly we get } \mu = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ giving } y_i = \pm x_i, 1 \leq i \leq n, \text{ and } \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i = \pm 1.$$

Thus the maximum value of  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$  is 1.

(b) Here we assume  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 \neq 0$  and  $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i^2 \neq 0$ . (If  $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = 0$ , then each  $a_i = 0$  and so the inequality is trivially true.)  $x_i = \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{\sum a_j^2}} \Rightarrow \sum x_i^2 = \frac{\sum a_i^2}{\sum a_j^2} = 1$ , and  $y_i = \frac{b_i}{\sqrt{\sum b_j^2}} \Rightarrow \sum y_i^2 = \frac{\sum b_i^2}{\sum b_j^2} = 1$ . Therefore,

$$\text{from (a), } \sum x_i y_i = \sum \frac{a_i b_i}{\sqrt{\sum a_j^2} \sqrt{\sum b_j^2}} \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \sum a_i b_i \leq \sqrt{\sum a_j^2} \sqrt{\sum b_j^2}.$$

## APPLIED PROJECT Rocket Science

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1. Initially the rocket engine has mass  $M_r = M_1$  and payload mass  $P = M_2 + M_3 + A$ . Then the change in velocity resulting from the first stage is  $\Delta V_1 = -c \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_1}{M_2 + M_3 + A + M_1}\right)$ . After the first stage is jettisoned we can consider the rocket engine to have mass  $M_r = M_2$  and the payload to have mass  $P = M_3 + A$ . The resulting change in velocity from the second stage is  $\Delta V_2 = -c \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_2}{M_3 + A + M_2}\right)$ . When only the third stage remains, we have  $M_r = M_3$  and  $P = A$ , so the resulting change in velocity is  $\Delta V_3 = -c \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_3}{A + M_3}\right)$ .

Since the rocket started from rest, the final velocity attained is

$$\begin{aligned} v_f &= \Delta V_1 + \Delta V_2 + \Delta V_3 \\ &= -c \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_1}{M_2 + M_3 + A + M_1}\right) + (-c) \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_2}{M_3 + A + M_2}\right) \\ &\quad + (-c) \ln\left(1 - \frac{(1-S)M_3}{A + M_3}\right) \\ &= -c \left[ \ln\left(\frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A - (1-S)M_1}{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{M_2 + M_3 + A - (1-S)M_2}{M_2 + M_3 + A}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \ln\left(\frac{M_3 + A - (1-S)M_3}{M_3 + A}\right) \right] \\ &= c \left[ \ln\left(\frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_2 + M_3 + A}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{M_3 + A}{SM_3 + A}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

2. Define  $N_1 = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}$ ,  $N_2 = \frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_2 + M_3 + A}$ , and  $N_3 = \frac{M_3 + A}{SM_3 + A}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1-S)N_1}{1 - SN_1} &= \frac{(1-S)}{1 - S} \frac{\frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}}{\frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}} \\ &= \frac{(1-S)(M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A)}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A - S(M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A)} \\ &= \frac{(1-S)(M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A)}{(1-S)(M_2 + M_3 + A)} = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{M_2 + M_3 + A} \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

Similarly,

$$\frac{(1-S)N_2}{1 - SN_2} = \frac{(1-S)(M_2 + M_3 + A)}{SM_2 + M_3 + A - S(M_2 + M_3 + A)} = \frac{(1-S)(M_2 + M_3 + A)}{(1-S)(M_3 + A)} = \frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{M_3 + A}$$

and

$$\frac{(1-S)N_3}{1 - SN_3} = \frac{(1-S)(M_3 + A)}{SM_3 + A - S(M_3 + A)} = \frac{(1-S)(M_3 + A)}{(1-S)(A)} = \frac{M_3 + A}{A}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{M+A}{A} &= \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{A} = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{M_2 + M_3 + A} \cdot \frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{M_3 + A} \cdot \frac{M_3 + A}{A} \\ &= \frac{(1-S)N_1}{1-SN_1} \cdot \frac{(1-S)N_2}{1-SN_2} \cdot \frac{(1-S)N_3}{1-SN_3} = \frac{(1-S)^3 N_1 N_2 N_3}{(1-SN_1)(1-SN_2)(1-SN_3)}\end{aligned}$$

3. Since  $A > 0$ ,  $M + A$  and consequently  $\frac{M+A}{A}$  is minimized for the same values as  $M$ .  $\ln x$  is a strictly increasing function, so  $\ln\left(\frac{M+A}{A}\right)$  must give a minimum for the same values as  $\frac{M+A}{A}$  and hence  $M$ . We then wish to minimize  $\ln\left(\frac{M+A}{A}\right)$  subject to the constraint  $c(\ln N_1 + \ln N_2 + \ln N_3) = v_f$ . From Problem 2,

$$\begin{aligned}\ln\left(\frac{M+A}{A}\right) &= \ln\left(\frac{(1-S)^3 N_1 N_2 N_3}{(1-SN_1)(1-SN_2)(1-SN_3)}\right) \\ &= 3\ln(1-S) + \ln N_1 + \ln N_2 + \ln N_3 - \ln(1-SN_1) - \ln(1-SN_2) - \ln(1-SN_3)\end{aligned}$$

Using the method of Lagrange multipliers, we need to solve  $\nabla \left[ \ln\left(\frac{M+A}{A}\right) \right] = \lambda \nabla [c(\ln N_1 + \ln N_2 + \ln N_3)]$  with  $c(\ln N_1 + \ln N_2 + \ln N_3) = v_f$  in terms of  $N_1$ ,  $N_2$ , and  $N_3$ . The resulting system is

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{N_1} + \frac{S}{1-SN_1} &= \lambda \frac{c}{N_1} & \frac{1}{N_2} + \frac{S}{1-SN_2} &= \lambda \frac{c}{N_2} & \frac{1}{N_3} + \frac{S}{1-SN_3} &= \lambda \frac{c}{N_3} \\ c(\ln N_1 + \ln N_2 + \ln N_3) &= v_f\end{aligned}$$

One approach to solving the system is isolating  $c\lambda$  in the first three equations which gives

$$\begin{aligned}1 + \frac{SN_1}{1-SN_1} &= c\lambda = 1 + \frac{SN_2}{1-SN_2} = 1 + \frac{SN_3}{1-SN_3} \Rightarrow \frac{N_1}{1-SN_1} = \frac{N_2}{1-SN_2} = \frac{N_3}{1-SN_3} \Rightarrow \\ N_1 &= N_2 = N_3 \text{ (Verify!). This says the fourth equation can be expressed as } c(\ln N_1 + \ln N_1 + \ln N_1) = v_f \Rightarrow \\ 3c \ln N_1 &= v_f \Rightarrow \ln N_1 = \frac{v_f}{3c}. \text{ Thus the minimum mass } M \text{ of the rocket engine is attained for} \\ N_1 &= N_2 = N_3 = e^{v_f/(3c)}.\end{aligned}$$

4. Using the previous results,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{M+A}{A} &= \frac{(1-S)^3 N_1 N_2 N_3}{(1-SN_1)(1-SN_2)(1-SN_3)} = \frac{(1-S)^3 \left[ e^{v_f/(3c)} \right]^3}{[1 - S e^{v_f/(3c)}]^3} = \frac{(1-S)^3 e^{v_f/c}}{[1 - S e^{v_f/(3c)}]^3}. \text{ Then} \\ M &= \frac{A(1-S)^3 e^{v_f/c}}{[1 - S e^{v_f/(3c)}]^3} - A.\end{aligned}$$

5. (a) From Problem 4,  $M = \frac{A(1-0.2)^3 e^{(17.500/6000)}}{(1-0.2e^{[17.500/(3-6000)]})^3} - A \approx 90.4A - A = 89.4A$ .

$$\text{(b) First, } N_3 = \frac{M_3 + A}{SM_3 + A} \Rightarrow e^{[17.500/(3-6000)]} = \frac{M_3 + A}{0.2M_3 + A} \Rightarrow M_3 = \frac{A(1 - e^{35/36})}{0.2e^{35/36} - 1} \approx 3.49A. \text{ Then}$$

$$N_2 = \frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_2 + M_3 + A} = \frac{M_2 + 3.49A + A}{0.2M_2 + 3.49A + A} \Rightarrow M_2 = \frac{4.49A(1 - e^{35/36})}{0.2e^{35/36} - 1} \approx 15.67A$$

$$\text{and } N_3 = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A} = \frac{M_1 + 15.67A + 3.49A + A}{0.2M_1 + 15.67A + 3.49A + A} \Rightarrow$$

$$M_1 = \frac{20.16A(1 - e^{35/36})}{0.2e^{35/36} - 1} \approx 70.36A.$$

6. As in Problem 5,  $N_3 = \frac{M_3 + A}{SM_3 + A} \Rightarrow e^{24.700/(3-6000)} = \frac{M_3 + A}{0.2M_3 + A} \Rightarrow$   
 $M_3 = \frac{A(1 - e^{247/180})}{0.2e^{247/180} - 1} \approx 13.9A, N_2 = \frac{M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_2 + M_3 + A} = \frac{M_2 + 13.9A + A}{0.2M_2 + 13.9A + A} \Rightarrow$   
 $M_2 = \frac{14.9A(1 - e^{247/180})}{0.2e^{247/180} - 1} \approx 208A, \text{ and } N_3 = \frac{M_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A}{SM_1 + M_2 + M_3 + A} = \frac{M_1 + 208A + 13.9A + A}{0.2M_1 + 208A + 13.9A + A} \Rightarrow$   
 $M_1 = \frac{222.9A(1 - e^{247/180})}{0.2e^{247/180} - 1} \approx 3110A.$  Here  $A = 500$ , so the mass of each stage of the rocket engine is approximately  $M_1 = 3110(500) = 1,550,000$  lb,  $M_2 = 208(500) = 104,000$  lb, and  $M_3 = 13.9(500) = 6950$  lb.

## APPLIED PROJECT Hydro-Turbine Optimization

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1. We wish to maximize the total energy production for a given total flow, so we can say  $Q_T$  is fixed and we want to maximize  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3$ . Notice each  $KW_i$  has a constant factor  $(170 - 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}Q_T^2)$ , so to simplify the computations we can equivalently maximize

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) &= \frac{KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3}{170 - 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}Q_T^2} \\ &= (-18.89 + 0.1277Q_1 - 4.08 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_1^2) \\ &\quad + (-24.51 + 0.1358Q_2 - 4.69 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_2^2) \\ &\quad + (-27.02 + 0.1380Q_3 - 3.84 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

subject to the constraint  $g(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = Q_T$ . So first we find the values of  $Q_1, Q_2, Q_3$  where  $\nabla f(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) = \lambda \nabla g(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3)$  and  $Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = Q_T$  which is equivalent to solving the system

$$\begin{aligned} 0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 &= \lambda \\ 0.1358 - 2(4.69 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_2 &= \lambda \\ 0.1380 - 2(3.84 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_3 &= \lambda \\ Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 &= Q_T \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the first and third equations, we have  $0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 = 0.1380 - 2(3.84 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_3 \Rightarrow Q_1 = -126.2255 + 0.9412Q_3$ . From the second and third equations,

$0.1358 - 2(4.69 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_2 = 0.1380 - 2(3.84 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_3 \Rightarrow Q_2 = -23.4542 + 0.8188Q_3$ . Substituting into  $Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 = Q_T$  gives  $(-126.2255 + 0.9412Q_3) + (-23.4542 + 0.8188Q_3) + Q_3 = Q_T \Rightarrow 2.76Q_3 = Q_T + 149.6797 \Rightarrow Q_3 = 0.3623Q_T + 54.23$ . Then

$Q_1 = -126.2255 + 0.9412Q_3 = -126.2255 + 0.9412(0.3623Q_T + 54.23) = 0.3410Q_T - 75.18$  and

$Q_2 = -23.4542 + 0.8188(0.3623Q_T + 54.23) = 0.2967Q_T + 20.95$ . As long as we maintain

$250 \leq Q_1 \leq 1110, 250 \leq Q_2 \leq 1110$ , and  $250 \leq Q_3 \leq 1225$ , we can reason from the nature of the functions  $KW_i$  that these values give a maximum of  $f$ , and hence a maximum energy production, and not a minimum.

2. From Problem 1, the value of  $Q_1$  that maximizes energy production is  $0.3410Q_T - 75.18$ , but since  $250 \leq Q_1 \leq 1110$ , we must have  $250 \leq 0.3410Q_T - 75.18 \leq 1110 \Rightarrow 325.18 \leq 0.3410Q_T \leq 1185.18 \Rightarrow 953.6 \leq Q_T \leq 3475.6$ . Similarly,  $250 \leq Q_2 \leq 1110 \Rightarrow 250 \leq 0.2967Q_T + 20.95 \leq 1110 \Rightarrow 772.0 \leq Q_T \leq 3670.5$ , and  $250 \leq Q_3 \leq 1225 \Rightarrow 250 \leq 0.3623Q_T + 54.23 \leq 1225 \Rightarrow 540.4 \leq Q_T \leq 3231.5$ . Consolidating these results, we see that the values from Problem 1 are applicable only for  $953.6 \leq Q_T \leq 3231.5$ .

3. If  $Q_T = 2500$ , the results from Problem 1 show that the maximum energy production occurs for

$$Q_1 = 0.3410Q_T - 75.18 = 0.3410(2500) - 75.18 = 777.3$$

$$Q_2 = 0.2967Q_T + 20.95 = 0.2967(2500) + 20.95 = 762.7$$

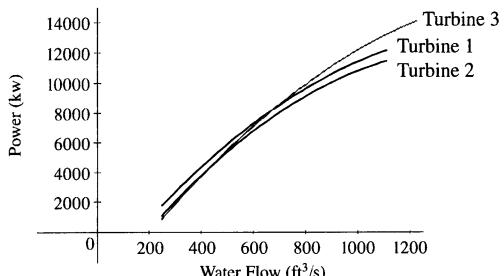
$$Q_3 = 0.3623Q_T + 54.23 = 0.3623(2500) + 54.23 = 960.0$$

The energy produced for these values is  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3 \approx 8915.2 + 8285.1 + 11,211.3 \approx 28,411.6$ . We compute the energy production for a nearby distribution,  $Q_1 = 770$ ,  $Q_2 = 760$ , and  $Q_3 = 970$ :  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3 \approx 8839.8 + 8257.4 + 11,313.5 = 28,410.7$ . For another example, we take  $Q_1 = 780$ ,  $Q_2 = 765$ , and  $Q_3 = 955$ :  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3 \approx 8942.9 + 8308.8 + 11,159.7 = 28,411.4$ . These distributions are both close to the distribution from Problem 1 and both give slightly lower energy productions, suggesting that  $Q_1 = 777.3$ ,  $Q_2 = 762.7$ , and  $Q_3 = 960.0$  is indeed the optimal distribution.

4. First we graph each power function in its domain if all of the flow is directed to that turbine (so  $Q_i = Q_T$ ).

If we use only one turbine, the graph indicates that for a water flow of  $1000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ , Turbine 3 produces the most power, approximately  $12,200 \text{ kW}$ . In comparison, if we use all three turbines, the results of Problem 1 with  $Q_T = 1000$  give  $Q_1 = 265.8$ ,  $Q_2 = 317.7$ , and  $Q_3 = 416.5$ , resulting in a

total energy production of  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3 \approx 8397.4 \text{ kW}$ . Here, using only one turbine produces significantly more energy! If the flow is only  $600 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ , we do not have the option of using all three turbines, as the domain restrictions require a minimum of  $250 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  in each turbine. We can use just one turbine, then, and from the graph Turbine 1 produces the most energy for a water flow of  $600 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ .



5. If we examine the graph from Problem 4, we see that for water flows above approximately  $450 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ , Turbine 2 produces the least amount of power. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that we should distribute the incoming flow of  $1500 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  between Turbines 1 and 3. (This can be verified by computing the power produced with the other pairs of turbines for comparison.) So now we wish to maximize  $KW_1 + KW_3$  subject to the constraint  $Q_1 + Q_3 = Q_T$  where  $Q_T = 1500$ .

As in Problem 1, we can equivalently maximize

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q_1, Q_3) &= \frac{KW_1 + KW_3}{170 - 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}Q_T^2} \\ &= (-18.89 + 0.1277Q_1 - 4.08 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_1^2) + (-27.02 + 0.1380Q_3 - 3.84 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

subject to the constraint  $g(Q_1, Q_3) = Q_1 + Q_3 = Q_T$ .

Then we solve  $\nabla f(Q_1, Q_3) = \lambda \nabla g(Q_1, Q_3) \Rightarrow 0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 = \lambda$  and  $0.1380 - 2(3.84 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_3 = \lambda$ , thus  $0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 = 0.1380 - 2(3.84 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_3 \Rightarrow Q_1 = -126.2255 + 0.9412Q_3$ . Substituting into  $Q_1 + Q_3 = Q_T$  gives  $-126.2255 + 0.9412Q_3 + Q_3 = 1500 \Rightarrow Q_3 \approx 837.7$ , and then  $Q_1 = Q_T - Q_3 \approx 1500 - 837.7 = 662.3$ . So we should apportion approximately  $662.3 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  to Turbine 1 and the remaining  $837.7 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  to Turbine 3. The resulting energy production is  $KW_1 + KW_3 \approx 7952.1 + 10,256.2 = 18,208.3 \text{ kW}$ . (We can verify that this is indeed a maximum energy production by checking nearby distributions.) In comparison, if we use all three turbines with  $Q_T = 1500$  we get  $Q_1 = 436.3$ ,  $Q_2 = 466.0$ , and  $Q_3 = 597.7$ , resulting in a total energy production of  $KW_1 + KW_2 + KW_3 \approx 16,538.7 \text{ kW}$ . Clearly, for this flow level it is beneficial to use only two turbines.

- 6.** Note that an incoming flow of  $3400 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  is not within the domain we established in Problem 2, so we cannot simply use our previous work to give the optimal distribution. We will need to use all three turbines, due to the capacity limitations of each individual turbine, but  $3400$  is less than the maximum combined capacity of  $3445 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ , so we still must decide how to distribute the flows. From the graph in Problem 4, Turbine 3 produces the most power for the higher flows, so it seems reasonable to use Turbine 3 at its maximum capacity of  $1225$  and distribute the remaining  $2175 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  flow between Turbines 1 and 2. We can again use the technique of Lagrange multipliers to determine the optimal distribution. Following the procedure we used in Problem 5, we wish to maximize  $KW_1 + KW_2$  subject to the constraint  $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_T$  where  $Q_T = 2175$ . We can equivalently maximize

$$\begin{aligned} f(Q_1, Q_2) &= \frac{KW_1 + KW_2}{170 - 1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}Q_T^2} \\ &= (-18.89 + 0.1277Q_1 - 4.08 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_1^2) + (-24.51 + 0.1358Q_2 - 4.69 \cdot 10^{-5}Q_2^2) \end{aligned}$$

subject to the constraint  $g(Q_1, Q_2) = Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_T$ . Then we solve  $\nabla f(Q_1, Q_2) = \lambda \nabla g(Q_1, Q_2) \Rightarrow 0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 = \lambda$  and  $0.1358 - 2(4.69 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_2 = \lambda$ , thus  $0.1277 - 2(4.08 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_1 = 0.1358 - 2(4.69 \cdot 10^{-5})Q_2 \Rightarrow Q_1 = -99.2647 + 1.1495Q_2$ . Substituting into  $Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_T$  gives  $-99.2647 + 1.1495Q_2 + Q_2 = 2175 \Rightarrow Q_2 \approx 1058.0$ , and then  $Q_1 \approx 1117.0$ . This value for  $Q_1$  is larger than the allowable maximum flow to Turbine 1, but the result indicates that the flow to Turbine 1 should be maximized. Thus we should recommend that the company apportion the maximum allowable flows to Turbines 1 and 3,  $1110$  and  $1225 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ , and the remaining  $1065 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$  to Turbine 2. Checking nearby distributions within the domain verifies that we have indeed found the optimal distribution.

**15 Review****ET 14****CONCEPT CHECK**

1. (a) A function  $f$  of two variables is a rule that assigns to each ordered pair  $(x, y)$  of real numbers in its domain a unique real number denoted by  $f(x, y)$ .  
(b) One way to visualize a function of two variables is by graphing it, resulting in the surface  $z = f(x, y)$ . Another method for visualizing a function of two variables is a contour map. The contour map consists of level curves of the function which are horizontal traces of the graph of the function projected onto the  $xy$ -plane. Also, we can use an arrow diagram such as Figure 1 in Section 15.1 [ET 14.1].
2. A function  $f$  of three variables is a rule that assigns to each ordered triple  $(x, y, z)$  in its domain a unique real number  $f(x, y, z)$ . We can visualize a function of three variables by examining its level surfaces  $f(x, y, z) = k$ , where  $k$  is a constant.
3.  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,b)} f(x, y) = L$  means the values of  $f(x, y)$  approach the number  $L$  as the point  $(x, y)$  approaches the point  $(a, b)$  along any path that is within the domain of  $f$ . We can show that a limit at a point does not exist by finding two different paths approaching the point along which  $f(x, y)$  has different limits.
4. (a) See Definition 15.2.4 [ET 14.2.4].  
(b) If  $f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , its graph will appear as a surface without holes or breaks.
5. (a) See (2) and (3) in Section 15.3 [ET 14.3].  
(b) See “Interpretations of Partial Derivatives” on page 948 [ET 912].  
(c) To find  $f_x$ , regard  $y$  as a constant and differentiate  $f(x, y)$  with respect to  $x$ . To find  $f_y$ , regard  $x$  as a constant and differentiate  $f(x, y)$  with respect to  $y$ .
6. See the statement of Clairaut’s Theorem on page 952 [ET 916].
7. (a) See (2) in Section 15.4 [ET 14.4].  
(b) See (19) and the preceding discussion in Section 15.6 [ET 14.6].
8. See (3) and (4) and the accompanying discussion in Section 15.4 [ET 14.4]. We can interpret the linearization of  $f$  at  $(a, b)$  geometrically as the linear function whose graph is the tangent plane to the graph of  $f$  at  $(a, b)$ . Thus it is the linear function which best approximates  $f$  near  $(a, b)$ .
9. (a) See Definition 15.4.7 [ET 14.4.7].  
(b) Use Theorem 15.4.8 [ET 14.4.8].
10. See (10) and the associated discussion in Section 15.4 [ET 14.4].
11. See (2) and (3) in Section 15.5 [ET 14.5].
12. See (7) and the preceding discussion in Section 15.5 [ET 14.5].
13. (a) See Definition 15.6.2 [ET 14.6.2]. We can interpret it as the rate of change of  $f$  at  $(x_0, y_0)$  in the direction of  $\mathbf{u}$ . Geometrically, if  $P$  is the point  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$  on the graph of  $f$  and  $C$  is the curve of intersection of the graph of  $f$  with the vertical plane that passes through  $P$  in the direction  $\mathbf{u}$ , the directional derivative of  $f$  at  $(x_0, y_0)$  in the direction of  $\mathbf{u}$  is the slope of the tangent line to  $C$  at  $P$ . (See Figure 5 in Section 15.6 [ET 14.6].)  
(b) See Theorem 15.6.3 [ET 14.6.3].
14. (a) See (8) and (13) in Section 15.6 [ET 14.6].  
(b)  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y) = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{u}$  or  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \cdot \mathbf{u}$   
(c) The gradient vector of a function points in the direction of maximum rate of increase of the function. On a graph of the function, the gradient points in the direction of steepest ascent.

- 15.** (a)  $f$  has a local maximum at  $(a, b)$  if  $f(x, y) \leq f(a, b)$  when  $(x, y)$  is near  $(a, b)$ .  
 (b)  $f$  has an absolute maximum at  $(a, b)$  if  $f(x, y) \leq f(a, b)$  for all points  $(x, y)$  in the domain of  $f$ .  
 (c)  $f$  has a local minimum at  $(a, b)$  if  $f(x, y) \geq f(a, b)$  when  $(x, y)$  is near  $(a, b)$ .  
 (d)  $f$  has an absolute minimum at  $(a, b)$  if  $f(x, y) \geq f(a, b)$  for all points  $(x, y)$  in the domain of  $f$ .  
 (e)  $f$  has a saddle point at  $(a, b)$  if  $f(a, b)$  is a local maximum in one direction but a local minimum in another.
- 16.** (a) By Theorem 15.7.2 [ET 14.7.2], if  $f$  has a local maximum at  $(a, b)$  and the first-order partial derivatives of  $f$  exist there, then  $f_x(a, b) = 0$  and  $f_y(a, b) = 0$ .  
 (b) A critical point of  $f$  is a point  $(a, b)$  such that  $f_x(a, b) = 0$  and  $f_y(a, b) = 0$  or one of these partial derivatives does not exist.
- 17.** See (3) in Section 15.7 [ET 14.7].
- 18.** (a) See Figure 11 and the accompanying discussion in Section 15.7 [ET 14.7].  
 (b) See Theorem 15.7.8 [ET 14.7.8].  
 (c) See the procedure outlined in (9) in Section 15.7 [ET 14.7].
- 19.** See the discussion beginning on page 1001 [ET 965]; see the discussion preceding Example 5 in Section 15.8 [ET 14.8].

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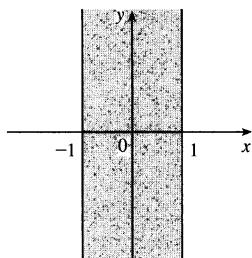
TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

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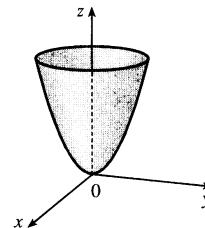
- 1.** True.  $f_y(a, b) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a, b + h) - f(a, b)}{h}$  from Equation 15.3.3 [ET 14.3.3]. Let  $h = y - b$ . As  $h \rightarrow 0$ ,  $y \rightarrow b$ . Then by substituting, we get  $f_y(a, b) = \lim_{y \rightarrow b} \frac{f(a, y) - f(a, b)}{y - b}$ .
- 2.** False. If there were such a function, then  $f_{xy} = 2y$  and  $f_{yx} = 1$ . So  $f_{xy} \neq f_{yx}$ , which contradicts Clairaut's Theorem.
- 3.** False.  $f_{xy} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}$ .
- 4.** True. From Equation 15.6.14 [ET 14.6.14] we get  $D_{\mathbf{k}} f(x, y, z) = \nabla f(x, y, z) \cdot \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle = f_z(x, y, z)$ .
- 5.** False. See Example 15.2.3 [ET 14.2.3].
- 6.** False. See Exercise 15.4.42(a) [ET 14.4.42(a)].
- 7.** True. If  $f$  has a local minimum and  $f$  is differentiable at  $(a, b)$  then by Theorem 15.7.2 [ET 14.7.2],  $f_x(a, b) = 0$  and  $f_y(a, b) = 0$ , so  $\nabla f(a, b) = \langle f_x(a, b), f_y(a, b) \rangle = \langle 0, 0 \rangle = \mathbf{0}$ .
- 8.** False. If  $f$  is not continuous at  $(2, 5)$ , then we can have  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (2,5)} f(x, y) \neq f(2, 5)$ .  
 (See Example 15.2.7 [ET 14.2.7].)
- 9.** False.  $\nabla f(x, y) = \langle 0, 1/y \rangle$ .
- 10.** True. This is part (c) of the Second Derivatives Test (15.7.3 [ET 14.7.3]).
- 11.** True.  $\nabla f = \langle \cos x, \cos y \rangle$ , so  $|\nabla f| = \sqrt{\cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$ . But  $|\cos \theta| \leq 1$ , so  $|\nabla f| \leq \sqrt{2}$ . Now  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y) = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{u} = |\nabla f| |\mathbf{u}| \cos \theta$ , but  $\mathbf{u}$  is a unit vector, so  $|D_{\mathbf{u}} f(x, y)| \leq \sqrt{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 1 = \sqrt{2}$ .
- 12.** False. See Exercise 15.7.35 [14.7.35].

## EXERCISES

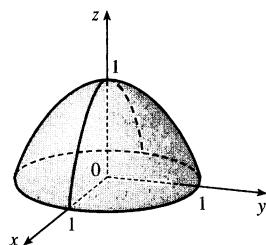
1. The domain of  $\sin^{-1} x$  is  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  while the domain of  $\tan^{-1} y$  is all real numbers, so the domain of  $f(x, y) = \sin^{-1} x + \tan^{-1} y$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1\}$ .



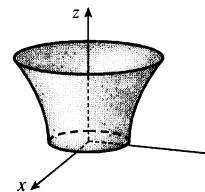
2.  $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid z \geq x^2 + y^2\}$ , the points on and above the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$ .



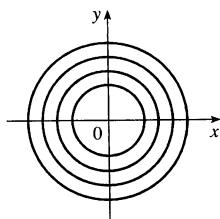
3.  $z = f(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ , a paraboloid with vertex  $(0, 0, 1)$ .



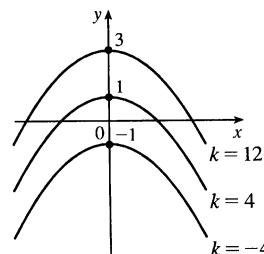
4.  $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$ , so  $z \geq 0$  and  $1 = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ . Thus the graph is the upper half of a hyperboloid of one sheet.



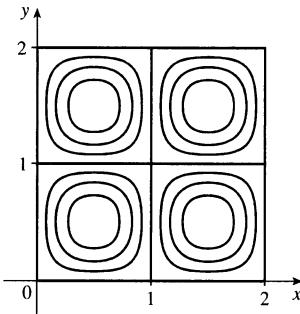
5. Let  $k = e^{-c} = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$  be the level curves. Then  $-\ln k = c = x^2 + y^2$ , so we have a family of concentric circles.



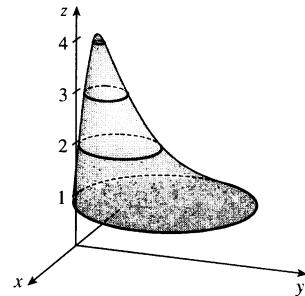
6.  $k = x^2 + 4y$  or  $4(y - k/4) = -x^2$ , a family of parabolas with vertex at  $(0, k/4)$ .



7.



8.



9.  $f$  is a rational function, so it is continuous on its domain. Since  $f$  is defined at  $(1, 1)$ , we use direct substitution to evaluate the limit:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,1)} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + 2y^2} = \frac{2(1)(1)}{1^2 + 2(1)^2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

10. As  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis,  $f(x, 0) = 0/x^2 = 0$  for  $x \neq 0$ , so  $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$  along this line. But  $f(x, x) = 2x^2/(3x^2) = \frac{2}{3}$ , so as  $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$  along the line  $x = y$ ,  $f(x, y) \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$ . Thus the limit doesn't exist.

11. (a)  $T_x(6, 4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(6+h, 4) - T(6, 4)}{h}$ , so we can approximate  $T_x(6, 4)$  by considering  $h = \pm 2$  and using the

$$\text{values given in the table: } T_x(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(8, 4) - T(6, 4)}{2} = \frac{86 - 80}{2} = 3,$$

$$T_x(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(4, 4) - T(6, 4)}{-2} = \frac{72 - 80}{-2} = 4. \text{ Averaging these values, we estimate } T_x(6, 4) \text{ to be}$$

approximately  $3.5^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$ . Similarly,  $T_y(6, 4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{T(6, 4+h) - T(6, 4)}{h}$ , which we can

$$\text{approximate with } h = \pm 2: T_y(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(6, 6) - T(6, 4)}{2} = \frac{75 - 80}{2} = -2.5,$$

$$T_y(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(6, 2) - T(6, 4)}{-2} = \frac{87 - 80}{-2} = -3.5. \text{ Averaging these values, we estimate } T_y(6, 4) \text{ to be}$$

approximately  $-3.0^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$ .

(b) Here  $\mathbf{u} = \left\langle \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle$ , so by Equation 15.6.9 [ET 14.6.9],

$D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) = \nabla T(6, 4) \cdot \mathbf{u} = T_x(6, 4) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + T_y(6, 4) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Using our estimates from part (a), we have

$D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) \approx (3.5) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + (-3.0) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 0.35$ . This means that as we move through the point  $(6, 4)$  in the direction of  $\mathbf{u}$ , the temperature increases at a rate of approximately  $0.35^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$ .

Alternatively, we can use Definition 15.6.2 [ET 14.6.2]:

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{T\left(6 + h \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 4 + h \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) - T(6, 4)}{h}, \text{ which we can estimate with } h = \pm 2\sqrt{2}. \text{ Then}$$

$$D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(8, 6) - T(6, 4)}{2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{80 - 80}{2\sqrt{2}} = 0, D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) \approx \frac{T(4, 2) - T(6, 4)}{-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{74 - 80}{-2\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

Averaging these values, we have  $D_{\mathbf{u}} T(6, 4) \approx \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}} \approx 1.1^\circ\text{C}/\text{m}$ .

(c)  $T_{xy}(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} [T_x(x, y)] = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{T_x(x, y + h) - T_x(x, y)}{h}$ , so  $T_{xy}(6, 4) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{T_x(6, 4 + h) - T_x(6, 4)}{h}$

which we can estimate with  $h = \pm 2$ . We have  $T_x(6, 4) \approx 3.5$  from part (a), but we will also need values for  $T_x(6, 6)$  and  $T_x(6, 2)$ . If we use  $h = \pm 2$  and the values given in the table, we have

$$T_x(6, 6) \approx \frac{T(8, 6) - T(6, 6)}{2} = \frac{80 - 75}{2} = 2.5, T_x(6, 2) \approx \frac{T(4, 6) - T(6, 2)}{-2} = \frac{68 - 75}{-2} = 3.5.$$

Averaging these values, we estimate  $T_x(6, 6) \approx 3.0$ . Similarly,

$$T_x(6, 2) \approx \frac{T(8, 2) - T(6, 2)}{2} = \frac{90 - 87}{2} = 1.5, T_x(6, 2) \approx \frac{T(4, 2) - T(6, 2)}{-2} = \frac{74 - 87}{-2} = 6.5.$$

Averaging these values, we estimate  $T_x(6, 2) \approx 4.0$ . Finally, we estimate  $T_{xy}(6, 4)$ :

$$T_{xy}(6, 4) \approx \frac{T_x(6, 6) - T_x(6, 4)}{2} = \frac{3.0 - 3.5}{2} = -0.25,$$

$$T_{xy}(6, 4) \approx \frac{T_x(6, 2) - T_x(6, 4)}{-2} = \frac{4.0 - 3.5}{-2} = -0.25. \text{ Averaging these values, we have}$$

$$T_{xy}(6, 4) \approx -0.25.$$

- 12.** From the table,  $T(6, 4) = 80$ , and from Exercise 11 we estimated  $T_x(6, 4) \approx 3.5$  and  $T_y(6, 4) \approx -3.0$ . The linear approximation then is

$$\begin{aligned} T(x, y) &\approx T(6, 4) + T_x(6, 4)(x - 6) + T_y(6, 4)(y - 4) \approx 80 + 3.5(x - 6) - 3(y - 4) \\ &= 3.5x - 3y + 71 \end{aligned}$$

Thus at the point  $(5, 3.8)$ , we can use the linear approximation to estimate

$$T(5, 3.8) \approx 3.5(5) - 3(3.8) + 71 \approx 77.1^\circ\text{C}.$$

**13.**  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{2x + y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{1}{2}(2x + y^2)^{-1/2}(2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x + y^2}}, f_y = \frac{1}{2}(2x + y^2)^{-1/2}(2y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2x + y^2}}$

**14.**  $u = e^{-r} \sin 2\theta \Rightarrow u_r = -e^{-r} \sin 2\theta, u_\theta = 2e^{-r} \cos 2\theta$

**15.**  $g(u, v) = u \tan^{-1} v \Rightarrow g_u = \tan^{-1} v, g_v = \frac{u}{1 + v^2}$

**16.**  $w = \frac{x}{y - z} \Rightarrow w_x = \frac{1}{y - z}, w_y = x(-1)(y - z)^{-2} = -\frac{x}{(y - z)^2},$   
 $w_z = x(-1)(y - z)^{-2}(-1) = \frac{x}{(y - z)^2}$

**17.**  $T(p, q, r) = p \ln(q + e^r) \Rightarrow T_p = \ln(q + e^r), T_q = \frac{p}{q + e^r}, T_r = \frac{pe^r}{q + e^r}$

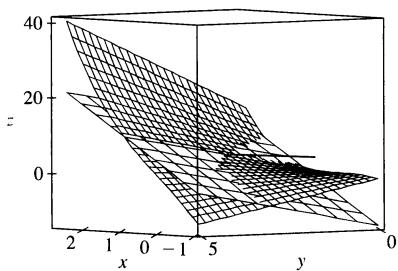
**18.**  $C = 1449.2 + 4.6T - 0.055T^2 + 0.00029T^3 + (1.34 - 0.01T)(S - 35) + 0.016D \Rightarrow$   
 $\partial C / \partial T = 4.6 - 0.11T + 0.00087T^2 - 0.01(S - 35), \partial C / \partial S = 1.34 - 0.01T, \text{ and } \partial C / \partial D = 0.016.$  When  $T = 10, S = 35$ , and  $D = 100$  we have  $\partial C / \partial T = 4.6 - 0.11(10) + 0.00087(10)^2 - 0.01(35 - 35) \approx 3.587$ , thus in  $10^\circ\text{C}$  water with salinity 35 parts per thousand and a depth of 100 m, the speed of sound increases by about 3.59 m/s for every degree Celsius that the water temperature rises. Similarly,  $\partial C / \partial S = 1.34 - 0.01(10) = 1.24$ , so the speed of sound increases by about 1.24 m/s for every part per thousand the salinity of the water increases.  $\partial C / \partial D = 0.016$ , so the speed of sound increases by about 0.016 m/s for every meter that the depth is increased.

**19.**  $f(x, y) = 4x^3 - xy^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 12x^2 - y^2, f_y = -2xy, f_{xx} = 24x, f_{yy} = -2x, \text{ and } f_{xy} = f_{yx} = -2y.$

20.  $z = xe^{-2y} \Rightarrow z_x = e^{-2y}, z_y = -2xe^{-2y}, z_{xx} = 0, z_{yy} = 4xe^{-2y}$ , and  $z_{xy} = z_{yx} = -2e^{-2y}$ .
21.  $f(x, y, z) = x^k y^l z^m \Rightarrow f_x = kx^{k-1} y^l z^m, f_y = l x^k y^{l-1} z^m, f_z = m x^k y^l z^{m-1}$ ,  
 $f_{xx} = k(k-1)x^{k-2} y^l z^m, f_{yy} = l(l-1)x^k y^{l-2} z^m, f_{zz} = m(m-1)x^k y^l z^{m-2}$ ,  $f_{xy} = f_{yx} = kl x^{k-1} y^{l-1} z^m$ ,  
 $f_{xz} = f_{zx} = k m x^{k-1} y^l z^{m-1}$ , and  $f_{yz} = f_{zy} = l m x^k y^{l-1} z^{m-1}$ .
22.  $v = r \cos(s+2t) \Rightarrow v_r = \cos(s+2t), v_s = -r \sin(s+2t), v_t = -2r \sin(s+2t), v_{rr} = 0$ ,  
 $v_{ss} = -r \cos(s+2t), v_{tt} = -4r \cos(s+2t), v_{rs} = v_{sr} = -\sin(s+2t), v_{rt} = v_{tr} = -2 \sin(s+2t)$ , and  
 $v_{st} = v_{ts} = -2r \cos(s+2t)$ .
23.  $u = x^y \Rightarrow u_x = yx^{y-1}, u_y = x^y \ln x$  and  $(x/y)u_x + (\ln x)^{-1}u_y = x^y + x^y = 2u$ .
24.  $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow \rho_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \rho_{xx} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ .  
By symmetry,  $\rho_{yy} = \frac{x^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$  and  $\rho_{zz} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$ . Thus  
 $\rho_{xx} + \rho_{yy} + \rho_{zz} = 2 \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}} = \frac{2}{\rho}$ .
25. (a)  $z_x = 6x + 2 \Rightarrow z_x(1, -2) = 8$  and  $z_y = -2y \Rightarrow z_y(1, -2) = 4$ , so an equation of the tangent plane is  
 $z - 1 = 8(x - 1) + 4(y + 2)$  or  $z = 8x + 4y + 1$ .  
(b) A normal vector to the tangent plane (and the surface) at  $(1, -2, 1)$  is  $\langle 8, 4, -1 \rangle$ . Then parametric equations for the normal line there are  $x = 1 + 8t, y = -2 + 4t, z = 1 - t$ , and symmetric equations are  
 $\frac{x-1}{8} = \frac{y+2}{4} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$ .
26. (a)  $z_x = e^x \cos y \Rightarrow z_x(0, 0) = 1$  and  $z_y = -e^x \sin y \Rightarrow z_y(0, 0) = 0$ , so an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 1 = 1(x - 0) + 0(y - 0)$  or  $z = x + 1$ .  
(b) A normal vector to the tangent plane (and the surface) at  $(0, 0, 1)$  is  $\langle 1, 0, -1 \rangle$ . Then parametric equations for the normal line there are  $x = t, y = 0, z = 1 - t$ , and symmetric equations are  $x = 1 - z, y = 0$ .
27. (a) Let  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 - 3z^2$ . Then  $F_x = 2x, F_y = 4y, F_z = -6z$ , so  $F_x(2, -1, 1) = 4, F_y(2, -1, 1) = -4, F_z(2, -1, 1) = -6$ . From Equation 15.6.19 [ET 14.6.19], an equation of the tangent plane is  $4(x - 2) - 4(y + 1) - 6(z - 1) = 0$  or equivalently  $2x - 2y - 3z = 3$ .  
(b) From Equations 15.6.20 [ET 14.6.20], symmetric equations for the normal line are  $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y+1}{-4} = \frac{z-1}{-6}$ .
28. (a) Let  $F(x, y, z) = xy + yz + zx$ . Then  $F_x = y + z, F_y = x + z, F_z = x + y$ , so  
 $F_x(1, 1, 1) = F_y(1, 1, 1) = F_z(1, 1, 1) = 2$ . From Equation 15.6.19 [ET 14.6.19], an equation of the tangent plane is  $2(x - 1) + 2(y - 1) + 2(z - 1) = 0$  or equivalently  $x + y + z = 3$ .  
(b) From Equations 15.6.20 [ET 14.6.20], symmetric equations for the normal line are  $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{2}$   
or equivalently  $x = y = z$ .
29. (a) Let  $F(x, y, z) = x + 2y + 3z - \sin(xyz)$ . Then  $F_x = 1 - yz \cos(xyz), F_y = 2 - xz \cos(xyz)$ ,  
 $F_z = 3 - xy \cos(xyz)$ , so  $F_x(2, -1, 0) = 1, F_y(2, -1, 0) = 2, F_z(2, -1, 0) = 5$ . From Equation 15.6.19 [ET 14.6.19], an equation of the tangent plane is  $1(x - 2) + 2(y + 1) + 5(z - 0) = 0$  or  $x + 2y + 5z = 0$ .  
(b) From Equations 15.6.20 [ET 14.6.20], symmetric equations for the normal line are  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y+1}{2} = \frac{z}{5}$ .

30. Let  $f(x, y) = x^3 + 2xy$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = 3x^2 + 2y$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 2x$ , so  $f_x(1, 2) = 7$ ,  $f_y(1, 2) = 2$  and an equation of the tangent plane is  $z - 5 = 7(x - 1) + 2(y - 2)$  or  $7x + 2y - z = 6$ . The normal line is given by

$$\frac{x-1}{7} = \frac{y-2}{2} = \frac{z-5}{-1} \text{ or } x = 7t+1, y = 2t+2, \\ z = -t+5.$$



31.  $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $\nabla F(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \langle 2x_0, 2y_0, 2z_0 \rangle = k\langle 2, 1, -3 \rangle$  or  $x_0 = k$ ,  $y_0 = \frac{1}{2}k$  and  $z_0 = -\frac{3}{2}k$ . But  $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 1$ , so  $\frac{7}{2}k^2 = 1$  and  $k = \pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}$ . Hence there are two such points:  $(\pm\sqrt{\frac{2}{7}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}, \mp\frac{3}{\sqrt{14}})$ .

32.  $z = x^2 \tan^{-1} y \Rightarrow dz = (2x \tan^{-1} y) dx + [x^2/(y^2 + 1)] dy$

33.  $f(x, y, z) = x^3 \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow f_x(x, y, z) = 3x^2 \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ ,  $f_y(x, y, z) = \frac{yx^3}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ , and  $f_z(x, y, z) = \frac{zx^3}{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$ , so  $f(2, 3, 4) = 8(5) = 40$ ,  $f_x(2, 3, 4) = 3(4)\sqrt{25} = 60$ ,  $f_y(2, 3, 4) = \frac{3(8)}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{24}{5}$ , and  $f_z(2, 3, 4) = \frac{4(8)}{\sqrt{25}} = \frac{32}{5}$ . Then the linear approximation of  $f$  at  $(2, 3, 4)$  is

$$f(x, y, z) \approx f(2, 3, 4) + f_x(2, 3, 4)(x - 2) + f_y(2, 3, 4)(y - 3) + f_z(2, 3, 4)(z - 4) \\ = 40 + 60(x - 2) + \frac{24}{5}(y - 3) + \frac{32}{5}(z - 4) = 60x + \frac{24}{5}y + \frac{32}{5}z - 120$$

Then

$$(1.98)^3 \sqrt{(3.01)^2 + (3.97)^2} = f(1.98, 3.01, 3.97) \approx 60(1.98) + \frac{24}{5}(3.01) + \frac{32}{5}(3.97) - 120 \\ = 38.656$$

34. (a)  $dA = \frac{\partial A}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} dy = \frac{1}{2}y dx + \frac{1}{2}x dy$  and  $|\Delta x| \leq 0.002$ ,  $|\Delta y| \leq 0.002$ . Thus the maximum error in the calculated area is about  $dA = 6(0.002) + \frac{5}{2}(0.002) = 0.017 \text{ m}^2$  or  $170 \text{ cm}^2$ .

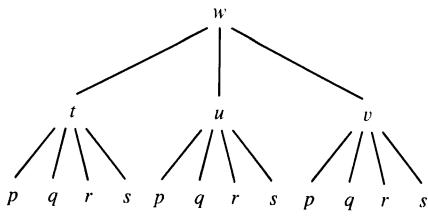
- (b)  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $dz = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dy$  and  $|\Delta x| \leq 0.002$ ,  $|\Delta y| \leq 0.002$ . Thus the maximum error in the calculated hypotenuse length is about  $dz = \frac{5}{13}(0.002) + \frac{12}{13}(0.002) = \frac{0.17}{65} \approx 0.0026 \text{ m}$  or  $0.26 \text{ cm}$ .

35.  $\frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(2e^{2t}) + \frac{2y}{z}(3t^2 + 4) + \frac{-y^2}{z^2}(2t) = e^t + \frac{2y}{z}(3t^2 + 4) - 2t \frac{y^2}{z^2}$

36.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = (-y \sin xy - y \sin x)(2u) + (-x \sin xy + \cos x) = \cos x - 2uy \sin x - (\sin xy)(x + 2uy)$ ,  
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = (-y \sin xy - y \sin x)(1) + (-x \sin xy + \cos x)(-2v) = -2v \cos x + (\sin xy)(2vx - y) - y \sin x$

37. By the Chain Rule,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}$ . When  $s = 1$  and  $t = 2$ ,  $x = g(1, 2) = 3$  and  $y = h(1, 2) = 6$ , so  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial s} = f_x(3, 6)g_s(1, 2) + f_y(3, 6)h_s(1, 2) = (7)(-1) + (8)(-5) = -47$ . Similarly,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ , so  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = f_x(3, 6)g_t(1, 2) + f_y(3, 6)h_t(1, 2) = (7)(4) + (8)(10) = 108$ .

38.



Using the tree diagram as a guide, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial w}{\partial p} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial p} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial q} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial q} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial s} &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial s}\end{aligned}$$

39.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 - y^2)$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 - 2yf'(x^2 - y^2)$  [where  $f' = \frac{df}{d(x^2 - y^2)}$ ]. Then  
 $y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xyf'(x^2 - y^2) + x - 2xyf'(x^2 - y^2) = x$ .

40.  $A = \frac{1}{2}xy \sin \theta$ ,  $dx/dt = 3$ ,  $dy/dt = -2$ ,  $d\theta/dt = 0.05$ , and

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ (y \sin \theta) \frac{dx}{dt} + (x \sin \theta) \frac{dy}{dt} + (xy \cos \theta) \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right]. \text{ So when } x = 40, y = 50 \text{ and } \theta = \frac{\pi}{6},$$

$$\frac{dA}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} [(25)(3) + (20)(-2) + (1000\sqrt{3})(0.05)] = \frac{35 + 50\sqrt{3}}{2} \approx 60.8 \text{ in}^2/\text{s}.$$

41.  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{-y}{x^2}$  and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{2y}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{-y}{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \\ &= \frac{2y}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + y \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} y + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{-y}{x^2} \right) + \frac{-y}{x^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{-y}{x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} y \right) \\ &= \frac{2y}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2y^2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{y^2}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\end{aligned}$$

Also  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$  and

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = x \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} x + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v \partial u} \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} x \right) \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{2y}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{y^2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - x^2 y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{y^2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \\ &= \frac{2y}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - 4y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 2v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - 4uv \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v}\end{aligned}$$

since  $y = xv = \frac{uv}{y}$  or  $y^2 = uv$ .

42.  $F(x, y, z) = e^{xyz} - yz^4 - x^2z^3 = 0$ , so  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{ye^{xyz} - 2xz^3}{xye^{xyz} - 4yz^3 - 3x^2z^2} = \frac{2xz^3 - yze^{xyz}}{xye^{xyz} - 4yz^3 - 3x^2z^2}$   
 and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{xze^{xyz} - z^4}{xye^{xyz} - 4yz^3 - 3x^2z^2} = \frac{z^4 - xze^{xyz}}{xye^{xyz} - 4yz^3 - 3x^2z^2}$ .

43.  $\nabla f = \left\langle z^2 \sqrt{y} e^{x \sqrt{y}}, \frac{xz^2 e^{x \sqrt{y}}}{2 \sqrt{y}}, 2ze^{x \sqrt{y}} \right\rangle = ze^{x \sqrt{y}} \left\langle z \sqrt{y}, \frac{xz}{2 \sqrt{y}}, 2 \right\rangle$

44. (a) By Theorem 15.6.15 [ET 14.6.15], the maximum value of the directional derivative occurs when  $\mathbf{u}$  has the same direction as the gradient vector.

(b) It is a minimum when  $\mathbf{u}$  is in the direction opposite to that of the gradient vector (that is,  $\mathbf{u}$  is in the direction of  $-\nabla f$ ), since  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = |\nabla f| \cos \theta$  (see the proof of Theorem 15.6.15 [ET 14.6.15]) has a minimum when  $\theta = \pi$ .

(c) The directional derivative is 0 when  $\mathbf{u}$  is perpendicular to the gradient vector, since then  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{u} = 0$ .

(d) The directional derivative is half of its maximum value when  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f = |\nabla f| \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} |\nabla f| \Leftrightarrow$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

45.  $\nabla f = \langle 1/\sqrt{x}, -2y \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(1, 5) = \langle 1, -10 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{u} = \frac{1}{5} \langle 3, -4 \rangle$ . Then  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, 5) = \frac{43}{5}$ .

46.  $\nabla f = \langle 2xy + \sqrt{1+z}, x^2, x/(2\sqrt{1+z}) \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(1, 2, 3) = \langle 6, 1, \frac{1}{4} \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{u} = \langle \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \rangle$ . Then  $D_{\mathbf{u}} f(1, 2, 3) = \frac{25}{6}$ .

47.  $\nabla f = \langle 2xy, x^2 + 1/(2\sqrt{y}) \rangle$ ,  $|\nabla f(2, 1)| = |\langle 4, \frac{9}{2} \rangle|$ . Thus the maximum rate of change of  $f$  at  $(2, 1)$  is  $\frac{\sqrt{145}}{2}$  in the direction  $\langle 4, \frac{9}{2} \rangle$ .

48.  $\nabla f = \langle zye^{xy}, zx e^{xy}, e^{xy} \rangle$ ,  $\nabla f(0, 1, 2) = \langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle$  is the direction of most rapid increase while the rate is  $|\langle 2, 0, 1 \rangle| = \sqrt{5}$ .

49. First we draw a line passing through Homestead and the eye of the hurricane. We can approximate the directional derivative at Homestead in the direction of the eye of the hurricane by the average rate of change of wind speed between the points where this line intersects the contour lines closest to Homestead. In the direction of the eye of the hurricane, the wind speed changes from 45 to 50 knots. We estimate the distance between these two points to be approximately 8 miles, so the rate of change of wind speed in the direction given is approximately  $\frac{50-45}{8} = \frac{5}{8} = 0.625$  knot/mi.

50. The surfaces are  $f(x, y, z) = z - 2x^2 + y^2 = 0$  and  $g(x, y, z) = z - 4 = 0$ . The tangent line is perpendicular to both  $\nabla f$  and  $\nabla g$  at  $(-2, 2, 4)$ . The vector  $\mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g$  is therefore parallel to the line.

$$\nabla f(-2, 2, 4) = \langle -4x, 2y, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow \nabla f(-2, 2, 4) = \langle 8, 4, 1 \rangle, \nabla g(-2, 2, 4) = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow$$

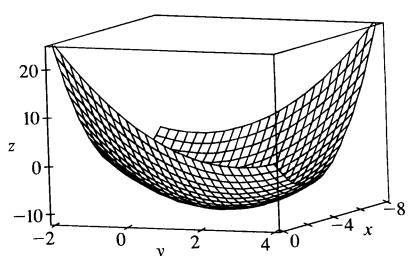
$$\nabla g(-2, 2, 4) = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle. \text{ Hence } \mathbf{v} = \nabla f \times \nabla g = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 8 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}. \text{ Thus, parametric equations are:}$$

$$x = -2 + 4t, y = 2 - 8t, \text{ and } z = 4.$$

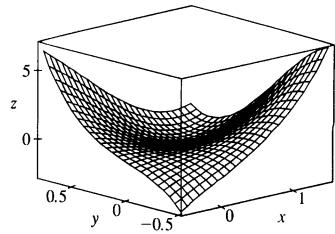
51.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 + 9x - 6y + 10 \Rightarrow f_x = 2x - y + 9$ ,

$$f_y = -x + 2y - 6, f_{xx} = 2 = f_{yy}, f_{xy} = -1. \text{ Then } f_x = 0 \text{ and } f_y = 0 \text{ imply } y = 1, x = -4. \text{ Thus the only critical point is } (-4, 1)$$

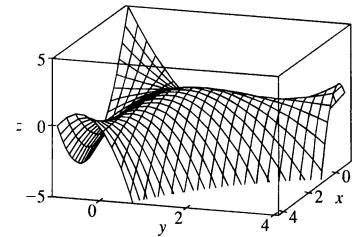
$$\text{and } f_{xx}(-4, 1) > 0, D(-4, 1) = 3 > 0, \text{ so } f(-4, 1) = -11 \text{ is a local minimum.}$$



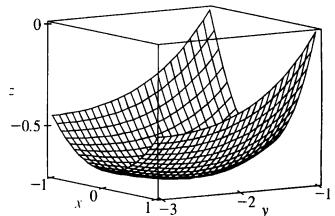
52.  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 6xy + 8y^3 \Rightarrow f_x = 3x^2 - 6y, f_y = -6x + 24y^2, f_{xx} = 6x, f_{yy} = 48y, f_{xy} = -6$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = x^2/2$ , substituting into  $f_y = 0$  implies  $6x(x^3 - 1) = 0$ , so the critical points are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ .  $D(0, 0) = -36 < 0$  so  $(0, 0)$  is a saddle point while  $f_{xx}(1, \frac{1}{2}) = 6 > 0$  and  $D(1, \frac{1}{2}) = 108 > 0$  so  $f(1, \frac{1}{2}) = -1$  is a local minimum.



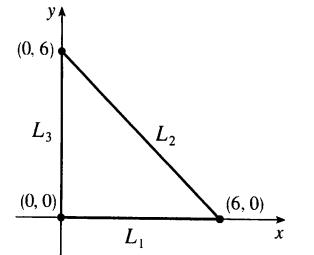
53.  $f(x, y) = 3xy - x^2y - xy^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 3y - 2xy - y^2, f_y = 3x - x^2 - 2xy, f_{xx} = -2y, f_{yy} = -2x, f_{xy} = 3 - 2x - 2y$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y(3 - 2x - y) = 0$  so  $y = 0$  or  $y = 3 - 2x$ . Substituting into  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x(3 - x) = 0$  or  $3x(-1 + x) = 0$ . Hence the critical points are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ ,  $(0, 3)$  and  $(1, 1)$ .  $D(0, 0) = D(3, 0) = D(0, 3) = -9 < 0$  so  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(3, 0)$ , and  $(0, 3)$  are saddle points.  $D(1, 1) = 3 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, 1) = -2 < 0$ , so  $f(1, 1) = 1$  is a local maximum.



54.  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y)e^{y/2} \Rightarrow f_x = 2xe^{y/2}, f_y = e^{y/2}(2 + x^2 + y)/2, f_{xx} = 2e^{y/2}, f_{yy} = e^{y/2}(4 + x^2 + y)/4, f_{xy} = xe^{y/2}$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $x = 0$ , so  $f_y = 0$  implies  $y = -2$ . But  $f_{xx}(0, -2) > 0$ ,  $D(0, -2) = e^{-2} - 0 > 0$  so  $f(0, -2) = -2/e$  is a local minimum.

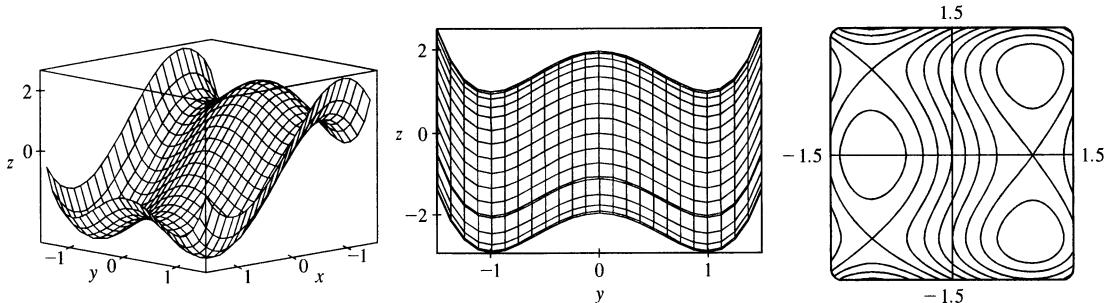


55. First solve inside  $D$ . Here  $f_x = 4y^2 - 2xy^2 - y^3$ ,  $f_y = 8xy - 2x^2y - 3xy^2$ . Then  $f_x = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $y = 4 - 2x$ , but  $y = 0$  isn't inside  $D$ . Substituting  $y = 4 - 2x$  into  $f_y = 0$  implies  $x = 0, x = 2$  or  $x = 1$ , but  $x = 0$  isn't inside  $D$ , and when  $x = 2, y = 0$  but  $(2, 0)$  isn't inside  $D$ . Thus the only critical point inside  $D$  is  $(1, 2)$  and  $f(1, 2) = 4$ . Secondly we consider the boundary of  $D$ . On  $L_1$ ,  $f(x, 0) = 0$  and so  $f = 0$  on  $L_1$ . On  $L_2$ ,  $x = -y + 6$  and  $f(-y + 6, y) = y^2(6 - y)(-2) = -2(6y^2 - y^3)$  which has critical points at  $y = 0$  and  $y = 4$ . Then  $f(6, 0) = 0$  while  $f(2, 4) = -64$ . On  $L_3$ ,  $f(0, y) = 0$ , so  $f = 0$  on  $L_3$ . Thus on  $D$  the absolute maximum of  $f$  is  $f(1, 2) = 4$  while the absolute minimum is  $f(2, 4) = -64$ .



56. Inside  $D$ :  $f_x = 2xe^{-x^2-y^2}(1 - x^2 - 2y^2) = 0$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ . Then if  $x = 0$ ,  $f_y = 2ye^{-x^2-y^2}(2 - x^2 - 2y^2) = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  or  $2 - 2y^2 = 0$  giving the critical points  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, \pm 1)$ . If  $x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$ , then  $f_y = 0$  implies  $y = 0$  giving the critical points  $(\pm 1, 0)$ . Now  $f(0, 0) = 0$ ,  $f(\pm 1, 0) = e^{-1}$  and  $f(0, \pm 1) = 2e^{-1}$ . On the boundary of  $D$ :  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ , so  $f(x, y) = e^{-4}(4 + y^2)$  and  $f$  is smallest when  $y = 0$  and largest when  $y^2 = 4$ . But  $f(\pm 2, 0) = 4e^{-4}$ ,  $f(0, \pm 2) = 8e^{-4}$ . Thus on  $D$  the absolute maximum of  $f$  is  $f(0, \pm 1) = 2e^{-1}$  and the absolute minimum is  $f(0, 0) = 0$ .

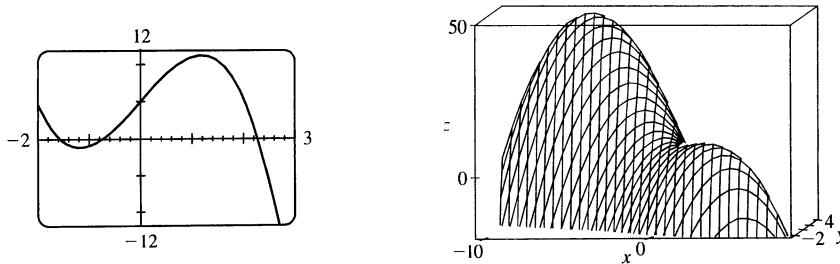
57.  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3x + y^4 - 2y^2$



From the graphs, it appears that  $f$  has a local maximum  $f(-1, 0) \approx 2$ , local minima  $f(1, \pm 1) \approx -3$ , and saddle points at  $(-1, \pm 1)$  and  $(1, 0)$ .

To find the exact quantities, we calculate  $f_x = 3x^2 - 3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1$  and  $f_y = 4y^3 - 4y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = 0, \pm 1$ , giving the critical points estimated above. Also  $f_{xx} = 6x$ ,  $f_{xy} = 0$ ,  $f_{yy} = 12y^2 - 4$ , so using the Second Derivatives Test,  $D(-1, 0) = 24 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(-1, 0) = -6 < 0$  indicating a local maximum  $f(-1, 0) = 2$ ;  $D(1, \pm 1) = 48 > 0$  and  $f_{xx}(1, \pm 1) = 6 > 0$  indicating local minima  $f(1, \pm 1) = -3$ ; and  $D(-1, \pm 1) = -48$  and  $D(1, 0) = -24$ , indicating saddle points.

58.  $f(x, y) = 12 + 10y - 2x^2 - 8xy - y^4 \Rightarrow f_x(x, y) = -4x - 8y$ ,  $f_y(x, y) = 10 - 8x - 4y^3$ . Now  $f_x(x, y) = 0 \Rightarrow x = -2x$ , and substituting this into  $f_y(x, y) = 0$  gives  $10 + 16y - 4y^3 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 5 + 8y - 2y^3 = 0$ .



From the first graph, we see that this is true when  $y \approx -1.542$ ,  $-0.717$ , or  $2.260$ . (Alternatively, we could have found the solutions to  $f_x = f_y = 0$  using a CAS.) So to three decimal places, the critical points are  $(3.085, -1.542)$ ,  $(1.434, -0.717)$ , and  $(-4.519, 2.260)$ . Now in order to use the Second Derivatives Test, we calculate  $f_{xx} = -4$ ,  $f_{xy} = -8$ ,  $f_{yy} = -12y^2$ , and  $D = 48y^2 - 64$ . So since  $D(3.085, -1.542) > 0$ ,  $D(1.434, -0.717) < 0$ , and  $D(-4.519, 2.260) > 0$ , and  $f_{xx}$  is always negative,  $f(x, y)$  has local maxima  $f(-4.519, 2.260) \approx 49.373$  and  $f(3.085, -1.542) \approx 9.948$ , and a saddle point at approximately  $(1.434, -0.717)$ . The highest point on the graph is approximately  $(-4.519, 2.260, 49.373)$ .

59.  $f(x, y) = x^2y$ ,  $g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle 2xy, x^2 \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle 2\lambda x, 2\lambda y \rangle$ . Then  $2xy = 2\lambda x$  and  $x^2 = 2\lambda y$  imply  $\lambda = x^2/(2y)$  and  $\lambda = y$  if  $x \neq 0$  and  $y \neq 0$ . Hence  $x^2 = 2y^2$ . Then  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  implies  $3y^2 = 1$  so  $y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$  and  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ . [Note if  $x = 0$  then  $x^2 = 2\lambda y$  implies  $y = 0$  and  $f(0, 0) = 0$ .] Thus the possible points are  $(\pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$  and the absolute maxima are  $f(\pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$  while the absolute minima are  $f(\pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) = -\frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}}$ .

60.  $f(x, y) = 1/x + 1/y, g(x, y) = 1/x^2 + 1/y^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \nabla f = \langle -x^{-2}, -y^{-2} \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle -2\lambda x^{-3}, -2\lambda y^{-3} \rangle$ .

Then  $-x^{-2} = -2\lambda x^{-3}$  or  $x = 2\lambda$  and  $-y^{-2} = -2\lambda y^{-3}$  or  $y = 2\lambda$ . Thus  $x = y$ , so  $1/x^2 + 1/y^2 = 2/x^2 = 1$  implies  $x = \pm\sqrt{2}$  and the possible points are  $(\pm\sqrt{2}, \pm\sqrt{2})$ . The absolute maximum of  $f$  subject to  $x^{-2} + y^{-2} = 1$  is then  $f(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{2}$  and the absolute minimum is  $f(-\sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2}) = -\sqrt{2}$ .

61.  $f(x, y, z) = xyz, g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3. \nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow \langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \lambda \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle$ . If any of  $x, y$ , or  $z$  is zero, then  $x = y = z = 0$  which contradicts  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ . Then  $\lambda = \frac{yz}{2x} = \frac{xz}{2y} = \frac{xy}{2z} \Rightarrow$

$2y^2z = 2x^2z \Rightarrow y^2 = x^2$ , and similarly  $2yz^2 = 2x^2y \Rightarrow z^2 = x^2$ . Substituting into the constraint equation gives  $x^2 + x^2 + x^2 = 3 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 = y^2 = z^2$ . Thus the possible points are

$(1, 1, \pm 1), (1, -1, \pm 1), (-1, 1, \pm 1), (-1, -1, \pm 1)$ . The absolute maximum is

$f(1, 1, 1) = f(1, -1, -1) = f(-1, 1, -1) = f(-1, -1, 1) = 1$  and the absolute minimum is

$f(1, 1, -1) = f(1, -1, 1) = f(-1, 1, 1) = f(-1, -1, -1) = -1$ .

62.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2, g(x, y, z) = x + y + z = 1, h(x, y, z) = x - y + 2z = 2 \Rightarrow$

$\nabla f = \langle 2x, 4y, 6z \rangle = \lambda \nabla g + \mu \nabla h = \langle \lambda + \mu, \lambda - \mu, \lambda + 2\mu \rangle$  and (1)  $2x = \lambda + \mu$ , (2)  $4y = \lambda - \mu$ ,

(3)  $6z = \lambda + 2\mu$ , (4)  $x + y + z = 1$ , (5)  $x - y + 2z = 2$ . Then six times (1) plus three times (2) plus two times (3) implies  $12(x + y + z) = 11\lambda + 7\mu$ , so (4) gives  $11\lambda + 7\mu = 12$ . Also six times (1) minus three times (2) plus four times (3) implies  $12(x - y + 2z) = 7\lambda + 17\mu$ , so (5) gives  $7\lambda + 17\mu = 24$ . Solving  $11\lambda + 7\mu = 12$ ,

$7\lambda + 17\mu = 24$  simultaneously gives  $\lambda = \frac{6}{23}, \mu = \frac{30}{23}$ . Substituting into (1), (2) and (3) implies  $x = \frac{18}{23}, y = -\frac{6}{23}, z = \frac{11}{23}$  giving only one point. Then  $f\left(\frac{18}{23}, -\frac{6}{23}, \frac{11}{23}\right) = \frac{33}{23}$ . Now since  $(0, 0, 1)$  satisfies both constraints and

$f(0, 0, 1) = 3 > \frac{33}{23}, f\left(\frac{18}{23}, -\frac{6}{23}, \frac{11}{23}\right) = \frac{33}{23}$  is an absolute minimum, and there is no absolute maximum.

63.  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, g(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3 = 2 \Rightarrow$

$\nabla f = \langle 2x, 2y, 2z \rangle = \lambda \nabla g = \langle \lambda y^2z^3, 2\lambda xyz^3, 3\lambda xy^2z^2 \rangle$ . Since  $xy^2z^3 = 2, x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  and  $z \neq 0$ , so

(1)  $2x = \lambda y^2z^3$ , (2)  $1 = \lambda xz^3$ , (3)  $2 = 3\lambda xy^2z$ . Then (2) and (3) imply  $\frac{1}{xz^3} = \frac{2}{3xy^2z}$  or  $y^2 = \frac{2}{3}z^2$  so

$y = \pm z \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$ . Similarly (1) and (3) imply  $\frac{2x}{y^2z^3} = \frac{2}{3xy^2z}$  or  $3x^2 = z^2$  so  $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z$ . But  $xy^2z^3 = 2$  so  $x$  and  $z$

must have the same sign, that is,  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z$ . Thus  $g(x, y, z) = 2$  implies  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}z\left(\frac{2}{3}z^2\right)z^3 = 2$  or  $z = \pm 3^{1/4}$  and the possible points are  $(\pm 3^{-1/4}, 3^{-1/4}\sqrt{2}, \pm 3^{1/4}), (\pm 3^{-1/4}, -3^{-1/4}\sqrt{2}, \pm 3^{1/4})$ . However at each of these points  $f$  takes on the same value,  $2\sqrt{3}$ . But  $(2, 1, 1)$  also satisfies  $g(x, y, z) = 2$  and  $f(2, 1, 1) = 6 > 2\sqrt{3}$ . Thus  $f$  has an absolute minimum value of  $2\sqrt{3}$  and no absolute maximum subject to the constraint  $xy^2z^3 = 2$ .

Alternate solution:  $g(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3 = 2$  implies  $y^2 = \frac{2}{xz^3}$ , so minimize  $f(x, z) = x^2 + \frac{2}{xz^3} + z^2$ . Then

$f_x = 2x - \frac{2}{x^2z^3}, f_z = -\frac{6}{xz^4} + 2z, f_{xx} = 2 + \frac{4}{x^3z^3}, f_{zz} = \frac{24}{xz^5} + 2$  and  $f_{xz} = \frac{6}{x^2z^4}$ . Now  $f_x = 0$  implies  $2x^3z^3 - 2 = 0$  or  $z = 1/x$ . Substituting into  $f_y = 0$  implies  $-6x^3 + 2x^{-1} = 0$  or  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}$ , so the two critical

points are  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \pm \sqrt[4]{3})$ . Then  $D\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \pm \sqrt[4]{3}\right) = (2+4)(2+\frac{24}{3}) - \left(\frac{6}{\sqrt[4]{3}}\right)^2 > 0$  and

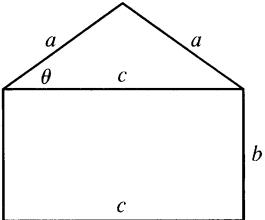
$f_{xx}\left(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \pm \sqrt[4]{3}\right) = 6 > 0$ , so each point is a minimum. Finally,  $y^2 = \frac{2}{xz^3}$ , so the four points closest to the

origin are  $(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \pm \sqrt[4]{3}), (\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, -\frac{\sqrt[4]{2}}{\sqrt[4]{3}}, \pm \sqrt[4]{3})$ .

64.  $V = xyz$ , say  $x$  is the length and  $x + 2y + 2z \leq 108, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$ . First maximize  $V$  subject to  $x + 2y + 2z = 108$  with  $x, y, z$  all positive. Then  $\langle yz, xz, xy \rangle = \langle \lambda, 2\lambda, 2\lambda \rangle$  implies  $2yz = xz$  or  $x = 2y$

and  $xz = xy$  or  $z = y$ . Thus  $g(x, y, z) = 108$  implies  $6y = 108$  or  $y = 18 = z$ ,  $x = 36$ , so the volume is  $V = 11,664$  cubic units. Since  $(104, 1, 1)$  also satisfies  $g(x, y, z) = 108$  and  $V(104, 1, 1) = 104$  cubic units,  $(36, 18, 18)$  gives an absolute maximum of  $V$  subject to  $g(x, y, z) = 108$ . But if  $x + 2y + 2z < 108$ , there exists  $\alpha > 0$  such that  $x + 2y + 2z = 108 - \alpha$  and as above  $6y = 108 - \alpha$  implies  $y = (108 - \alpha)/6 = z$ ,  $x = (108 - \alpha)/3$  with  $V = (108 - \alpha)^3/(6^2 \cdot 3) < (108)^3/(6^2 \cdot 3) = 11,664$ . Hence we have shown that the maximum of  $V$  subject to  $g(x, y, z) \leq 108$  is the maximum of  $V$  subject to  $g(x, y, z) = 108$  (an intuitively obvious fact).

65.



The area of the triangle is  $\frac{1}{2}ca \sin \theta$  and the area of the rectangle is  $bc$ .

Thus, the area of the whole object is  $f(a, b, c) = \frac{1}{2}ca \sin \theta + bc$ . The perimeter of the object is  $g(a, b, c) = 2a + 2b + c = P$ . To simplify  $\sin \theta$  in terms of  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  notice that  $a^2 \sin^2 \theta + (\frac{1}{2}c)^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{4a^2 - c^2}$ . Thus  $f(a, b, c) = \frac{c}{4} \sqrt{4a^2 - c^2} + bc$ .

(Instead of using  $\theta$ , we could just have used the Pythagorean Theorem.) As a result, by Lagrange's method, we must find  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $\lambda$  by solving  $\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$  which gives the following equations: (1)  $ca(4a^2 - c^2)^{-1/2} = 2\lambda$ , (2)  $c = 2\lambda$ , (3)  $\frac{1}{4}(4a^2 - c^2)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{4}c^2(4a^2 - c^2)^{-1/2} + b = \lambda$ , and (4)  $2a + 2b + c = P$ . From (2),  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}c$  and so (1) produces  $ca(4a^2 - c^2)^{-1/2} = c \Rightarrow (4a^2 - c^2)^{1/2} = a \Rightarrow 4a^2 - c^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow (5) c = \sqrt{3}a$ .

Similarly, since  $(4a^2 - c^2)^{1/2} = a$  and  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}c$ , (3) gives  $\frac{a}{4} - \frac{c^2}{4a} + b = \frac{c}{2}$ , so from (5),  $\frac{a}{4} - \frac{3a}{4} + b = \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} \Rightarrow -\frac{a}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}a}{2} = -b \Rightarrow (6) b = \frac{a}{2}(1 + \sqrt{3})$ . Substituting (5) and (6) into (4) we get:

$$2a + a(1 + \sqrt{3}) + \sqrt{3}a = P \Rightarrow 3a + 2\sqrt{3}a = P \Rightarrow a = \frac{P}{3 + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - 3}{3}P \text{ and thus}$$

$$b = \frac{(2\sqrt{3} - 3)(1 + \sqrt{3})}{6}P = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{6}P \text{ and } c = (2 - \sqrt{3})P.$$

$$66. \text{ (a) } \mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{i} + y(t)\mathbf{j} + f(x(t), y(t))\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\mathbf{j} + \left(f_x \frac{dx}{dt} + f_y \frac{dy}{dt}\right)\mathbf{k}$$

(by the Chain Rule). Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} K &= \frac{1}{2}m|\mathbf{v}|^2 = \frac{m}{2} \left[ \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(f_x \frac{dx}{dt} + f_y \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{m}{2} \left[ (1 + f_x^2) \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + 2f_x f_y \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) + (1 + f_y^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b) } \mathbf{a} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2}\mathbf{i} + \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\mathbf{j} + \left[f_{xx} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + 2f_{xy} \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} + f_{yy} \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + f_x \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + f_y \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right]\mathbf{k}$$

(c) If  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , where  $x = t \cos t$  and  $y = t \sin t$ , then  $z = f(x, y) = t^2$ .

$$\mathbf{r} = t \cos t \mathbf{i} + t \sin t \mathbf{j} + t^2 \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{v} = (\cos t - t \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (\sin t + t \cos t)\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k},$$

$$K = \frac{m}{2}[(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + (2t)^2] = \frac{m}{2}(1 + t^2 + 4t^2) = \frac{m}{2}(1 + 5t^2), \text{ and}$$

$\mathbf{a} = (-2 \sin t - t \cos t)\mathbf{i} + (2 \cos t - t \sin t)\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$ . Notice that it is easier not to use the formulas in (a) and (b).

## PROBLEMS PLUS

1. The areas of the smaller rectangles are  $A_1 = xy$ ,  $A_2 = (L - x)y$ ,

$A_3 = (L - x)(W - y)$ ,  $A_4 = x(W - y)$ . For  $0 \leq x \leq L$ ,

$0 \leq y \leq W$ , let

$$f(x, y) = A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_4^2$$

$$= x^2y^2 + (L - x)^2y^2 + (L - x)^2(W - y)^2 + x^2(W - y)^2$$

$$= [x^2 + (L - x)^2][y^2 + (W - y)^2]$$

Then we need to find the maximum and minimum values of  $f(x, y)$ . Here

$$f_x(x, y) = [2x - 2(L - x)][y^2 + (W - y)^2] = 0 \Rightarrow 4x - 2L = 0 \text{ or } x = \frac{1}{2}L, \text{ and}$$

$$f_y(x, y) = [x^2 + (L - x)^2][2y - 2(W - y)] = 0 \Rightarrow 4y - 2W = 0 \text{ or } y = W/2. \text{ Also}$$

$$f_{xx} = 4[y^2 + (W - y)^2], f_{yy} = 4[x^2 + (L - x)^2], \text{ and } f_{xy} = (4x - 2L)(4y - 2W). \text{ Then}$$

$$D = 16[y^2 + (W - y)^2][x^2 + (L - x)^2] - (4x - 2L)^2(4y - 2W)^2. \text{ Thus when } x = \frac{1}{2}L \text{ and } y = \frac{1}{2}W,$$

$D > 0$  and  $f_{xx} = 2W^2 > 0$ . Thus a minimum of  $f$  occurs at  $(\frac{1}{2}L, \frac{1}{2}W)$  and this minimum value is

$$f(\frac{1}{2}L, \frac{1}{2}W) = \frac{1}{4}L^2W^2. \text{ There are no other critical points, so the maximum must occur on the boundary. Now}$$

along the width of the rectangle let  $g(y) = f(0, y) = f(L, y) = L^2[y^2 + (W - y)^2], 0 \leq y \leq W$ . Then

$$g'(y) = L^2[2y - 2(W - y)] = 0 \Leftrightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}W. \text{ And } g(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}L^2W^2. \text{ Checking the endpoints, we get}$$

$$g(0) = g(W) = L^2W^2. \text{ Along the length of the rectangle let } h(x) = f(x, 0) = f(x, W) = W^2[x^2 + (L - x)^2],$$

$$0 \leq x \leq L. \text{ By symmetry } h'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}L \text{ and } h(\frac{1}{2}L) = \frac{1}{2}L^2W^2. \text{ At the endpoints we have}$$

$h(0) = h(L) = L^2W^2$ . Therefore  $L^2W^2$  is the maximum value of  $f$ . This maximum value of  $f$  occurs when the “cutting” lines correspond to sides of the rectangle.

2. (a) The level curves of the function  $C(x, y) = e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4}$

are the curves  $e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4} = k$  ( $k$  is a positive constant).

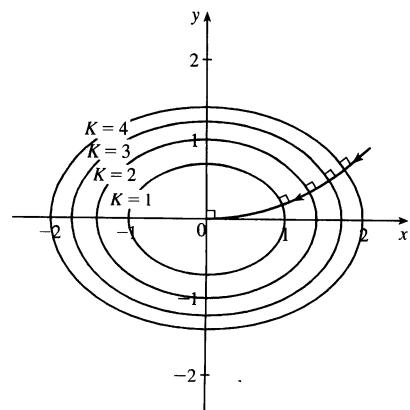
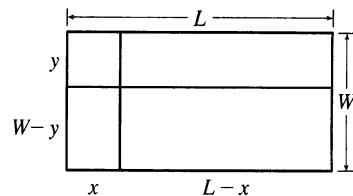
This equation is equivalent to  $x^2 + 2y^2 = K \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2}{(\sqrt{K})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(\sqrt{K/2})^2} = 1, \text{ where } K = -10^4 \ln k,$$

a family of ellipses. We sketch level curves for  $K = 1, 2, 3, 4$ .

3. and 4. If the shark always swims in the direction of maximum increase of blood concentration, its direction

at any point would coincide with the gradient vector. Then we know the shark's path is perpendicular to the level curves it intersects. We sketch one example of such a path.



(b)  $\nabla C = -\frac{2}{10^4} e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4} (x \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j})$ . And  $\nabla C$  points in the direction of most rapid increase in concentration; that is,  $\nabla C$  is tangent to the most rapid increase curve. If  $r(t) = x(t) \mathbf{i} + y(t) \mathbf{j}$  is a parametrization of the most rapid increase curve, then  $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} \mathbf{i} + \frac{dy}{dt} \mathbf{j}$  is tangent to the curve, so  $\frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = \lambda \nabla C$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \lambda \left[ -\frac{2}{10^4} e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4} \right] x \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda \left[ -\frac{2}{10^4} e^{-(x^2+2y^2)/10^4} \right] (2y). \text{ Therefore}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = 2 \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{y} = 2 \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln |y| = 2 \ln |x| \text{ so that } y = kx^2 \text{ for some constant } k. \text{ But } y(x_0) = y_0 \Rightarrow y_0 = kx_0^2 \Rightarrow k = y_0/x_0^2 \quad (x_0 = 0 \Rightarrow y_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{the shark is already at the origin, so we can assume } x_0 \neq 0.) \text{ Therefore the path the shark will follow is along the parabola } y = y_0(x/x_0)^2.$$

3. (a) The area of a trapezoid is  $\frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$ , where  $h$  is the height (the distance between the two parallel sides) and  $b_1, b_2$  are the lengths of the bases (the parallel sides). From the figure in the text, we see that  $h = x \sin \theta$ ,  $b_1 = w - 2x$ , and  $b_2 = w - 2x + 2x \cos \theta$ . Therefore the cross-sectional area of the rain gutter is

$$\begin{aligned} A(x, \theta) &= \frac{1}{2}x \sin \theta [(w - 2x) + (w - 2x + 2x \cos \theta)] = (x \sin \theta)(w - 2x + x \cos \theta) \\ &= wx \sin \theta - 2x^2 \sin \theta + x^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta, \quad 0 < x \leq \frac{1}{2}w, \quad 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

We look for the critical points of  $A$ :  $\partial A / \partial x = w \sin \theta - 4x \sin \theta + 2x \sin \theta \cos \theta$  and  $\partial A / \partial \theta = wx \cos \theta - 2x^2 \cos \theta + x^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta)$ , so  $\partial A / \partial x = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin \theta(w - 4x + 2x \cos \theta) = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos \theta = \frac{4x - w}{2x} = 2 - \frac{w}{2x} \quad (0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \theta > 0). \text{ If, in addition, } \partial A / \partial \theta = 0, \text{ then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= wx \cos \theta - 2x^2 \cos \theta + x^2(2 \cos^2 \theta - 1) \\ &= wx \left(2 - \frac{w}{2x}\right) - 2x^2 \left(2 - \frac{w}{2x}\right) + x^2 \left[2 \left(2 - \frac{w}{2x}\right)^2 - 1\right] \\ &= 2wx - \frac{1}{2}w^2 - 4x^2 + wx + x^2 \left[8 - \frac{4w}{x} + \frac{w^2}{2x^2} - 1\right] = -wx + 3x^2 = x(3x - w) \end{aligned}$$

Since  $x > 0$ , we must have  $x = \frac{1}{3}w$ , in which case  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ , so  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$ ,  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $k = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}w$ ,  $b_1 = \frac{1}{3}w$ ,  $b_2 = \frac{2}{3}w$ , and  $A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}w^2$ . As in Example 15.7.6 [ET 14.7.6], we can argue from the physical nature of this problem that we have found a local maximum of  $A$ . Now checking the boundary of  $A$ , let

$g(\theta) = A(w/2, \theta) = \frac{1}{2}w^2 \sin \theta - \frac{1}{2}w^2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4}w^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{8}w^2 \sin 2\theta, \quad 0 < \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Clearly  $g$  is maximized when  $\sin 2\theta = 1$  in which case  $A = \frac{1}{8}w^2$ . Also along the line  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , let

$h(x) = A(x, \frac{\pi}{2}) = wx - 2x^2, \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{2}w \Rightarrow h'(x) = w - 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}w$ , and

$h(\frac{1}{4}w) = w(\frac{1}{4}w) - 2(\frac{1}{4}w)^2 = \frac{1}{8}w^2$ . Since  $\frac{1}{8}w^2 < \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}w^2$ , we conclude that the local maximum found earlier was an absolute maximum.

- (b) If the metal were bent into a semi-circular gutter of radius  $r$ , we would have  $w = \pi r$  and

$A = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 = \frac{1}{2}\pi \left(\frac{w}{\pi}\right)^2 = \frac{w^2}{2\pi}$ . Since  $\frac{w^2}{2\pi} > \frac{\sqrt{3}w^2}{12}$ , it would be better to bend the metal into a gutter with a semicircular cross-section.

4. Since  $(x + y + z)^r / (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$  is a rational function with domain  $\{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)\}$ ,

$f$  is continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  if and only if  $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} f(x, y, z) = f(0, 0, 0) = 0$ . Recall that

$$(a + b)^2 \leq 2a^2 + 2b^2 \text{ and a double application of this inequality to } (x + y + z)^2$$

gives  $(x + y + z)^2 \leq 4x^2 + 4y^2 + 2z^2 \leq 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ . Now for each  $r$ ,

$$|(x + y + z)^r| = (|x + y + z|^2)^{r/2} = [(x + y + z)^2]^{r/2} \leq [4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)]^{r/2} = 2^r(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{r/2}$$

for  $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ . Thus

$$|f(x, y, z) - 0| = \left| \frac{(x + y + z)^r}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right| = \frac{|(x + y + z)^r|}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \leq 2^r \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{r/2}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2^r(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{(r/2)-1}$$

for  $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ . Thus if  $(r/2) - 1 > 0$ , that is  $r > 2$ , then  $2^r(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{(r/2)-1} \rightarrow 0$  as

$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  and so  $\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} (x + y + z)^r / (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$ . Hence for  $r > 2$ ,  $f$  is continuous

on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Now if  $r \leq 2$ , then as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis,  $f(x, 0, 0) = x^r/x^2 = x^{r-2}$  for  $x \neq 0$ . So when  $r = 2$ ,  $f(x, y, z) \rightarrow 1 \neq 0$  as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis and when  $r < 2$  the limit of  $f(x, y, z)$  as  $(x, y, z) \rightarrow (0, 0, 0)$  along the  $x$ -axis doesn't exist and thus can't be zero. Hence for  $r \leq 2$   $f$  isn't continuous at  $(0, 0, 0)$  and thus is not continuous on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ .

5. Let  $g(x, y) = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ . Then  $g_x(x, y) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x}f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$  and

$g_y(x, y) = xf'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ . Thus the tangent plane at  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  on the surface has equation

$$z - x_0f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) = \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - y_0x_0^{-1}f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)\right](x - x_0) + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)(y - y_0) \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - y_0x_0^{-1}f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)\right]x + \left[f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)\right]y - z = 0.$$

But any plane whose equation is of the form  $ax + by + cz = 0$  passes through the origin. Thus the origin is the common point of intersection.

6. (a) At  $(x_1, y_1, 0)$  the equations of the tangent planes to  $z = f(x, y)$  and  $z = g(x, y)$  are

$$P_1: z - f(x_1, y_1) = f_x(x_1, y_1)(x - x_1) + f_y(x_1, y_1)(y - y_1)$$

and

$$P_2: z - g(x_1, y_1) = g_x(x_1, y_1)(x - x_1) + g_y(x_1, y_1)(y - y_1)$$

respectively.  $P_1$  intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the line given by

$f_x(x_1, y_1)(x - x_1) + f_y(x_1, y_1)(y - y_1) = -f(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $z = 0$ ; and  $P_2$  intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the line given by  $g_x(x_1, y_1)(x - x_1) + g_y(x_1, y_1)(y - y_1) = -g(x_1, y_1)$ ,  $z = 0$ . The point  $(x_2, y_2, 0)$  is the point of intersection of these two lines, since  $(x_2, y_2, 0)$  is the point where the line of intersection of the two tangent planes intersects the  $xy$ -plane. Thus  $(x_2, y_2)$  is the solution of the simultaneous equations

$$f_x(x_1, y_1)(x_2 - x_1) + f_y(x_1, y_1)(y_2 - y_1) = -f(x_1, y_1)$$

and

$$g_x(x_1, y_1)(x_2 - x_1) + g_y(x_1, y_1)(y_2 - y_1) = -g(x_1, y_1)$$

For simplicity, rewrite  $f_x(x_1, y_1)$  as  $f_x$  and similarly for  $f_y, g_x, g_y, f$  and  $g$  and solve the equations

$$(f_x)(x_2 - x_1) + (f_y)(y_2 - y_1) = -f \text{ and } (g_x)(x_2 - x_1) + (g_y)(y_2 - y_1) = -g$$

simultaneously for  $(x_2 - x_1)$  and  $(y_2 - y_1)$ . Then  $y_2 - y_1 = \frac{gf_x - fg_x}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y}$  or

$$y_2 = y_1 - \frac{gf_x - fg_x}{f_x g_y - g_x f_y} \text{ and } (f_x)(x_2 - x_1) + \frac{(f_y)(gf_x - fg_x)}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y} = -f \text{ so}$$

$$x_2 - x_1 = \frac{-f - [(f_y)(gf_x - fg_x)/(g_x f_y - f_x g_y)]}{f_x} = \frac{fg_y - f_y g}{g_x f_y - f_x g_y}. \text{ Hence } x_2 = x_1 - \frac{fg_y - f_y g}{f_x g_y - g_x f_y}.$$

(b) Let  $f(x, y) = x^x + y^y - 1000$  and  $g(x, y) = x^y + y^x - 100$ . Then we wish to solve the system of equations

$f(x, y) = 0, g(x, y) = 0$ . Recall  $\frac{d}{dx}[x^x] = x^x(1 + \ln x)$  (differentiate logarithmically), so

$$f_x(x, y) = x^x(1 + \ln x), f_y(x, y) = y^y(1 + \ln y), g_x(x, y) = yx^{y-1} + y^x \ln y, \text{ and}$$

$g_y(x, y) = x^y \ln x + xy^{x-1}$ . Looking at the graph, we estimate the first point of intersection of the curves, and thus the solution to the system, to be approximately  $(2.5, 4.5)$ . Then following the method of part (a),  $x_1 = 2.5$ ,  $y_1 = 4.5$  and

$$x_2 = 2.5 - \frac{f(2.5, 4.5)g_y(2.5, 4.5) - f_y(2.5, 4.5)g(2.5, 4.5)}{f_x(2.5, 4.5)g_y(2.5, 4.5) - f_y(2.5, 4.5)g_x(2.5, 4.5)} \approx 2.447674117$$

$$y_2 = 4.5 - \frac{f_x(2.5, 4.5)g(2.5, 4.5) - f(2.5, 4.5)g_x(2.5, 4.5)}{f_x(2.5, 4.5)g_y(2.5, 4.5) - f_y(2.5, 4.5)g_x(2.5, 4.5)} \approx 4.555657467$$

Continuing this procedure, we arrive at the following values. (If you use a CAS, you may need to increase its computational precision.)

$x_1 = 2.5$	$y_1 = 4.5$
$x_2 = 2.447674117$	$y_2 = 4.555657467$
$x_3 = 2.449614877$	$y_3 = 4.551969333$
$x_4 = 2.449624628$	$y_4 = 4.551951420$
$x_5 = 2.449624628$	$y_5 = 4.551951420$

Thus, to six decimal places, the point of intersection is  $(2.449625, 4.551951)$ . The second point of intersection can be found similarly, or, by symmetry it is approximately  $(4.551951, 2.449625)$ .

7. (a)  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z$ . Then  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} &= \cos \theta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right] + \sin \theta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right] \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \theta \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \cos \theta$  and

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} r^2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \sin \theta. \text{ So}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\sin \theta}{r} \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \cos^2 \theta - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \sin \theta \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\sin \theta}{r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = \rho \cos \phi$ . Then

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \phi \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \phi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \phi, \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} &= \sin \phi \cos \theta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \right] \\ &+ \sin \phi \sin \theta \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} \right] \\ &+ \cos \phi \left[ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} \right] \\ &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} \sin \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \sin \phi \cos \phi \sin \theta \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \cos^2 \phi \end{aligned}$$

Similarly  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \rho \cos \phi \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rho \cos \phi \sin \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \rho \sin \phi$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} &= 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta - 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} \rho^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta \\ &- 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} \rho^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \rho^2 \cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \rho \cos \phi \end{aligned}$$

And  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$ , while

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} &= -2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \sin \theta + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta \\ &+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cot \phi}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \phi^2} + \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} \\
 &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} [(\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta) + (\cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta) + \sin^2 \theta] \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} [(\sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta) + (\cos^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta) + \cos^2 \theta] + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} [\cos^2 \phi + \sin^2 \phi] \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta + \cos^2 \phi \cos \theta - \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta - \cos \theta}{\rho \sin \phi} \right] \\
 &\quad + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{2 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta + \cos^2 \phi \sin \theta - \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta - \sin \theta}{\rho \sin \phi} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

But  $2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta + \cos^2 \phi \cos \theta - \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta - \cos \theta = (\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi - 1) \cos \theta = 0$  and similarly the coefficient of  $\partial u / \partial y$  is 0. Also  $\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta (\sin^2 \phi + \cos^2 \phi) + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , and similarly the coefficient of  $\partial^2 u / \partial y^2$  is 1. So Laplace's Equation in spherical coordinates is as stated.

8. The tangent plane to the surface  $xy^2z^2 = 1$ , at the point  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  is

$$y_0^2 z_0^2(x - x_0) + 2x_0 y_0 z_0^2(y - y_0) + 2x_0 y_0^2 z_0(z - z_0) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$(y_0^2 z_0^2)x + (2x_0 y_0 z_0^2)y + (2x_0 y_0^2 z_0)z = 5x_0 y_0^2 z_0^2 = 5. \text{ Using the formula derived in}$$

Example 13.5.8 [ET 12.5.8], we find that the distance from  $(0, 0, 0)$  to this tangent plane is

$$D(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{|5x_0 y_0^2 z_0^2|}{\sqrt{(y_0^2 z_0^2)^2 + (2x_0 y_0 z_0^2)^2 + (2x_0 y_0^2 z_0)^2}}.$$

When  $D$  is a maximum,  $D^2$  is a maximum and  $\nabla D^2 = \mathbf{0}$ . Dropping the subscripts, let

$$f(x, y, z) = D^2 = \frac{25(xy^2z^2)^2}{y^2z^2 + 4x^2z^2 + 4x^2y^2}. \text{ Now use the fact that for points on the surface } xy^2z^2 = 1 \text{ we have}$$

$$z^2 = \frac{1}{xy^2}, \text{ to get } f(x, y) = D^2 = \frac{25x}{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{4x}{y^2} + 4x^2y^2} = \frac{25x^2y^2}{y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4}. \text{ Now } \nabla D^2 = \mathbf{0} \Rightarrow f_x = 0$$

$$\text{and } f_y = 0. f_x = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{50xy^2(y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4) - (8x + 12x^2y^4)(25x^2y^2)}{(y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$xy^2(y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4) - (4x + 6x^2y^4)x^2y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow xy^4 - 2x^4y^6 = 0 \Rightarrow xy^4(1 - 2x^3y^2) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$1 = 2y^2x^3 \text{ (since } x = 0, y = 0 \text{ both give a minimum distance of 0). Also } f_y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{50x^2y(y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4) - (2y + 16x^3y^3)25x^2y^2}{(y^2 + 4x^2 + 4x^3y^4)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow 4x^4y - 4x^5y^5 = 0 \Rightarrow x^4y(1 - xy^4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = xy^4. \text{ Now substituting } x = 1/y^4 \text{ into } 1 = 2y^2x^3, \text{ we get } 1 = 2y^{-10} \Rightarrow y = \pm 2^{1/10} \Rightarrow$$

$$x = 2^{-2/5} \Rightarrow z^2 = \frac{1}{xy^2} = \frac{1}{(2^{-2/5})(2^{1/5})} = 2^{1/5} \Rightarrow z = \pm 2^{1/10}.$$

Therefore the tangent planes that are farthest from the origin are at the four points  $(2^{-2/5}, \pm 2^{1/10}, \pm 2^{1/10})$ . These points all give a maximum since the minimum distance occurs when  $x_0 = 0$  or  $y_0 = 0$  in which case  $D = 0$ . The equations are  $(2^{1/5}2^{1/5})x \pm [(2)(2^{-2/5})(2^{1/10})(2^{1/5})]y \pm [(2)(2^{-2/5})(2^{1/5})(2^{1/10})]z = 5 \Rightarrow (2^{2/5})x \pm (2^{9/10})y \pm (2^{9/10})z = 5$ .

9. Since we are minimizing the area of the ellipse, and the circle lies above the  $x$ -axis, the ellipse will intersect the circle for only one value of  $y$ . This  $y$ -value must satisfy both the equation of the circle and the equation of the

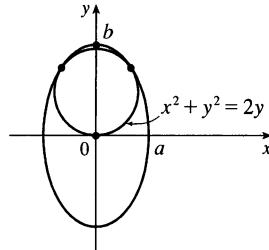
ellipse. Now  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{a^2}{b^2}(b^2 - y^2)$ . Substituting into the equation of the circle gives  $\frac{a^2}{b^2}(b^2 - y^2) + y^2 - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\left(\frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2}\right)y^2 - 2y + a^2 = 0$ . In order for there to be only one solution to this quadratic equation, the discriminant must be 0, so  $4 - 4a^2 \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2} = 0 \Rightarrow b^2 - a^2b^2 + a^4 = 0$ . The area of the ellipse is  $A(a, b) = \pi ab$ , and we minimize this function subject to the constraint  $g(a, b) = b^2 - a^2b^2 + a^4 = 0$ .

$$\text{Now } \nabla A = \lambda \nabla g \Leftrightarrow \pi b = \lambda(4a^3 - 2ab^2), \pi a = \lambda(2b - 2ba^2) \Rightarrow (1) \lambda = \frac{\pi b}{2a(2a^2 - b^2)},$$

$$(2) \lambda = \frac{\pi a}{2b(1 - a^2)}, (3) b^2 - a^2b^2 + a^4 = 0. \text{ Comparing (1) and (2) gives } \frac{\pi b}{2a(2a^2 - b^2)} = \frac{\pi a}{2b(1 - a^2)} \Rightarrow$$

$$2\pi b^2 = 4\pi a^4 \Leftrightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}b. \text{ Substitute this into (3) to get } b = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \Rightarrow a = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}.$$



## 16.1 Double Integrals over Rectangles

ET 15.1

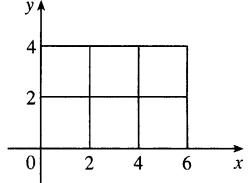
1. (a) The subrectangles are shown in the figure.

The surface is the graph of  $f(x, y) = xy$  and  $\Delta A = 4$ ,

so we estimate

$$V \approx \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(x_i, y_j) \Delta A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(2, 2) \Delta A + f(2, 4) \Delta A + f(4, 2) \Delta A + f(4, 4) \Delta A + f(6, 2) \Delta A + f(6, 4) \Delta A \\ &= 4(4) + 8(4) + 8(4) + 16(4) + 12(4) + 24(4) = 288 \end{aligned}$$



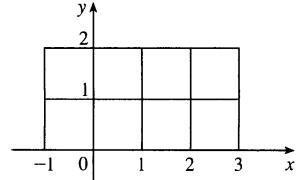
$$(b) V \approx \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= f(1, 1) \Delta A + f(1, 3) \Delta A + f(3, 1) \Delta A + f(3, 3) \Delta A + f(5, 1) \Delta A + f(5, 3) \Delta A \\ &= 1(4) + 3(4) + 3(4) + 9(4) + 5(4) + 15(4) = 144 \end{aligned}$$

2. The subrectangles are shown in the figure.

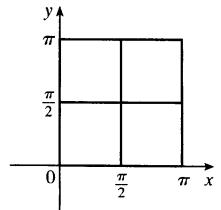
Since  $\Delta A = 1$ , we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (y^2 - 2x^2) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A \\ &= f(-1, 1) \Delta A + f(-1, 2) \Delta A + f(0, 1) \Delta A + f(0, 2) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f(1, 1) \Delta A + f(1, 2) \Delta A + f(2, 1) \Delta A + f(2, 2) \Delta A \\ &= -1(1) + 2(1) + 1(1) + 4(1) - 1(1) + 2(1) - 7(1) - 4(1) = -4 \end{aligned}$$

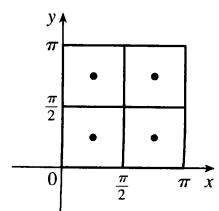


3. (a) The subrectangles are shown in the figure. Since  $\Delta A = \pi^2/4$ , we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R \sin(x+y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A \\ &= f(0, 0) \Delta A + f(0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Delta A + f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \Delta A + f(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \Delta A \\ &= 0\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + 1\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + 1\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + 0\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \approx 4.935 \end{aligned}$$



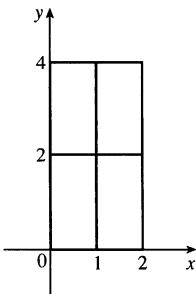
$$\begin{aligned} (b) \iint_R \sin(x+y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &= f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Delta A + f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Delta A + f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right) \Delta A \\ &= 1\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + 0\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + 0\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) + (-1)\left(\frac{\pi^2}{4}\right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



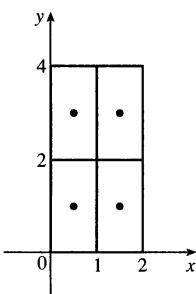
4. (a) The subrectangles are shown in the figure.

The surface is the graph of  $f(x, y) = x + 2y^2$  and  $\Delta A = 2$ , so we estimate

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_R (x + 2y^2) dA \approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A \\ &= f(1, 0) \Delta A + f(1, 2) \Delta A + f(2, 0) \Delta A + f(2, 2) \Delta A \\ &= 1(2) + 9(2) + 2(2) + 10(2) = 44 \end{aligned}$$

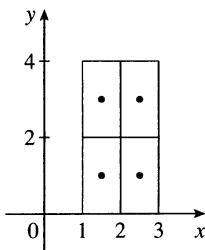


$$\begin{aligned} (b) V &= \iint_R (x + 2y^2) dA \approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &= f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \Delta A + f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 3\right) \Delta A + f\left(\frac{3}{2}, 1\right) \Delta A + f\left(\frac{3}{2}, 3\right) \Delta A \\ &= \frac{5}{2}(2) + \frac{37}{2}(2) + \frac{7}{2}(2) + \frac{39}{2}(2) = 88 \end{aligned}$$



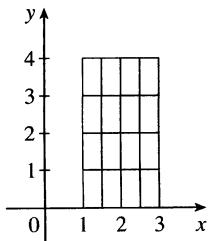
5. (a) Each subrectangle and its midpoint are shown in the figure. The area of each subrectangle is  $\Delta A = 2$ , so we evaluate  $f$  at each midpoint and estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &= f(1.5, 1) \Delta A + f(1.5, 3) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f(2.5, 1) \Delta A + f(2.5, 3) \Delta A \\ &= 1(2) + (-8)(2) + 5(2) + (-1)(2) = -6 \end{aligned}$$



- (b) The subrectangles are shown in the figure. In each subrectangle, the sample point farthest from the origin is the upper right corner, and the area of each subrectangle is  $\Delta A = \frac{1}{2}$ . Thus we estimate

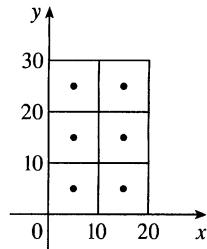
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^4 f(x_i, y_j) \Delta A \\ &= f(1.5, 1) \Delta A + f(1.5, 2) \Delta A + f(1.5, 3) \Delta A + f(1.5, 4) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f(2, 1) \Delta A + f(2, 2) \Delta A + f(2, 3) \Delta A + f(2, 4) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f(2.5, 1) \Delta A + f(2.5, 2) \Delta A + f(2.5, 3) \Delta A + f(2.5, 4) \Delta A \\ &\quad + f(3, 1) \Delta A + f(3, 2) \Delta A + f(3, 3) \Delta A + f(3, 4) \Delta A \\ &= 1\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-4)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-8)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-6)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-5)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-8)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &\quad + 5\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-1)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + (-4)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 8\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 6\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 0\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= -3.5 \end{aligned}$$



6. To approximate the volume, let  $R$  be the planar region corresponding to the surface of the water in the pool, and place  $R$  on coordinate axes so that  $x$  and  $y$  correspond to the dimensions given. Then we define  $f(x, y)$  to be the depth of the water at  $(x, y)$ , so the volume of water in the pool is the volume of the solid that lies above the rectangle  $R = [0, 20] \times [0, 30]$  and below the graph of  $f(x, y)$ . We can estimate this volume using the Midpoint Rule with  $m = 2$  and  $n = 3$ , so

$\Delta A = 100$ . Each subrectangle with its midpoint is shown in the figure. Then

$$\begin{aligned} V &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^3 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &= \Delta A[f(5, 5) + f(5, 15) + f(5, 25) + f(15, 5) + f(15, 15) + f(15, 25)] \\ &= 100(3 + 7 + 10 + 3 + 5 + 8) = 3600 \end{aligned}$$



Thus, we estimate that the pool contains 3600 cubic feet of water.

Alternatively, we can approximate the volume with a Riemann sum where  $m = 4$ ,  $n = 6$  and the sample points are taken to be, for example, the upper right corner of each subrectangle. Then  $\Delta A = 25$  and

$$\begin{aligned} V &\approx \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^6 f(x_i, y_j) \Delta A \\ &= 25[3 + 4 + 7 + 8 + 10 + 8 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 10 + 12 + 10 + 3 + 4 \\ &\quad + 5 + 6 + 8 + 7 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 4] \\ &= 25(140) = 3500 \end{aligned}$$

So we estimate that the pool contains  $3500 \text{ ft}^3$  of water.

7. The values of  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{52 - x^2 - y^2}$  get smaller as we move farther from the origin, so on any of the subrectangles in the problem, the function will have its largest value at the lower left corner of the subrectangle and its smallest value at the upper right corner, and any other value will lie between these two. So using these subrectangles we have  $U < V < L$ . (Note that this is true no matter how  $R$  is divided into subrectangles.)
8. From the level curves we see that  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 11$ . So, using the Midpoint Rule with only one subrectangle, we get
- $$\iint_R f(x, y) dA \approx 1 \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \approx 11.$$
- Dividing  $R$  into four squares of equal size, we get
- $$\iint_R f(x, y) dA \approx \frac{1}{4}[f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)] \approx \frac{1}{4}(11 + 13 + 9.5 + 11) \approx 11.$$
- Using sixteen squares we get the same result. So  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA \approx 11$ .
9. (a) With  $m = n = 2$ , we have  $\Delta A = 4$ . Using the contour map to estimate the value of  $f$  at the center of each subrectangle, we have

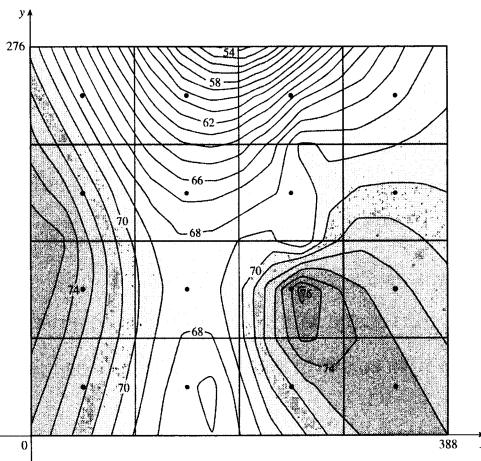
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A = \Delta A[f(1, 1) + f(1, 3) + f(3, 1) + f(3, 3)] \\ &\approx 4(27 + 4 + 14 + 17) = 248 \end{aligned}$$

(b)  $f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dA \approx \frac{1}{16}(248) = 15.5$

10. As in Example 4, we place the origin at the southwest corner of the state. Then  $R = [0, 388] \times [0, 276]$  (in miles) is the rectangle corresponding to Colorado and we define  $f(x, y)$  to be the temperature at the location  $(x, y)$ . The average temperature is given by

$$f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \frac{1}{388 \cdot 276} \iint_R f(x, y) dA$$

We can use the Midpoint Rule with  $m = n = 4$  to give a reasonable estimate of the value of the double integral.



Thus, we divide  $R$  into 16 regions of equal size, as shown in the figure, with the center of each subrectangle indicated. The area of each subrectangle is  $\Delta A = \frac{388}{4} \cdot \frac{276}{4} = 6693$ , so using the contour map to estimate the function values at each midpoint, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^4 \sum_{j=1}^4 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &\approx \Delta A [72.2 + 73.6 + 72.1 + 68.2 + 67.4 + 68.5 + 66.7 + 60.3 \\ &\quad + 72.0 + 74.9 + 68.4 + 63.7 + 73.2 + 72.3 + 70.3 + 67.7] \\ &= 6693(1111.5) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $f_{\text{ave}} \approx \frac{6693 \cdot 1111.5}{388 \cdot 276} \approx 69.5$ , so the average temperature in Colorado on May 1, 1996, was approximately  $69.5^\circ\text{F}$ .

Alternatively, we can use the Midpoint Rule with  $m = n = 2$  which is easier computationally but will most likely be less accurate since we have fewer subrectangles. In this case,  $\Delta A = \frac{388}{2} \cdot \frac{276}{2} = 26.772$  and we can use the same grid to estimate the function values at the midpoints of the four subrectangles. Then

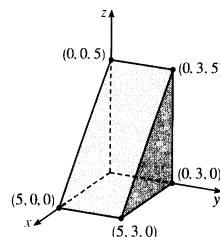
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^2 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \approx 26.772[70.0 + 66.5 + 74.3 + 68.5] \\ &= 26.772 \cdot 279.3 \end{aligned}$$

and  $f_{\text{ave}} \approx \frac{26.772 \cdot 279.3}{388 \cdot 276} \approx 69.8^\circ\text{F}$ .

11.  $z = 3 > 0$ , so we can interpret the integral as the volume of the solid  $S$  that lies below the plane  $z = 3$  and above the rectangle  $[-2, 2] \times [1, 6]$ .  $S$  is a rectangular solid, thus  $\iint_R 3 dA = 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 = 60$ .

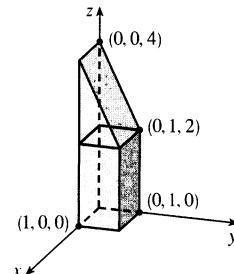
12.  $z = 5 - x \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ , so we can interpret the integral as the volume of the solid  $S$  that lies below the plane  $z = 5 - x$  and above the rectangle  $[0, 5] \times [0, 3]$ .  $S$  is a triangular cylinder whose volume is  $3(\text{area of triangle}) = 3\left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 5\right) = 37.5$ . Thus,

$$\iint_R (5 - x) dA = 37.5$$

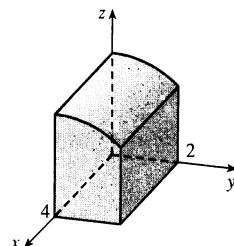


13.  $z = f(x, y) = 4 - 2y \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Thus the integral represents the volume of that part of the rectangular solid  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 4]$  which lies below the plane  $z = 4 - 2y$ . So

$$\iint_R (4 - 2y) dA = (1)(1)(2) + \frac{1}{2}(1)(1)(2) = 3$$



14. Here  $z = \sqrt{9 - y^2}$ , so  $z^2 + y^2 = 9$ ,  $z \geq 0$ . Thus the integral represents the volume of the top half of the part of the circular cylinder  $z^2 + y^2 = 9$  that lies above the rectangle  $[0, 4] \times [0, 2]$ .



15. To calculate the estimates using a programmable calculator, we can use an algorithm similar to that of Exercise 5.1.7 [ET 5.1.7]. In Maple, we can define the function  $f(x, y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2}$  (calling it `f`), load the `student` package, and then use the command

```
middlesum(middlesum(f, x=0..1, m),
           y=0..1, m);
```

to get the estimate with  $n = m^2$  squares of equal size. Mathematica has no special Riemann sum command, but we can define `f` and then use nested `Sum` commands to calculate the estimates.

$n$	estimate
1	0.6065
4	0.5694
16	0.5606
64	0.5585
256	0.5579
1024	0.5578

16.

$n$	estimate
1	0.9922
4	0.9262
16	0.8797

$n$	estimate
64	0.8660
256	0.8625
1024	0.8616

17. If we divide  $R$  into  $mn$  subrectangles,  $\iint_R k \, dA \approx \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A$  for any choice of sample points  $(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*)$ . But  $f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) = k$  always and  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \Delta A = \text{area of } R = (b-a)(d-c)$ . Thus, no matter how we

choose the sample points,  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A = k \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \Delta A = k(b-a)(d-c)$  and so

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R k \, dA &= \lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A = \lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} k \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \Delta A \\ &= \lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} k(b-a)(d-c) = k(b-a)(d-c)\end{aligned}$$

18. On  $R$ ,  $0 \leq x+y \leq 2 < \pi$  and  $\sin \theta \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ . Thus  $f(x, y) = \sin(x+y) \geq 0$  for all  $(x, y) \in R$ . Since  $0 \leq \sin(x+y) \leq 1$ , Property (9) gives  $\iint_R 0 \, dA \leq \iint_R \sin(x+y) \, dA \leq \iint_R 1 \, dA$ , so by Exercise 17 we have  $0 \leq \iint_R \sin(x+y) \, dA \leq 1$ .

## 16.2 Iterated Integrals

### ET 15.2

1.  $\int_0^3 (2x + 3x^2y) \, dx = [x^2 + x^3y]_{x=0}^{x=3} = (9 + 27y) - (0 + 0) = 9 + 27y,$

$$\int_0^4 (2x + 3x^2y) \, dy = \left[ 2xy + 3x^2 \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=4} = \left( 8x + 3x^2 \cdot \frac{16}{2} \right) - (0 + 0) = 8x + 24x^2$$

2.  $\int_0^3 \frac{y}{x+2} \, dx = y \ln|x+2| \Big|_{x=0}^{x=3} = y \ln 5 - y \ln 2 = y \ln \frac{5}{2},$

$$\int_0^4 \frac{y}{x+2} \, dy = \frac{1}{x+2} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=4} = \frac{1}{x+2} \left( \frac{16}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{8}{x+2}$$

3.  $\int_1^3 \int_0^1 (1 + 4xy) \, dx \, dy = \int_1^3 [x + 2x^2y]_{x=0}^{x=1} \, dy = \int_1^3 (1 + 2y) \, dy = [y + y^2]_1^3 = (3 + 9) - (1 + 1) = 10$

$$\begin{aligned}4. \int_2^4 \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx &= \int_2^4 [x^2y + \frac{1}{3}y^3]_{y=-1}^{y=1} \, dx = \int_2^4 [(x^2 + \frac{1}{3}) - (-x^2 - \frac{1}{3})] \, dx \\ &= \int_2^4 (2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}) \, dx = [\frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3}x]_2^4 = (\frac{128}{3} + \frac{8}{3}) - (\frac{16}{3} + \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{116}{3}\end{aligned}$$

5.  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin y \, dy \, dx = \int_0^2 x \, dx \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin y \, dy \quad [\text{as in Example 5}]$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \left[ -\cos y \right]_0^{\pi/2} = (2 - 0)(0 + 1) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}6. \int_1^4 \int_0^2 (x + \sqrt{y}) \, dx \, dy &= \int_1^4 [\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x\sqrt{y}]_{x=0}^{x=2} \, dy = \int_1^4 (2 + 2\sqrt{y}) \, dy \\ &= \left[ 2y + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}y^{3/2} \right]_1^4 = (8 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 8) - (2 + \frac{4}{3}) = \frac{46}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (2x+y)^8 dx dy &= \int_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2x+y)^9}{9} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy \quad [\text{substitute } u = 2x + y \Rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} du] \\
&= \frac{1}{18} \int_0^2 [(2+y)^9 - (0+y)^9] dy = \frac{1}{18} \left[ \frac{(2+y)^{10}}{10} - \frac{y^{10}}{10} \right]_0^2 \\
&= \frac{1}{180} [(4^{10} - 2^{10}) - (2^{10} - 0^{10})] = \frac{1.046.528}{180} = \frac{261.632}{45}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{xe^x}{y} dy dx &= \int_0^1 xe^x dx \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y} dy \quad [\text{as in Example 5}] \\
&= [xe^x - e^x]_0^1 [\ln|y|]_1^2 \quad [\text{by integrating by parts}] \\
&= [(e - e) - (0 - 1)](\ln 2 - 0) = \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
9. \int_1^4 \int_1^2 \left( \frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right) dy dx &= \int_1^4 \left[ x \ln|y| + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=1}^{y=2} dx = \int_1^4 \left( x \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2x} \right) dx \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} \ln|x| \right]_1^4 = 8 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{2} \ln 4 - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{15}{2} \ln 2 + 3 \ln 4^{1/2} = \frac{21}{2} \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
10. \int_1^2 \int_0^1 (x+y)^{-2} dx dy &= \int_1^2 \left[ -(x+y)^{-1} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = \int_1^2 [y^{-1} - (1+y)^{-1}] dy \\
&= [\ln y - \ln(1+y)]_1^2 = \ln 2 - \ln 3 - 0 + \ln 2 = \ln \frac{4}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
11. \int_0^{\ln 2} \int_0^{\ln 5} e^{2x-y} dx dy &= \left( \int_0^{\ln 5} e^{2x} dx \right) \left( \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-y} dy \right) = \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right]_0^{\ln 5} \left[ -e^{-y} \right]_0^{\ln 2} \\
&= \left( \frac{25}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = 6
\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
13. \iint_R (6x^2y^3 - 5y^4) dA &= \int_0^3 \int_0^1 (6x^2y^3 - 5y^4) dy dx = \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{3}{2}x^2y^4 - y^5 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\
&= \int_0^3 \left( \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 1 \right) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x \right]_0^3 = \frac{27}{2} - 3 = \frac{21}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
14. \iint_R \cos(x+2y) dA &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos(x+2y) dy dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+2y) \right]_{y=0}^{y=\pi/2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi (\sin(x+\pi) - \sin x) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [-\cos(x+\pi) + \cos x]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{2} [-\cos 2\pi + \cos \pi - (-\cos \pi + \cos 0)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (-1 - 1 - (1 + 1)) = -2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
15. \iint_R \frac{xy^2}{x^2+1} dA &= \int_0^1 \int_{-3}^3 \frac{xy^2}{x^2+1} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx \int_{-3}^3 y^2 dy \\
&= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) \right]_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-3}^3 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} (27 + 27) = 9 \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{16. } \iint_R \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} dA &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 (1+x^2) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy \\ &= [x + \frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^1 [\tan^{-1} y]_0^1 = (1 + \frac{1}{3} - 0)(\frac{\pi}{4} - 0) = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{17. } \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\pi/3} x \sin(x+y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/6} [-x \cos(x+y)]_{y=0}^{y=\pi/3} dx = \int_0^{\pi/6} [x \cos x - x \cos(x+\frac{\pi}{3})] dx \\ &= x[\sin x - \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3})]_0^{\pi/6} - \int_0^{\pi/6} [\sin x - \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3})] dx \\ &\quad [\text{by integrating by parts separately for each term}] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} [\frac{1}{2} - 1] - [-\cos x + \cos(x+\frac{\pi}{3})]_0^{\pi/6} = -\frac{\pi}{12} - \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 0 - (-1 + \frac{1}{2}) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{18. } \iint_R \frac{x}{1+xy} dA &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+xy} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [\ln(1+xy)]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_0^1 [\ln(1+x) - \ln 1] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = [(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x]_0^1 \quad [\text{by integrating by parts}] \\ &= (2 \ln 2 - 1) - (\ln 1 - 0) = 2 \ln 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{19. } \iint_R xy e^{x^2 y} dA &= \int_0^2 \int_0^1 xy e^{x^2 y} dx dy = \int_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2 y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (e^y - 1) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [e^y - y]_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} [(e^2 - 2) - (1 - 0)] = \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{20. } \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \right]_{x=1}^{x=2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\ln(4 + y^2) - \ln(1 + y^2)] dy$$

To evaluate the first term, we integrate by parts with  $u = \ln(4 + y^2) \Rightarrow du = \frac{2y}{4 + y^2} dy$  and

$dv = dy \Rightarrow v = y$ . Then

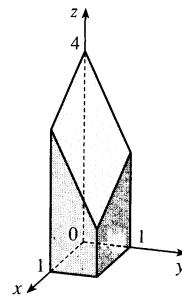
$$\begin{aligned} \int \ln(4 + y^2) dy &= y \ln(4 + y^2) - \int \frac{2y^2}{4 + y^2} dy = y \ln(4 + y^2) - \int \left( 2 - \frac{8}{4 + y^2} \right) dy \\ &= y \ln(4 + y^2) - 2y + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) = y \ln(4 + y^2) - 2y + 4 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,  $\int \ln(1 + y^2) dy = y \ln(1 + y^2) - 2y + 2 \tan^{-1} y$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\ln(4 + y^2) - \ln(1 + y^2)] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ y \ln(4 + y^2) - 2y + 4 \tan^{-1} \left( \frac{y}{2} \right) - y \ln(1 + y^2) + 2y - 2 \tan^{-1} y \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ (\ln 5 + 4 \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) - \ln 2 - 2 \tan^{-1} 1) - 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln 5 - \ln 2 + 4 \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) - 2(\frac{\pi}{4})] = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{2} + 2 \tan^{-1}(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

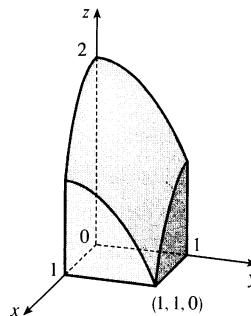
21.  $z = f(x, y) = 4 - x - 2y \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .

So the solid is the region in the first octant which lies below the plane  $z = 4 - x - 2y$  and above  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ .



22.  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . So the solid

is the region in the first octant which lies below the circular paraboloid  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$  and above  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ .



23.  $V = \iint_R (12 - 3x - 2y) dA = \int_{-2}^3 \int_0^1 (12 - 3x - 2y) dx dy = \int_{-2}^3 \left[ 12x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 - 2xy \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy$   
 $= \int_{-2}^3 \left( \frac{21}{2} - 2y \right) dy = \left[ \frac{21}{2}y - y^2 \right]_{-2}^3 = \frac{95}{2}$

24.  $V = \iint_R (4 + x^2 - y^2) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 (4 + x^2 - y^2) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 4y + x^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx$   
 $= \int_{-1}^1 \left( 2x^2 + \frac{16}{3} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{16}{3}x \right]_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{16}{3} = 12$

25.  $V = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}y^2 \right) dx dy = 4 \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \left( 1 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{9}y^2 \right) dx dy$   
 $= 4 \int_0^2 \left[ x - \frac{1}{12}x^3 - \frac{1}{9}y^2x \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = 4 \int_0^2 \left( \frac{11}{12} - \frac{1}{9}y^2 \right) dy = 4 \left[ \frac{11}{12}y - \frac{1}{27}y^3 \right]_0^2 = 4 \cdot \frac{83}{54} = \frac{166}{27}$

26.  $V = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^\pi (1 + e^x \sin y) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ y - e^x \cos y \right]_{y=0}^{y=\pi} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (\pi + e^x - 0 + e^x) dx$   
 $= \int_{-1}^1 (\pi + 2e^x) dx = [\pi x + 2e^x]_{-1}^1 = 2\pi + 2e - \frac{2}{e}$

27. Here we need the volume of the solid lying under the surface  $z = x\sqrt{x^2 + y}$  and above the square  $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  in the  $xy$ -plane.

$$V = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x\sqrt{x^2 + y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \left[ (x^2 + y)^{3/2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \left[ (1 + y)^{3/2} - y^{3/2} \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \left[ (1 + y)^{5/2} - y^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{15} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

28. Here we need the volume of the solid lying under the surface  $z = 1 + (x - 1)^2 + 4y^2$  and above the rectangle  $R = [0, 3] \times [0, 2]$  in the  $xy$ -plane.

$$V = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 [1 + (x - 1)^2 + 4y^2] dy dx = \int_0^3 \left[ y + (x - 1)^2y + \frac{4}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \left[ 2 + 2(x - 1)^2 + \frac{32}{3} \right] dx = \left[ \frac{38}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}(x - 1)^3 \right]_0^3 = 44$$

29. In the first octant,  $z \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq 3$ , so

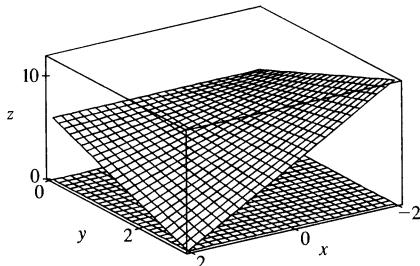
$$V = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (9 - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^3 \left[ 9x - y^2x \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} dy = \int_0^3 (18 - 2y^2) dy = \left[ 18y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right]_0^3 = 36$$

30. (a) Here we need the volume of the solid lying under the surface  $z = 6 - xy$  and above the rectangle

$R = [-2, 2] \times [0, 3]$  in the  $xy$ -plane.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^3 (6 - xy) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left[ 6y - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=3} dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left( 18 - \frac{9}{2}x \right) dx \\ &= \left[ 18x - \frac{9}{4}x^2 \right]_{-2}^2 = 72 \end{aligned}$$

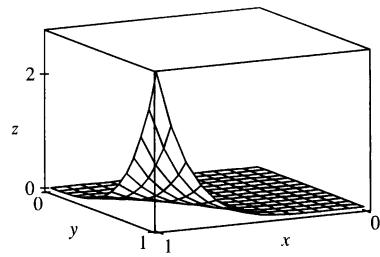
- (b) The solid occupies the region between the two surfaces shown.



31. In Maple, we can calculate the integral by defining the integrand as  $f$  and then using the command `int (int (f, x=0..1), y=0..1);`.

In Mathematica, we can use the command

`Integrate[Integrate[f, {x, 0, 1}], {y, 0, 1}]`. We find that  $\iint_R x^5 y^3 e^{xy} dA = 21e - 57 \approx 0.0839$ . We can use `plot3d` (in Maple) or `Plot3d` (in Mathematica) to graph the function.



32. In Maple, we can calculate the integral by defining

`f := exp(-x^2) * cos(x^2 + y^2);` and `g := 2 - x^2 - y^2;` and then [since  $2 - x^2 - y^2 > e^{-x^2} \cos(x^2 + y^2)$  for  $-1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1$ ] using the command

`evalf(int(int(g-f, x=-1..1), y=-1..1), 5);`

In Mathematica, we can use the command

`N[Integrate[Integrate[f, {x, 0, 1}], {y, 0, 1}], 5].`

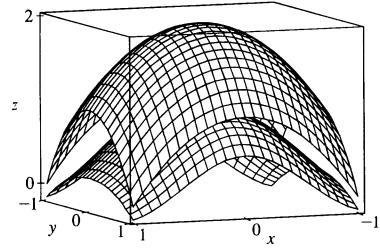
In each of these commands, the 5 indicates that we want only five significant digits; this speeds up the calculation considerably. We find that  $\iint_R \left[ (2 - x^2 - y^2) - \left( e^{-x^2} \cos(x^2 + y^2) \right) \right] dA \approx 3.0271$ . We can use the `plot3d` command (in Maple) or `Plot3d` (in Mathematica) to graph both functions on the same screen.

33.  $R$  is the rectangle  $[-1, 1] \times [0, 5]$ . Thus,  $A(R) = 2 \cdot 5 = 10$  and

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^5 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 y dx dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^5 \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 y \right]_{x=-1}^1 dy = \frac{1}{10} \int_0^5 \frac{2}{3}y dy \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \left[ \frac{1}{3}y^2 \right]_0^5 = \frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

34.  $A(R) = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \int_0^1 e^y \sqrt{x + e^y} dy dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x + e^y)^{3/2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \int_0^4 \left[ (x + e)^{3/2} - (x + 1)^{3/2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{6} \left[ \frac{2}{5}(x + e)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{5}(x + 1)^{5/2} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{5} [(4 + e)^{5/2} - 5^{5/2} - e^{5/2} + 1] = \frac{1}{15} [(4 + e)^{5/2} - e^{5/2} - 5^{5/2} + 1] \approx 3.327 \end{aligned}$$



35. Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3}$ . Then a CAS gives  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy dx = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx dy = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

To explain the seeming violation of Fubini's Theorem, note that  $f$  has an infinite discontinuity at  $(0, 0)$  and thus does not satisfy the conditions of Fubini's Theorem. In fact, both iterated integrals involve improper integrals which diverge at their lower limits of integration.

36. (a) Loosely speaking, Fubini's Theorem says that the order of integration of a function of two variables does not affect the value of the double integral, while Clairaut's Theorem says that the order of differentiation of such a function does not affect the value of the second-order derivative. Also, both theorems require continuity (though Fubini's allows a finite number of smooth curves to contain discontinuities).

- (b) To find  $g_{xy}$ , we first hold  $y$  constant and use the single-variable Fundamental Theorem of Calculus, Part I:

$$g_x = \frac{d}{dx} g(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x \left( \int_c^y f(s, t) dt \right) ds = \int_c^y f(x, t) dt. \text{ Now we use the Fundamental Theorem again: } g_{xy} = \frac{d}{dy} \int_c^y f(x, t) dt = f(x, y).$$

To find  $g_{yx}$ , we first use Fubini's Theorem to find that  $\int_a^x \int_c^y f(s, t) dt ds = \int_c^y \int_a^x f(s, t) dt ds$ , and then use the Fundamental Theorem twice, as above, to get  $g_{yx} = f(x, y)$ . So  $g_{xy} = g_{yx} = f(x, y)$ .

## 16.3 Double Integrals over General Regions

## ET 15.3

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} (x+2y) dy dx &= \int_0^1 [xy + y^2]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_0^1 [x(x^2) + (x^2)^2 - 0 - 0] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^3 + x^4) dx = [\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{5}x^5]_0^1 = \frac{9}{20} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int_1^2 \int_y^2 xy dx dy &= \int_1^2 [\frac{1}{2}x^2 y]_{x=y}^{x=2} dy = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}y(4-y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (4y-y^3) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[2y^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2}(8-4-2+\frac{1}{4}) = \frac{9}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \int_0^1 \int_y^{e^y} \sqrt{x} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} \right]_{x=y}^{x=e^y} dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 (e^{3y/2} - y^{3/2}) dy = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{3}e^{3y/2} - \frac{2}{5}y^{5/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{2}{3}e^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3}e^0 + 0 \right) = \frac{4}{9}e^{3/2} - \frac{32}{45} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int_0^1 \int_x^{2-x} (x^2 - y) dy dx &= \int_0^1 [x^2 y - \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=x}^{y=2-x} dx = \int_0^1 [x^2(2-x) - \frac{1}{2}(2-x)^2 - x^2(x) + \frac{1}{2}x^2] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (-2x^3 + 2x^2 + 2x - 2) dx = [-\frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 - 2x]_0^1 = -\frac{5}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos \theta} e^{\sin \theta} dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/2} [re^{\sin \theta}]_{r=0}^{r=\cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos \theta) e^{\sin \theta} d\theta = [e^{\sin \theta}]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= e^{\sin(\pi/2)} - e^0 = e - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \int_0^1 \int_0^v \sqrt{1-v^2} du dv &= \int_0^1 [u \sqrt{1-v^2}]_{u=0}^{u=v} dv = \int_0^1 v \sqrt{1-v^2} dv = -\frac{1}{3}(1-v^2)^{3/2}]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}(0-1) = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \iint_D x^3 y^2 dA &= \int_0^2 \int_{-x}^x x^3 y^2 dy dx = \int_0^2 [\frac{1}{3}x^3 y^3]_{y=-x}^{y=x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 2x^6 dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3}[\frac{1}{7}x^7]_0^2 = \frac{2}{21}[2^7 - 0] = \frac{256}{21} \end{aligned}$$

$$8. \iint_D \frac{4y}{x^3 + 2} dA = \int_1^2 \int_0^{2x} \frac{4y}{x^3 + 2} dy dx = \int_1^2 \left[ \frac{2y^2}{x^3 + 2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=2x} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{8x^2}{x^3 + 2} dx \\ = \frac{8}{3} \ln |x^3 + 2| \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} (\ln 10 - \ln 3) = \frac{8}{3} \ln \frac{10}{3}$$

$$9. \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{2y}{x^2 + 1} dy dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{y^2}{x^2 + 1} \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 + 1| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 1) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$10. \int_0^1 \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ xe^{y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \int_0^1 ye^{y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

$$11. \int_1^2 \int_y^{y^3} e^{x/y} dx dy = \int_1^2 \left[ ye^{x/y} \right]_{x=y}^{x=y^3} dy = \int_1^2 (ye^{y^2} - ey) dy = \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} - \frac{1}{2} ey^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} (e^4 - 4e)$$

$$12. \int_0^1 \int_0^y x \sqrt{y^2 - x^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{1}{3} (y^2 - x^2)^{3/2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 y^3 dy = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} y^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$13. \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} x \cos y dy dx = \int_0^1 [x \sin y]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1)$$

14.

$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} (x + y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \left[ xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\ = \int_0^1 \left( x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{2} x - x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^4 \right) dx \\ = \left[ \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{10} x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{10}$$

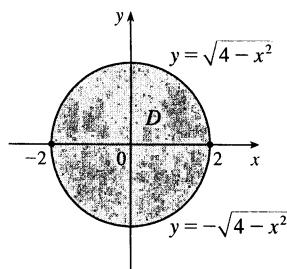
15.

$$\int_1^2 \int_{2-y}^{2y-1} y^3 dx dy = \int_1^2 [xy^3]_{x=2-y}^{x=2y-1} dy \\ = \int_1^2 [(2y-1) - (2-y)] y^3 dy \\ = \int_1^2 (3y^4 - 3y^3) dy = \left[ \frac{3}{5} y^5 - \frac{3}{4} y^4 \right]_1^2 \\ = \frac{96}{5} - 12 - \frac{3}{5} + \frac{3}{4} = \frac{147}{20}$$

16.

$$\iint_D xy^2 dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xy^2 dx dy \\ = \int_{-1}^1 y^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 y^2 (1 - y^2) dy \\ = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (y^2 - y^4) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{5} y^5 \right]_{-1}^1 \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{15}$$

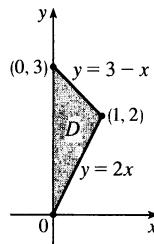
17.



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (2x - y) dy dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 \left[ 2xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_{y=-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 [2x\sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}(4-x^2) + 2x\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}(4-x^2)] dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 4x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = -\frac{4}{3}(4-x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_{-2}^2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

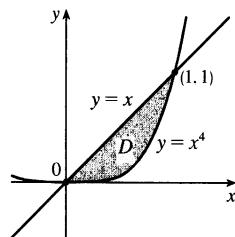
(Or, note that  $4x\sqrt{4-x^2}$  is an odd function, so  $\int_{-2}^2 4x\sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 0$ .)

18.



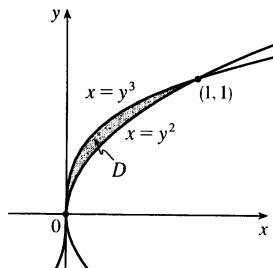
$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D 2xy dA &= \int_0^1 \int_{2x}^{3-x} 2xy dy dx = \int_0^1 [xy^2]_{y=2x}^{y=3-x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x[(3-x)^2 - (2x)^2] dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (-3x^3 - 6x^2 + 9x) dx \\
 &= [-\frac{3}{4}x^4 - 2x^3 + \frac{9}{2}x^2]_0^1 = -\frac{3}{4} - 2 + \frac{9}{2} = \frac{7}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

19.



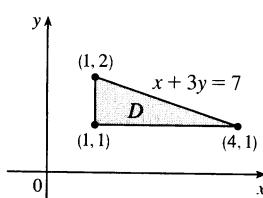
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^4}^x (x+2y) dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 [xy + y^2]_{y=x^4}^{y=x} dx = \int_0^1 (2x^2 - x^5 - x^8) dx \\
 &= [\frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 - \frac{1}{9}x^9]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{9} = \frac{7}{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

20.

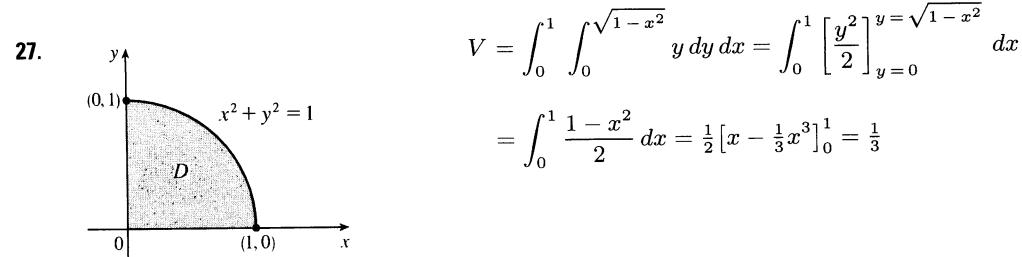
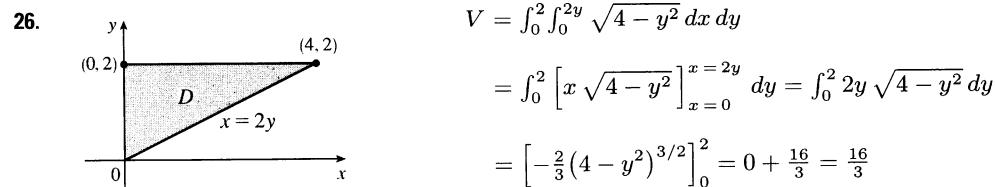
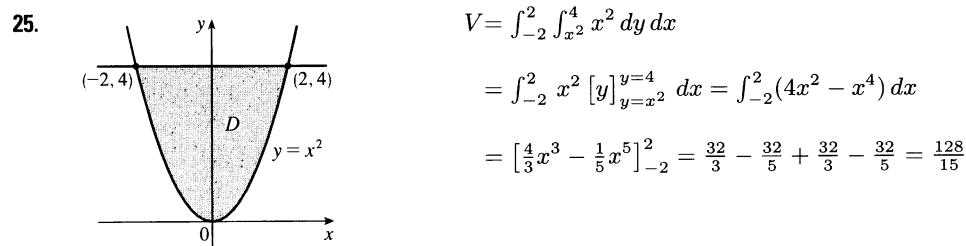
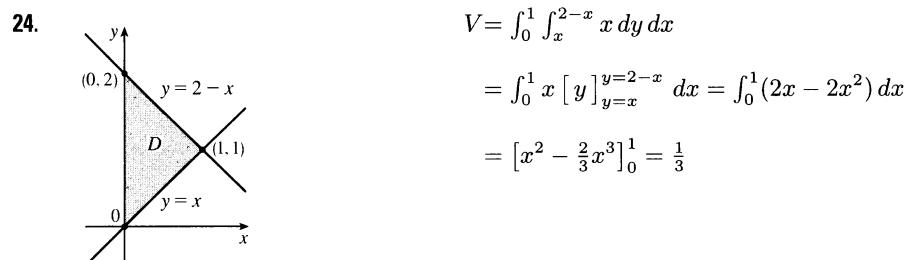
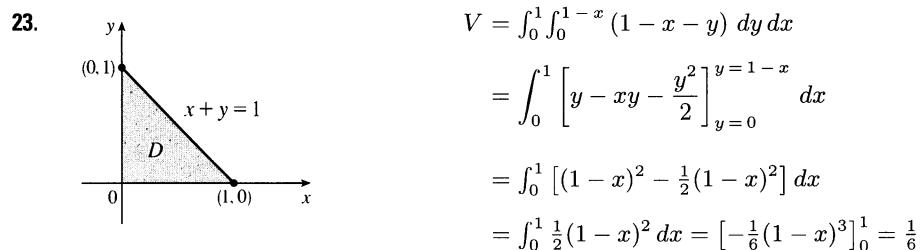
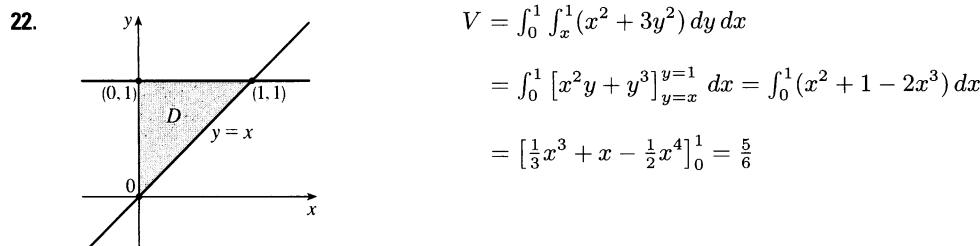


$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^1 \int_{y^3}^{y^2} (2x+y^2) dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 [x^2 + xy^2]_{x=y^3}^{x=y^2} dy = \int_0^1 (2y^4 - y^6 - y^5) dy \\
 &= [\frac{2}{5}y^5 - \frac{1}{7}y^7 - \frac{1}{6}y^6]_0^1 = \frac{19}{210}
 \end{aligned}$$

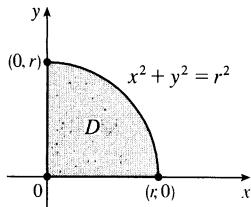
21.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_1^2 \int_1^{7-3y} xy dx dy = \int_1^2 [\frac{1}{2}x^2 y]_{x=1}^{x=7-3y} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (48y - 42y^2 + 9y^3) dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} [24y^2 - 14y^3 + \frac{9}{4}y^4]_1^2 = \frac{31}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$



28.

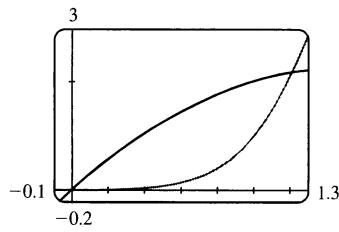


By symmetry, the desired volume  $V$  is 8 times the volume  $V_1$  in the first octant. Now

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^r \left[ x \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}} dy \\ &= \int_0^r (r^2 - y^2) dy = [r^2 y - \frac{1}{3} y^3]_0^r = \frac{2}{3} r^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } V = \frac{16}{3} r^3.$$

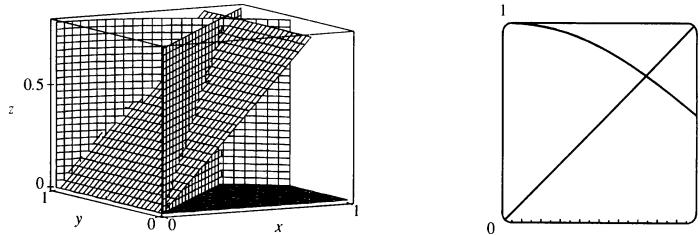
29.



From the graph, it appears that the two curves intersect at  $x = 0$  and at  $x \approx 1.213$ . Thus the desired integral is

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x dA &\approx \int_0^{1.213} \int_{x^4}^{3x-x^2} x dy dx = \int_0^{1.213} [xy]_{y=x^4}^{y=3x-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{1.213} (3x^2 - x^3 - x^5) dx = [x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^6]_0^{1.213} \\ &\approx 0.713 \end{aligned}$$

30.



The desired solid is shown in the first graph. From the second graph, we estimate that  $y = \cos x$  intersects  $y = x$  at  $x \approx 0.7391$ . Therefore the volume of the solid is

$$\begin{aligned} V &\approx \int_0^{0.7391} \int_x^{\cos x} z dy dx = \int_0^{0.7391} \int_x^{\cos x} x dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{0.7391} [xy]_{y=x}^{y=\cos x} dx = \int_0^{0.7391} (x \cos x - x^2) dx \\ &= [\cos x + x \sin x - \frac{1}{3} x^3]_0^{0.7391} \approx 0.1024 \end{aligned}$$

*Note:* There is a different solid which can also be construed to satisfy the conditions stated in the exercise. This is the solid bounded by all of the given surfaces, as well as the plane  $y = 0$ . In case you calculated the volume of this solid and want to check your work, its volume is  $V \approx \int_0^{0.7391} \int_0^x x dy dx + \int_{0.7391}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} x dy dx \approx 0.4684$ .

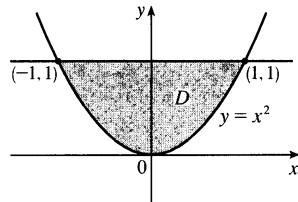
31. The two bounding curves  $y = 1 - x^2$  and  $y = x^2 - 1$  intersect at  $(\pm 1, 0)$  with  $1 - x^2 \geq x^2 - 1$  on  $[-1, 1]$ .

Within this region, the plane  $z = 2x + 2y + 10$  is above the plane  $z = 2 - x - y$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} (2x + 2y + 10) dy dx - \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} (2 - x - y) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} (2x + 2y + 10 - (2 - x - y)) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} (3x + 3y + 8) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 3xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2 + 8y \right]_{y=x^2-1}^{y=1-x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 [3x(1-x^2) + \frac{3}{2}(1-x^2)^2 + 8(1-x^2) - 3x(x^2-1) - \frac{3}{2}(x^2-1)^2 - 8(x^2-1)] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (-6x^3 - 16x^2 + 6x + 16) dx = \left[ -\frac{3}{2}x^4 - \frac{16}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 + 16x \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{16}{3} + 3 + 16 + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{16}{3} - 3 + 16 = \frac{64}{3} \end{aligned}$$

32. The two planes intersect in the line  $y = 1$ ,  $z = 3$ , so the region of

integration is the plane region enclosed by the parabola  $y = x^2$  and the line  $y = 1$ . We have  $2 + y \geq 3y$  for  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ , so the solid region is bounded above by  $z = 2 + y$  and bounded below by  $z = 3y$ .



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (2 + y) dy dx - \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (3y) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (2 + y - 3y) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (2 - 2y) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 2y - y^2 \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=1} dx = \int_{-1}^1 (1 - 2x^2 + x^4) dx = x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{16}{15} \end{aligned}$$

33. The two bounding curves  $y = x^3 - x$  and  $y = x^2 + x$  intersect at the origin and at  $x = 2$ , with  $x^2 + x > x^3 - x$  on  $(0, 2)$ . Using a CAS, we find that the volume is

$$V = \int_0^2 \int_{x^3-x}^{x^2+x} z dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_{x^3-x}^{x^2+x} (x^3y^4 + xy^2) dy dx = \frac{13,984,735,616}{14,549,535}$$

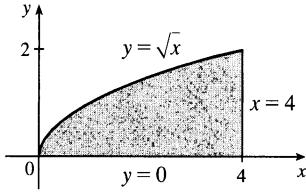
34. For  $|x| \leq 1$  and  $|y| \leq 1$ ,  $2x^2 + y^2 < 8 - x^2 - 2y^2$ . Also, the cylinder is described by the inequalities  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $-\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$ . So the volume is given by

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} [(8 - x^2 - 2y^2) - (2x^2 + y^2)] dy dx = \frac{13\pi}{2} \quad [\text{using a CAS}]$$

35. The two surfaces intersect in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $z = 0$  and the region of integration is the disk  $D$ :  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

Using a CAS, the volume is  $\iint_D (1 - x^2 - y^2) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dy dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

- 36.** The projection onto the  $xy$ -plane of the intersection of the two surfaces is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ , so the region of integration is given by  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}$ . In this region,  $2y \geq x^2 + y^2$  so, using a CAS, the volume is
- $$V = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} [2y - (x^2 + y^2)] dy dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

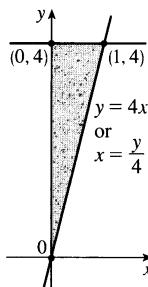
**37.**

Because the region of integration is

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq x \leq 4\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \mid y^2 \leq x \leq 4, 0 \leq y \leq 2\} \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy dx = \iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_0^2 \int_{y^2}^4 f(x, y) dx dy.$$

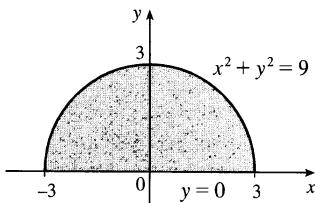
**38.**

Because the region of integration is

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \{(x, y) \mid 4x \leq y \leq 4, 0 \leq x \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{y}{4}, 0 \leq y \leq 4\} \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{4x}^4 f(x, y) dy dx &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{y/4} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

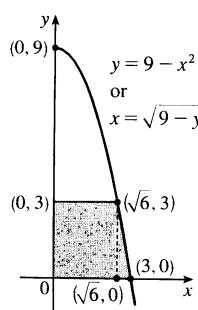
**39.**

Because the region of integration is

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \{(x, y) \mid -\sqrt{9-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{9-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq 3\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{9-x^2}, -3 \leq x \leq 3\} \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ &= \int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} f(x, y) dy dx \end{aligned}$$

**40.**

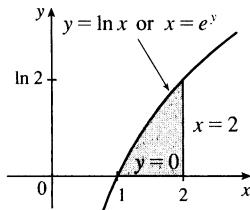
To reverse the order, we must break the region into two separate type I regions. Because the region of integration is

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{9-y}, 0 \leq y \leq 3\} \\ &= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{9-y}\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 9-x^2, \sqrt{9-y} \leq x \leq 3\} \end{aligned}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y}} f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y}} \int_0^3 f(x, y) dx dy + \int_{\sqrt{9-y}}^3 \int_0^{9-x^2} f(x, y) dy dx \end{aligned}$$

41.



Because the region of integration is

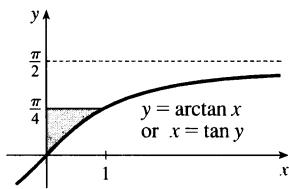
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \ln x, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \mid e^y \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \ln 2\}$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy dx &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ &= \int_0^{\ln 2} \int_{e^y}^2 f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

42.



Because the region of integration is

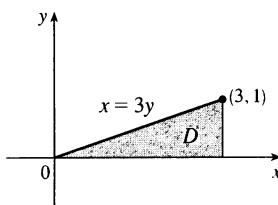
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid \arctan x \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \tan y, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

we have

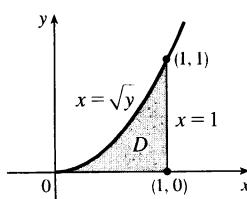
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{\arctan x}^{\pi/4} f(x, y) dy dx &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\tan y} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

43.



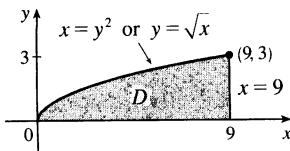
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2} dx dy &= \int_0^3 \int_0^{x/3} e^{x^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^3 \left[ e^{x^2} y \right]_{y=0}^{y=x/3} dx = \int_0^3 \left( \frac{x}{3} \right) e^{x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} e^{x^2} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{e^9 - 1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

44.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \sqrt{x^3 + 1} y \right]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{x^3 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{9} (x^3 + 1)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{9} (2^{3/2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

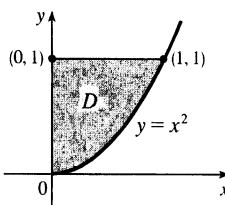
45.



$$\int_0^3 \int_{y^2}^9 y \cos x^2 dx dy = \int_0^9 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} y \cos x^2 dy dx$$

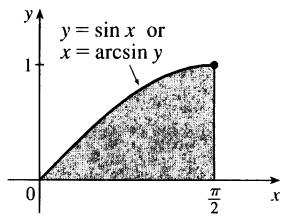
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^9 \cos x^2 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^9 \frac{1}{2} x \cos x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin x^2 \Big|_0^9 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 81 \end{aligned}$$

46.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 x^3 \sin(y^3) dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x^3 \sin(y^3) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \sin(y^3) \right]_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} y^2 \sin(y^3) dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \cos(y^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}(1 - \cos 1) \end{aligned}$$

47.

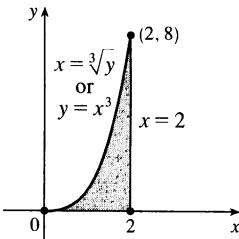


$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi/2} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dx dy &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin x} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} [y]_{y=0}^{y=\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x} \sin x dx \end{aligned}$$

[Let  $u = \cos x, du = -\sin x dx, dx = du/(-\sin x)$ ]

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^0 -u \sqrt{1+u^2} du = -\frac{1}{3}(1+u^2)^{3/2} \Big|_1^0 \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\sqrt{8}-1) = \frac{1}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1) \end{aligned}$$

48.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^8 \int_{\sqrt[3]{y}}^2 e^{x^4} dx dy &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{x^3} e^{x^4} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 e^{x^4} [y]_{y=0}^{y=x^3} dx = \int_0^2 x^3 e^{x^4} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{x^4} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{1}{4}(e^{16}-1) \end{aligned}$$

49.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -x+1 \leq y \leq 1\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 0, x+1 \leq y \leq 1\}$

$\cup \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq x-1\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 0, -1 \leq y \leq -x-1\}$ ,

all type I.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 dA &= \int_0^1 \int_{1-x}^1 x^2 dy dx + \int_{-1}^0 \int_{x+1}^1 x^2 dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^{x-1} x^2 dy dx + \int_{-1}^0 \int_{-1-x}^{-x-1} x^2 dy dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \int_{1-x}^1 x^2 dy dx \quad [\text{by symmetry of the regions and because } f(x, y) = x^2 \geq 0] \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 x^3 dx = 4 \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

50.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 0, -1 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 1 + x^2\}$

$$\cup \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq -\sqrt{x}\},$$

all type I.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy \, dA &= \int_{-1}^0 \int_{-1}^{1+x^2} xy \, dy \, dx + \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1+x^2} xy \, dy \, dx + \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{x}} xy \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 [\frac{1}{2}xy^2]_{y=-1}^{y=1+x^2} \, dx + \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}xy^2]_{y=\sqrt{x}}^{y=1+x^2} \, dx + \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}xy^2]_{y=-1}^{y=-\sqrt{x}} \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^5) \, dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(x^5 + 2x^3 - x^2 + x) \, dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - x) \, dx \\ &= [\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{12}x^6]_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^1 + \frac{1}{2}[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{12} - \frac{1}{12} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

51. For  $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ ,  $0 \leq \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} \leq \sqrt{2}$  and  $A(D) = 1$ , so  $0 \leq \iint_D \sqrt{x^3 + y^3} \, dA \leq \sqrt{2}$ .

52. Since  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4}\}$ ,  $1 = e^0 \leq e^{x^2+y^2} \leq e^{1/4}$  and  $A(D) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , so

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} \, dA \leq (e^{1/4}) \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

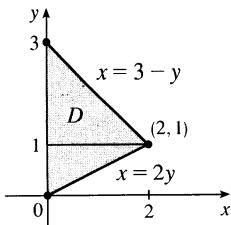
53. Since  $m \leq f(x, y) \leq M$ ,  $\iint_D m \, dA \leq \iint_D f(x, y) \, dA \leq \iint_D M \, dA$  by (8)  $\Rightarrow$

$$m \iint_D 1 \, dA \leq \iint_D f(x, y) \, dA \leq M \iint_D 1 \, dA \text{ by (7)} \Rightarrow$$

$$mA(D) \leq \iint_D f(x, y) \, dA \leq MA(D) \text{ by (10).}$$

54.  $\iint_D f(x, y) \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy + \int_1^3 \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_{x/2}^{3-x} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$



55.  $\iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3 + 4) \, dA = \iint_D x^2 \tan x \, dA + \iint_D y^3 \, dA + \iint_D 4 \, dA$ . But  $x^2 \tan x$  is an odd function of  $x$  and  $D$  is symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis, so  $\iint_D x^2 \tan x \, dA = 0$ . Similarly,  $y^3$  is an odd function of  $y$  and  $D$  is symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis, so  $\iint_D y^3 \, dA = 0$ . Thus

$$\iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3 + 4) \, dA = 4 \iint_D \, dA = 4(\text{area of } D) = 4 \cdot \pi(\sqrt{2})^2 = 8\pi$$

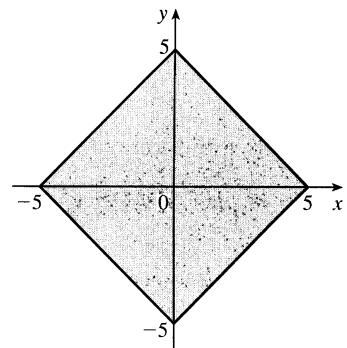
56. First,

$$\iint_D (2 - 3x + 4y) dA = \iint_D 2 dA - \iint_D 3x dA + \iint_D 4y dA$$

The region  $D$ , shown in the figure, is symmetric with respect to the  $y$ -axis and  $3x$  is an odd function of  $x$ , so  $\iint_D 3x dA = 0$ . Similarly,  $4y$  is an odd function of  $y$  and  $D$  is symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis, so

$$\iint_D 4y dA = 0.$$

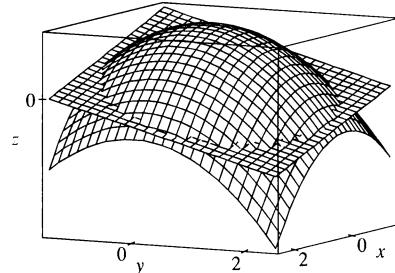
$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (2 - 3x + 4y) dA &= \iint_D 2 dA = 2 \iint_D dA \\ &= 2(\text{area of } D) = 2(50) \\ &= 100\end{aligned}$$



57. Since  $\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \geq 0$ , we can interpret  $\iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dA$  as the volume of the solid that lies below the graph of  $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  and above the region  $D$  in the  $xy$ -plane.  $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$  is equivalent to  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, z \geq 0$  which meets the  $xy$ -plane in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , the boundary of  $D$ . Thus, the solid is an upper hemisphere of radius 1 which has volume  $\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{4}{3} \pi (1)^3 \right] = \frac{2}{3} \pi$ .

58. To find the equations of the boundary curves, we require that the  $z$ -values of the two surfaces be the same. In Maple, we use the command `solve (4-x^2-y^2=1-x-y, y)`; and in Mathematica, we use

`Solve [4-x^2-y^2==1-x-y, y]`. We find that the curves have equations  $y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{13 + 4x - 4x^2}}{2}$ .



To find the two points of intersection of these curves, we use the CAS to solve  $13 + 4x - 4x^2 = 0$ , finding that  $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{14}}{2}$ . So, using the CAS to evaluate the integral, the volume of intersection is

$$V = \int_{(1-\sqrt{14})/2}^{(1+\sqrt{14})/2} \int_{(1-\sqrt{13+4x-4x^2})/2}^{(1+\sqrt{13+4x-4x^2})/2} [(4 - x^2 - y^2) - (1 - x - y)] dy dx = \frac{49\pi}{8}.$$

## 16.4 Double Integrals in Polar Coordinates

## ET 15.4

- The region  $R$  is more easily described by polar coordinates:  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ .  
Thus  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$ .
- The region  $R$  is more easily described by rectangular coordinates:  $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2 - x\}$ .  
Thus  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy dx$ .
- The region  $R$  is more easily described by rectangular coordinates:  $R = \{(x, y) \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, x \leq y \leq 2\}$ .  
Thus  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_{-2}^2 \int_x^2 f(x, y) dy dx$ .

4. The region  $R$  is more easily described by polar coordinates:  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 1 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ .

$$\text{Thus } \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_1^3 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

5. The region  $R$  is more easily described by polar coordinates:  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 2 \leq r \leq 5, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ .

$$\text{Thus } \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^5 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

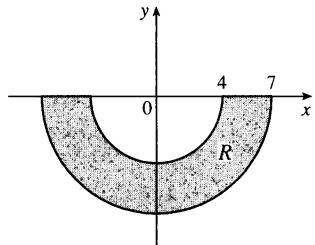
6. The region  $R$  is more easily described by polar coordinates:  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{2}, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}\}$ .

$$\text{Thus } \iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

7. The integral  $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \int_4^7 r dr d\theta$  represents the area of the region

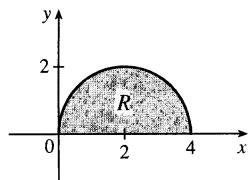
$R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 4 \leq r \leq 7, \pi \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ , the lower half of a ring.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \int_4^7 r dr d\theta &= \left( \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left( \int_4^7 r dr \right) \\ &= [\theta]_{\pi}^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_4^7 = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (49 - 16) = \frac{33\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$



8. The integral  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} r dr d\theta$  represents the area of the region

$R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2\}$ . Since  $r = 4 \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow r^2 = 4r \cos \theta \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4x \Leftrightarrow (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $R$  is the portion in the first quadrant of a circle of radius 2 with center (2, 0).



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} r dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=4 \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} 8 \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 4(1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = 4[\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

9. The disk  $D$  can be described in polar coordinates as  $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dA &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (r \cos \theta)(r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta = \left( \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^3 r^3 dr \right) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10. \iint_R (x+y) dA &= \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \int_1^2 (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} r^2 (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr d\theta \\ &= \left( \int_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta \right) \left( \int_1^2 r^2 dr \right) = [\sin \theta - \cos \theta]_{\pi/2}^{3\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_1^2 \\ &= (-1 - 0 - 1 + 0) \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = -\frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 11. \iint_R \cos(x^2 + y^2) dA &= \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^3 \cos(r^2) r dr d\theta = \left( \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^3 r \cos(r^2) dr \right) \\ &= [\theta]_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin(r^2) \right]_0^3 = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sin 9 - \sin 0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \iint_R \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} dA &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4 - r^2} r dr d\theta = \left( \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^2 r \sqrt{4 - r^2} dr \right) \\
 &= [\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^2 = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left( -\frac{1}{3}(0 - 4^{3/2}) \right) = \frac{8}{3}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \iint_D e^{-x^2 - y^2} dA &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \left( \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^2 r e^{-r^2} dr \right) \\
 &= [\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^2 = \pi \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) (e^{-4} - e^0) = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-4})
 \end{aligned}$$

14.  $\iint_R ye^x dA = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^5 (r \sin \theta) e^{r \cos \theta} r dr d\theta = \int_0^5 \int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 \sin \theta e^{r \cos \theta} d\theta dr$ . First we integrate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 \sin \theta e^{r \cos \theta} d\theta$ : Let  $u = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow du = -r \sin \theta d\theta$ , and  $\int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 \sin \theta e^{r \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_{u=r}^{u=0} -r e^u du = -r[e^0 - e^r] = re^r - r$ . Then  $\int_0^5 \int_0^{\pi/2} r^2 \sin \theta e^{r \cos \theta} d\theta dr = \int_0^5 (re^r - r) dr = [re^r - e^r - \frac{1}{2}r^2]_0^5 = 4e^5 - \frac{23}{2}$ , where we integrated by parts in the first term.

15.  $R$  is the region shown in the figure, and can be described

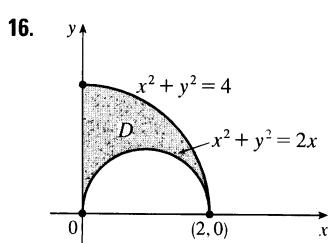
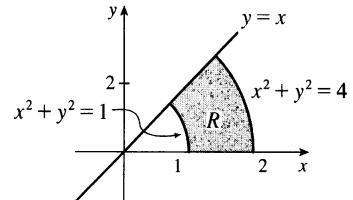
by  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4, 1 \leq r \leq 2\}$ . Thus

$$\iint_R \arctan(y/x) dA = \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 \arctan(\tan \theta) r dr d\theta$$

since  $y/x = \tan \theta$ . Also,  $\arctan(\tan \theta) = \theta$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/4$ ,

so the integral becomes

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 \theta r dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \theta d\theta \int_1^2 r dr = \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta^2 \right]_0^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{32} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{64}\pi^2.$$

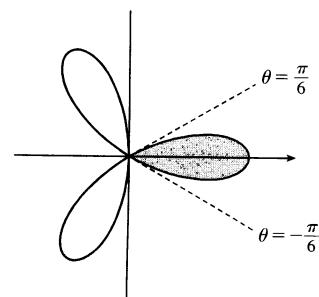


$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D x dA &= \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} x dA - \iint_{\substack{(x-1)^2+y^2 \leq 1 \\ y \geq 0}} x dA \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r^2 \cos \theta dr d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r^2 \cos \theta dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3}(8 \cos^3 \theta) d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3}(8 \cos^4 \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{12} [\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + \frac{3}{2}(\theta + \sin \theta \cos \theta)]_0^{\pi/2} \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3} [0 + \frac{3}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2})] = \frac{16 - 3\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

17. One loop is given by the region

$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid -\pi/6 \leq \theta \leq \pi/6, 0 \leq r \leq \cos 3\theta\}$ , so the area is

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D dA &= \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\cos 3\theta} r dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} \left[ \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{\cos 3\theta} d\theta \\
 &= \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 6\theta}{2} \right) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{6} \sin 6\theta \right]_0^{\pi/6} = \frac{\pi}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

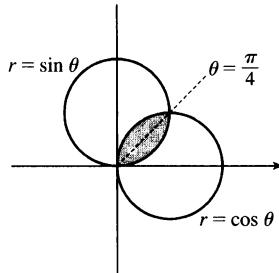


18.  $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 4 + 3 \cos \theta\}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A(D) &= \iint_D dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{4+3 \cos \theta} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=4+3 \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + 3 \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (16 + 24 \cos \theta + 9 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (16 + 24 \cos \theta + 9 \cdot \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [16\theta + 24 \sin \theta + \frac{9}{2}\theta + \frac{9}{4} \sin 2\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{41}{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

19. By symmetry,

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sin \theta} r dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sin \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin 0] = \frac{1}{8}(\pi - 2) \end{aligned}$$



20.  $2 = 4 \sin \theta$  implies that  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$  or  $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \int_2^{4 \sin \theta} r dr d\theta = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=2}^{r=4 \sin \theta} d\theta = \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (8 \sin^2 \theta - 2) d\theta \\ &= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [4(1 - \cos 2\theta) - 2] d\theta = [2\theta - 2 \sin 2\theta]_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 2\sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$

21.  $V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 9} (x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 r^3 dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^3 = 2\pi \left( \frac{81}{4} \right) = \frac{81\pi}{2}$

22. The sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$  intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_{4 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 16} \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2} dA \quad [\text{by symmetry}] \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^4 \sqrt{16 - r^2} r dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^4 r(16 - r^2)^{1/2} dr \\ &= 2[\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(16 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_2^4 = -\frac{2}{3}(2\pi)(0 - 12^{3/2}) = \frac{4\pi}{3}(12\sqrt{12}) = 32\sqrt{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

23. By symmetry,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dA = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} r dr d\theta = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} dr \\ &= 2[\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(a^2 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^a = 2(2\pi)(0 + \frac{1}{3}a^3) = \frac{4\pi}{3}a^3 \end{aligned}$$

24. The paraboloid  $z = 10 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$  intersects the plane  $z = 4$  when  $4 = 10 - 3x^2 - 3y^2$  or  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2} [(10 - 3x^2 - 3y^2) - 4] dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (6 - 3r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (6r - 3r^3) dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [3r^2 - \frac{3}{4}r^4]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = 6\pi \end{aligned}$$

25. The cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  intersects the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  when  $x^2 + y^2 + (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 = 1$   
or  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1/2} \left( \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \right) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \left( \sqrt{1-r^2} - r \right) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} (r\sqrt{1-r^2} - r^2) dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(1-r^2)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \\ &= 2\pi \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 1 \right) = \frac{\pi}{3} \left( 2 - \sqrt{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

26. The two paraboloids intersect when  $3x^2 + 3y^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  or  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} [(4-x^2-y^2) - 3(x^2+y^2)] dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 4(1-r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (4r - 4r^3) dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [2r^2 - r^4]_0^1 = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

27. The given solid is the region inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  between the surfaces  $z = \sqrt{64 - 4x^2 - 4y^2}$  and  $z = -\sqrt{64 - 4x^2 - 4y^2}$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \left[ \sqrt{64 - 4x^2 - 4y^2} - \left( -\sqrt{64 - 4x^2 - 4y^2} \right) \right] dA \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} 2\sqrt{64 - 4x^2 - 4y^2} dA = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \sqrt{16 - r^2} r dr d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r \sqrt{16 - r^2} dr = 4 [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(16 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= 8\pi \left( -\frac{1}{3} \right) (12^{3/2} - 16^{2/3}) = \frac{8\pi}{3} (64 - 24\sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

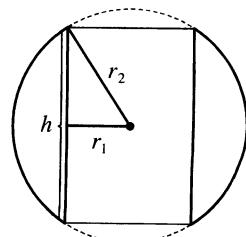
28. (a) Here the region in the  $xy$ -plane is the annular region  $r_1^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq r_2^2$  and the desired volume is twice that above the  $xy$ -plane. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \iint_{r_1^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq r_2^2} \sqrt{r_2^2 - x^2 - y^2} dA = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{r_2^2 - r^2} r dr d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \sqrt{r_2^2 - r^2} r dr = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left[ -(r_2^2 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_{r_1}^{r_2} = \frac{4\pi}{3} (r_2^2 - r_1^2)^{3/2} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) A cross-sectional cut is shown in the figure.

$$\text{So } r_2^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}h\right)^2 + r_1^2 \text{ or } \frac{1}{4}h^2 = r_2^2 - r_1^2.$$

Thus the volume in terms of  $h$  is  $V = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4}h^2\right)^{3/2} = \frac{\pi}{6}h^3$ .



29.

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} e^{x^2+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 e^{r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 r e^{r^2} dr$$

$$= [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{r^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}\pi(e - 1)$$

30.

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^a (r^2)^{3/2} r dr d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^a r^4 dr$$

$$= [\theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{5} r^5 \right]_0^a$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}\pi a^5$$

31.

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^2 (r \cos \theta)^2 (r \sin \theta)^2 r dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi (\sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 d\theta \int_0^2 r^5 dr$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right)^2 d\theta \int_0^2 r^5 dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{6} r^6 \right]_0^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left( \frac{64}{6} \right) = \frac{4\pi}{3}$$

32.

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_{r=0}^{r=2 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{8}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \left[ \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{16}{9}$$

33. The surface of the water in the pool is a circular disk  $D$  with radius 20 ft. If we place  $D$  on coordinate axes with the origin at the center of  $D$  and define  $f(x, y)$  to be the depth of the water at  $(x, y)$ , then the volume of water in the pool is the volume of the solid that lies above  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 400\}$  and below the graph of  $f(x, y)$ . We can associate north with the positive  $y$ -direction, so we are given that the depth is constant in the  $x$ -direction and the depth increases linearly in the  $y$ -direction from  $f(0, -20) = 2$  to  $f(0, 20) = 7$ . The trace in the  $yz$ -plane is a line segment from  $(0, -20, 2)$  to  $(0, 20, 7)$ . The slope of this line is  $\frac{7-2}{20-(-20)} = \frac{1}{8}$ , so an equation of the line is

$z - 7 = \frac{1}{8}(y - 20) \Rightarrow z = \frac{1}{8}y + \frac{9}{2}$ . Since  $f(x, y)$  is independent of  $x$ ,  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{8}y + \frac{9}{2}$ . Thus the volume is given by  $\iint_D f(x, y) dA$ , which is most conveniently evaluated using polar coordinates. Then

$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 20, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$  and substituting  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  the integral becomes

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{20} \left( \frac{1}{8}r \sin \theta + \frac{9}{2} \right) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{24}r^3 \sin \theta + \frac{9}{4}r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=20} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1000}{3} \sin \theta + 900 \right) d\theta$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1000}{3} \cos \theta + 900\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = 1800\pi$$

Thus the pool contains  $1800\pi \approx 5655$  ft<sup>3</sup> of water.

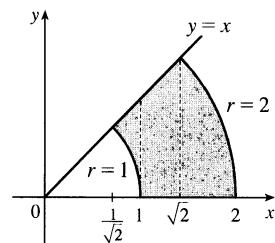
34. (a) The total amount of water supplied each hour to the region within  $R$  feet of the sprinkler is

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R e^{-r} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R re^{-r} dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [-re^{-r} - e^{-r}]_0^R \\ &= 2\pi[-Re^{-R} - e^{-R} + 0 + 1] = 2\pi(1 - Re^{-R} - e^{-R}) \text{ ft}^3 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) The average amount of water per hour per square foot supplied to the region within  $R$  feet of the sprinkler is

$\frac{V}{\text{area of region}} = \frac{V}{\pi R^2} = \frac{2(1 - Re^{-R} - e^{-R})}{R^2}$  ft<sup>3</sup> (per hour per square foot). See the definition of the average value of a function on page 1022 [ET 986].

$$\begin{aligned} 35. \int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^1 \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^x xy dy dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^x xy dy dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} xy dy dx \\ = \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} \cos \theta \sin \theta \right]_{r=1}^{r=2} d\theta \\ = \frac{15}{4} \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{15}{4} \left[ \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{15}{16} \end{aligned}$$



36. (a)  $\iint_{D_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a re^{-r^2} dr d\theta = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{2}e^{-r^2} \right]_0^a = \pi(1 - e^{-a^2})$  for each  $a$ . Then

$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \pi(1 - e^{-a^2}) = \pi$  since  $e^{-a^2} \rightarrow 0$  as  $a \rightarrow \infty$ . Hence  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA = \pi$ .

- (b)  $\iint_{S_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2} e^{-y^2} dx dy = (\int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2} dx)(\int_{-a}^a e^{-y^2} dy)$  for each  $a$ .

Then, from (a),  $\pi = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} -(x^2 + y^2) dA$ , so

$$\pi = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{S_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (\int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2} dx)(\int_{-a}^a e^{-y^2} dy) = (\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx)(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy).$$

To evaluate  $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} (\int_{-a}^a e^{-x^2} dx)(\int_{-a}^a e^{-y^2} dy)$ , we are using the fact that these integrals are bounded. This is true since on  $[-1, 1]$ ,  $0 < e^{-x^2} \leq 1$  while on  $(-\infty, -1)$ ,  $0 < e^{-x^2} \leq e^x$  and on  $(1, \infty)$ ,  $0 < e^{-x^2} < e^{-x}$ . Hence  $0 \leq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{-1} e^x dx + \int_{-1}^1 dx + \int_1^{\infty} e^{-x} dx = 2(e^{-1} + 1)$ .

- (c) Since  $(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx)(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy) = \pi$  and  $y$  can be replaced by  $x$ ,  $(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx)^2 = \pi$  implies that  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \pm\sqrt{\pi}$ . But  $e^{-x^2} \geq 0$  for all  $x$ , so  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ .

- (d) Letting  $t = \sqrt{2}x$ ,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( e^{-t^2/2} \right) dt$ , so that  $\sqrt{\pi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt$  or  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-t^2/2} dt = \sqrt{2\pi}$ .

37. (a) We integrate by parts with  $u = x$  and  $dv = xe^{-x^2} dx$ . Then  $du = dx$  and  $v = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2}xe^{-x^2} \Big|_0^t + \int_0^t \frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{2}te^{-t^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad [\text{by l'Hospital's Rule}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \quad [\text{since } e^{-x^2} \text{ is an even function}] \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{\pi} \quad [\text{by Exercise 36(c)}] \end{aligned}$$

(b) Let  $u = \sqrt{x}$ . Then  $u^2 = x \Rightarrow dx = 2u du \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx &= \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\sqrt{t}} ue^{-u^2} 2u du = 2 \int_0^\infty u^2 e^{-u^2} du \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi} \right) \text{ [by part(a)]} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

## 16.5 Applications of Double Integrals

**ET 15.5**

$$\begin{aligned} 1. Q &= \iint_D \sigma(x, y) dA = \int_1^3 \int_0^2 (2xy + y^2) dy dx = \int_1^3 [xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \int_1^3 (4x + \frac{8}{3}) dx = [2x^2 + \frac{8}{3}x]_1^3 = 16 + \frac{16}{3} = \frac{64}{3} \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. Q &= \iint_D \sigma(x, y) dA = \iint_D (x + y + x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 [r^2(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + r^3] dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{3}r^3(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + \frac{1}{4}r^4]_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{8}{3}(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + 4] d\theta = [\frac{8}{3}(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + 4\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi \text{ C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. m &= \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 xy^2 dy dx = \int_0^2 x dx \int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy = [\frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^2 [\frac{1}{3}y^3]_{-1}^1 = 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \\ \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{m} \iint_D x\rho(x, y) dA = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 y^2 dy dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 x^2 dx \int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy = \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^2 [\frac{1}{3}y^3]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}, \\ \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{m} \iint_D y\rho(x, y) dA = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 xy^3 dy dx = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 x dx \int_{-1}^1 y^3 dy = \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^2 [\frac{1}{4}y^4]_{-1}^1 = \frac{3}{4} \cdot 2 \cdot 0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{4}{3}, 0)$ .

$$4. m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^a \int_0^b cxy dy dx = c \int_0^a x dx \int_0^b y dy = c[\frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^a [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_0^b = \frac{1}{4}a^2b^2c,$$

$$M_y = \iint_D x\rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^a \int_0^b cx^2y dy dx = c \int_0^a x^2 dx \int_0^b y dy = c[\frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^a [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_0^b = \frac{1}{6}a^3b^2c, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \iint_D y\rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^a \int_0^b cxy^2 dy dx = c \int_0^a x dx \int_0^b y^2 dy = c[\frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^a [\frac{1}{3}y^3]_0^b = \frac{1}{6}a^2b^3c.$$

$$\text{Hence, } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{M_y}{m}, \frac{M_x}{m} \right) = \left( \frac{2}{3}a, \frac{2}{3}b \right).$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. m &= \int_0^2 \int_{x/2}^{3-x} (x+y) dy dx = \int_0^2 [xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=x/2}^{y=3-x} dx = \int_0^2 [x(3 - \frac{3}{2}x) + \frac{1}{2}(3-x)^2 - \frac{1}{8}x^2] dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (-\frac{9}{8}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}) dx = [-\frac{9}{8}(\frac{1}{3}x^3) + \frac{9}{2}x]_0^2 = 6, \end{aligned}$$

$$M_y = \int_0^2 \int_{x/2}^{3-x} (x^2 + xy) dy dx = \int_0^2 [x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2]_{y=x/2}^{y=3-x} dx = \int_0^2 (\frac{9}{2}x - \frac{9}{8}x^3) dx = \frac{9}{2}, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \int_0^2 \int_{x/2}^{3-y} (xy + y^2) dy dx = \int_0^2 [\frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3]_{y=x/2}^{y=3-x} dx = \int_0^2 (9 - \frac{9}{2}x) dx = 9.$$

$$\text{Hence } m = 6, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{M_y}{m}, \frac{M_x}{m} \right) = \left( \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{2} \right).$$

$$6. m = \int_0^1 \int_y^{4-3y} x dx dy = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}(4-3y)^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2] dy = [-\frac{1}{18}(4-3y)^3 - \frac{1}{6}y^3]_0^1 = \frac{10}{3},$$

$$M_y = \int_0^1 \int_y^{4-3y} x^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{3}(4-3y)^3 - \frac{1}{3}y^3] dy = [-\frac{1}{36}(4-3y)^4 - \frac{1}{12}y^4]_0^1 = 7,$$

$$M_x = \int_0^1 \int_y^{4-3y} xy dx dy = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}y(4-3y)^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^3] dy = \int_0^1 (8y - 12y^2 + 4y^3) dy = 1.$$

Hence  $m = \frac{10}{3}$ ,  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (2.1, 0.3)$ .

$$7. m = \int_0^1 \int_0^{e^x} y \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=e^x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1),$$

$$M_y = \int_0^1 \int_0^{e^x} xy \, dy \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}(e^2 + 1), \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \int_0^1 \int_0^{e^x} y^2 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=e^x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{9}(e^3 - 1).$$

$$\text{Hence } m = \frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1), (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{\frac{1}{8}(e^2 + 1)}{\frac{1}{4}(e^2 - 1)}, \frac{\frac{1}{9}(e^3 - 1)}{\frac{1}{3}(e^2 - 1)} \right) = \left( \frac{e^2 + 1}{2(e^2 - 1)}, \frac{4(e^3 - 1)}{9(e^2 - 1)} \right).$$

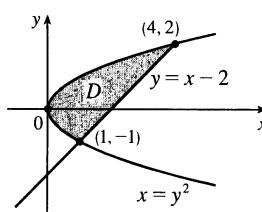
$$8. m = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} x \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x \left[ y \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{3/2} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$M_y = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x \left[ y \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{5/2} dx = \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{7}, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} yx \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 x \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\text{Hence } m = \frac{2}{5}, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{2/7}{2/5}, \frac{1/6}{2/5} \right) = \left( \frac{5}{7}, \frac{5}{12} \right).$$

$$9. m = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} 3 \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^2 (3y + 6 - 3y^2) dy = \frac{27}{2},$$



$$M_y = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} 3x \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{3}{2} [(y+2)^2 - y^4] dy \\ = \left[ \frac{1}{2}(y+2)^3 - \frac{3}{10} y^5 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{108}{5}$$

and

$$M_x = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} 3y \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^2 (3y^2 + 6y - 3y^3) dy \\ = [y^3 + 3y^2 - \frac{3}{4}y^4]_{-1}^2 = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$\text{Hence } m = \frac{27}{2}, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{8}{5}, \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

$$10. m = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} x \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x \, dx = [x \sin x + \cos x]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,$$

$$M_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} x^2 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos x \, dx = [x^2 \sin x + 2x \cos x - 2 \sin x]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - 2, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} xy \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} x \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^2 + \frac{1}{4} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 2x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi^2}{32} - \frac{1}{8}.$$

$$\text{Hence } m = \frac{\pi - 2}{2}, (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{\pi^2 - 8}{2(\pi - 2)}, \frac{\pi + 2}{16} \right).$$

$$11. \rho(x, y) = ky = kr \sin \theta, m = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} k \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} k [-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} k,$$

$$M_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} k \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{8} k [-\cos 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{8} k,$$

$$M_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^3 \sin^2 \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} k \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{8} k [\theta + \sin 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{16} k.$$

$$\text{Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{3}{8}, \frac{3\pi}{16} \right).$$

12.  $\rho(x, y) = k(x^2 + y^2) = kr^2, m = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^3 dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{8}k,$

$$M_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^4 \cos \theta dr d\theta = \frac{1}{5}k \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{5}k[\sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{5}k,$$

$$M_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 kr^4 \sin \theta dr d\theta = \frac{1}{5}k \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{5}k[-\cos \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{5}k.$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{8}{5\pi}, \frac{8}{5\pi}\right).$

13. Placing the vertex opposite the hypotenuse at  $(0, 0), \rho(x, y) = k(x^2 + y^2)$ . Then

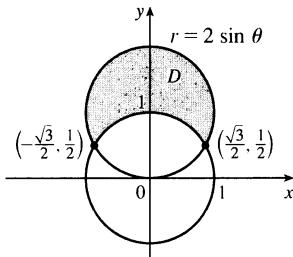
$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_0^a \int_0^{a-x} k(x^2 + y^2) dy dx = k \int_0^a [ax^2 - x^3 + \frac{1}{3}(a-x)^3] dx \\ &= k \left[ \frac{1}{3}ax^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{12}(a-x)^4 \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{6}ka^4 \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry,

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= M_x = \int_0^a \int_0^{a-x} ky(x^2 + y^2) dy dx = k \int_0^a [\frac{1}{2}(a-x)^2 x^2 + \frac{1}{4}(a-x)^4] dx \\ &= k \left[ \frac{1}{6}a^2 x^3 - \frac{1}{4}ax^4 + \frac{1}{10}x^5 - \frac{1}{20}(a-x)^5 \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{15}ka^5 \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a\right)$ .

14.



$$\rho(x, y) = k/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = k/r,$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \int_1^{2 \sin \theta} \frac{k}{r} r dr d\theta = k \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} [(2 \sin \theta) - 1] d\theta \\ &= k[-2 \cos \theta - \theta]_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} = 2k(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry of  $D$  and  $f(x) = x, M_y = 0$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} M_x &= \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} \int_1^{2 \sin \theta} kr \sin \theta dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2}k \int_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} (4 \sin^3 \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2}k[-3 \cos \theta + \frac{4}{3} \cos^3 \theta]_{\pi/6}^{5\pi/6} = \sqrt{3}k \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(0, \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2(3\sqrt{3}-\pi)}\right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 15. I_x &= \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{e^x} y^2 \cdot y dy dx = \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{4}y^4]_{y=0}^{y=e^x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 e^{4x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4}[\frac{1}{4}e^{4x}]_0^1 = \frac{1}{16}(e^4 - 1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \iint_D x^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{e^x} x^2 y dy dx = \int_0^1 x^2 [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=e^x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 e^{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4})e^{2x}]_0^1 \quad [\text{integrate by parts twice}] \\ &= \frac{1}{8}(e^2 - 1), \end{aligned}$$

and  $I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{1}{16}(e^4 - 1) + \frac{1}{8}(e^2 - 1) = \frac{1}{16}(e^4 + 2e^2 - 3)$ .

$$16. I_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (r^2 \sin^2 \theta)(kr^2) r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{6}k \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{6}k[\frac{1}{4}(2\theta - \sin 2\theta)]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{24}k,$$

$$I_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (r^2 \cos^2 \theta)(kr^2) r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{6}k \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{6}k[\frac{1}{4}(2\theta + \sin 2\theta)]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{24}k, \text{ and}$$

$$I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{\pi}{12}k.$$

17.  $I_x = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} 3y^2 dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 (3y^3 + 6y^2 - 3y^4) dy = \left[ \frac{3}{4}y^4 + 2y^3 - \frac{3}{5}y^5 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{189}{20},$

$$I_y = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} 3x^2 dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 [(y+2)^3 - y^6] dy = \left[ \frac{1}{4}(y+2)^4 - \frac{1}{7}y^7 \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{1269}{28}, \text{ and}$$

$$I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{1917}{35}.$$

18. If we find the moments of inertia about the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes, we can determine in which direction rotation will be more difficult. (See the explanation following Example 4.) The moment of inertia about the  $x$ -axis is given by

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 y^2 (1 + 0.1x) dy dx = \int_0^2 (1 + 0.1x) \left[ \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^2 (1 + 0.1x) dx = \frac{8}{3} [x + 0.1 \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^2 = \frac{8}{3}(2.2) \approx 5.87 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the moment of inertia about the  $y$ -axis is given by

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \iint_D x^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 x^2 (1 + 0.1x) dy dx = \int_0^2 x^2 (1 + 0.1x) \left[ y \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^2 (x^2 + 0.1x^3) dx = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 0.1 \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^2 = 2\left(\frac{8}{3} + 0.4\right) \approx 6.13 \end{aligned}$$

Since  $I_y > I_x$ , more force is required to rotate the fan blade about the  $y$ -axis.

19. Using a CAS, we find  $m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} xy dy dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ . Then

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_D x \rho(x, y) dA = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} x^2 y dy dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{\pi} \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_D y \rho(x, y) dA = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} xy^2 dy dx = \frac{16}{9\pi}, \text{ so } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{1}{\pi}, \frac{16}{9\pi} \right).$$

The moments of inertia are  $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} xy^3 dy dx = \frac{3\pi^2}{64}$ ,

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 \rho(x, y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} x^3 y dy dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16}(\pi^2 - 3), \text{ and } I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{\pi^2}{64}(4\pi^2 - 9).$$

20. Using a CAS, we find  $m = \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^2 dr d\theta = \frac{5}{3}\pi$ ,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_D x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \frac{3}{5\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^3 \cos\theta dr d\theta = \frac{21}{20} \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \frac{3}{5\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^3 \sin\theta dr d\theta = 0, \text{ so } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{21}{20}, 0 \right).$$

The moments of inertia are  $I_x = \iint_D y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^4 \sin^2\theta dr d\theta = \frac{33}{40}\pi$ ,

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos\theta} r^4 \cos^2\theta dr d\theta = \frac{93}{40}\pi, \text{ and } I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{63}{20}\pi.$$

21.  $I_x = \int_0^a \int_0^a \rho y^2 dx dy = \rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^a y^2 dy = \rho [x]_0^a \left[ \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_0^a = \rho a \left( \frac{1}{3}a^3 \right) = \frac{1}{3}\rho a^4 = I_y$  by symmetry, and

$m = \rho a^2$  since the lamina is homogeneous. Hence  $\bar{x}^2 = \frac{I_y}{m} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{3}\rho a^4 \right) / (\rho a^2) \right]^{1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a$  and

$$\bar{y}^2 = \frac{I_x}{m} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}a.$$

22.  $m = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} \rho dy dx = \rho \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \rho [-\cos x]_0^\pi = 2\rho,$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} \rho y^2 dy dx = \frac{1}{3}\rho \int_0^\pi \sin^3 x dx = \frac{1}{3}\rho \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\rho [-\cos \theta + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 \theta]_0^\pi = \frac{4}{9}\rho, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} \rho x^2 dy dx = \rho \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin x dx \\ &= \rho [-x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x + 2 \cos x]_0^\pi \quad [\text{by integrating by parts twice}] \\ &= \rho(\pi^2 - 4). \end{aligned}$$

Then  $\bar{y}^2 = \frac{I_x}{m} = \frac{2}{9}$ , so  $\bar{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$  and  $\bar{x}^2 = \frac{I_y}{m} = \frac{\pi^2 - 4}{2}$ , so  $\bar{x} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 - 4}{2}}$ .

23. (a)  $f(x, y)$  is a joint density function, so we know  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = 1$ . Since  $f(x, y) = 0$  outside the rectangle  $[0, 1] \times [0, 2]$ , we can say

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 Cx(1+y) dy dx \\ &= C \int_0^1 x [y + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx = C \int_0^1 4x dx = C [2x^2]_0^1 = 2C \end{aligned}$$

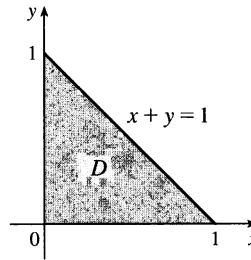
Then  $2C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(b)  $P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1) = \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x(1+y) dy dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x [y + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x (\frac{3}{2}) dx = \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{2}x^2]_0^1 = \frac{3}{8} \text{ or } 0.375$$

(c)  $P(X + Y \leq 1) = P((X, Y) \in D)$  where  $D$  is the triangular region shown in the figure. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} P(X + Y \leq 1) &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{2}x(1+y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x [y + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + \frac{3}{2}) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - 4 \frac{x^3}{3} + 3 \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{5}{48} \approx 0.1042 \end{aligned}$$



24. (a)  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , so  $f$  is a joint density function if  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = 1$ . Here,  $f(x, y) = 0$  outside the square  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , so  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xy dy dx = \int_0^1 [2xy^2]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_0^1 2x dx = x^2]_0^1 = 1$ .

Thus,  $f(x, y)$  is a joint density function.

(b) (i) No restriction is placed on  $Y$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} P(X \geq \frac{1}{2}) &= \int_{1/2}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \int_0^1 4xy dy dx \\ &= \int_{1/2}^1 [2xy^2]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_{1/2}^1 2x dx = x^2]_{1/2}^1 = \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(ii)  $P(X \geq \frac{1}{2}, Y \leq \frac{1}{2}) = \int_{1/2}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{1/2} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \int_0^{1/2} 4xy dy dx$

$$= \int_{1/2}^1 [2xy^2]_{y=0}^{y=1/2} dx = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{2}x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^2]_{1/2}^1 = \frac{3}{16}$$

(c) The expected value of  $X$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x f(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x(4xy) dy dx = \int_0^1 2x^2 [y^2]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 x^2 dx = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

The expected value of  $Y$  is

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_2 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y f(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y(4xy) dy dx = \int_0^1 4x \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{4}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

25. (a)  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , so  $f$  is a joint density function if  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = 1$ . Here,  $f(x, y) = 0$  outside the first quadrant, so

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA &= \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty 0.1 e^{-(0.5x+0.2y)} dy dx = 0.1 \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-0.5x} e^{-0.2y} dy dx \\ &= 0.1 \int_0^\infty e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-0.2y} dy = 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.5x} dx \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.2y} dy \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -2e^{-0.5x} \right]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -5e^{-0.2y} \right]_0^t \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -2(e^{-0.5t} - 1) \right] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -5(e^{-0.2t} - 1) \right] \\ &= (0.1) \cdot (-2)(0 - 1) \cdot (-5)(0 - 1) = 1\end{aligned}$$

Thus  $f(x, y)$  is a joint density function.

- (b) (i) No restriction is placed on  $X$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}P(Y \geq 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^\infty \int_1^\infty f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^\infty \int_1^\infty 0.1 e^{-(0.5x+0.2y)} dy dx \\ &= 0.1 \int_0^\infty e^{-0.5x} dx \int_1^\infty e^{-0.2y} dy = 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.5x} dx \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^t e^{-0.2y} dy \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -2e^{-0.5x} \right]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -5e^{-0.2y} \right]_1^t \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -2(e^{-0.5t} - 1) \right] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -5(e^{-0.2t} - e^{-0.2}) \right] \\ &= (0.1) \cdot (-2)(0 - 1) \cdot (-5)(0 - e^{-0.2}) = e^{-0.2} \approx 0.8187\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(ii) P(X \leq 2, Y \leq 4) &= \int_{-\infty}^2 \int_{-\infty}^4 f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^4 0.1 e^{-(0.5x+0.2y)} dy dx \\ &= 0.1 \int_0^2 e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^4 e^{-0.2y} dy = 0.1 \left[ -2e^{-0.5x} \right]_0^2 \left[ -5e^{-0.2y} \right]_0^4 \\ &= (0.1) \cdot (-2)(e^{-1} - 1) \cdot (-5)(e^{-0.8} - 1) \\ &= (e^{-1} - 1)(e^{-0.8} - 1) = 1 + e^{-1.8} - e^{-0.8} - e^{-1} \approx 0.3481\end{aligned}$$

- (c) The expected value of  $X$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} x f(x, y) dA = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty x \left[ 0.1 e^{-(0.5x+0.2y)} \right] dy dx \\ &= 0.1 \int_0^\infty x e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^\infty e^{-0.2y} dy = 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t x e^{-0.5x} dx \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.2y} dy\end{aligned}$$

To evaluate the first integral, we integrate by parts with  $u = x$  and  $dv = e^{-0.5x} dx$  (or we can use Formula 96 in the Table of Integrals):

$$\int xe^{-0.5x} dx = -2xe^{-0.5x} - \int -2e^{-0.5x} dx = -2xe^{-0.5x} - 4e^{-0.5x} = -2(x+2)e^{-0.5x}. \text{ Thus}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_1 &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2(x+2)e^{-0.5x}]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-5e^{-0.2y}]_0^t \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-2)[(t+2)e^{-0.5t} - 2] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-5)[e^{-0.2t} - 1] \\ &= 0.1(-2) \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t+2}{e^{0.5t}} - 2 \right) (-5)(-1) = 2 \quad [\text{by l'Hospital's Rule}]\end{aligned}$$

The expected value of  $Y$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_2 &= \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} y f(x, y) dA = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty y [0.1e^{-(0.5+0.2y)}] dy dx \\ &= 0.1 \int_0^\infty e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^\infty ye^{-0.2y} dy = 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.5x} dx \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t ye^{-0.2y} dy\end{aligned}$$

To evaluate the second integral, we integrate by parts with  $u = y$  and  $dv = e^{-0.2y} dy$  (or again we can use Formula 96 in the Table of Integrals) which gives

$$\int ye^{-0.2y} dy = -5ye^{-0.2y} + \int 5e^{-0.2y} dy = -5(y+5)e^{-0.2y}. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mu_2 &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2e^{-0.5x}]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-5(y+5)e^{-0.2y}]_0^t \\ &= 0.1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2(e^{-0.5t} - 1)] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} (-5[(t+5)e^{-0.2t} - 5]) \\ &= 0.1(-2)(-1) \cdot (-5) \left( \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t+5}{e^{0.2t}} - 5 \right) = 5 \quad [\text{by l'Hospital's Rule}]\end{aligned}$$

- 26.** (a) Each lamp has exponential density function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{1000}e^{-t/1000} & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

If  $X$  and  $Y$  are the lifetimes of the individual bulbs, then  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, so the joint density function is the product of the individual density functions:

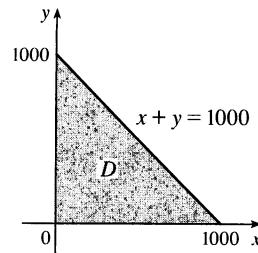
$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 10^{-6}e^{-(x+y)/1000} & \text{if } x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The probability that both of the bulbs fail within 1000 hours is

$$\begin{aligned}P(X \leq 1000, Y \leq 1000) &= \int_{-\infty}^{1000} \int_{-\infty}^{1000} f(x, y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^{1000} \int_0^{1000} 10^{-6}e^{-(x+y)/1000} dy dx \\ &= 10^{-6} \int_0^{1000} e^{-x/1000} dx \int_0^{1000} e^{-y/1000} dy \\ &= 10^{-6} \left[ -1000e^{-x/1000} \right]_0^{1000} \left[ -1000e^{-y/1000} \right]_0^{1000} \\ &= (e^{-1} - 1)^2 \approx 0.3996\end{aligned}$$

- (b) Now we are asked for the probability that the combined lifetimes of both bulbs is 1000 hours or less. Thus we want to find  $P(X + Y \leq 1000)$ , or equivalently  $P((X, Y) \in D)$  where  $D$  is the triangular region shown in the figure.

Then



$$\begin{aligned} P(X + Y \leq 1000) &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_0^{1000} \int_{0}^{1000-x} 10^{-6} e^{-(x+y)/1000} dy dx \\ &= 10^{-6} \int_0^{1000} \left[ -1000e^{-(x+y)/1000} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1000-x} dx \\ &= -10^{-3} \int_0^{1000} \left( e^{-1} - e^{-x/1000} \right) dx \\ &= -10^{-3} \left[ e^{-1}x + 1000e^{-x/1000} \right]_0^{1000} = 1 - 2e^{-1} \approx 0.2642 \end{aligned}$$

27. (a) The random variables  $X$  and  $Y$  are normally distributed with  $\mu_1 = 45$ ,  $\mu_2 = 20$ ,  $\sigma_1 = 0.5$ , and  $\sigma_2 = 0.1$ .

The individual density functions for  $X$  and  $Y$ , then, are  $f_1(x) = \frac{1}{0.5\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-45)^2/0.5}$  and

$f_2(y) = \frac{1}{0.1\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(y-20)^2/0.02}$ . Since  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, the joint density function is the product

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f_1(x)f_2(y) = \frac{1}{0.5\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(x-45)^2/0.5} \frac{1}{0.1\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-(y-20)^2/0.02} \\ &= \frac{10}{\pi} e^{-2(x-45)^2 - 50(y-20)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} P(40 \leq X \leq 50, 20 \leq Y \leq 25) &= \int_{40}^{50} \int_{20}^{25} f(x, y) dy dx \\ &= \frac{10}{\pi} \int_{40}^{50} \int_{20}^{25} e^{-2(x-45)^2 - 50(y-20)^2} dy dx \end{aligned}$$

Using a CAS or calculator to evaluate the integral, we get  $P(40 \leq X \leq 50, 20 \leq Y \leq 25) \approx 0.500$ .

- (b)  $P(4(X - 45)^2 + 100(Y - 20)^2 \leq 2) = \iint_D \frac{10}{\pi} e^{-2(x-45)^2 - 50(y-20)^2} dA$ , where  $D$  is the region enclosed by the ellipse  $4(x - 45)^2 + 100(y - 20)^2 = 2$ . Solving for  $y$  gives  $y = 20 \pm \frac{1}{10}\sqrt{2 - 4(x - 45)^2}$ , the upper and lower halves of the ellipse, and these two halves meet where  $y = 20$  [since the ellipse is centered at  $(45, 20)$ ]  $\Rightarrow 4(x - 45)^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x = 45 \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Thus

$$\iint_D \frac{10}{\pi} e^{-2(x-45)^2 - 50(y-20)^2} dA = \frac{10}{\pi} \int_{45-1/\sqrt{2}}^{45+1/\sqrt{2}} \int_{20-\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{2-4(x-45)^2}}^{20+\frac{1}{10}\sqrt{2-4(x-45)^2}} e^{-2(x-45)^2 - 50(y-20)^2} dy dx.$$

Using a CAS or calculator to evaluate the integral, we get  $P(4(X - 45)^2 + 100(Y - 20)^2 \leq 2) \approx 0.632$ .

28. Because  $X$  and  $Y$  are independent, the joint density function for Xavier's and Yolanda's arrival times is the product of the individual density functions:

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{50} e^{-x} y & \text{if } x \geq 0, 0 \leq y \leq 10 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Since Xavier won't wait for Yolanda, they won't meet unless  $X \geq Y$ . Additionally, Yolanda will wait up to half an

hour but no longer, so they won't meet unless  $X - Y \leq 30$ . Thus the probability that they meet is  $P((X, Y) \in D)$  where  $D$  is the parallelogram shown in the figure. The integral is simpler to evaluate if we consider  $D$  as a type II region, so

$$\begin{aligned} P((X, Y) \in D) &= \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{10} \int_y^{y+30} \frac{1}{50} e^{-x} y dx dy = \frac{1}{50} \int_0^{10} y [-e^{-x}]_{x=y}^{x=y+30} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{50} \int_0^{10} y(-e^{-(y+30)} + e^{-y}) dy = \frac{1}{50}(1 - e^{-30}) \int_0^{10} ye^{-y} dy \end{aligned}$$

By integration by parts (or Formula 96 in the Table of Integrals), this is

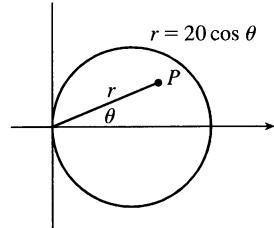
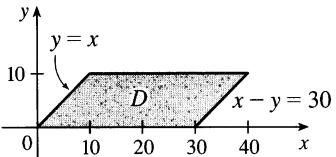
$$\frac{1}{50}(1 - e^{-30})[-(y+1)e^{-y}]_0^{10} = \frac{1}{50}(1 - e^{-30})(1 - 11e^{-10}) \approx 0.020. \text{ Thus there is only about a } 2\% \text{ chance they will meet. Such is student life!}$$

- 29.** (a) If  $f(P, A)$  is the probability that an individual at  $A$  will be infected by an individual at  $P$ , and  $k dA$  is the number of infected individuals in an element of area  $dA$ , then  $f(P, A)k dA$  is the number of infections that should result from exposure of the individual at  $A$  to infected people in the element of area  $dA$ . Integration over  $D$  gives the number of infections of the person at  $A$  due to all the infected people in  $D$ . In rectangular coordinates (with the origin at the city's center), the exposure of a person at  $A$  is

$$E = \iint_D k f(P, A) dA = k \iint_D \frac{20 - d(P, A)}{20} dA = k \iint_D \left[ 1 - \frac{\sqrt{(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2}}{20} \right] dx dy.$$

- (b) If  $A = (0, 0)$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} E &= k \iint_D \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{20} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right] dx dy \\ &= k \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} \left( 1 - \frac{r}{20} \right) r dr d\theta = 2\pi k \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{60} \right]_0^{10} \\ &= 2\pi k \left( 50 - \frac{50}{3} \right) = \frac{200}{3}\pi k \approx 209k \end{aligned}$$



For  $A$  at the edge of the city, it is convenient to use a polar coordinate system centered at  $A$ . Then the polar equation for the circular boundary of the city becomes  $r = 20 \cos \theta$  instead of  $r = 10$ , and the distance from  $A$  to a point  $P$  in the city is again  $r$  (see the figure). So

$$\begin{aligned} E &= k \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{20 \cos \theta} \left( 1 - \frac{r}{20} \right) r dr d\theta = k \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{60} \right]_{r=0}^{r=20 \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= k \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (200 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{400}{3} \cos^3 \theta) d\theta = 200k \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta - \frac{2}{3}(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta] d\theta \\ &= 200k \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 200k \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} + \frac{\pi}{4} + 0 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{9} \right] \\ &= 200k \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{8}{9} \right) \approx 136k \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the risk of infection is much lower at the edge of the city than in the middle, so it is better to live at the edge.

## 16.6 Surface Area

**ET 15.6**

1. Here  $z = f(x, y) = 2 + 3x + 4y$  and  $D$  is the rectangle  $[0, 5] \times [1, 4]$ , so by Formula 2 the area of the surface is

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{[f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2 + 1} dA = \iint_D \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2 + 1} dA = \sqrt{26} \iint_D dA \\ &= \sqrt{26} A(D) = \sqrt{26} (5)(3) = 15\sqrt{26} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $z = f(x, y) = 10 - 2x - 5y$  and  $D$  is the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$ , so by Formula 2

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-5)^2 + 1} dA = \sqrt{30} \iint_D dA = \sqrt{30} A(D) \\ &= \sqrt{30} (\pi \cdot 3^2) = 9\sqrt{30}\pi \end{aligned}$$

3.  $z = f(x, y) = 6 - 3x - 2y$  which intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the line  $3x + 2y = 6$ , so  $D$  is the triangular region given by  $\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{3}{2}x\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-2)^2 + 1} dA = \sqrt{14} \iint_D dA = \sqrt{14} A(D) \\ &= \sqrt{14} \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \right) = 3\sqrt{14} \end{aligned}$$

4.  $z = f(x, y) = 1 + 3x + 2y^2$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 2y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Thus by Formula 2,

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{(3)^2 + (4y)^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2y} \sqrt{10 + 16y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 \sqrt{10 + 16y^2} [x]_{x=0}^{x=2y} dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2y \sqrt{10 + 16y^2} dy = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (10 + 16y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} (26^{3/2} - 10^{3/2}) \end{aligned}$$

5.  $y^2 + z^2 = 9 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{9 - y^2}$ .  $f_x = 0, f_y = -y(9 - y^2)^{-1/2} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^4 \int_0^2 \sqrt{0^2 + [-y(9 - y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + 1} dy dx = \int_0^4 \int_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{9 - y^2} + 1} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^2 \frac{3}{\sqrt{9 - y^2}} dy dx = 3 \int_0^4 \left[ \sin^{-1} \frac{y}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx = 3 \left[ (\sin^{-1} \frac{2}{3}) x \right]_0^4 = 12 \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) \end{aligned}$$

6.  $z = f(x, y) = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  and  $D$  is the projection of the paraboloid  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  onto the  $xy$ -plane, that is,

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}. \text{ So } f_x = -2x, f_y = -2y \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{(-2x)^2 + (-2y)^2 + 1} dA = \iint_D \sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) + 1} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4r^2 + 1} r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12}(4r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{12} (17\sqrt{17} - 1) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

7.  $z = f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$  with  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12}(1 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$

8.  $z = f(x, y) = \frac{2}{3}(x^{3/2} + y^{3/2})$  and  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ . Then  $f_x = x^{1/2}$ ,  $f_y = y^{1/2}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x+y+1} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x+y+1)^{3/2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 [(x+2)^{3/2} - (x+1)^{3/2}] dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{5}(x+2)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{5}(x+1)^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{15}(3^{5/2} - 2^{5/2} - 2^{5/2} + 1) \\ &= \frac{4}{15}(3^{5/2} - 2^{7/2} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

9.  $z = f(x, y) = xy$  with  $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , so  $f_x = y$ ,  $f_y = x \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{y^2 + x^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3}(r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

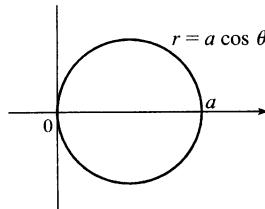
10. Given the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ , when  $z = 1$ , we get  $x^2 + y^2 = 3$  so  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\}$  and

$z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{[(-x)(4-x^2-y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + [(-y)(4-x^2-y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + 1} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{4-r^2} + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2r}{\sqrt{4-r^2}} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -2(4-r^2)^{1/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{3}} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (-2+4) d\theta = 2\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

11.  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ ,  $z_x = -x(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}$ ,  $z_y = -y(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + 1} dA \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{a^2 - r^2} + 1} r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ -a \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=a \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} -a \left( \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \theta} - a \right) d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta} \right) d\theta \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta - 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta = a^2 \pi - 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta d\theta = a^2(\pi - 2) \end{aligned}$$



12. To find the region  $D$ :  $z = x^2 + y^2$  implies  $z + z^2 = 4z$  or  $z^2 - 3z = 0$ . Thus  $z = 0$  or  $z = 3$  are the planes where the surfaces intersect. But  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4z$  implies  $x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4$ , so  $z = 3$  intersects the upper

hemisphere. Thus  $(z - 2)^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  or  $z = 2 + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ . Therefore  $D$  is the region inside the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + (3 - 2)^2 = 4$ , that is,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 3\}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + [(-x)(4 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + [(-y)(4 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}]^2} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{r^2}{4 - r^2}} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2r dr}{\sqrt{4 - r^2}} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ -2(4 - r^2)^{1/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{3}} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-2 + 4) d\theta = 2\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

13.  $z = f(x, y) = e^{-x^2-y^2}$ ,  $f_x = -2xe^{-x^2-y^2}$ ,  $f_y = -2ye^{-x^2-y^2}$ . Then

$$A(S) = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{(-2xe^{-x^2-y^2})^2 + (-2ye^{-x^2-y^2})^2 + 1} dA = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2)e^{-2(x^2+y^2)} + 1} dA.$$

Converting to polar coordinates we have

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4r^2e^{-2r^2} + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r \sqrt{4r^2e^{-2r^2} + 1} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 r \sqrt{4r^2e^{-2r^2} + 1} dr \approx 13.9783 \text{ using a calculator.} \end{aligned}$$

14.  $z = f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $f_x = -2x \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $f_y = -2y \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{4x^2 \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) + 4y^2 \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) + 1} dA \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{4(x^2 + y^2) \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) + 1} dA \end{aligned}$$

Converting to polar coordinates gives

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{4r^2 \sin^2(r^2) + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{4r^2 \sin^2(r^2) + 1} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 r \sqrt{4r^2 \sin^2(r^2) + 1} dr \approx 4.1073 \text{ using a calculator.} \end{aligned}$$

15. (a) The midpoints of the four squares are  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ ,  $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ , and  $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ . Here  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ , so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{[f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2 + 1} dA = \iint_D \sqrt{(2x)^2 + (2y)^2 + 1} dA \\ &\approx \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{[2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + 1} + \sqrt{[2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt{[2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + 1} + \sqrt{[2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 2 \sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} \right) \approx 1.8279 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) A CAS estimates the integral to be

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2 + (2y)^2} dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dy dx \approx 1.8616. \text{ This agrees with the Midpoint estimate only in the first decimal place.}$$

16. (a) With  $m = n = 2$  we have four squares with midpoints  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ ,  $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ , and  $(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ . Since  $z = xy + x^2 + y^2$ , the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{[f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2 + 1} dA = \iint_D \sqrt{(y+2x)^2 + (x+2y)^2 + 1} dA \\ &\approx 1 \left( \sqrt{\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + 1} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{9}{2}\right)^2 + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{78}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{78}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{166}}{2} \approx 17.619 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Using a CAS, we have

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{(y+2x)^2 + (x+2y)^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + (y+2x)^2 + (x+2y)^2} dy dx \approx 17.7165.$$

This is within about 0.1 of the Midpoint Rule estimate.

17.  $z = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4y^2$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dA = \int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4 + (3 + 8y)^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{14 + 48y + 64y^2} dy dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using a CAS, we have

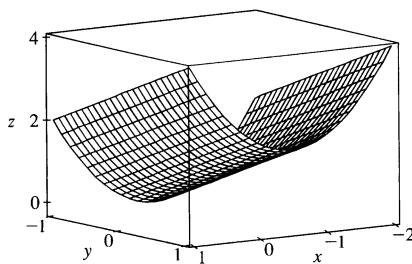
$$\int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{14 + 48y + 64y^2} dy dx = \frac{45}{8} \sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16} \ln(11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{14}\sqrt{5}) - \frac{15}{16} \ln(3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{14}\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{or } \frac{45}{8} \sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16} \ln \frac{11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{70}}{3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{70}}.$$

18.  $f(x, y) = 1 + x + y + x^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 1 + 2x, f_y = 1$ . We use a CAS to calculate the integral

$$A(S) = \int_{-2}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dy dx = \int_{-2}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{(1+2x)^2 + 2} dy dx = 2 \int_{-2}^1 \sqrt{4x^2 + 4x + 3} dx \text{ and find}$$

$$\text{that } A(S) = 3\sqrt{11} + 2\sinh^{-1}\left(\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \text{ or } A(S) = 3\sqrt{11} + \ln(10 + 3\sqrt{11}).$$



19.  $f(x, y) = 1 + x^2y^2 \Rightarrow f_x = 2xy^2, f_y = 2x^2y$ . We use a CAS (with precision reduced to five significant digits, to speed up the calculation) to estimate the integral

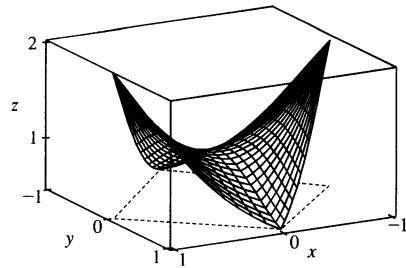
$$A(S) = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{4x^2y^4 + 4x^4y^2 + 1} dy dx, \text{ and find that}$$

$$A(S) \approx 3.3213.$$

20. Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2}$ . Then  $f_x = \frac{2x}{1+y^2}$ ,

$$f_y = (1+x^2) \left[ -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \right] = -\frac{2y(1+x^2)}{(1+y^2)^2}. \text{ We use a CAS}$$

to estimate  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-(1-|x|)}^{1-|x|} \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dy dx \approx 2.6959$ . In order to graph only the part of the surface above the square, we use  $-(1-|x|) \leq y \leq 1-|x|$  as the  $y$ -range in our plot command.



21. Here  $z = f(x, y) = ax + by + c$ ,  $f_x(x, y) = a$ ,  $f_y(x, y) = b$ , so

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 1} dA = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 1} \iint_D dA = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 1} A(D).$$

22. Let  $S$  be the upper hemisphere. Then  $z = f(x, y) = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{[-x(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + [-y(a^2 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}]^2 + 1} dA \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + 1} dA = \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^t \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{a^2 - r^2} + 1} r dr d\theta \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^t \frac{ar}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} dr d\theta = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} \left[ -a \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \right]_0^t = 2\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow a^-} -a \left[ \sqrt{a^2 - t^2} - a \right] \\ &= 2\pi(-a)(-a) = 2\pi a^2. \text{ Thus the surface area of the entire sphere is } 4\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

23. If we project the surface onto the  $xz$ -plane, then the surface lies “above” the disk  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 25$  in the  $xz$ -plane.

We have  $y = f(x, z) = x^2 + z^2$  and, adapting Formula 2, the area of the surface is

$$A(S) = \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 25} \sqrt{[f_x(x, z)]^2 + [f_z(x, z)]^2 + 1} dA = \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 25} \sqrt{4x^2 + 4z^2 + 1} dA$$

Converting to polar coordinates  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $z = r \sin \theta$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \sqrt{4r^2 + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^5 r(4r^2 + 1)^{1/2} dr = [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12}(4r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_0^5 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6}(101\sqrt{101} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

24. First we find the area of the face of the surface that intersects the positive  $y$ -axis. As in Exercise 23, we can project the face onto the  $xz$ -plane, so the surface lies “above” the disk  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ . Then  $z = f(x, z) = \sqrt{1 - z^2}$  and the area is

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{[f_x(x, z)]^2 + [f_z(x, z)]^2 + 1} dA = \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{0 + \left( \frac{-z}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right)^2 + 1} dA \\ &= \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{\frac{z^2}{1-z^2} + 1} dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-z^2}}^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dx dz \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dx dz \quad [\text{by the symmetry of the surface}] \end{aligned}$$

This integral is improper (when  $z = 1$ ), so

$$A(S) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} 4 \int_0^t \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dx dz = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} 4 \int_0^t \frac{\sqrt{1-z^2}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} 4 \int_0^t dz = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} 4t = 4.$$

Since the complete surface consists of four congruent faces, the total surface area is  $4(4) = 16$ .

## 16.7 Triple Integrals

**ET 15.7**

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{1. } \iiint_B xyz^2 dV &= \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 \int_0^3 xyz^2 dz dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 xy \left[ \frac{1}{3} z^3 \right]_{z=0}^{z=3} dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 9xy dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{9}{2} x^2 y \right]_{x=-1}^{x=2} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{27}{2} y dy = \left[ \frac{27}{4} y^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{27}{4} \end{aligned}$$

2. There are six different possible orders of integration.

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 \int_0^1 (xz - y^3) dz dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} xz^2 - y^3 z \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} x - y^3 \right) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} xy - \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (x - 4) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 4x \right]_{-1}^1 = -8$$

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 (xz - y^3) dz dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} xz^2 - y^3 z \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x - y^3 \right) dx dy = \int_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{4} x^2 - xy^3 \right]_{x=-1}^{x=1} dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 -2y^3 dy = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} y^4 \right]_0^2 = -8$$

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^2 (xz - y^3) dy dz dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 \left[ xyz - \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dz dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 (2xz - 4) dz dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ xz^2 - 4z \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (x - 4) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 4x \right]_{-1}^1 = -8$$

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^2 (xz - y^3) dy dx dz = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 \left[ xyz - \frac{1}{4} y^4 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 (2xz - 4) dx dz = \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 z - 4x \right]_{x=-1}^{x=1} dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 -8 dz = \left[ -8z \right]_0^1 = -8$$

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 (xz - y^3) dx dz dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 z - xy^3 \right]_{x=-1}^{x=1} dz dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_0^1 -2y^3 dz dy = \int_0^2 \left[ -2y^3 z \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy = \int_0^2 -2y^3 dy = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} y^4 \right]_0^2 = -8$$

$$\iiint_E (xz - y^3) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 \int_{-1}^1 (xz - y^3) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 z - xy^3 \right]_{x=-1}^{x=1} dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^2 -2y^3 dy dz = \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} y^4 \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dz = \int_0^1 -8 dz = \left[ -8z \right]_0^1 = -8$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{3. } \int_0^1 \int_0^z \int_0^{x+z} 6xz dy dx dz &= \int_0^1 \int_0^z [6xyz]_{y=0}^{y=x+z} dx dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^z 6xz(x+z) dx dz \\ &= \int_0^1 [2x^3 z + 3x^2 z^2]_{x=0}^{x=z} dz = \int_0^1 (2z^4 + 3z^4) dz = \int_0^1 5z^4 dz = \left[ z^5 \right]_0^1 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{4. } \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} \int_0^y 2xyz dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} [xyz^2]_{z=0}^{z=y} dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} xy^3 dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{4} xy^4 \right]_{y=x}^{y=2x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{15}{4} x^5 dx = \left[ \frac{5}{8} x^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \int_0^3 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z^2}} z e^y dx dz dy &= \int_0^3 \int_0^1 [xze^y]_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{1-z^2}} dz dy = \int_0^3 \int_0^1 z e^y \sqrt{1-z^2} dz dy \\
 &= \int_0^3 \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(1-z^2)^{3/2} e^y \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy = \int_0^3 \frac{1}{3} e^y dy = \frac{1}{3} e^y \Big|_0^3 = \frac{1}{3}(e^3 - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \int_0^1 \int_0^z \int_0^y z e^{-y^2} dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 \int_0^z [xze^{-y^2}]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^z yze^{-y^2} dy dz = \int_0^1 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} z e^{-y^2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=z} dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{2} z \left( e^{-z^2} - 1 \right) dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left( z - z e^{-z^2} \right) dz \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} z^2 + \frac{1}{2} e^{-z^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}(1 + e^{-1} - 0 - 1) = \frac{1}{4e}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \iiint_E 2x dV &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_0^y 2x dz dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} [2xz]_{z=0}^{z=y} dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} 2xy dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^2 [x^2 y]_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy = \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) y dy = [2y^2 - \frac{1}{4}y^4]_0^2 = 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \iiint_E yz \cos(x^5) dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_x^{2x} yz \cos(x^5) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^x [\frac{1}{2} yz^2 \cos(x^5)]_{z=x}^{z=2x} dy dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^x 3x^2 y \cos(x^5) dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 \cos(x^5)]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 x^4 \cos(x^5) dx = \frac{3}{4} [\frac{1}{5} \sin(x^5)]_0^1 = \frac{3}{20} (\sin 1 - \sin 0) = \frac{3}{20} \sin 1
 \end{aligned}$$

9. Here  $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq z \leq 1+x+y\}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_E 6xy dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{1+x+y} 6xy dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} [6xyz]_{z=0}^{z=1+x+y} dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 6xy(1+x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 [3xy^2 + 3x^2y^2 + 2xy^3]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (3x^2 + 3x^3 + 2x^{5/2}) dx = \left[ x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{4}{7}x^{7/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{65}{28}
 \end{aligned}$$

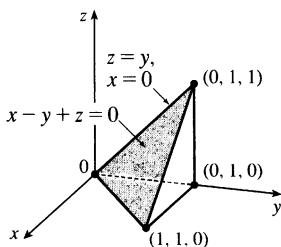
10. Here  $E$  is the region in the first octant that lies below the plane  $2x + 2y + z = 4$  (and above the region in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by the lines  $x = 0, y = 0, x + y = 2$ ). So

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_E y dV &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} \int_0^{4-2x-2y} y dz dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} y(4 - 2x - 2y) dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} (4y - 2xy - 2y^2) dy dx = \int_0^2 [2y^2 - xy^2 - \frac{2}{3}y^3]_{y=0}^{y=2-x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 [2(2-x)^2 - x(2-x)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(2-x)^3] dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 [(2-x)(2-x)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(2-x)^3] dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^2 (2-x)^3 dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} [-\frac{1}{4}(2-x)^4]_0^2 = -\frac{1}{12}(0 - 16) = \frac{4}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

11. Here  $E$  is the region that lies below the plane with  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -intercepts 1, 2, and 3 respectively, that is, below the plane  $2z + 6x + 3y = 6$  and above the region in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by the lines  $x = 0, y = 0$  and  $6x + 3y = 6$ . So

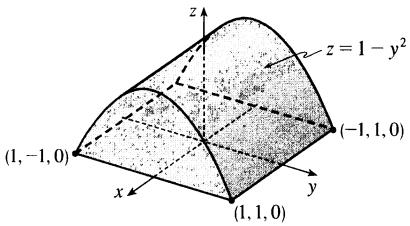
$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_E xy dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \int_0^{3-3x-3y/2} xy dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} (3xy - 3x^2y - \frac{3}{2}xy^2) dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 [\frac{3}{2}xy^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}xy^3]_{y=0}^{y=2-2x} dx = \int_0^1 (2x - 6x^2 + 6x^3 - 2x^4) dx \\
 &= [x^2 - 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^4 - \frac{2}{5}x^5]_0^1 = \frac{1}{10}.
 \end{aligned}$$

12.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_0^{y-z} xz \, dx \, dz \, dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \frac{1}{2}(y-z)^2 z \, dz \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2}y^2 z^2 - \frac{2}{3}yz^3 + \frac{1}{4}z^4 \right]_{z=0}^{z=y} \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \int_0^1 y^4 \, dy = \frac{1}{24} \left[ \frac{1}{5}y^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{120} \end{aligned}$$

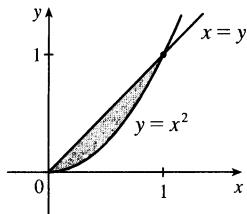
13.



$E$  is the region below the parabolic cylinder  $z = 1 - y^2$  and above the square  $[-1, 1] \times [-1, 1]$  in the  $xy$ -plane.

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E x^2 e^y \, dV &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} x^2 e^y \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 e^y (1 - y^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx \int_{-1}^1 (e^y - y^2 e^y) \, dy \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^1 \left[ e^y - (y^2 - 2y + 2)e^y \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &\quad [\text{integrate by parts twice}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(2)[e - e - e^{-1} + 5e^{-1}] = \frac{8}{3e} \end{aligned}$$

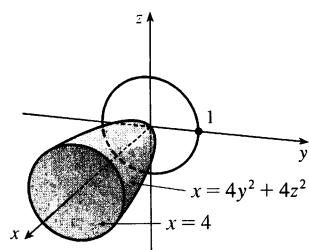
14.



$E$  is the solid above the region shown in the  $xy$ -plane and below the plane  $z = x$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E (x + 2y) \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x \int_0^x (x + 2y) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + 2yx) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 [x^2 y + xy^2]_{y=x^2}^{y=x} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2x^3 - x^4 - x^5) \, dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

15.

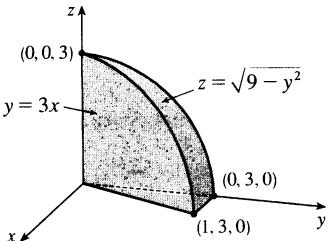


The projection  $E$  on the  $yz$ -plane is the disk  $y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ .

Using polar coordinates  $y = r \cos \theta$  and  $z = r \sin \theta$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E x \, dV &= \iint_D \left[ \int_{4y^2+4z^2}^4 x \, dx \right] \, dA \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [4^2 - (4y^2 + 4z^2)^2] \, dA = 8 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^4) r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 8 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r - r^5) \, dr = 8(2\pi) \left[ \frac{1}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{6}r^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{16\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

16.



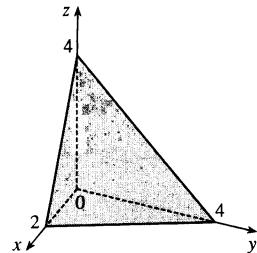
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} z \, dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \frac{1}{2}(9 - y^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{9}{2}y - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right]_{y=3x}^{y=3} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ 9 - \frac{27}{2}x + \frac{9}{2}x^3 \right] \, dx \\ &= \left[ 9x - \frac{27}{4}x^2 + \frac{9}{8}x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{27}{8} \end{aligned}$$

17. The plane  $2x + y + z = 4$  intersects the  $xy$ -plane when

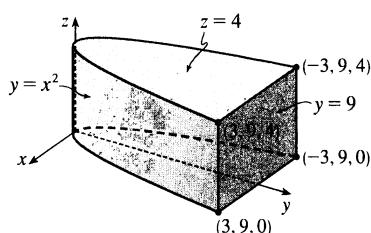
$$2x + y + 0 = 4 \Rightarrow y = 4 - 2x, \text{ so}$$

$E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 4 - 2x, 0 \leq z \leq 4 - 2x - y\}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-2x} \int_0^{4-2x-y} dz dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-2x} (4 - 2x - y) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 [4y - 2xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=4-2x} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 [4(4 - 2x) - 2x(4 - 2x) - \frac{1}{2}(4 - 2x)^2] dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (2x^2 - 8x + 8) dx = [\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 + 8x]_0^2 = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$



- 18.

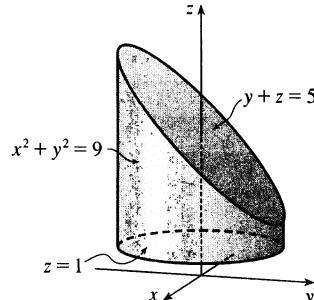


$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_E dV = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{x^2}^9 \int_0^4 dz dy dx \\ &= 4 \int_{-3}^3 \int_{x^2}^9 dy dx = 4 \int_{-3}^3 (9 - x^2) dx \\ &= 4[9x - \frac{1}{3}x^3]_{-3}^3 = 4(27 - 9 + 27 - 9) = 144 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 19. V &= \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} dz dy dx = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} (5 - y - 1) dy dx = \int_{-3}^3 \left[ 4y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_{y=-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_{-3}^3 8\sqrt{9-x^2} dx = 8[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{9-x^2} + \frac{9}{2}\sin^{-1}(\frac{x}{3})]_{-3}^3 \quad \left[ \text{using trigonometric substitution or Formula 30 in the Table of Integrals} \right] \\ &= 8[\frac{9}{2}\sin^{-1}(1) - \frac{9}{2}\sin^{-1}(-1)] = 36(\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2})) = 36\pi \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, use polar coordinates to evaluate the double integral:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} (4 - y) dy dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (4 - r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [2r^2 - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \sin \theta]_{r=0}^{r=3} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (18 - 9 \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= 18\theta + 9 \cos \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 36\pi \end{aligned}$$



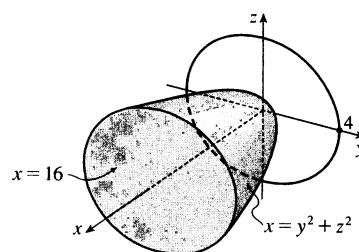
20. The paraboloid  $x = y^2 + z^2$  intersects the plane  $x = 16$  in the circle  $y^2 + z^2 = 16$ ,  $x = 16$ .

Thus,  $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 \leq x \leq 16, y^2 + z^2 \leq 16\}$ .

Let  $D = \{(y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 \leq 16\}$ . Then using polar coordinates

$y = r \cos \theta$  and  $z = r \sin \theta$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D \left( \int_{y^2+z^2}^{16} dx \right) dA = \iint_D (16 - (y^2 + z^2)) dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 (16 - r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16r - r^3) dr \\ &= [\theta]^0_{0}^{2\pi} [8r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4]_0^4 = 2\pi(128 - 64) = 128\pi \end{aligned}$$



21. (a) The wedge can be described as the region

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

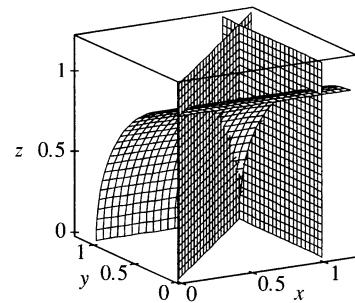
$$= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - y^2}\}$$

So the integral expressing the volume of the wedge is

$$\iiint_D dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dz dy dx.$$

$$(b) A CAS gives \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dz dy dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3}.$$

(Or use Formulas 30 and 87 from the Table of Integrals.)



22. (a) Note that  $\Delta V = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{1}{8}$ , so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV &\approx \frac{1}{8} [f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) \\ &\quad + f\left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) + f\left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)] \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[ e^{-3(1/4)^2} + 3e^{-2(1/4)^2 - (3/4)^2} + 3e^{-(1/4)^2 - 2(3/4)^2} + e^{-3(3/4)^2} \right] \approx 0.42968 \end{aligned}$$

(b) A CAS estimates the integral to be  $\iiint_B e^{-x^2 - y^2 - z^2} dV \approx 0.42$ . The estimate in part (a) is correct to one decimal place, and is larger than the actual value of the integral.

23. Here  $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\ln(1+x+y+z)}$  and  $\Delta V = 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 16$ , so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV &\approx \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j, \bar{z}_k) \Delta V \\ &= 16 [f(1, 2, 1) + f(1, 2, 3) + f(1, 6, 1) + f(1, 6, 3) \\ &\quad + f(3, 2, 1) + f(3, 2, 3) + f(3, 6, 1) + f(3, 6, 3)] \\ &= 16 \left[ \frac{1}{\ln 5} + \frac{1}{\ln 7} + \frac{1}{\ln 9} + \frac{1}{\ln 11} + \frac{1}{\ln 7} + \frac{1}{\ln 9} + \frac{1}{\ln 11} + \frac{1}{\ln 13} \right] \approx 60.533 \end{aligned}$$

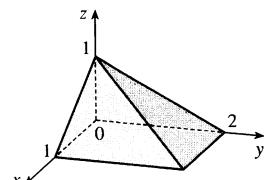
24. Here  $f(x, y, z) = \sin(xy^2z^3)$  and  $\Delta V = 2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1$ , so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV &\approx \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j, \bar{z}_k) \Delta V \\ &= 1 [f(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) + f(1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) + f(1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) + f(1, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) \\ &\quad + f(3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) + f(3, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}) + f(3, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{1}{4}) + f(3, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{4})] \\ &= \sin \frac{1}{256} + \sin \frac{27}{256} + \sin \frac{9}{256} + \sin \frac{243}{256} + \sin \frac{3}{256} + \sin \frac{81}{256} + \sin \frac{27}{256} + \sin \frac{729}{256} \approx 1.675 \end{aligned}$$

25.  $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1-x, 0 \leq y \leq 2-2z\}$ ,

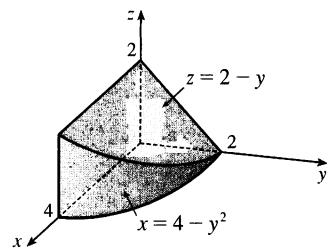
the solid bounded by the three coordinate planes and the planes

$$z = 1 - x, y = 2 - 2z.$$

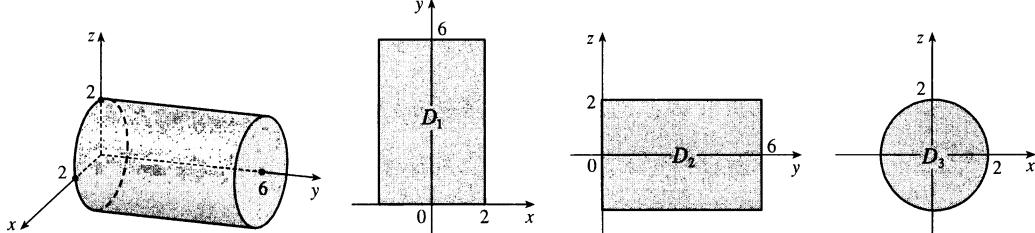


26.  $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 2 - y, 0 \leq x \leq 4 - y^2\}$ ,

the solid bounded by the three coordinate planes, the plane  $z = 2 - y$ , and the cylindrical surface  $x = 4 - y^2$ .



27.



If  $D_1, D_2, D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 6\}$$

$$D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid -2 \leq z \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 6\}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid x^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}$$

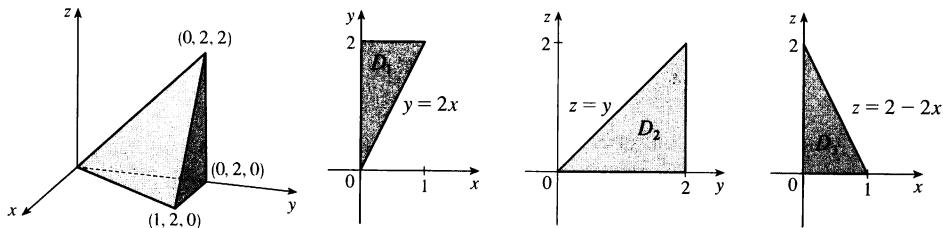
Therefore

$$E = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid -\sqrt{4-x^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}, -2 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 6 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid -\sqrt{4-z^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-z^2}, -2 \leq z \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 6 \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^6 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^6 \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\ &= \int_0^6 \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-z^2}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy = \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^6 \int_{-\sqrt{4-z^2}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^6 f(x, y, z) dy dz dx = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^6 f(x, y, z) dy dx dz \end{aligned}$$

28.



If  $D_1, D_2$ , and  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 2x \leq y \leq 2\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y/2\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq y\} = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 2, z \leq y \leq 2\}, \text{ and}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 2 - 2x\} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq (2 - z)/2\}$$

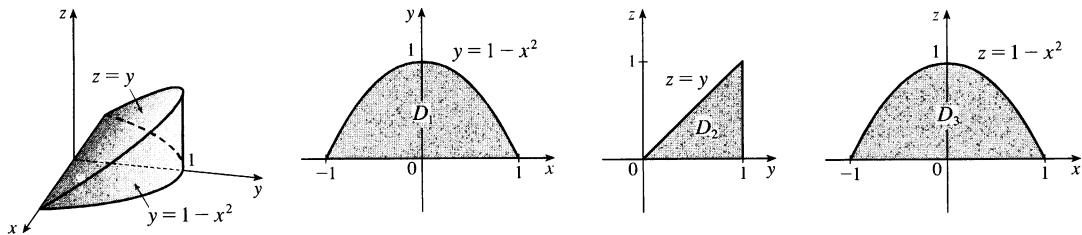
Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 2x \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq y - 2x\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y/2, 0 \leq z \leq y - 2x\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq y, 0 \leq x \leq (y - z)/2\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 2, z \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq (y - z)/2\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 2 - 2x, z + 2x \leq y \leq 2\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq (2 - z)/2, z + 2x \leq y \leq 2\} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_0^1 \int_{2x}^2 \int_0^{y-2x} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{y/2} \int_0^{y-2x} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^y \int_0^{(y-z)/2} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_z^2 \int_0^{(y-z)/2} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \int_{z+2x}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{(2-z)/2} \int_{z+2x}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dx dz \end{aligned}$$

29.



If  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x^2\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y\} = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1\}, \text{ and}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1 - x^2\} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-z} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-z}\}$$

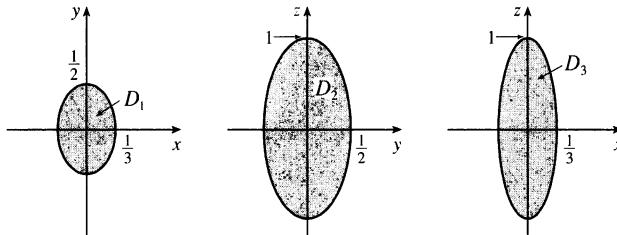
Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= \{(x, y, z) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x^2, 0 \leq z \leq y\} \\
 &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}, 0 \leq z \leq y\} \\
 &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y, -\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}\} \\
 &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-y} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}\} \\
 &= \{(x, y, z) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1 - x^2, z \leq y \leq 1 - x^2\} \\
 &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-z} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-z}, z \leq y \leq 1 - x^2\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy = \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_z^{1-x^2} f(x, y, z) dy dz dx = \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-z}}^{\sqrt{1-z}} \int_z^{1-x^2} f(x, y, z) dy dx dz
 \end{aligned}$$

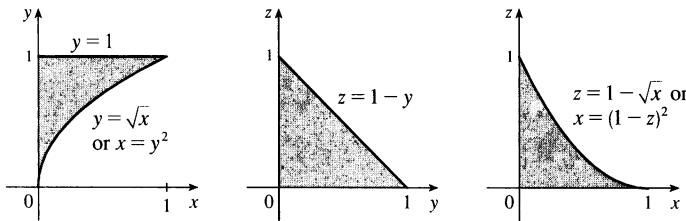
30.



If  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  and  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 9x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 1\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 4y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ ,  $D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid 9x^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_{-1/3}^{1/3} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2}/2}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2}/2} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2-4y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2-4y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-\sqrt{1-4y^2}/3}^{\sqrt{1-4y^2}/3} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2-4y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2-4y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} \int_{-\sqrt{1-4y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-4y^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-4y^2-z^2}/3}^{\sqrt{1-4y^2-z^2}/3} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-z^2}/2}^{\sqrt{1-z^2}/2} \int_{-\sqrt{1-4y^2-z^2}/3}^{\sqrt{1-4y^2-z^2}/3} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_{-1/3}^{1/3} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2-z^2}/2}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2-z^2}/2} f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-z^2}/3}^{\sqrt{1-z^2}/3} \int_{-\sqrt{1-9x^2-z^2}/2}^{\sqrt{1-9x^2-z^2}/2} f(x, y, z) dy dx dz
 \end{aligned}$$

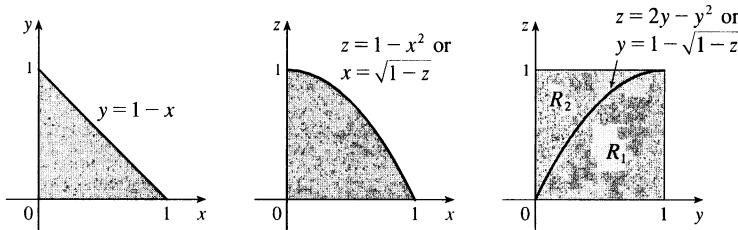
31.



The diagrams show the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\sqrt{x}} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1-z} f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{(1-z)^2} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1-z} f(x, y, z) dy dx dz
 \end{aligned}$$

32.



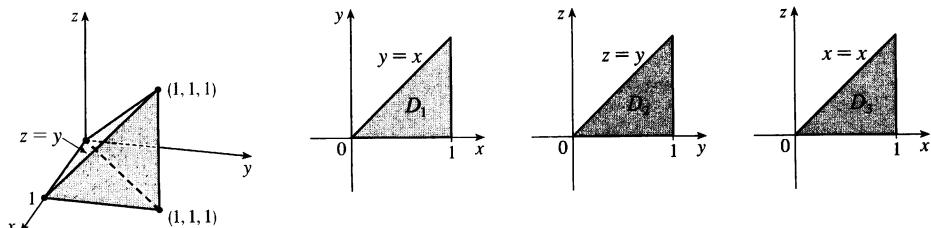
The projections of  $E$  onto the  $xy$ - and  $xz$ -planes are as in the first two diagrams and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy dz dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z}} \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy dx dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y} \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx
 \end{aligned}$$

Now the surface  $z = 1 - x^2$  intersects the plane  $y = 1 - x$  in a curve whose projection in the  $yz$ -plane is  $z = 1 - (1 - y)^2$  or  $z = 2y - y^2$ . So we must split up the projection of  $E$  on the  $yz$ -plane into two regions as in the third diagram. For  $(y, z)$  in  $R_1$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1 - y$  and for  $(y, z)$  in  $R_2$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-z}$ , and so the given integral is also equal to

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-\sqrt{1-z}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz + \int_0^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-z}}^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2y-y^2} \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy + \int_0^1 \int_{2y-y^2}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-z}} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

33.



$$\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy = \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV \text{ where } E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq y, y \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}.$$

If  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ - and  $xz$ -planes then

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq x \leq 1\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y\} = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1\}, \text{ and}$$

$$D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x\} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq x \leq 1\}.$$

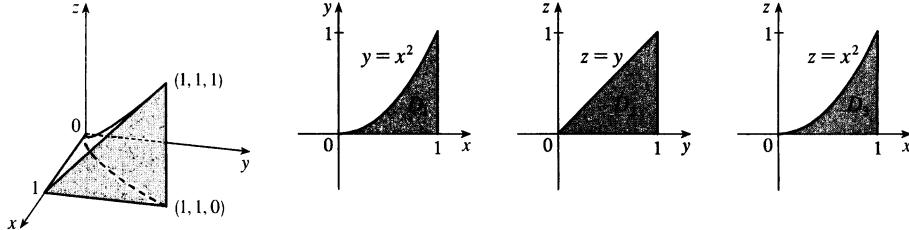
Thus we also have

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq z \leq y\} = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y, y \leq x \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1, y \leq x \leq 1\} = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x, z \leq y \leq x\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq x \leq 1, z \leq y \leq x\}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_y^1 f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_y^1 f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_0^x \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy dx dz \end{aligned}$$

34.



$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV \text{ where}$$

$E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2, 0 \leq z \leq y\}$ . If  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ ,  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y\} = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1\}$ ,  $D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x^2\} = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, \sqrt{z} \leq x \leq 1\}$ . Thus we also have

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq y, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, z \leq y \leq 1, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x^2, z \leq y \leq x^2\} \\ &= \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 1, \sqrt{z} \leq x \leq 1, z \leq y \leq x^2\} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y, z) dx dy dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{z}}^1 \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy dx dz
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 35. m &= \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{1+x+y} 2 dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2(1+x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 [2y + 2xy + y^2]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( 2\sqrt{x} + 2x^{3/2} + x \right) dx = \left[ \frac{4}{3}x^{3/2} + \frac{4}{5}x^{5/2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{79}{30}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{yz} &= \iiint_E x\rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{1+x+y} 2x dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2x(1+x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 [2xy + 2x^2y + xy^2]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 (2x^{3/2} + 2x^{5/2} + x^2) dx = \left[ \frac{4}{5}x^{5/2} + \frac{4}{7}x^{7/2} + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{179}{105}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{xz} &= \iiint_E y\rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{1+x+y} 2y dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2y(1+x+y) dy dx = \int_0^1 [y^2 + xy^2 + \frac{2}{3}y^3]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( x + x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{15}x^{5/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{11}{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{xy} &= \iiint_E z\rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{1+x+y} 2z dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} [z^2]_{z=0}^{z=1+x+y} dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} (1+x+y)^2 dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} (1+2x+2y+2xy+x^2+y^2) dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 [y + 2xy + y^2 + xy^2 + x^2y + \frac{1}{3}y^3]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \sqrt{x} + \frac{7}{3}x^{3/2} + x + x^2 + x^{5/2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + \frac{14}{15}x^{5/2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{7}x^{7/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{571}{210}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the mass is  $\frac{79}{30}$  and the center of mass is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( \frac{M_{yz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xy}}{m} \right) = \left( \frac{358}{553}, \frac{33}{79}, \frac{571}{553} \right)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 36. m &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} 4 dx dz dy = 4 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} (1-z) dz dy \\
 &= 4 \int_{-1}^1 [z - \frac{1}{2}z^2]_{z=0}^{z=1-y^2} dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 (1-y^4) dy = \frac{16}{5},
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{yz} &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} 4x dx dz dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} (1-z)^2 dz dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 [-\frac{1}{3}(1-z)^3]_{z=0}^{z=1-y^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \int_{-1}^1 (1-y^6) dy = \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) \left( \frac{6}{7} \right) = \frac{24}{21}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xz} &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} 4y \, dx \, dz \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} 4y(1-z) \, dz \, dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 [4y(1-y^2) - 2y(1-y^2)^2] \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 (2y - 2y^5) \, dy = 0 \quad [\text{the integrand is odd}] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} \int_0^{1-z} 4z \, dx \, dz \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} (4z - 4z^2) \, dz \, dy = 2 \int_{-1}^1 [(1-y^2)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(1-y^2)^3] \, dy \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 [\frac{1}{3} - y^4 + \frac{2}{3}y^6] \, dy = [\frac{4}{3}y - \frac{4}{5}y^5 + \frac{8}{21}y^7]_0^1 = \frac{96}{105} = \frac{32}{35} \end{aligned}$$

Thus,  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (\frac{5}{14}, 0, \frac{2}{7})$

$$37. m = \int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^a \int_0^a [\frac{1}{3}x^3 + xy^2 + xz^2]_{x=0}^{x=a} \, dy \, dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^a \int_0^a (\frac{1}{3}a^3 + ay^2 + az^2) \, dy \, dz = \int_0^a [\frac{1}{3}a^3y + \frac{1}{3}ay^3 + ayz^2]_{y=0}^{y=a} \, dz \\ &= \int_0^a (\frac{2}{3}a^4 + a^2z^2) \, dz = [\frac{2}{3}a^4z + \frac{1}{3}a^2z^3]_0^a = \frac{2}{3}a^5 + \frac{1}{3}a^5 = a^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$M_{yz} = \int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a [x^3 + x(y^2 + z^2)] \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^a \int_0^a [\frac{1}{4}a^4 + \frac{1}{2}a^2(y^2 + z^2)] \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_0^a (\frac{1}{4}a^5 + \frac{1}{6}a^5 + \frac{1}{2}a^3z^2) \, dz = \frac{1}{4}a^6 + \frac{1}{3}a^6 = \frac{7}{12}a^6$$

$$= M_{xz} = M_{xy} \text{ by symmetry of } E \text{ and } \rho(x, y, z)$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (\frac{7}{12}a, \frac{7}{12}a, \frac{7}{12}a)$ .

$$38. m = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} y \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} [(1-x)y - y^2] \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^3 - \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3] \, dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (1-x)^3 \, dx = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$M_{yz} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} xy \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} [(x-x^2)y - xy^2] \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}x(1-x)^3 - \frac{1}{3}x(1-x)^3] \, dx = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x - 3x^2 + 3x^3 - x^4) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (\frac{1}{2} - 1 + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$M_{xz} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} y^2 \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} [(1-x)y^2 - y^3] \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{3}(1-x)^4 - \frac{1}{4}(1-x)^4] \, dx = \frac{1}{12} [-\frac{1}{5}(1-x)^5]_0^1 = \frac{1}{60}$$

$$M_{xy} = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} yz \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} [\frac{1}{2}y(1-x-y)^2] \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} [(1-x)^2y - 2(1-x)y^2 + y^3] \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^4 - \frac{2}{3}(1-x)^4 + \frac{1}{4}(1-x)^4] \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \int_0^1 (1-x)^4 \, dx = -\frac{1}{24} [\frac{1}{5}(1-x)^5]_0^1 = \frac{1}{120}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (\frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{1}{5})$ .

39. (a)  $m = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx$

(b)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( \frac{M_{yz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xy}}{m} \right)$  where

$$M_{yz} = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx, M_{xz} = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx, \text{ and}$$

$$M_{xy} = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx.$$

(c)  $I_z = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz dy dx = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_1^{5-y} (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} dz dy dx$

40. (a)  $m = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy$

(b)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$  where  $\bar{x} = m^{-1} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy,$

$$\bar{y} = m^{-1} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy,$$

$$\bar{z} = m^{-1} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy$$

(c)  $I_z = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2)(1 + x + y + z) dz dx dy$

41. (a)  $m = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y (1 + x + y + z) dz dy dx = \frac{3\pi}{32} + \frac{11}{24}$

(b)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y x(1 + x + y + z) dz dy dx,$

$$m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y y(1 + x + y + z) dz dy dx,$$

$$m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y z(1 + x + y + z) dz dy dx \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{28}{9\pi + 44}, \frac{30\pi + 128}{45\pi + 220}, \frac{45\pi + 208}{135\pi + 660} \right)$$

(c)  $I_z = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^y (x^2 + y^2)(1 + x + y + z) dz dy dx = \frac{68 + 15\pi}{240}$

42. (a)  $m = \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dz dy dx = \frac{56}{5} = 11.2$

(b)  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$  where  $\bar{x} = m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} x(x^2 + y^2) dz dy dx \approx 0.375,$

$$\bar{y} = m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} y(x^2 + y^2) dz dy dx = \frac{45\pi}{64} \approx 2.209,$$

$$\bar{z} = m^{-1} \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} z(x^2 + y^2) dz dy dx = \frac{15}{16} = 0.9375.$$

(c)  $I_z = \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} (x^2 + y^2)^2 dz dy dx = \frac{10464}{175} \approx 59.79$

43.  $I_x = \int_0^L \int_0^L \int_0^L k(y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx = k \int_0^L \int_0^L (Ly^2 + \frac{1}{3}L^3) dy dx = k \int_0^L \frac{2}{3}L^4 dx = \frac{2}{3}kL^5.$

By symmetry,  $I_x = I_y = I_z = \frac{2}{3}kL^5$ .

44. Let  $k$  be the density. Then

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_{-c/2}^{c/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} k(y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = ka \int_{-c/2}^{c/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} (y^2 + z^2) dy dz \\ &= ak \int_{-c/2}^{c/2} [\frac{1}{3}y^3 + z^2y]_{y=-b/2}^{y=b/2} dz = ak \int_{-c/2}^{c/2} (\frac{1}{12}b^3 + bz^2) dz = ak[\frac{1}{12}b^3z + \frac{1}{3}bz^3]_{-c/2}^{c/2} \\ &= ak(\frac{1}{12}b^3c + \frac{1}{12}bc^3) = \frac{1}{12}kabc(b^2 + c^2) \end{aligned}$$

By symmetry,  $I_y = \frac{1}{12}kabc(a^2 + c^2)$  and  $I_z = \frac{1}{12}kabc(a^2 + b^2)$ .

45. (a)  $f(x, y, z)$  is a joint density function, so we know  $\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x, y, z) dV = 1$ . Here we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 \int_0^2 Cxyz dz dy dx \\ &= C \int_0^2 x dx \int_0^2 y dy \int_0^2 z dz = C \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \left[ \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \\ &= 8C \end{aligned}$$

Then we must have  $8C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{8}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1, Z \leq 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8}xyz dz dy dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy \int_0^1 z dz \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 \left[ \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} (\frac{1}{2})^3 = \frac{1}{64} \end{aligned}$$

(c)  $P(X + Y + Z \leq 1) = P((X, Y, Z) \in E)$  where  $E$  is the solid region in the first octant bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane  $x + y + z = 1$ . The plane  $x + y + z = 1$  meets the  $xy$ -plane in the line  $x + y = 1$ , so we have

$$\begin{aligned} P(X + Y + Z \leq 1) &= \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{8}xyz dz dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xy \left[ \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_{z=0}^{z=1-x-y} dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y)^2 dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^1 [(x^3 - 2x^2 + x)y + (2x^2 - 2x)y^2 + xy^3] dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \int_0^1 [(x^3 - 2x^2 + x)\frac{1}{2}y^2 + (2x^2 - 2x)\frac{1}{3}y^3 + x(\frac{1}{4}y^4)]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{192} \int_0^1 (x - 4x^2 + 6x^3 - 4x^4 + x^5) dx = \frac{1}{192} (\frac{1}{30}) = \frac{1}{5760} \end{aligned}$$

46. (a)  $f(x, y, z)$  is a joint density function, so we know  $\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x, y, z) dV = 1$ . Here we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(x, y, z) dV &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\&= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} C e^{-(0.5x+0.2y+0.1z)} dz dy dx \\&= C \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.2y} dy \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.1z} dz \\&= C \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.5x} dx \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.2y} dy \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^t e^{-0.1z} dz \\&= C \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2e^{-0.5x}]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-5e^{-0.2y}]_0^t \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-10e^{-0.1z}]_0^t \\&= C \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-2(e^{-0.5t} - 1)] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-5(e^{-0.2t} - 1)] \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-10(e^{-0.1t} - 1)] \\&= C \cdot (-2)(0 - 1) \cdot (-5)(0 - 1) \cdot (-10)(0 - 1) = 100C\end{aligned}$$

So we must have  $100C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{100}$ .

(b) We have no restriction on  $Z$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{1}{100}} e^{-(0.5x+0.2y+0.1z)} dz dy dx \\&= \frac{1}{100} \int_0^1 e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^1 e^{-0.2y} dy \int_0^{\infty} e^{-0.1z} dz \\&= \frac{1}{100} [-2e^{-0.5x}]_0^1 [-5e^{-0.2y}]_0^1 \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} [-10e^{-0.1z}]_0^t \quad [\text{by part (a)}] \\&= \frac{1}{100} (2 - 2e^{-0.5})(5 - 5e^{-0.2})(10) = (1 - e^{-0.5})(1 - e^{-0.2}) \approx 0.07132\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1, Z \leq 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 \int_{-\infty}^1 f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{1}{100}} e^{-(0.5x+0.2y+0.1z)} dz dy dx \\&= \frac{1}{100} \int_0^1 e^{-0.5x} dx \int_0^1 e^{-0.2y} dy \int_0^1 e^{-0.1z} dz \\&= \frac{1}{100} [-2e^{-0.5x}]_0^1 [-5e^{-0.2y}]_0^1 [-10e^{-0.1z}]_0^1 \\&= (1 - e^{-0.5})(1 - e^{-0.2})(1 - e^{-0.1}) \approx 0.006787\end{aligned}$$

47.  $V(E) = L^3$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}f_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{1}{L^3} \int_0^L \int_0^L \int_0^L xyz dx dy dz = \frac{1}{L^3} \int_0^L x dx \int_0^L y dy \int_0^L z dz \\&= \frac{1}{L^3} \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^L \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^L \left[ \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^L = \frac{1}{L^3} \frac{L^2}{2} \frac{L^2}{2} \frac{L^2}{2} = \frac{L^3}{8}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}48. V(E) &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} dz dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1 - x^2 - y^2) dy dx \\&= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r - r^3) dr = 2\pi \left( \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right)_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } f_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{1}{\pi/2} \iiint_E (x^2 z + y^2 z) dV = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{1-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) z dz dy dx \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-x^2-y^2)^2 dy dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 (1-r^2)^2 r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^3 - 2r^5 + r^7) dr = \frac{1}{\pi} (2\pi) \left[ \frac{1}{4}r^4 - \frac{1}{3}r^6 + \frac{1}{8}r^8 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{1}{24} \right) = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

- 49.** The triple integral will attain its maximum when the integrand  $1 - x^2 - 2y^2 - 3z^2$  is positive in the region  $E$  and negative everywhere else. For if  $E$  contains some region  $F$  where the integrand is negative, the integral could be increased by excluding  $F$  from  $E$ , and if  $E$  fails to contain some part  $G$  of the region where the integrand is positive, the integral could be increased by including  $G$  in  $E$ . So we require that  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 \leq 1$ . This describes the region bounded by the ellipsoid  $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 1$ .

## DISCOVERY PROJECT Volumes of Hyperspheres

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In this project we use  $V_n$  to denote the  $n$ -dimensional volume of an  $n$ -dimensional hypersphere.

- 1.** The interior of the circle is the set of points  $\{(x, y) \mid -r \leq y \leq r, -\sqrt{r^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}\}$ . So, substituting  $y = r \sin \theta$  and then using Formula 64 to evaluate the integral, we get

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_{-r}^r 2 \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dy = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 2r \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} (r \cos \theta d\theta) \\ &= 2r^2 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2r^2 \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = 2r^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi r^2 \end{aligned}$$

- 2.** The region of integration is

$$\{(x, y, z) \mid -r \leq z \leq r, -\sqrt{r^2 - z^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{r^2 - z^2}, -\sqrt{r^2 - z^2 - y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2 - z^2 - y^2}\}. \text{ Substituting } y = \sqrt{r^2 - z^2} \sin \theta \text{ and using Formula 64 to integrate } \cos^2 \theta, \text{ we get}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_3 &= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-z^2-y^2}} dx dy dz = \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-z^2}} 2 \sqrt{r^2 - z^2 - y^2} dy dz \\ &= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 2 \sqrt{r^2 - z^2} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} (\sqrt{r^2 - z^2} \cos \theta d\theta) dz \\ &= 2 \left[ \int_{-r}^r (r^2 - z^2) dz \right] \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \right] = 2 \left( \frac{4r^3}{3} \right) \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{4\pi r^3}{3} \end{aligned}$$

- 3.** Here we substitute  $y = \sqrt{r^2 - w^2 - z^2} \sin \theta$  and, later,  $w = r \sin \phi$ . Because  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^p \theta d\theta$  seems to occur frequently in these calculations, it is useful to find a general formula for that integral. From Exercises 43 and 44 in Section 8.1 [ET 7.1], we have

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k} x dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2k} \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ and } \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k+1} x dx = \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2k}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k+1)}$$

and from the symmetry of the sine and cosine functions, we can conclude that

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^{2k} x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k} x \, dx = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k-1)\pi}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2k} \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^{2k+1} x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{2k+1} x \, dx = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2k}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2k+1)} \quad (2)$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} V_4 &= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2-y^2}} dx \, dy \, dz \, dw \\ &= 2 \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2-z^2}} \sqrt{r^2 - w^2 - z^2 - y^2} \, dy \, dz \, dw \\ &= 2 \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2}} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (r^2 - w^2 - z^2) \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \, dz \, dw \\ &= 2 \left[ \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-w^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-w^2}} (r^2 - w^2 - z^2) \, dz \, dw \right] \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \right] \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left[ \int_{-r}^r \frac{4}{3} (r^2 - w^2)^{3/2} \, dw \right] = \pi \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} r^4 \cos^4 \phi \, d\phi = \frac{4\pi}{3} r^4 \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \pi}{2 \cdot 4} = \frac{\pi^2 r^4}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4. By using the substitutions  $x_i = \sqrt{r^2 - x_n^2 - x_{n-1}^2 - \cdots - x_{i+1}^2} \cos \theta_i$  and then applying Formulas 1 and 2 from Problem 3, we can write

$$\begin{aligned} V_n &= \int_{-r}^r \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2}} \cdots \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2-x_{n-1}^2-\cdots-x_3^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2-x_{n-1}^2-\cdots-x_3^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2-x_{n-1}^2-\cdots-x_3^2-x_2^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-x_n^2-x_{n-1}^2-\cdots-x_3^2-x_2^2}} dx_1 \, dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1} \, dx_n \\ &= 2 \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta_2 \, d\theta_2 \right] \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta_3 \, d\theta_3 \right] \cdots \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^{n-1} \theta_{n-1} \, d\theta_{n-1} \right] \left[ \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^n \theta_n \, d\theta_n \right] r^n \\ &= \begin{cases} \left[ 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \pi}{2 \cdot 4} \right] \left[ \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \pi}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} \right] \cdots \left[ \frac{2 \cdots (n-2)}{1 \cdots (n-1)} \cdot \frac{1 \cdots (n-1)\pi}{2 \cdots n} \right] r^n & n \text{ even} \\ 2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 3} \right] \left[ \frac{1 \cdot 3 \pi}{2 \cdot 4} \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} \right] \cdots \left[ \frac{1 \cdots (n-2)\pi}{2 \cdots (n-1)} \cdot \frac{2 \cdots (n-1)}{1 \cdots n} \right] r^n & n \text{ odd} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

By canceling within each set of brackets, we find that

$$V_n = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{6} \cdots \frac{2\pi}{n} r^n = \frac{(2\pi)^{n/2}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots n} r^n = \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\left(\frac{1}{2}n\right)!} r^n & n \text{ even} \\ 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{7} \cdots \frac{2\pi}{n} r^n = \frac{2(2\pi)^{(n-1)/2}}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots n} r^n = \frac{2^{n/2} [\frac{1}{2}(n-1)]! \pi^{(n-1)/2}}{n!} r^n & n \text{ odd} \end{cases}$$

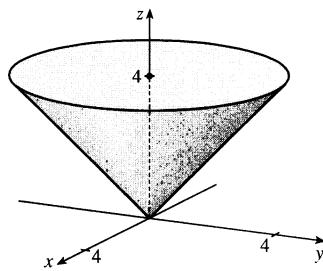
## 16.8 Triple Integrals in Cylindrical and Spherical Coordinates

**ET 15.8**


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1. The region of integration is given in cylindrical coordinates by

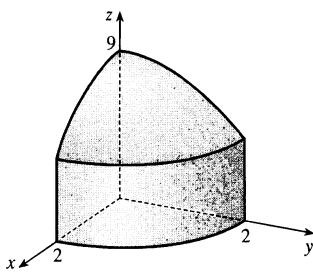
$E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 4, r \leq z \leq 4\}$ . This represents the solid region bounded below by the cone  $z = r$  and above by the horizontal plane  $z = 4$ .



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_r^4 r dz d\theta dr &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{2\pi} [rz]_{z=r}^{z=4} d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{2\pi} r(4-r) d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^4 (4r - r^2) dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= [2r^2 - \frac{1}{3}r^3]_0^4 [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= (32 - \frac{64}{3})(2\pi) = \frac{64\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. The region of integration is given in cylindrical coordinates by

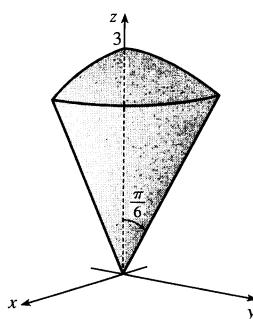
$E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 9 - r^2\}$ . This represents the solid region in the first octant enclosed by the circular cylinder  $r = 2$ , bounded above by  $z = 9 - r^2$ , a circular paraboloid, and bounded below by the  $xy$ -plane.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \int_0^{9-r^2} r dz dr d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 [rz]_{z=0}^{z=9-r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r(9 - r^2) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^2 (9r - r^3) dr \\ &= [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{9}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2}(18 - 4) = 7\pi \end{aligned}$$

3. The region of integration is given in spherical coordinates by

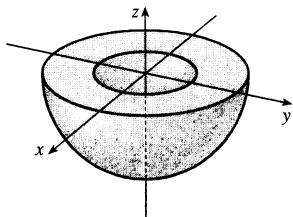
$E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/6\}$ . This represents the solid region in the first octant bounded above by the sphere  $\rho = 3$  and below by the cone  $\phi = \pi/6$ .



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi &= \int_0^{\pi/6} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^3 \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= [-\cos \phi]_0^{\pi/6} [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{3}\rho^3]_0^3 \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)(9) \\ &= \frac{9\pi}{4}(2 - \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

4. The region of integration is given in spherical coordinates by

$E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \pi/2 \leq \phi \leq \pi\}$ . This represents the solid region between the spheres  $\rho = 1$  and  $\rho = 2$  and below the  $xy$ -plane.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_1^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin \phi d\phi \int_1^2 \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [-\cos \phi]_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3}\rho^3\right]_1 \\ &= 2\pi(1)\left(\frac{7}{3}\right) = \frac{14\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5. The solid  $E$  is most conveniently described if we use cylindrical

coordinates:  $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$ . Then

$$\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \int_0^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dz dr d\theta.$$

6. The solid  $E$  is most conveniently described if we use spherical coordinates:

$E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ . Then

$$\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \int_1^2 f(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi.$$

7. In cylindrical coordinates,  $E$  is given by  $\{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 4, -5 \leq z \leq 4\}$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 \int_{-5}^4 \sqrt{r^2} r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 r^2 dr \int_{-5}^4 dz \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3}r^3\right]_0^4 [z]_{-5}^4 = (2\pi)\left(\frac{64}{3}\right)(9) = 384\pi \end{aligned}$$

8. The paraboloid  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2 = 1$  or  $r = 1$ , so in cylindrical coordinates,  $E$  is given by  $\{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1 - r^2\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E (x^3 + xy^2) dV &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-r^2} (r^3 \cos^3 \theta + r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta) r dz dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-r^2} r^4 \cos \theta dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r^4 \cos \theta [z]_{z=0}^{z=1-r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r^4 (1 - r^2) \cos \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \left[\frac{1}{5}r^5 - \frac{1}{7}r^7\right]_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2}{35} \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{35} [\sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{35} \end{aligned}$$

9. In cylindrical coordinates  $E$  is bounded by the paraboloid  $z = 1 + r^2$ , the cylinder  $r^2 = 5$  or  $r = \sqrt{5}$ , and the  $xy$ -plane, so  $E$  is given by  $\{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5}, 0 \leq z \leq 1 + r^2\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E e^z dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \int_0^{1+r^2} e^z r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} r [e^z]_{z=0}^{z=1+r^2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} r (e^{1+r^2} - 1) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} (re^{1+r^2} - r) dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2}e^{1+r^2} - \frac{1}{2}r^2\right]_0^{\sqrt{5}} = \pi(e^6 - e - 5) \end{aligned}$$

10. In cylindrical coordinates  $E$  is bounded by the planes  $z = 0$ ,  $z = r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 3$  and the cylinders  $r = 2$  and  $r = 3$ , so  $E$  is given by  $\{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 2 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 3\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E x \, dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^3 \int_0^{r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 3} (r \cos \theta) r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^3 (r^2 \cos \theta) [z]_{z=0}^{z=r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 3} \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^3 (r^2 \cos \theta)(r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + 3) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^3 (r^3(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) + 3r^2 \cos \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4}r^4(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) + r^3 \cos \theta \right]_{r=2}^{r=3} \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{81}{4} - \frac{16}{4} \right)(\cos^2 \theta + \cos \theta \sin \theta) + (27 - 8) \cos \theta \right] \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{65}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) + \cos \theta \sin \theta \right) + 19 \cos \theta \right) \, d\theta \\ &= \left[ \frac{65}{8}\theta + \frac{65}{16} \sin 2\theta + \frac{65}{8} \sin^2 \theta + 19 \sin \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{65}{4}\pi \end{aligned}$$

11. In cylindrical coordinates,  $E$  is bounded by the cylinder  $r = 1$ , the plane  $z = 0$ , and the cone  $z = 2r$ . So  $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 2r\}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E x^2 \, dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2r} r^2 \cos^2 \theta r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 [r^3 \cos^2 \theta z]_{z=0}^{z=2r} \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2r^4 \cos^2 \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{2}{5}r^5 \cos^2 \theta \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} \, d\theta = \frac{2}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$

12. In cylindrical coordinates  $E$  is the solid region within the cylinder  $r = 1$  bounded above and below by the sphere  $r^2 + z^2 = 4$ , so  $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, -\sqrt{4-r^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-r^2}\}$ . Thus the volume is

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E \, dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2r \sqrt{4-r^2} \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 2r \sqrt{4-r^2} \, dr = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{2}{3}(4-r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi(8-3^{3/2}) \end{aligned}$$

13. (a) The paraboloids intersect when  $x^2 + y^2 = 36 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9$ , so the region of integration is  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ . Then, in cylindrical coordinates,  $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid r^2 \leq z \leq 36 - 3r^2, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$  and

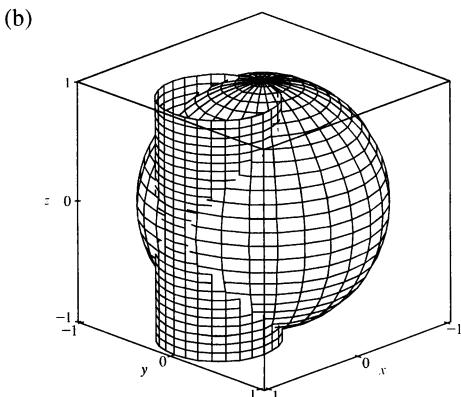
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \int_{r^2}^{36-3r^2} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (36r - 4r^3) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [18r^2 - r^4]_{r=0}^{r=3} \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 81 \, d\theta = 162\pi \end{aligned}$$

- (b) For constant density  $K$ ,  $m = KV = 162\pi K$  from part (a). Since the region is homogeneous and symmetric,  $M_{yz} = M_{xz} = 0$  and

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \int_{r^2}^{36-3r^2} (zK) r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 r \left[ \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_{z=r^2}^{z=36-3r^2} \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{K}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 r((36-3r^2)^2 - r^4) \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{K}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 (8r^5 - 216r^3 + 1296r) \, dr \\ &= \frac{K}{2}(2\pi) \left[ \frac{8}{6}r^6 - \frac{216}{4}r^4 + \frac{1296}{2}r^2 \right]_0^3 = \pi K(2430) = 2430\pi K \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( \frac{M_{yz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xy}}{m} \right) = (0, 0, \frac{2430\pi K}{162\pi K}) = (0, 0, 15)$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
14. \text{ (a)} \quad V &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \int_{-\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ (a^2 - r^2)^{3/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=a \cos \theta} \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ (a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \theta)^{3/2} - a^3 \right] \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ (a^2 \sin^2 \theta)^{3/2} - a^3 \right] \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} (a^3 \sin^3 \theta - a^3) \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4a^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\sin \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) - 1] \, d\theta \\
&= -\frac{4a^3}{3} \left[ -\cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta - \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{4a^3}{3} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{9} a^3 (3\pi - 4)
\end{aligned}$$



To plot the cylinder and the sphere on the same screen in Maple, we can use the sequence of commands

```
sphere:=plot3d(1,theta=0..2*Pi,phi=0..Pi,coords=spherical):
cylinder:=plot3d([cos(theta),theta,z],
theta=0..2*Pi,z=-1..1,coords=cylindrical):
with(plots): display3d({sphere,cylinder});
```

In Mathematica, we can use

```
sphere=SphericalPlot3D[1,{theta,0,2Pi},{phi,0,Pi}]
cylinder=ParametricPlot3D[{Sin[theta],Cos[theta],z},
{theta,0,2Pi},{z,-1,1}]
Show[{sphere,cylinder}]
```

15. The paraboloid  $z = 4x^2 + 4y^2$  intersects the plane  $z = a$  when  $a = 4x^2 + 4y^2$  or  $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}a$ . So, in cylindrical coordinates,  $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 4r^2 \leq z \leq a\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{a}/2} \int_{4r^2}^a K r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{a}/2} (ar - 4r^3) \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= K \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2}ar^2 - r^4 \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{a}/2} \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{16}a^2 \, d\theta = \frac{1}{8}a^2\pi K
\end{aligned}$$

Since the region is homogeneous and symmetric,  $M_{yz} = M_{xz} = 0$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
M_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{a}/2} \int_{4r^2}^a Krz \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{a}/2} \left( \frac{1}{2}a^2r - 8r^5 \right) \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= K \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4}a^2r^2 - \frac{4}{3}r^6 \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{a}/2} \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{24}a^3 \, d\theta = \frac{1}{12}a^3\pi K
\end{aligned}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{2}{3}a)$ .

16. Since density is proportional to the distance from the  $z$ -axis, we can say  $\rho(x, y, z) = K \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
m &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} Kr^2 \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = 2K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a r^2 \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= 2K \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{8}r(2r^2 - a^2) \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} + \frac{1}{8}a^4 \sin^{-1}(r/a) \right]_{r=0}^{r=a} \, d\theta \\
&= 2K \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{8}a^4 \right) \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4}a^4\pi^2 K
\end{aligned}$$

17. In spherical coordinates,  $B$  is represented by  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_B (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (\rho^2) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi = \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho \\ &= [-\cos \phi]_0^\pi [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{5}\rho^5]_0^1 = (2)(2\pi)(\frac{1}{5}) = \frac{4\pi}{5} \end{aligned}$$

18. In spherical coordinates,  $H$  is represented by  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_H (x^2 + y^2) dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \phi d\phi \int_0^1 \rho^4 d\rho \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [-\cos \phi + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \phi]_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{5}\rho^5]_0^1 = \frac{4\pi}{15} \end{aligned}$$

19. In spherical coordinates,  $E$  is represented by  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E z dV &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_1^2 (\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \phi \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_1^2 \rho^3 d\rho = [\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \phi]_0^{\pi/2} [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{4}\rho^4]_1^2 \\ &= (\frac{1}{2})(\frac{\pi}{2})(\frac{15}{4}) = \frac{15\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

20.  $\iiint_E e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dV = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 e^{\sqrt{\rho^2}} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \rho^2 e^\rho \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^3 \rho^2 e^\rho d\rho = [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} [-\cos \phi]_0^{\pi/2} [(\rho^2 - 2\rho + 2)e^\rho]_0^3$   
[integrate by parts twice]  
 $= \frac{\pi}{2}(0+1)(5e^3 - 2) = \frac{\pi}{2}(5e^3 - 2)$

21.  $\iiint_E x^2 dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^4 (\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta)^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \phi d\phi \int_0^4 \rho^4 d\rho$   
 $= [\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta]_0^\pi [-\frac{1}{3}(2 + \sin^2 \phi) \cos \phi]_0^\pi [\frac{1}{5}\rho^5]_0^4$   
 $= (\frac{\pi}{2})(\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3})\frac{1}{5}(4^5 - 3^5) = \frac{1562}{15}\pi$

22.  $\iiint_E xyz dV = \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^4 (\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta)(\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta)(\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi d\phi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_2^4 \rho^5 d\rho = [\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \phi]_0^{\pi/3} [\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{6}\rho^6]_2^4 = 0$

23. Since  $\rho = 4 \cos \phi$  implies  $\rho^2 = 4\rho \cos \phi$ , the equation is that of a sphere of radius 2 with center at  $(0, 0, 2)$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^{4 \cos \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} [\frac{1}{3}\rho^3]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=4 \cos \phi} \sin \phi d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} (\frac{64}{3} \cos^3 \phi) \sin \phi d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [-\frac{16}{3} \cos^4 \phi]_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi/3} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{16}{3} (\frac{1}{16} - 1) d\theta = 5\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 10\pi \end{aligned}$$

24. In spherical coordinates, the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  is equivalent to  $\rho = 2$  and the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  is represented by  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Thus, the solid is given by  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$  and  
 $V = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 d\rho$   
 $= [-\cos \phi]_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{3}\rho^3]_0^2 = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)(2\pi)\left(\frac{8}{3}\right) = \frac{8\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$

25. By the symmetry of the region,  $M_{xy} = 0$  and  $M_{yz} = 0$ . Assuming constant density  $K$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \iiint_E KV = K \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_3^4 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = K \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_3^4 \rho^2 \, d\rho \\ &= K\pi \left[ -\cos \phi \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{3}\rho^3 \right]_3^4 = 2K\pi \cdot \frac{37}{3} = \frac{74}{3}\pi K \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xz} &= \iiint_E y K \, dV = K \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_3^4 (\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= K \int_0^\pi \sin \theta \, d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \phi \, d\phi \int_3^4 \rho^3 \, d\rho \\ &= K \left[ -\cos \theta \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2}\phi - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\phi \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \right]_3^4 \\ &= K(2)\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{1}{4}(256 - 81) = \frac{175}{4}\pi K \end{aligned}$$

Thus the centroid is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( \frac{M_{yz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xz}}{m}, \frac{M_{xy}}{m} \right) = \left( 0, \frac{175\pi K/4}{74\pi K/3}, 0 \right) = \left( 0, \frac{525}{296}, 0 \right)$ .

26. (a) Placing the center of the base at  $(0, 0, 0)$ ,  $\rho(x, y, z) = K \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  is the density function. So

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a K \rho^3 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^a \rho^3 \, d\rho \\ &= K \left[ \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\cos \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{4}\rho^4 \right]_0^a = K(2\pi)(1)\left(\frac{1}{4}a^4\right) = \frac{1}{2}\pi K a^4 \end{aligned}$$

(b) By the symmetry of the problem  $M_{yz} = M_{xz} = 0$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a K \rho^4 \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\phi \int_0^a \rho^4 \, d\rho \\ &= K \left[ \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{5}\rho^5 \right]_0^a = K(2\pi)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{5}a^5\right) = \frac{1}{5}\pi K a^5 \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{2}{5}a)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (c) I_z &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a (K \rho^3 \sin \phi)(\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi) \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = K \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \phi \, d\phi \int_0^a \rho^5 \, d\rho \\ &= K \left[ \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ -\cos \phi + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}\rho^6 \right]_0^a = K(2\pi)\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\left(\frac{1}{6}a^6\right) = \frac{2}{9}\pi K a^6 \end{aligned}$$

27. (a) The density function is  $\rho(x, y, z) = K$ , a constant, and by the symmetry of the problem  $M_{xz} = M_{yz} = 0$ .

Then  $M_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a K \rho^3 \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2}\pi K a^4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\phi = \frac{1}{8}\pi K a^4$ . But the mass is  $K$  (volume of the hemisphere)  $= \frac{2}{3}\pi K a^3$ , so the centroid is  $(0, 0, \frac{3}{8}a)$ .

(b) Place the center of the base at  $(0, 0, 0)$ ; the density function is  $\rho(x, y, z) = K$ . By symmetry, the moments of inertia about any two such diameters will be equal, so we just need to find  $I_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a (K \rho^2 \sin \phi) \rho^2 (\sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \phi) \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi) \left( \frac{1}{5}a^5 \right) \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{5}Ka^5 \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin^2 \theta (-\cos \phi + \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 \phi) + (-\frac{1}{3}\cos^3 \phi)]_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi/2} \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{5}Ka^5 \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{2}{3}\sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3}] \, d\theta = \frac{1}{5}Ka^5 \left[ \frac{2}{3}(\frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta) + \frac{1}{3}\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{5}Ka^5 \left[ \frac{2}{3}(\pi - 0) + \frac{1}{3}(2\pi - 0) \right] = \frac{4}{15}Ka^5\pi \end{aligned}$$

28. Place the center of the base at  $(0, 0, 0)$ , then the density is  $\rho(x, y, z) = Kz$ ,  $K$  a constant. Then

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a (K\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta \\ &= 2\pi K \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \phi \sin \phi \cdot \frac{1}{4} a^4 d\phi \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\pi K a^4 \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} K a^4 \end{aligned}$$

By the symmetry of the problem  $M_{xz} = M_{yz} = 0$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a K\rho^4 \cos^2 \phi \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\pi K a^5 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \phi \sin \phi d\phi \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\pi K a^5 \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{15}\pi K a^5 \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{8}{15}a)$ .

29. In spherical coordinates  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  becomes  $\cos \phi = \sin \phi$  or  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Then

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^1 \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{1}{3}\pi(2 - \sqrt{2}),$$

$$M_{xy} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 \rho^3 \sin \phi \cos \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\phi \right]_0^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8} \text{ and by symmetry } M_{yz} = M_{xz} = 0.$$

$$\text{Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left( 0, 0, \frac{3}{8}(2 - \sqrt{2}) \right).$$

30. Place the center of the sphere at  $(0, 0, 0)$ , let the diameter of intersection be along the  $z$ -axis, one of the planes be the  $xz$ -plane and the other be the plane whose angle with the  $xz$ -plane is  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ . Then in spherical coordinates the volume is given by  $V = \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^\pi \int_0^a \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/6} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^a \rho^2 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6}(2)(\frac{1}{3}a^3) = \frac{1}{9}\pi a^3$ .

31. In cylindrical coordinates the paraboloid is given by  $z = r^2$  and the plane by  $z = 2r \sin \theta$  and they intersect in the circle  $r = 2 \sin \theta$ . Then  $\iiint_E z dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \sin \theta} \int_{r^2}^{2r \sin \theta} r z dz dr d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{6}$  [using a CAS].

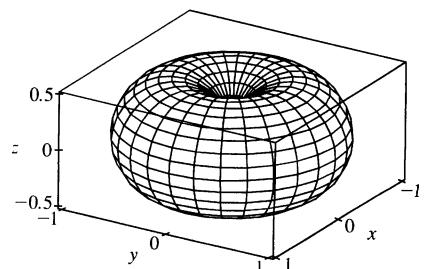
32. (a) The region enclosed by the torus is  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sin \phi\}$ , so its volume is

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{3} \sin^4 \phi d\phi = \frac{2}{3}\pi \left[ \frac{3}{8}\phi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\phi + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4\phi \right]_0^\pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi^2.$$

- (b) In Maple, we can plot the torus using the

`plots[sphereplot]` command, or with the  
`coords=spherical` option in a regular `plot` command.

In Mathematica, use `ParametricPlot3D`.



33. The region  $E$  of integration is the region above the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , or  $z = r^2$ , and below the paraboloid  $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ , or  $z = 2 - r^2$ . Also, we have  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  with  $-\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$  which describes the unit circle in the  $xy$ -plane. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} dz dy dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^{2-r^2} (r^2)^{3/2} r dz dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 [r^4 z]_{z=r^2}^{z=2-r^2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (2r^4 - r^6 - r^6) dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{7}\right) d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{35} \end{aligned}$$

34. The region  $E$  of integration is the region above the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  and below the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = r$ . Also, we have  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}$  which is equivalent to  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $0 \leq r \leq 1$ .

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} xyz dz dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^r r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta z r dz dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r^3 \cos \theta \sin \theta [z^2]_{z=r^2}^{z=r} dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (r^5 - r^7) \cos \theta \sin \theta dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{6}r^6 - \frac{1}{8}r^8]_{r=0}^{r=1} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{24} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{48} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{96} [-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{96} \end{aligned}$$

35. The region of integration  $E$  is the top half of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}} z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dy dx = \iiint_E z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 (\rho^2 \cos \phi) (\rho^2 \sin \phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \phi \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \phi]_0^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{5} \rho^5]_0^3 = (2\pi)(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{243}{5}) = \frac{243}{5}\pi \end{aligned}$$

36. The region of integration  $E$  is the region above the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and below the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 18$  in the first octant. Because  $E$  is in the first octant we have  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . The cone has equation  $\phi = \frac{\pi}{4}$  (as in Example 4) and so  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Also  $0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$ . So the integral becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{3\sqrt{2}} \rho^4 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^{3\sqrt{2}} \rho^4 d\rho \\ &= [\theta]_0^{\pi/2} [-\cos \phi]_0^{\pi/4} [\frac{1}{5} \rho^5]_0^{3\sqrt{2}} \\ &= (\frac{\pi}{2}) \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{972\sqrt{2}}{5}\right) = 486\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{5}\right) \end{aligned}$$

37. If  $E$  is the solid enclosed by the surface  $\rho = 1 + \frac{1}{5} \sin 6\theta \sin 5\phi$ , it can be described in spherical coordinates as  $E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 1 + \frac{1}{5} \sin 6\theta \sin 5\phi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi\}$ . Its volume is given by

$$V(E) = \iiint_E dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1 + (\sin 6\theta \sin 5\phi)/5} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi = \frac{136\pi}{99} \text{ [using a CAS].}$$

38. The given integral is equal to

$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^R \rho e^{-\rho^2} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sin \phi d\phi \right) \left( \int_0^R \rho^3 e^{-\rho^2} d\rho \right)$ . Now use integration by parts with  $u = \rho^2$ ,  $dv = \rho e^{-\rho^2} d\rho$  to get

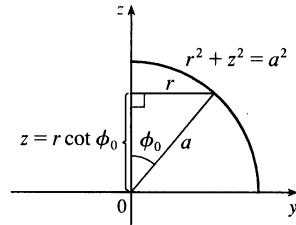
$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi(2) \left( \rho^2 \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-\rho^2} \Big|_0^R - \int_0^R 2\rho \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-\rho^2} d\rho \right) &= \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} 4\pi \left( -\frac{1}{2} R^2 e^{-R^2} + \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\rho^2} \right]_0^R \right) \\ &= 4\pi \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} R^2 e^{-R^2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-R^2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ &= 4\pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

(Note that  $R^2 e^{-R^2} \rightarrow 0$  as  $R \rightarrow \infty$  by l'Hospital's Rule.)

39. (a) From the diagram,  $z = r \cot \phi_0$  to  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - r^2}$ ,  $r = 0$  to

$r = a \sin \phi_0$  (or use  $a^2 - r^2 = r^2 \cot^2 \phi_0$ ). Thus

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{a \sin \phi_0} \int_{r \cot \phi_0}^{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dz dr d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{a \sin \phi_0} (r \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} - r^2 \cot \phi_0) dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ -(a^2 - r^2)^{3/2} - r^3 \cot \phi_0 \right]_0^{a \sin \phi_0} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ -(a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 \phi_0)^{3/2} - a^3 \sin^3 \phi_0 \cot \phi_0 + a^3 \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3 [1 - (\cos^3 \phi_0 + \sin^2 \phi_0 \cos \phi_0)] = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3 (1 - \cos \phi_0) \end{aligned}$$



- (b) The wedge in question is the shaded area rotated from  $\theta = \theta_1$  to  $\theta = \theta_2$ .

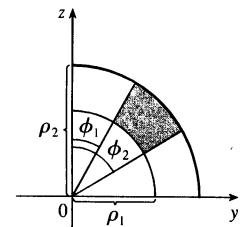
Letting

$V_{ij}$  = volume of the region bounded by the sphere of radius  $\rho_i$   
and the cone with angle  $\phi_j$  ( $\theta = \theta_1$  to  $\theta = \theta_2$ )

and letting  $V$  be the volume of the wedge, we have

$$V = (V_{22} - V_{21}) - (V_{12} - V_{11})$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{3}(\theta_2 - \theta_1) [\rho_2^3 (1 - \cos \phi_2) - \rho_2^3 (1 - \cos \phi_1) - \rho_1^3 (1 - \cos \phi_2) + \rho_1^3 (1 - \cos \phi_1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\theta_2 - \theta_1) [(\rho_2^3 - \rho_1^3)(1 - \cos \phi_2) - (\rho_2^3 - \rho_1^3)(1 - \cos \phi_1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\theta_2 - \theta_1) [(\rho_2^3 - \rho_1^3)(\cos \phi_1 - \cos \phi_2)] \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{Or: Show that } V = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{\rho_1 \sin \phi_1}^{\rho_2 \sin \phi_2} \int_{r \cot \phi_1}^{r \cot \phi_2} r dz dr d\theta.$$

- (c) By the Mean Value Theorem with  $f(\rho) = \rho^3$  there exists some  $\tilde{\rho}$  with  $\rho_1 \leq \tilde{\rho} \leq \rho_2$  such that

$f(\rho_2) - f(\rho_1) = f'(\tilde{\rho})(\rho_2 - \rho_1)$  or  $\rho_1^3 - \rho_2^3 = 3\tilde{\rho}^2 \Delta\rho$ . Similarly there exists  $\phi$  with  $\phi_1 \leq \tilde{\phi} \leq \phi_2$  such that  $\cos \phi_2 - \cos \phi_1 = (-\sin \tilde{\phi}) \Delta\phi$ . Substituting into the result from (b) gives

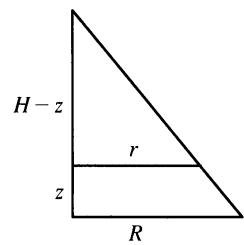
$$\Delta V = (\tilde{\rho}^2 \Delta\rho)(\theta_2 - \theta_1)(\sin \tilde{\phi}) \Delta\phi = \tilde{\rho}^2 \sin \tilde{\phi} \Delta\rho \Delta\phi \Delta\theta.$$

40. (a) The mountain comprises a solid conical region  $C$ . The work done in lifting a small volume of material  $\Delta V$  with density  $g(P)$  to a height  $h(P)$  above sea level is  $h(P)g(P)\Delta V$ . Summing over the whole mountain we get
- $$W = \iiint_C h(P)g(P)\Delta V.$$

(b) Here  $C$  is a solid right circular cone with radius  $R = 62,000$  ft, height  $H = 12,400$  ft, and density

$g(P) = 200$  lb/ft<sup>3</sup> at all points  $P$  in  $C$ . We use cylindrical coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^H \int_0^{R(1-z/H)} z \cdot 200r dr dz d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^H 200z \left[ \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=R(1-z/H)} dz \\ &= 400\pi \int_0^H z \frac{R^2}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{z}{H} \right)^2 dz \\ &= 200\pi R^2 \int_0^H \left( z - \frac{2z^2}{H} + \frac{z^3}{H^2} \right) dz \\ &= 200\pi R^2 \left[ \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{2z^3}{3H} + \frac{z^4}{4H^2} \right]_0^H \\ &= 200\pi R^2 \left( \frac{H^2}{2} - \frac{2H^2}{3} + \frac{H^2}{4} \right) = \frac{50}{3}\pi R^2 H^2 \\ &= \frac{50}{3}\pi (62,000)^2 (12,400)^2 \approx 3.1 \times 10^{19} \text{ ft-lb} \end{aligned}$$



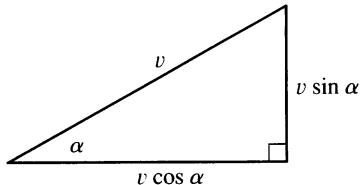
$$\frac{r}{R} = \frac{H-z}{H} = 1 - \frac{z}{H}$$

## APPLIED PROJECT Roller Derby

1.  $mgh = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2 = \frac{1}{2}(m + I/r^2)v^2$ , so  $v^2 = \frac{2mgh}{m + I/r^2} = \frac{2gh}{1 + I^*/r^2}$ .

2. The vertical component of the speed is  $v \sin \alpha$ , so

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{2gy}{1 + I^*}} \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{1 + I^*}} \sin \alpha \sqrt{y}.$$



3. Solving the separable differential equation, we get  $\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y}} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{1 + I^*}} \sin \alpha dt \Rightarrow$

$$2\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{1 + I^*}} (\sin \alpha)t + C. \text{ But } y = 0 \text{ when } t = 0, \text{ so } C = 0 \text{ and we have } 2\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{\frac{2g}{1 + I^*}} (\sin \alpha)t.$$

$$\text{Solving for } t \text{ when } y = h \text{ gives } T = \frac{2\sqrt{h}}{\sin \alpha} \sqrt{\frac{1 + I^*}{2g}} = \sqrt{\frac{2h(1 + I^*)}{g \sin^2 \alpha}}.$$

4. Assume that the length of each cylinder is  $\ell$ . Then the density of the solid cylinder is  $\frac{m}{\pi r^2 \ell}$ , and from Formulas 16.7.16 [ET 15.7.16], its moment of inertia (using cylindrical coordinates) is

$$I_z = \iiint \frac{m}{\pi r^2 \ell} (x^2 + y^2) dV = \int_0^\ell \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^r \frac{m}{\pi r^2 \ell} R^2 R dR d\theta dz = \frac{m}{\pi r^2 \ell} 2\pi \ell \left[ \frac{1}{4} R^4 \right]_0^r = \frac{mr^2}{2}$$

$$\text{and so } I^* = \frac{I_z}{mr^2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

For the hollow cylinder, we consider its entire mass to lie a distance  $r$  from the axis of rotation, so  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  is a constant. We express the density in terms of mass per unit area as  $\rho = \frac{m}{2\pi r \ell}$ , and then the moment of inertia is calculated as a double integral:

$$I_z = \iint (x^2 + y^2) \frac{m}{2\pi r \ell} dA = \frac{mr^2}{2\pi r \ell} \iint dA = mr^2$$

$$\text{so } I^* = \frac{I_z}{mr^2} = 1.$$

5. The volume of such a ball is  $\frac{4}{3}\pi(r^3 - a^3) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r(1 - b^3)$ , and so its density is  $\frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(1 - b^3)}$ .

Using Formula 16.8.4 [ET 15.8.4], we get

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \iiint (x^2 + y^2) \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(1 - b^3)} dV \\ &= \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(1 - b^3)} \int_a^r \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi)(\rho^2 \sin \phi) d\phi d\theta d\rho \\ &= \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(1 - b^3)} \cdot 2\pi \left[ -\frac{(2 + \sin^2 \phi) \cos \phi}{3} \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{\rho^5}{5} \right]_a^r \quad [\text{from the Table of Integrals}] \\ &= \frac{m}{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3(1 - b^3)} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{r^5 - a^5}{5} \\ &= \frac{2mr^5(1 - b^5)}{5r^3(1 - b^3)} = \frac{2(1 - b^5)mr^2}{5(1 - b^3)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } I^* = \frac{2(1 - b^5)}{5(1 - b^3)}.$$

Since  $a$  represents the inner radius,  $a \rightarrow 0$  corresponds to a solid ball, and  $a \rightarrow r$  corresponds to a hollow ball.

6. For a solid ball,  $a \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow b \rightarrow 0$ , so  $I^* = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(1 - b^5)}{5(1 - b^3)} = \frac{2}{5}$ . For a hollow ball,  $a \rightarrow r \Rightarrow b \rightarrow 1$ , so

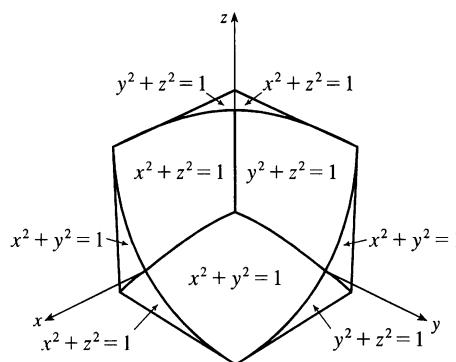
$$I^* = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(1 - b^5)}{5(1 - b^3)} = \frac{2}{5} \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{-5b^4}{-3b^2} = \frac{2}{5} \left( \frac{5}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \quad [\text{by l'Hospital's Rule}]$$

*Note:* We could instead have calculated  $I^* = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1} \frac{2(1 - b)(1 + b + b^2 + b^3 + b^4)}{5(1 - b)(1 + b + b^2)} = \frac{2 \cdot 5}{5 \cdot 3} = \frac{2}{3}$ .

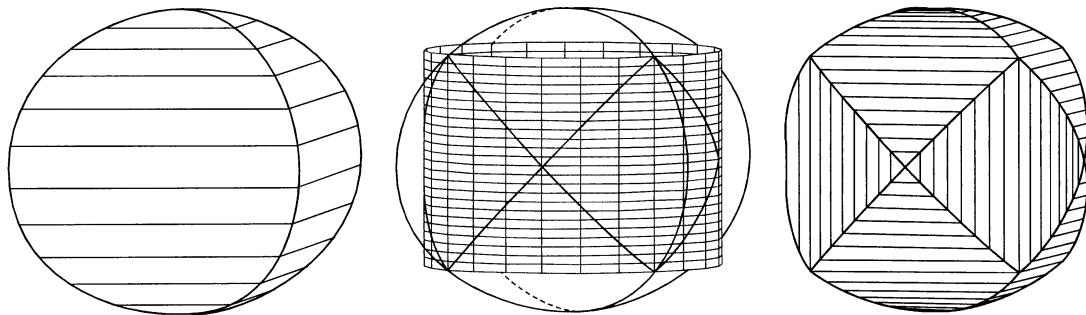
Thus the objects finish in the following order: solid ball ( $I^* = \frac{2}{5}$ ), solid cylinder ( $I^* = \frac{1}{2}$ ), hollow ball ( $I^* = \frac{2}{3}$ ), hollow cylinder ( $I^* = 1$ ).

## DISCOVERY PROJECT The Intersection of Three Cylinders

1. The three cylinders in the illustration in the text can be visualized as representing the surfaces  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ , and  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ . Then we sketch the solid of intersection with the coordinate axes and equations indicated. To be more precise, we start by finding the bounding curves of the solid (shown in the first graph below) enclosed by the two cylinders  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ :  $x = \pm y = \pm\sqrt{1 - z^2}$  are the symmetric



equations, and these can be expressed parametrically as  $x = s$ ,  $y = \pm s$ ,  $z = \pm\sqrt{1 - s^2}$ ,  $-1 \leq s \leq 1$ . Now the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  intersects these curves at the eight points  $(\pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \pm\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})$ . The resulting solid has twelve curved faces bounded by “edges” which are arcs of circles, as shown in the third diagram. Each cylinder defines four of the twelve faces.

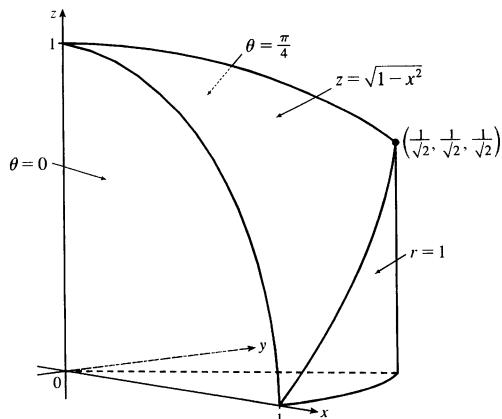


2. To find the volume, we split the solid into sixteen congruent pieces, one of which lies in the part of the first octant with  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ . (Naturally, we use cylindrical coordinates!) This piece is described by

$$\{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2}\},$$

and so, substituting  $x = r \cos \theta$ , the volume of the entire solid is

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 16 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 16 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 16 - 8\sqrt{2} \approx 4.6863 \end{aligned}$$

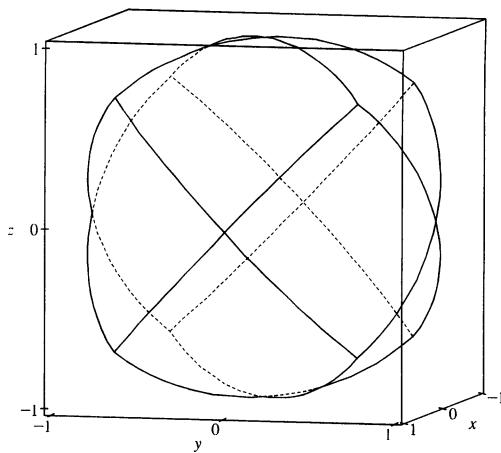


3. To graph the edges of the solid, we use parametrized curves similar to those found in Problem 1 for the intersection of two cylinders. We must restrict the parameter intervals so that each arc extends exactly to the desired vertex. One possible set of parametric equations (with all sign choices allowed) is

$$x = r, y = \pm r, z = \pm \sqrt{1 - r^2}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}};$$

$$x = \pm s, y = \pm \sqrt{1 - s^2}, z = s, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq s \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}};$$

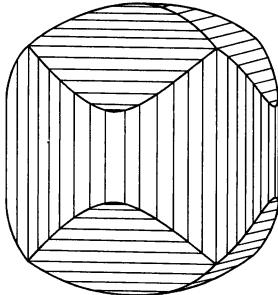
$$x = \pm \sqrt{1 - t^2}, y = t, z = \pm t, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq t \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.$$



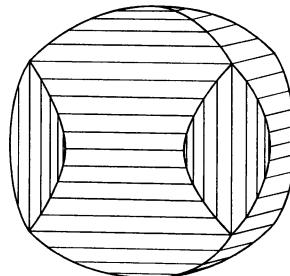
4. Let the three cylinders be  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ , and  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ .

If  $a < 1$ , then the four faces defined by the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  in Problem 1 collapse into a single face, as in the first graph. If  $1 < a < \sqrt{2}$ , then each pair of vertically opposed faces, defined by one of the other two cylinders, collapse into a single face, as in the second graph. If  $a \geq \sqrt{2}$ , then the vertical cylinder encloses the solid of intersection of the other two cylinders completely, so the solid of intersection coincides with the solid of intersection of the two cylinders  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , as illustrated in Problem 1.

If we were to vary  $b$  or  $c$  instead of  $a$ , we would get solids with the same shape, but differently oriented.



$$a = 0.95, b = c = 1$$



$$a = 1.1, b = c = 1$$

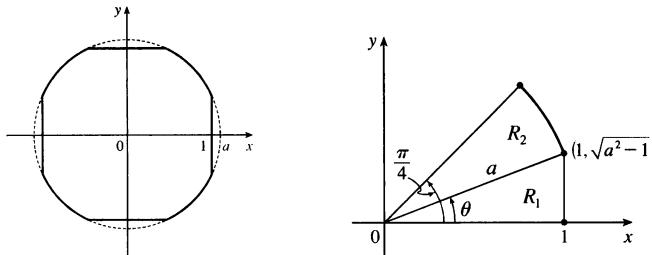
5. If  $a < 1$ , the solid looks similar to the first graph in Problem 4. As in Problem 2, we split the solid into sixteen congruent pieces, one of which can be described as the solid above the polar region

$\{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$  in the  $xy$ -plane and below the surface  $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta}$ . Thus, the total volume is

$$V = 16 \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^a \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta} r dr d\theta$$

If  $a > 1$  and  $a < \sqrt{2}$ , we have a solid similar to the second graph in Problem 4. Its intersection with the  $xy$ -plane is graphed below. Again we split the solid into sixteen congruent pieces, one of which is the solid above the region

shown in the second figure and below the surface  $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2} = \sqrt{1 - r^2 \cos^2 \theta}$ .



We split the region of integration where the outside boundary changes from the vertical line  $x = 1$  to the circle

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  or  $r = 1$ .  $R_1$  is a right triangle, so  $\cos \theta = \frac{1}{a}$ . Thus, the boundary between  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  is

$\theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$  in polar coordinates, or  $y = \sqrt{a^2 - 1}x$  in rectangular coordinates. Using rectangular coordinates for the region  $R_1$  and polar coordinates for  $R_2$ , we find the total volume of the solid to be

$$V = 16 \left[ \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-1}x} \sqrt{1-x^2} dy dx + \int_{\cos^{-1}(1/a)}^{\pi/4} \int_0^a \sqrt{1-r^2 \cos^2 \theta} r dr d\theta \right]$$

If  $a \geq \sqrt{2}$ , the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  completely encloses the intersection of the other two cylinders, so the solid of intersection of the three cylinders coincides with the intersection of  $x^2 + z^2 = 1$  and  $y^2 + z^2 = 1$  as illustrated in Exercise 16.6.24 [ET 15.6.24]. Its volume is

$$V = 16 \int_0^1 \int_0^x \sqrt{1-x^2} dy dx$$

## 16.9 Change of Variables in Multiple Integrals

## ET 15.9

1.  $x = u + 4v, y = 3u - 2v$ .

The Jacobian is  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1(-2) - 4(3) = -14$ .

2.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & -2v \\ 2u & 2v \end{vmatrix} = 4uv - (-4uv) = 8uv$

3.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{v}{(u+v)^2} & -\frac{u}{(u+v)^2} \\ -\frac{v}{(u-v)^2} & \frac{u}{(u-v)^2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{uv}{(u+v)^2(u-v)^2} - \frac{uv}{(u+v)^2(u-v)^2} = 0$

4.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\alpha, \beta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \beta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \alpha} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \beta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \beta & \alpha \cos \beta \\ \cos \beta & -\alpha \sin \beta \end{vmatrix} = -\alpha \sin^2 \beta - \alpha \cos^2 \beta = -\alpha$

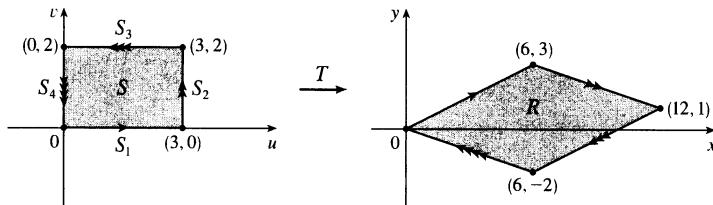
$$5. \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial x / \partial u & \partial x / \partial v & \partial x / \partial w \\ \partial y / \partial u & \partial y / \partial v & \partial y / \partial w \\ \partial z / \partial u & \partial z / \partial v & \partial z / \partial w \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} v & u & 0 \\ 0 & w & v \\ w & 0 & u \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= v \begin{vmatrix} w & v \\ 0 & u \end{vmatrix} - u \begin{vmatrix} 0 & v \\ w & u \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} 0 & w \\ w & 0 \end{vmatrix} = v(uw - 0) - u(0 - vw) = 2uvw$$

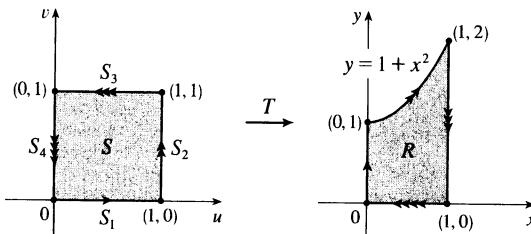
$$6. \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{u-v} & -e^{u-v} & 0 \\ e^{u+v} & e^{u+v} & 0 \\ e^{u+v+w} & e^{u+v+w} & e^{u+v+w} \end{vmatrix} = e^{u+v+w} \begin{vmatrix} e^{u-v} & -e^{u-v} \\ e^{u+v} & e^{u+v} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e^{u+v+w} (e^{u-v} e^{u+v} + e^{u-v} e^{u+v}) = e^{u+v+w} (2e^{2u}) = 2e^{3u+v+w}$$

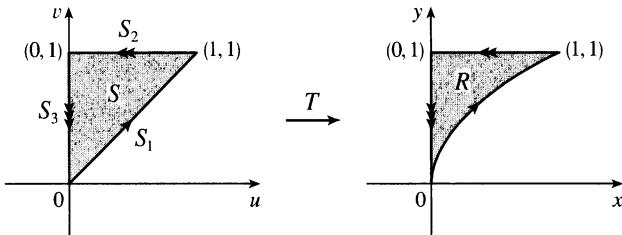
7. The transformation maps the boundary of  $S$  to the boundary of the image  $R$ , so we first look at side  $S_1$  in the  $uv$ -plane.  $S_1$  is described by  $v = 0$  ( $0 \leq u \leq 3$ ), so  $x = 2u + 3v = 2u$  and  $y = u - v = u$ . Eliminating  $u$ , we have  $x = 2y$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 6$ .  $S_2$  is the line segment  $u = 3$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2$ , so  $x = 6 + 3v$  and  $y = 3 - v$ . Then  $v = 3 - y \Rightarrow x = 6 + 3(3 - y) = 15 - 3y$ ,  $6 \leq x \leq 12$ .  $S_3$  is the line segment  $v = 2$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 3$ , so  $x = 2u + 6$  and  $y = u - 2$ , giving  $u = y + 2 \Rightarrow x = 2y + 10$ ,  $6 \leq x \leq 12$ . Finally,  $S_4$  is the segment  $u = 0$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2$ , so  $x = 3v$  and  $y = -v \Rightarrow x = -3y$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 6$ . The image of set  $S$  is the region  $R$  shown in the  $xy$ -plane, a parallelogram bounded by these four segments.



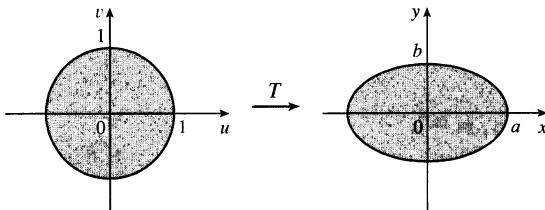
8.  $S_1$  is the line segment  $v = 0$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , so  $x = v = 0$  and  $y = u(1 + v^2) = u$ . Since  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , the image is the line segment  $x = 0$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .  $S_2$  is the segment  $u = 1$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ , so  $x = v$  and  $y = u(1 + v^2) = 1 + x^2$ . Thus the image is the portion of the parabola  $y = 1 + x^2$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .  $S_3$  is the segment  $v = 1$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , so  $x = 1$  and  $y = 2u$ . The image is the segment  $x = 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ .  $S_4$  is described by  $u = 0$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ , so  $0 \leq x = v \leq 1$  and  $y = u(1 + v^2) = 0$ . The image is the line segment  $y = 0$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Thus, the image of  $S$  is the region  $R$  bounded by the parabola  $y = 1 + x^2$ , the  $x$ -axis, and the lines  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 1$ .



9.  $S_1$  is the line segment  $u = v$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , so  $y = v = u$  and  $x = u^2 = y^2$ . Since  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , the image is the portion of the parabola  $x = y^2$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ .  $S_2$  is the segment  $v = 1$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 1$ , thus  $y = v = 1$  and  $x = u^2$ , so  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . The image is the line segment  $y = 1$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .  $S_3$  is the segment  $u = 0$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 1$ , so  $x = u^2 = 0$  and  $y = v \Rightarrow 0 \leq y \leq 1$ . The image is the segment  $x = 0$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Thus, the image of  $S$  is the region  $R$  in the first quadrant bounded by the parabola  $x = y^2$ , the  $y$ -axis, and the line  $y = 1$ .



10. Substituting  $u = \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{b}$  into  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$  gives  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ , so the image of  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$  is the elliptical region  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1$ .



11.  $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3$  and  $x - 3y = (2u + v) - 3(u + 2v) = -u - 5v$ . To find the region  $S$  in the  $uv$ -plane that corresponds to  $R$  we first find the corresponding boundary under the given transformation. The line through  $(0,0)$  and  $(2,1)$  is  $y = \frac{1}{2}x$  which is the image of  $u + 2v = \frac{1}{2}(2u + v) \Rightarrow v = 0$ ; the line through  $(2,1)$  and  $(1,2)$  is  $x + y = 3$  which is the image of  $(2u + v) + (u + 2v) = 3 \Rightarrow u + v = 1$ ; the line through  $(0,0)$  and  $(1,2)$  is  $y = 2x$  which is the image of  $u + 2v = 2(2u + v) \Rightarrow u = 0$ . Thus  $S$  is the triangle  $0 \leq v \leq 1 - u$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 1$  in the  $uv$ -plane and

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (x - 3y) dA &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} (-u - 5v) |3| dv du \\ &= -3 \int_0^1 [uv + \frac{5}{2}v^2]_{v=0}^{v=1-u} du = -3 \int_0^1 (u - u^2 + \frac{5}{2}(1-u)^2) du \\ &= -3[\frac{1}{2}u^2 - \frac{1}{3}u^3 - \frac{5}{6}(1-u)^3]_0^1 = -3(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6}) = -3 \end{aligned}$$

12.  $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 \\ -3/4 & 1/4 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $4x + 8y = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(u+v) + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(v-3u) = 3v - 5u$ .  $R$  is a parallelogram bounded by the lines  $x - y = -4$ ,  $x - y = 4$ ,  $3x + y = 0$ ,  $3x + y = 8$ . Since  $u = x - y$  and  $v = 3x + y$ ,  $R$  is the image of

the rectangle enclosed by the lines  $u = -4$ ,  $u = 4$ ,  $v = 0$ , and  $v = 8$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R (4x + 8y) dA &= \int_{-4}^4 \int_0^8 (3v - 5u) \left| \frac{1}{4} \right| dv du = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^4 \left[ \frac{3}{2} v^2 - 5uv \right]_{v=0}^{v=8} du \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^4 (96 - 40u) du = \frac{1}{4} [96u - 20u^2]_{-4}^4 = 192\end{aligned}$$

13.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6$ ,  $x^2 = 4u^2$  and the planar ellipse  $9x^2 + 4y^2 \leq 36$  is the image of the disk  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R x^2 dA &= \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (4u^2)(6) du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (24r^2 \cos^2 \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= 24 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr = 24 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^1 \\ &= 24(\pi) \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) = 6\pi\end{aligned}$$

14.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2/3} \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2/3} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$ ,  $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 2u^2 + 2v^2$  and the planar ellipse  $x^2 - xy + y^2 \leq 2$

is the image of the disk  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$ . Thus

$$\iint_R (x^2 - xy + y^2) dA = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (2u^2 + 2v^2) \left( \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} du dv \right) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{8}{\sqrt{3}} r^3 dr d\theta = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$$

15.  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/v & -u/v^2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v}$ ,  $xy = u$ ,  $y = x$  is the image of the parabola  $v^2 = u$ ,  $y = 3x$  is the image of the

parabola  $v^2 = 3u$ , and the hyperbolas  $xy = 1$ ,  $xy = 3$  are the images of the lines  $u = 1$  and  $u = 3$  respectively. Thus

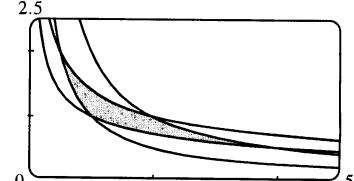
$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R xy dA &= \int_1^3 \int_{\sqrt{u}}^{\sqrt{3u}} u \left( \frac{1}{v} \right) dv du = \int_1^3 u \left( \ln \sqrt{3u} - \ln \sqrt{u} \right) du \\ &= \int_1^3 u \ln \sqrt{3} du = 4 \ln \sqrt{3} = 2 \ln 3\end{aligned}$$

16. Here  $y = \frac{v}{u}$ ,  $x = \frac{u^2}{v}$  so  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u/v & -u^2/v^2 \\ -v/u^2 & 1/u \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v}$

and  $R$  is the image of the square with vertices  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(2, 1)$ ,  $(2, 2)$ ,

and  $(1, 2)$ . So

$$\iint_R y^2 dA = \int_1^2 \int_1^2 \frac{v^2}{u^2} \left( \frac{1}{v} \right) du dv = \int_1^2 \frac{v}{2} dv = \frac{3}{4}$$



17. (a)  $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc$  and since  $u = \frac{x}{a}$ ,  $v = \frac{y}{b}$ ,  $w = \frac{z}{c}$  the solid enclosed by the ellipsoid is the

image of the ball  $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$ . So

$$\iiint_E dV = \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} abc du dv dw = (abc)(\text{volume of the ball}) = \frac{4}{3}\pi abc$$

(b) If we approximate the surface of Earth by the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{6378^2} + \frac{y^2}{6378^2} + \frac{z^2}{6356^2} = 1$ , then we can estimate

the volume of Earth by finding the volume of the solid  $E$  enclosed by the ellipsoid. From part (a), this is

$$\iiint_E dV = \frac{4}{3}\pi(6378)(6378)(6356) \approx 1.083 \times 10^{12} \text{ km}^3.$$

18.  $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc$  and the solid enclosed by the ellipsoid is the image of the ball  $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leq 1$ .

Now  $x^2y = (a^2u^2)(bv)$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E x^2y \, dV &= \iiint_{u^2+v^2+w^2 \leq 1} (a^2bu^2v)(abc) \, du \, dv \, dw \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (a^3b^2c)(\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta)(\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= a^3b^2c \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (\rho^5 \sin^4 \phi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= a^3b^2c \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin^4 \phi \, d\phi \int_0^1 \rho^5 \, d\rho \\ &= 0 \quad \text{since } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

19. Letting  $u = x - 2y$  and  $v = 3x - y$ , we have  $x = \frac{1}{5}(2v - u)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{5}(v - 3u)$ . Then

$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1/5 & 2/5 \\ -3/5 & 1/5 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{5}$  and  $R$  is the image of the rectangle enclosed by the lines  $u = 0$ ,  $u = 4$ ,  $v = 1$ , and

$v = 8$ . Thus  $\iint_R \frac{x-2y}{3x-y} \, dA = \int_0^4 \int_1^8 \frac{u}{v} \left| \frac{1}{5} \right| \, dv \, du = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^4 u \, du \int_1^8 \frac{1}{v} \, dv = \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{2}u^2 \right]_0^4 \left[ \ln |v| \right]_1^8 = \frac{8}{5} \ln 8$ .

20. Letting  $u = x + y$  and  $v = x - y$ , we have  $x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v)$ . Then

$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & -1/2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $R$  is the image of the rectangle enclosed by the lines  $u = 0$ ,  $u = 3$ ,  $v = 0$ ,

and  $v = 2$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (x+y) e^{x^2-y^2} \, dA &= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 ue^{uv} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| \, dv \, du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 [e^{uv}]_{v=0}^{v=2} \, du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 (e^{2u} - 1) \, du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}e^{2u} - u \right]_0^3 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}e^6 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4}(e^6 - 7) \end{aligned}$$

21. Letting  $u = y - x$ ,  $v = y + x$ , we have  $y = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(v - u)$ . Then  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$  and

$R$  is the image of the trapezoidal region with vertices  $(-1, 1)$ ,  $(-2, 2)$ ,  $(2, 2)$ , and  $(1, 1)$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R \cos \frac{y-x}{y+x} \, dA &= \int_1^2 \int_{-v}^v \cos \frac{u}{v} \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| \, du \, dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left[ v \sin \frac{u}{v} \right]_{u=-v}^{u=v} \, dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 2v \sin(1) \, dv = \frac{3}{2} \sin 1 \end{aligned}$$

22. Letting  $u = 3x, v = 2y$ , we have  $9x^2 + 4y^2 = u^2 + v^2, x = \frac{1}{3}u$ , and  $y = \frac{1}{2}v$ . Then  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \frac{1}{6}$  and  $R$  is the image of the quarter-disk  $D$  given by  $u^2 + v^2 \leq 1, u \geq 0, v \geq 0$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R \sin(9x^2 + 4y^2) dA &= \iint_D \frac{1}{6} \sin(u^2 + v^2) du dv = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} \sin(r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos r^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{24}(1 - \cos 1)\end{aligned}$$

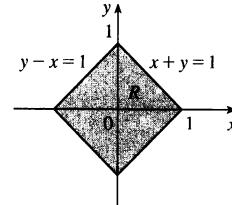
23. Let  $u = x + y$  and  $v = -x + y$ . Then  $u + v = 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$  and

$$u - v = 2x \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(u - v). \quad \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/2 & -1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Now  $|u| = |x + y| \leq |x| + |y| \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq u \leq 1$ , and

$|v| = |-x + y| \leq |x| + |y| \leq 1 \Rightarrow -1 \leq v \leq 1$ .  $R$  is the image of the square region with vertices  $(1, 1), (1, -1), (-1, -1)$ , and  $(-1, 1)$ .

$$\text{So } \iint_R e^{x+y} dA = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 e^u du dv = \frac{1}{2} [e^u]_{-1}^1 [v]_{-1}^1 = e - e^{-1}.$$



24. Let  $u = x + y$  and  $v = y$ , then  $x = u - v, y = v$ ,  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1$  and  $R$  is the image under  $T$  of the triangular region with vertices  $(0, 0), (1, 0)$  and  $(1, 1)$ . Thus

$$\iint_R f(x + y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^u (1) f(u) dv du = \int_0^1 f(u) [v]_{v=0}^{v=u} du = \int_0^1 u f(u) du \quad \text{as desired.}$$

## 16 Review

## ET 15

### CONCEPT CHECK

- A double Riemann sum of  $f$  is  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A$ , where  $\Delta A$  is the area of each subrectangle and  $(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*)$  is a sample point in each subrectangle. If  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ , this sum represents an approximation to the volume of the solid that lies above the rectangle  $R$  and below the graph of  $f$ .
- $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \lim_{m,n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A$
- If  $f(x, y) \geq 0$ ,  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  represents the volume of the solid that lies above the rectangle  $R$  and below the surface  $z = f(x, y)$ . If  $f$  takes on both positive and negative values,  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  is the difference of the volume above  $R$  but below the surface  $z = f(x, y)$  and the volume below  $R$  but above the surface  $z = f(x, y)$ .
- We usually evaluate  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  as an iterated integral according to Fubini's Theorem (see Theorem 16.2.4 [ET 15.2.4]).
- The Midpoint Rule for Double Integrals says that we approximate the double integral  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  by the double Riemann sum  $\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A$  where the sample points  $(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j)$  are the centers of the subrectangles.
- $f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y) dA$  where  $A(R)$  is the area of  $R$ .

- 2.** (a) See (1) and (2) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.3 [ET 15.3].  
 (b) See (3) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.3 [ET 15.3].  
 (c) See (5) and the preceding discussion in Section 16.3 [ET 15.3].  
 (d) See (6)–(11) in Section 16.3 [ET 15.3].
- 3.** We may want to change from rectangular to polar coordinates in a double integral if the region  $R$  of integration is more easily described in polar coordinates. To accomplish this, we use  
 $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_a^b f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$  where  $R$  is given by  $0 \leq a \leq r \leq b$ ,  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ .
- 4.** (a)  $m = \iint_D \rho(x, y) dA$   
 (b)  $M_x = \iint_D y\rho(x, y) dA$ ,  $M_y = \iint_D x\rho(x, y) dA$   
 (c) The center of mass is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  where  $\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m}$  and  $\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m}$ .  
 (d)  $I_x = \iint_D y^2\rho(x, y) dA$ ,  $I_y = \iint_D x^2\rho(x, y) dA$ ,  $I_0 = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)\rho(x, y) dA$
- 5.** (a)  $P(a \leq X \leq b, c \leq Y \leq d) = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$   
 (b)  $f(x, y) \geq 0$  and  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = 1$ .  
 (c) The expected value of  $X$  is  $\mu_1 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} xf(x, y) dA$ ; the expected value of  $Y$  is  $\mu_2 = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} yf(x, y) dA$ .
- 6.**  $A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{[f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2 + 1} dA$
- 7.** (a)  $\iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{l, m, n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^l \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_{ijk}^*, y_{ijk}^*, z_{ijk}^*) \Delta V$   
 (b) We usually evaluate  $\iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV$  as an iterated integral according to Fubini's Theorem for Triple Integrals (see Theorem 16.7.4 [ET 15.7.4]).  
 (c) See the paragraph following Example 16.7.1 [ET 15.7.1].  
 (d) See (5) and (6) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.7 [ET 15.7].  
 (e) See (10) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.7 [ET 15.7].  
 (f) See (11) and the preceding discussion in Section 16.7 [ET 15.7].
- 8.** (a)  $m = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV$   
 (b)  $M_{yz} = \iiint_E x\rho(x, y, z) dV$ ,  $M_{xz} = \iiint_E y\rho(x, y, z) dV$ ,  $M_{xy} = \iiint_E z\rho(x, y, z) dV$ .  
 (c) The center of mass is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$  where  $\bar{x} = \frac{M_{yz}}{m}$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{M_{xz}}{m}$ , and  $\bar{z} = \frac{M_{xy}}{m}$ .  
 (d)  $I_x = \iiint_E (y^2 + z^2)\rho(x, y, z) dV$ ,  $I_y = \iiint_E (x^2 + z^2)\rho(x, y, z) dV$ ,  $I_z = \iiint_E (x^2 + y^2)\rho(x, y, z) dV$ .
- 9.** (a) See Formula 16.8.2 [ET 15.8.2] and the accompanying discussion.  
 (b) See Formula 16.8.4 [ET 15.8.4] and the accompanying discussion.  
 (c) We may want to change from rectangular to cylindrical or spherical coordinates in a triple integral if the region  $E$  of integration is more easily described in cylindrical or spherical coordinates or if the triple integral is easier to evaluate using cylindrical or spherical coordinates.

10. (a)  $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$

(b) See (9) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.9 [ET 15.9].

(c) See (13) and the accompanying discussion in Section 16.9 [ET 15.9].

### TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

1. This is true by Fubini's Theorem.
2. False.  $\int_0^1 \int_0^x \sqrt{x+y^2} dy dx$  describes the region of integration as a Type I region. To reverse the order of integration, we must consider the region as a Type II region:  $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \sqrt{x+y^2} dx dy$ .
3. True. See the discussion following Example 4 on page 1029 [ET page 993].
4.  $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 e^{x^2+y^2} \sin y dx dy = \left( \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \right) \left( \int_{-1}^1 e^{y^2} \sin y dy \right) = \left( \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \right)(0) = 0$ , since  $e^{y^2} \sin y$  is an odd function. Therefore the statement is true.
5. True:  

$$\iint_D \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} dA = \text{the volume under the surface } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \text{ and above the } xy\text{-plane}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\text{the volume of the sphere } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi (2)^3 = \frac{16}{3} \pi$$
6. This statement is true because in the given region,  $(x^2 + \sqrt{y}) \sin(x^2 y^2) \leq (1+2)(1) = 3$ , so  

$$\int_1^4 \int_0^1 (x^2 + \sqrt{y}) \sin(x^2 y^2) dx dy \leq \int_1^4 \int_0^1 3 dA = 3A(D) = 3(3) = 9$$
.
7. The volume enclosed by the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and the plane  $z = 2$  is, in cylindrical coordinates,  

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_r^2 r dz dr d\theta \neq \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_r^2 dz dr d\theta$$
, so the assertion is false.
8. True. The moment of inertia about the  $z$ -axis of a solid  $E$  with constant density  $k$  is  

$$I_z = \iiint_E (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_E (kr^2) r dz dr d\theta = \iiint_E kr^3 dz dr d\theta$$
.

### EXERCISES

1. As shown in the contour map, we divide  $R$  into 9 equally sized subsquares, each with area  $\Delta A = 1$ . Then we approximate  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$  by a Riemann sum with  $m = n = 3$  and the sample points the upper right corners of each square, so

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 f(x_i, y_j) \Delta A \\ &= \Delta A [f(1, 1) + f(1, 2) + f(1, 3) + f(2, 1) + f(2, 2) \\ &\quad + f(2, 3) + f(3, 1) + f(3, 2) + f(3, 3)] \end{aligned}$$

Using the contour lines to estimate the function values, we have

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA \approx 1[2.7 + 4.7 + 8.0 + 4.7 + 6.7 + 10.0 + 6.7 + 8.6 + 11.9] \approx 64.0$$

2. As in Exercise 1, we have  $m = n = 3$  and  $\Delta A = 1$ . Using the contour map to estimate the value of  $f$  at the center of each subsquare, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R f(x, y) dA &\approx \sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 f(\bar{x}_i, \bar{y}_j) \Delta A \\ &= \Delta A [f(0.5, 0.5) + (0.5, 1.5) + (0.5, 2.5) + (1.5, 0.5) + f(1.5, 1.5) \\ &\quad + f(1.5, 2.5) + (2.5, 0.5) + f(2.5, 1.5) + f(2.5, 2.5)] \\ &\approx 1[1.2 + 2.5 + 5.0 + 3.2 + 4.5 + 7.1 + 5.2 + 6.5 + 9.0] = 44.2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}3. \int_1^2 \int_0^2 (y + 2xe^y) dx dy &= \int_1^2 [xy + x^2 e^y]_{x=0}^{x=2} dy = \int_1^2 (2y + 4e^y) dy = [y^2 + 4e^y]_1^2 \\ &= 4 + 4e^2 - 1 - 4e = 4e^2 - 4e + 3\end{aligned}$$

$$4. \int_0^1 \int_0^1 ye^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 [e^{xy}]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = \int_0^1 (e^y - 1) dy = [e^y - y]_0^1 = e - 2$$

$$5. \int_0^1 \int_0^x \cos(x^2) dy dx = \int_0^1 [\cos(x^2)y]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx = \int_0^1 x \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}6. \int_0^1 \int_x^{e^x} 3xy^2 dy dx &= \int_0^1 [xy^3]_{y=x}^{y=e^x} dx = \int_0^1 (xe^{3x} - x^4) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}xe^{3x}]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} dx - [\frac{1}{5}x^5]_0^1 \quad [\text{integrating by parts in the first term}] \\ &= \frac{1}{3}e^3 - [\frac{1}{9}e^{3x}]_0^1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{2}{9}e^3 - \frac{4}{45}\end{aligned}$$

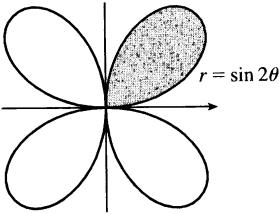
$$\begin{aligned}7. \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y \sin x dz dy dx &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 [(y \sin x)z]_{z=0}^{z=\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy dx = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} \sin x dy dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(1-y^2)^{3/2} \sin x \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{3} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos x |_0^\pi = \frac{2}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}8. \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_x^1 6xyz dz dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y [3xyz^2]_{z=x}^{z=1} dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^y (3xy - 3x^3y) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 [\frac{3}{2}x^2y - \frac{3}{4}x^4y]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \int_0^1 (\frac{3}{2}y^3 - \frac{3}{4}y^5) dy = [\frac{3}{8}y^4 - \frac{1}{8}y^6]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}\end{aligned}$$

9. The region  $R$  is more easily described by polar coordinates:  $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 2 \leq r \leq 4, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$ . Thus

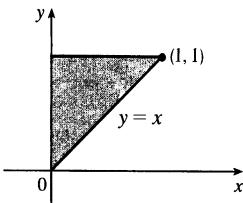
$$\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_2^4 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta.$$

10. The region  $R$  is a type II region that can be described as the region enclosed by the lines  $y = 4 - x$ ,  $y = 4 + x$ , and the  $x$ -axis. So using rectangular coordinates, we can say  $R = \{(x, y) \mid y - 4 \leq x \leq 4 - y, 0 \leq y \leq 4\}$  and  $\iint_R f(x, y) dA = \int_0^4 \int_{y-4}^{4-y} f(x, y) dx dy$ .

11.  The region whose area is given by  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin 2\theta} r dr d\theta$  is  $\{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \sin 2\theta\}$ , which is the region contained in the loop in the first quadrant of the four-leaved rose  $r = \sin 2\theta$ .

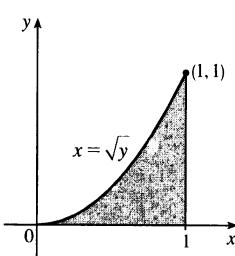
12. The solid is  $\{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$  which is the region in the first octant on or between the two spheres  $\rho = 1$  and  $\rho = 2$ .

13.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \cos(y^2) dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \cos(y^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \cos(y^2) [x]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \int_0^1 y \cos(y^2) dy \\ &= [\frac{1}{2} \sin(y^2)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1 \end{aligned}$$

14.

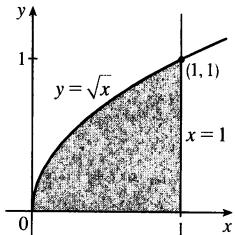


$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \frac{ye^{x^2}}{x^3} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \frac{ye^{x^2}}{x^3} dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{e^{x^2}}{x^3} [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}xe^{x^2} dx \\ &= [\frac{1}{4}e^{x^2}]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}(e - 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \iint_R ye^{xy} dA &= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 ye^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^3 [e^{xy}]_{x=0}^{x=2} dy = \int_0^3 (e^{2y} - 1) dy = [\frac{1}{2}e^{2y} - y]_0^3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}e^6 - 3 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}e^6 - \frac{7}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \iint_D xy dA &= \int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{y+2} xy dx dy = \int_0^1 y [\frac{1}{2}x^2]_{x=y^2}^{x=y+2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y((y+2)^2 - y^4) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (y^3 + 4y^2 + 4y - y^5) dy = \frac{1}{2} [\frac{1}{4}y^4 + \frac{4}{3}y^3 + 2y^2 - \frac{1}{6}y^6]_0^1 = \frac{41}{24} \end{aligned}$$

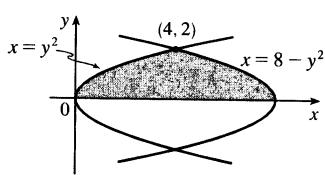
17.



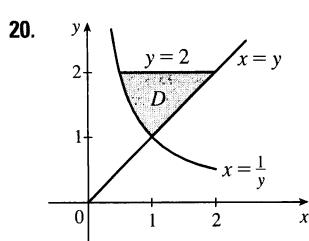
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{y}{1+x^2} dA &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{y}{1+x^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = [\frac{1}{4}\ln(1+x^2)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}\ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2} dA &= \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} [y]_{y=x}^{y=1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = [\tan^{-1} x - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2)]_0^1 \\ &= \tan^{-1} 1 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 - (\tan^{-1} 0 - \frac{1}{2}\ln 1) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

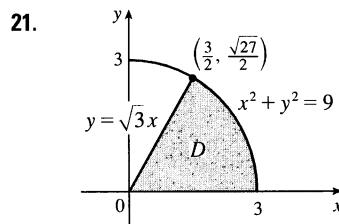
19.



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y dA &= \int_0^2 \int_{y^2}^{8-y^2} y dx dy \\ &= \int_0^2 y [x]_{x=y^2}^{x=8-y^2} dy = \int_0^2 y(8 - y^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 (8y - 2y^3) dy = [4y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^4]_0^2 = 8 \end{aligned}$$



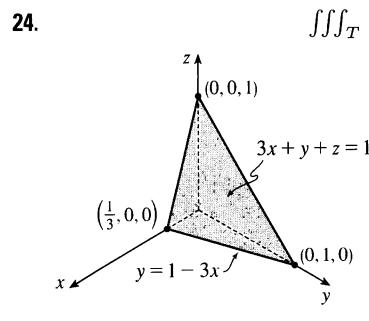
$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D y \, dA &= \int_1^2 \int_{1/y}^y y \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 y \left( y - \frac{1}{y} \right) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (y^2 - 1) dy = \left[ \frac{1}{3}y^3 - y \right]_1^2 \\ &= \left( \frac{8}{3} - 2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} \, dA &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^3 (r^2)^{3/2} r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} d\theta \int_0^3 r^4 \, dr = [\theta]_0^{\pi/3} \left[ \frac{1}{5}r^5 \right]_0^3 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{3^5}{5} = \frac{81\pi}{5}\end{aligned}$$

22.  $\iint_D x \, dA = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} (r \cos \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \, dr = [\sin \theta]_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right]_1^{\sqrt{2}}$   
 $= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{3}(2^{3/2} - 1) = \frac{1}{3}(2^{3/2} - 1)$

23.  $\iiint_E xy \, dV = \int_0^3 \int_0^x \int_0^{x+y} xy \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^3 \int_0^x xy [z]_{z=0}^{z=x+y} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^3 \int_0^x xy(x+y) \, dy \, dx$   
 $= \int_0^3 \int_0^x (x^2 y + xy^2) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 + \frac{1}{3}xy^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} \, dx = \int_0^3 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^4 \right) \, dx$   
 $= \frac{5}{6} \int_0^3 x^4 \, dx = \left[ \frac{1}{6}x^5 \right]_0^3 = \frac{81}{2} = 40.5$



$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_T xy \, dV &= \int_0^{1/3} \int_0^{1-3x} \int_0^{1-3x-y} xy \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{1/3} \int_0^{1-3x} xy(1-3x-y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{1/3} \int_0^{1-3x} (xy - 3x^2y - xy^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{1/3} \left[ \frac{1}{2}xy^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{3}xy^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-3x} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{1/3} \left[ \frac{1}{2}x(1-3x)^2 - \frac{3}{2}x^2(1-3x)^2 - \frac{1}{3}x(1-3x)^3 \right] \, dx \\ &= \int_0^{1/3} \left( \frac{1}{6}x - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{9}{2}x^3 - \frac{9}{2}x^4 \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{8}x^4 - \frac{9}{10}x^5 \Big|_0^{1/3} = \frac{1}{1080}\end{aligned}$$

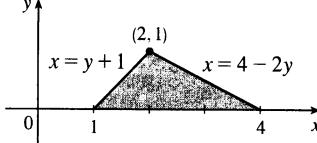
25.  $\iiint_E y^2 z^2 \, dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{1-y^2-z^2} y^2 z^2 \, dx \, dz \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} y^2 z^2 (1-y^2-z^2) \, dz \, dy$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 \cos^2 \theta)(r^2 \sin^2 \theta)(1-r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta (r^5 - r^7) \, dr \, d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{8} (1 - \cos 4\theta) \left[ \frac{1}{6}r^6 - \frac{1}{8}r^8 \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{192} [\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{192} = \frac{\pi}{96}$

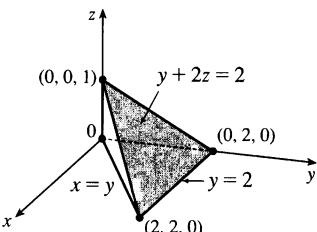
26.  $\iiint_E z \, dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^{2-y} z \, dx \, dz \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} (2-y)z \, dz \, dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(2-y)(1-y^2) \, dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}(2-y-2y^2+y^3) \, dy = \frac{13}{24}$

27.  $\iiint_E yz \, dV = \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^y yz \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{1}{2}y^3 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^\pi \int_0^2 \frac{1}{2}r^3 (\sin^3 \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta$   
 $= \frac{16}{5} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta = \frac{16}{5} [-\cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta]_0^\pi = \frac{64}{15}$

28.  $\iiint_H z^3 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (\rho^3 \cos^3 \phi) \rho (\rho^2 \sin \phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \phi \sin \phi d\phi \int_0^1 \rho^6 d\rho = 2\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1}{7} \right) = \frac{\pi}{14}$

29.  $V = \int_0^2 \int_1^4 (x^2 + 4y^2) dy dx = \int_0^2 [x^2 y + \frac{4}{3} y^3]_{y=1}^{y=4} dx = \int_0^2 (3x^2 + 84) dx = 176$

30.   
 $V = \int_0^1 \int_{y+1}^{4-2y} \int_0^{x^2 y} dz dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{y+1}^{4-2y} x^2 y dx dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} [(4-2y)^3 y - (y+1)^3 y] dy$   
 $= \int_0^1 3(-y^4 + 5y^3 - 11y^2 + 7y) dy$   
 $= 3\left(-\frac{1}{5} + \frac{5}{4} - \frac{11}{3} + \frac{7}{2}\right) = \frac{53}{20}$

31.   
 $V = \int_0^2 \int_0^y \int_0^{(2-y)/2} dz dx dy$   
 $= \int_0^2 \int_0^y (1 - \frac{1}{2}y) dx dy$   
 $= \int_0^2 (y - \frac{1}{2}y^2) dy = \frac{2}{3}$

32.  $V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{3-r \sin \theta} r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (3r - r^2 \sin \theta) dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ 6 - \frac{8}{3} \sin \theta \right] d\theta$   
 $= 6\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} + 0 = 12\pi$

33. Using the wedge above the plane  $z = 0$  and below the plane  $z = mx$  and noting that we have the same volume for  $m < 0$  as for  $m > 0$  (so use  $m > 0$ ), we have

$$V = 2 \int_0^{a/3} \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - 9y^2}} mx dx dy = 2 \int_0^{a/3} \frac{1}{2} m(a^2 - 9y^2) dy = m \left[ a^2 y - 3y^3 \right]_0^{a/3}$$

$$= m \left( \frac{1}{3} a^3 - \frac{1}{9} a^3 \right) = \frac{2}{9} ma^3$$

34. The paraboloid and the half-cone intersect when  $x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ , that is when  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  or 0. So

$$V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dz dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^r r dz dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 - r^3) dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{12}(2\pi) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

35. (a)  $m = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} y dx dy = \int_0^1 (y - y^3) dy = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

(b)  $M_y = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} xy dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} y(1-y^2)^2 dy = -\frac{1}{12} (1-y^2)^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12},$

$M_x = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} y^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^4) dy = \frac{2}{15}.$  Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left( \frac{1}{3}, \frac{8}{15} \right).$

(c)  $I_x = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} y^3 dx dy = \int_0^1 (y^3 - y^5) dy = \frac{1}{12},$

$I_y = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-y^2} yx^2 dx dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} y(1-y^2)^3 dy = -\frac{1}{24} (1-y^2)^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24},$

$I_0 = I_x + I_y = \frac{1}{8}, \bar{y}^2 = \frac{1/12}{1/4} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow \bar{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ and } \bar{x}^2 = \frac{1/24}{1/4} = \frac{1}{6} \Rightarrow \bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}.$

36. (a)  $m = \frac{1}{4}\pi K a^2$  where  $K$  is constant,

$$M_y = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} Kx \, dA = K \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} K a^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} a^3 K, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = K \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} a^3 K \quad [\text{by symmetry } M_y = M_x].$$

Hence the centroid is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{4}{3\pi}a, \frac{4}{3\pi}a)$ .

$$(b) m = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r^4 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \, dr \, d\theta = [\frac{1}{5} \sin^3 \theta]_0^{\pi/2} (\frac{1}{5} a^5) = \frac{1}{15} a^5,$$

$$M_y = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{8} [\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta]_0^{\pi/2} (\frac{1}{6} a^6) = \frac{1}{96} \pi a^6, \text{ and}$$

$$M_x = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a r^5 \cos \theta \sin^3 \theta \, dr \, d\theta = [\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta]_0^{\pi/2} (\frac{1}{6} a^6) = \frac{1}{24} a^6. \text{ Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{5}{32} \pi a, \frac{5}{8} a).$$

37. (a) The equation of the cone with the suggested orientation is  $(h - z) = \frac{h}{a} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq h$ . Then

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi a^2 h \text{ is the volume of one frustum of a cone; by symmetry } M_{yz} = M_{xz} = 0; \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{xy} &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} \int_0^{h-(h/a)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} z \, dz \, dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \int_0^{(h/a)(a-r)} r z \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \pi \int_0^a r \frac{h^2}{a^2} (a-r)^2 \, dr = \frac{\pi h^2}{a^2} \int_0^a (a^2 r - 2ar^2 + r^3) \, dr = \frac{\pi h^2}{a^2} \left( \frac{a^4}{2} - \frac{2a^4}{3} + \frac{a^4}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi h^2 a^2}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Hence the centroid is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{1}{4}h)$ .

$$(b) I_z = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \int_0^{(h/a)(a-r)} r^3 \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^a \frac{h}{a} (ar^3 - r^4) \, dr = \frac{2\pi h}{a} \left( \frac{a^5}{4} - \frac{a^5}{5} \right) = \frac{\pi a^4 h}{10}$$

38.  $1 \leq z^2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow 1/a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4/a^2$ . Let  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1/a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4/a^2\}$ .

$$z = f(x, y) = a \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \text{ so } f_x(x, y) = ax(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}, f_y(x, y) = ay(x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}, \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{a^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 1} \, dA = \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \, dA = \sqrt{a^2 + 1} A(D) \\ &= \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \left[ \pi \left( \frac{2}{a} \right)^2 - \pi \left( \frac{1}{a} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{3\pi}{a^2} \sqrt{a^2 + 1} \end{aligned}$$

39. Let  $D$  represent the given triangle; then  $D$  can be described as the area enclosed by the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes and the line  $y = 2 - 2x$ , or equivalently  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2 - 2x\}$ . We want to find the surface area of the part of the graph of  $z = x^2 + y$  that lies over  $D$ , so using Equation 16.6.3 [ET 15.6.3] we have

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2} \, dA = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2 + (1)^2} \, dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} [y]_{y=0}^{y=2-2x} \, dx = \int_0^1 (2 - 2x) \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 2 \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} \, dx - \int_0^1 2x \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} \, dx \end{aligned}$$

Using Formula 21 in the Table of Integrals with  $a = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $u = 2x$ , and  $du = 2 \, dx$ , we have

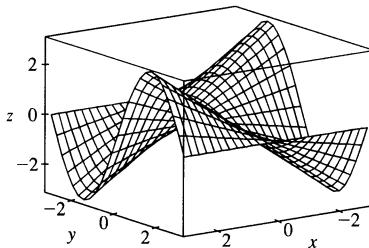
$$\int 2 \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} \, dx = x \sqrt{2 + 4x^2} + \ln(2x + \sqrt{2 + 4x^2}). \text{ If we substitute } u = 2 + 4x^2 \text{ in the second integral,}$$

then  $du = 8x \, dx$  and  $\int 2x \sqrt{2+4x^2} \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int \sqrt{u} \, du = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} = \frac{1}{6}(2+4x^2)^{3/2}$ . Thus

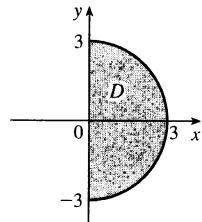
$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \left[ x \sqrt{2+4x^2} + \ln \left( 2x + \sqrt{2+4x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{6}(2+4x^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \sqrt{6} + \ln \left( 2 + \sqrt{6} \right) - \frac{1}{6}(6)^{3/2} - \ln \sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} = \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ &= \ln \left( \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \approx 1.6176 \end{aligned}$$

40. Using Formula 16.6.3 [ET 15.6.3] with  $\partial z / \partial x = \sin y$ ,  $\partial z / \partial y = x \cos y$ , we get

$$S = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{\sin^2 y + x^2 \cos^2 y + 1} \, dx \, dy \approx 62.9714.$$



41.



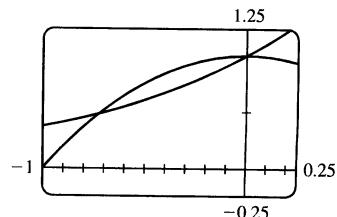
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} (x^3 + xy^2) \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} x(x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 (r \cos \theta)(r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_0^3 r^4 \, dr \\ &= [\sin \theta]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{5} r^5 \right]_0^3 = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{5} (243) = \frac{486}{5} = 97.2 \end{aligned}$$

42. The region of integration is the solid hemisphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dz \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^2 (\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta)^2 \left( \sqrt{\rho^2} \right) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \phi \, d\phi \int_0^2 \rho^5 \, d\rho \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ -\frac{1}{3}(2 + \sin^2 \phi) \cos \phi \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{6}\rho^6 \right]_0^2 = \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \left( \frac{32}{3} \right) = \frac{64}{9}\pi \end{aligned}$$

43. From the graph, it appears that  $1 - x^2 = e^x$  at  $x \approx -0.71$  and at  $x = 0$ , with  $1 - x^2 > e^x$  on  $(-0.71, 0)$ . So the desired integral is

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D y^2 \, dA &\approx \int_{-0.71}^0 \int_{e^x}^{1-x^2} y^2 \, dy \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-0.71}^0 [(1-x^2)^3 - e^{3x}] \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ x - x^3 + \frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 - \frac{1}{3}e^{3x} \right]_{-0.71}^0 \approx 0.0512 \end{aligned}$$



44. Let the tetrahedron be called  $T$ . The front face of  $T$  is given by the plane  $x + \frac{1}{2}y + \frac{1}{3}z = 1$ , or  $z = 3 - 3x - \frac{3}{2}y$ , which intersects the  $xy$ -plane in the line  $y = 2 - 2x$ . So the total mass is  $m = \iiint_T \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \int_0^{3-3x-3y/2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx = \frac{7}{5}$ . The center of mass is

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) &= (m^{-1} \iiint_T x\rho(x, y, z) dV, m^{-1} \iiint_T y\rho(x, y, z) dV, m^{-1} \iiint_T z\rho(x, y, z) dV) \\ &= \left( \frac{4}{21}, \frac{11}{21}, \frac{8}{7} \right) \end{aligned}$$

45. (a)  $f(x, y)$  is a joint density function, so we know that  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA = 1$ . Since  $f(x, y) = 0$  outside the rectangle  $[0, 3] \times [0, 2]$ , we can say

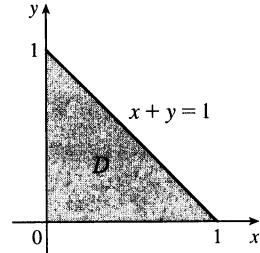
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(x, y) dA &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 C(x+y) dy dx \\ &= C \int_0^3 [xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx = C \int_0^3 (2x+2) dx = C[x^2+2x]_0^3 = 15C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Then } 15C = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{15}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b) } P(X \leq 2, Y \geq 1) &= \int_{-\infty}^2 \int_1^{\infty} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_0^2 \int_{\frac{1}{15}(x,y)}^2 \frac{1}{15} dy dx = \frac{1}{15} \int_0^2 [xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=1}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \int_0^2 (x + \frac{3}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{15} [\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x]_0^2 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

- (c)  $P(X + Y \leq 1) = P((X, Y) \in D)$  where  $D$  is the triangular region shown in the figure. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} P(X + Y \leq 1) &= \iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \frac{1}{15}(x+y) dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \int_0^1 [xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \int_0^1 [x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{30} \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{30} [x - \frac{1}{3}x^3]_0^1 = \frac{1}{45} \end{aligned}$$



46. Each lamp has exponential density function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{800}e^{-t/800} & \text{if } t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

If  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  are the lifetimes of the individual bulbs, then  $X$ ,  $Y$ , and  $Z$  are independent, so the joint density function is the product of the individual density functions:

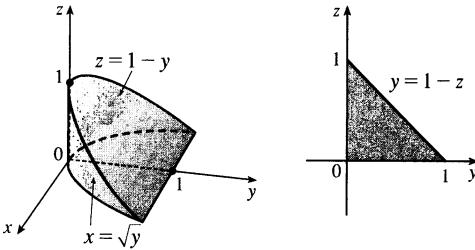
$$f(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{800^3} e^{-(x+y+z)/800} & \text{if } x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The probability that all three bulbs fail within a total of 1000 hours is  $P(X + Y + Z \leq 1000)$ , or equivalently  $P((X, Y, Z) \in E)$  where  $E$  is the solid region in the first octant bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane

$x + y + z = 1000$ . The plane  $x + y + z = 1000$  meets the  $xy$ -plane in the line  $x + y = 1000$ , so we have

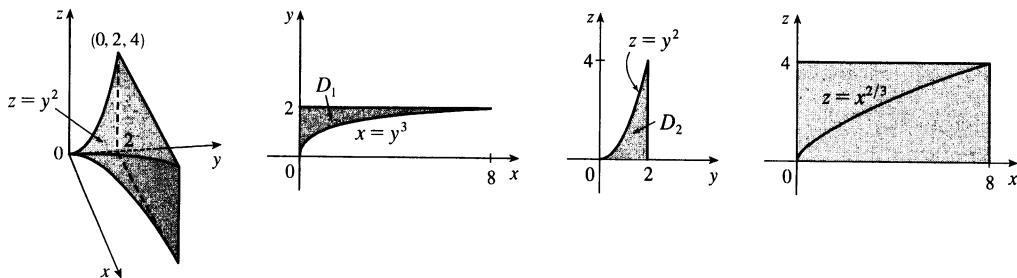
$$\begin{aligned}
 P(X + Y + Z \leq 1000) &= \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^{1000} \int_0^{1000-x} \int_0^{1000-x-y} \frac{1}{800^3} e^{-(x+y+z)/800} dz dy dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{800^3} \int_0^{1000} \int_0^{1000-x} -800 \left[ e^{-(x+y+z)/800} \right]_{z=0}^{z=1000-x-y} dy dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{800^2} \int_0^{1000} \int_0^{1000-x} [e^{-5/4} - e^{-(x+y)/800}] dy dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{800^2} \int_0^{1000} \left[ e^{-5/4} y + 800 e^{-(x+y)/800} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1000-x} dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{800^2} \int_0^{1000} [e^{-5/4}(1800-x) - 800 e^{-x/800}] dx \\
 &= \frac{-1}{800^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-5/4} (1800-x)^2 + 800^2 e^{-x/800} \right]_0^{1000} \\
 &= \frac{-1}{800^2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-5/4} (800)^2 + 800^2 e^{-5/4} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-5/4} (1800)^2 - 800^2 \right] \\
 &= 1 - \frac{97}{32} e^{-5/4} \approx 0.1315
 \end{aligned}$$

47.



$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{y}} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

48.



$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{y^3} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy = \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV \text{ where}$$

$E = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y^3, 0 \leq z \leq y^2\}$ . If  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$ , and  $D_3$  are the projections of  $E$  on the  $xy$ -,  $yz$ -, and  $xz$ -planes, then  $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq y^3\} = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 8, \sqrt[3]{x} \leq y \leq 2\}$ ,  $D_2 = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq 4, \sqrt{z} \leq y \leq 2\} = \{(y, z) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq y^2\}$ ,  $D_3 = \{(x, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 8, 0 \leq z \leq 4\}$ .

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 \int_0^{y^2} \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dz dx dy &= \int_0^8 \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_0^2 \int_0^{y^2} \int_0^{y^3} f(x, y, z) dx dz dy \\
 &= \int_0^8 \int_0^{x^{2/3}} \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dz dx + \int_0^8 \int_{x^{2/3}}^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dz dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{z^{3/2}} \int_{\sqrt{z}}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dx dz + \int_0^4 \int_{z^{3/2}}^8 \int_{\sqrt[3]{x}}^2 f(x, y, z) dy dx dz
 \end{aligned}$$

49. Since  $u = x - y$  and  $v = x + y$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}(v - u)$ .

Thus  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1/2 & 1/2 \\ -1/2 & 1/2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $\iint_R \frac{x-y}{x+y} dA = \int_2^4 \int_{-2}^0 \frac{u}{v} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv = - \int_2^4 \frac{dv}{v} = -\ln 2$ .

50.  $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2v & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2w \end{vmatrix} = 8uvw$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iiint_E dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} \int_0^{1-u-v} 8uvw dw dv du = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} 4uv(1-u-v)^2 du \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} [4u(1-u)^2 v - 8u(1-u)v^2 + 4uv^3] dv du \\
 &= \int_0^1 [2u(1-u)^4 - \frac{8}{3}u(1-u)^4 + u(1-u)^4] du = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}u(1-u)^4 du \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3}[(1-u)^4 - (1-u)^5] du = \frac{1}{3}[-\frac{1}{5}(1-u)^5 + \frac{1}{6}(1-u)^6]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{5}) = \frac{1}{90}
 \end{aligned}$$

51. Let  $u = y - x$  and  $v = y + x$  so  $x = y - u = (v - x) - u \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2}(v - u)$  and

$y = v - \frac{1}{2}(v - u) = \frac{1}{2}(v + u)$ .  $\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}) \right| = \left| -\frac{1}{2} \right| = \frac{1}{2}$ .  $R$  is the

image under this transformation of the square with vertices  $(u, v) = (0, 0), (-2, 0), (0, 2)$ , and  $(-2, 2)$ . So

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_R xy dA &= \int_0^2 \int_{-2}^0 \frac{v^2 - u^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 [v^2 u - \frac{1}{3}u^3]_{u=-2}^{u=0} dv = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^2 (2v^2 - \frac{8}{3}) dv \\
 &= \frac{1}{8} [\frac{2}{3}v^3 - \frac{8}{3}v]_0^2 = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

This result could have been anticipated by symmetry, since the integrand is an odd function of  $y$  and  $R$  is symmetric about the  $x$ -axis.

52. By the Extreme Value Theorem (15.7.8 [ET 14.7.8]),  $f$  has an absolute minimum value  $m$  and an absolute maximum value  $M$  in  $D$ . Then by Property 16.3.11 [ET 15.3.11],  $mA(D) \leq \iint_D f(x, y) dA \leq MA(D)$ .

Dividing through by the positive number  $A(D)$ , we get  $m \leq \frac{1}{A(D)} \iint_D f(x, y) dA \leq M$ . This says that the average value of  $f$  over  $D$  lies between  $m$  and  $M$ . But  $f$  is continuous on  $D$  and takes on the values  $m$  and  $M$ , and so by the Intermediate Value Theorem must take on all values between  $m$  and  $M$ . Specifically, there exists a point  $(x_0, y_0)$  in  $D$  such that  $f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{A(D)} \iint_D f(x, y) dA$  or equivalently  $\iint_D f(x, y) dA = f(x_0, y_0) A(D)$ .

- 53.** For each  $r$  such that  $D_r$  lies within the domain,  $A(D_r) = \pi r^2$ , and by the Mean Value Theorem for Double

Integrals there exists  $(x_r, y_r)$  in  $D_r$  such that  $f(x_r, y_r) = \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{D_r} f(x, y) dA$ . But  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} (x_r, y_r) = (a, b)$ ,

so  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{D_r} f(x, y) dA = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} f(x_r, y_r) = f(a, b)$  by the continuity of  $f$ .

$$\text{(a)} \quad \iint_D \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{n/2}} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_r^R \frac{1}{(t^2)^{n/2}} t dt d\theta = 2\pi \int_r^R t^{1-n} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{2-n} t^{2-n} \Big|_r^R = \frac{2\pi}{2-n} (R^{2-n} - r^{2-n}) & \text{if } n \neq 2 \\ 2\pi \ln(R/r) & \text{if } n = 2 \end{cases}$$

(b) The integral in part (a) has a limit as  $r \rightarrow 0^+$  for all values of  $n$  such that  $2 - n > 0 \Leftrightarrow n < 2$ .

$$\text{(c)} \quad \iiint_E \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{n/2}} dV = \int_r^R \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{(\rho^2)^{n/2}} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\theta d\phi d\rho$$

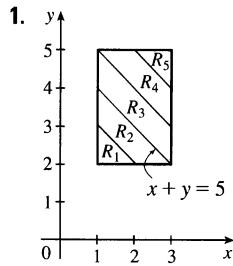
$$= 2\pi \int_r^R \int_0^\pi \rho^{2-n} \sin \phi d\phi d\rho$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{4\pi}{3-n} \rho^{3-n} \Big|_r^R = \frac{4\pi}{3-n} (R^{3-n} - r^{3-n}) & \text{if } n \neq 3 \\ 4\pi \ln(R/r) & \text{if } n = 3 \end{cases}$$

(d) As  $r \rightarrow 0^+$ , the above integral has a limit, provided that  $3 - n > 0 \Leftrightarrow n < 3$ .

## □ PROBLEMS PLUS

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Let  $R = \bigcup_{i=1}^5 R_i$ , where

$$R_i = \{(x, y) \mid x + y \geq i + 2, x + y < i + 3, 1 \leq x \leq 3, 2 \leq y \leq 5\}.$$

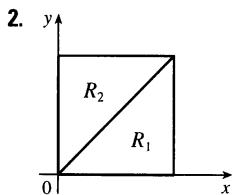
$$\iint_R [x + y] dA = \sum_{i=1}^5 \iint_{R_i} [x + y] dA = \sum_{i=1}^5 [x + y] \iint_{R_i} dA, \text{ since}$$

$[x + y]$  = constant =  $i + 2$  for  $(x, y) \in R_i$ . Therefore

$$\iint_R [x + y] dA = \sum_{i=1}^5 (i + 2) [A(R_i)]$$

$$= 3A(R_1) + 4A(R_2) + 5A(R_3) + 6A(R_4) + 7A(R_5)$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + 4\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 5(2) + 6\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) + 7\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 30$$



Let  $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x, y \leq 1\}$ . For  $x, y \in R$ ,  $\max\{x^2, y^2\} = x^2$  if  $x \geq y$ ,

and  $\max\{x^2, y^2\} = y^2$  if  $x \leq y$ . Therefore we divide  $R$  into two regions:

$$R = R_1 \cup R_2, \text{ where } R_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\} \text{ and}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}. \text{ Now } \max\{x^2, y^2\} = x^2 \text{ for}$$

$$(x, y) \in R_1, \text{ and } \max\{x^2, y^2\} = y^2 \text{ for } (x, y) \in R_2 \Rightarrow$$

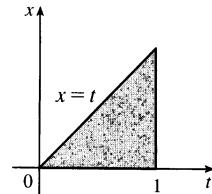
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dy dx &= \iint_R e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dA = \iint_{R_1} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dA + \iint_{R_2} e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^y e^{y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx + \int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy \\ &= e^{x^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1 \end{aligned}$$

3.  $f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{1-0} \int_0^1 \left[ \int_x^1 \cos(t^2) dt \right] dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_x^1 \cos(t^2) dt dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^t \cos(t^2) dx dt \quad [\text{changing the order of integration}]$$

$$= \int_0^1 t \cos(t^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} \sin(t^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \sin 1$$



4. Let  $u = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ ,  $v = \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ ,  $w = \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{r}$ , where  $\mathbf{a} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = \langle b_1, b_2, b_3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{c} = \langle c_1, c_2, c_3 \rangle$ . Under this change of variables,  $E$  corresponds to the rectangular box  $0 \leq u \leq \alpha$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq \beta$ ,  $0 \leq w \leq \gamma$ . So, by Formula 16.9.13 [ET 15.9.13],

$$\int_0^\gamma \int_0^\beta \int_0^\alpha uvw du dv dw = \iiint_E (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{r})(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{r}) \left| \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \right| dV. \text{ But}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \right| = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = |\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}| \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{r})(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{r})(\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{r}) dV &= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}|} \int_0^\gamma \int_0^\beta \int_0^\alpha uvw du dv dw \\ &= \frac{1}{|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}|} \left( \frac{\alpha^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\beta^2}{2} \right) \left( \frac{\gamma^2}{2} \right) = \frac{(\alpha\beta\gamma)^2}{8|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}|} \end{aligned}$$

5. Since  $|xy| < 1$ , except at  $(1, 1)$ , the formula for the sum of a geometric series gives  $\frac{1}{1-xy} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-xy} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n dx dy = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (xy)^n dx dy = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_0^1 x^n dx \right] \left[ \int_0^1 y^n dy \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \end{aligned}$$

6. Let  $x = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}}$  and  $y = \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}}$ . We know the region of integration in the  $xy$ -plane, so to find its image in the

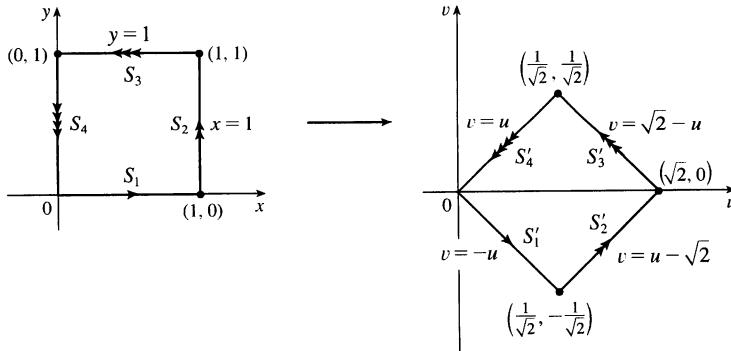
$uv$ -plane we get  $u$  and  $v$  in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ , and then use the methods of Section 16.9 [ET 15.9].

$x+y = \frac{u-v}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{u+v}{\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2}u$ , so  $u = \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}$ , and similarly  $v = \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{2}}$ .  $S_1$  is given by  $y=0$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , so

from the equations derived above, the image of  $S_1$  is  $S'_1$ :  $u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x$ ,  $v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}x$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , that is,  $v = -u$ ,

$0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ . Similarly, the image of  $S_2$  is  $S'_2$ :  $v = u - \sqrt{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq u \leq \sqrt{2}$ , the image of  $S_3$  is  $S'_3$ :  $v = \sqrt{2} - u$ ,

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq u \leq \sqrt{2}$ , and the image of  $S_4$  is  $S'_4$ :  $v = u$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ .



The Jacobian of the transformation is  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{vmatrix} = 1$ . From the diagram, we

see that we must evaluate two integrals: one over the region  $\{(u, v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, -u \leq v \leq u\}$  and the other

over  $\{(u, v) \mid \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq u \leq \sqrt{2}, -\sqrt{2} + u \leq v \leq \sqrt{2} - u\}$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{1 - xy} &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \int_{-u}^u \frac{dv du}{1 - \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u+v) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u-v) \right]} \\ &\quad + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2}+u}^{\sqrt{2}-u} \frac{dv du}{1 - \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u+v) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(u-v) \right]} \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \int_{-u}^u \frac{2 dv du}{2 - u^2 + v^2} + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2}+u}^{\sqrt{2}-u} \frac{2 dv du}{2 - u^2 + v^2} \\ &= 2 \left[ \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \left[ \arctan \frac{v}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \right]_{-u}^u du + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \left[ \arctan \frac{v}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \right]_{-\sqrt{2}+u}^{\sqrt{2}-u} du \right] \\ &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\sqrt{2}/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \arctan \frac{u}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} du + \int_{\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{2}-u}{\sqrt{2-u^2}} du \right] \end{aligned}$$

Now let  $u = \sqrt{2} \sin \theta$ , so  $du = \sqrt{2} \cos \theta d\theta$  and the limits change to 0 and  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  (in the first integral) and  $\frac{\pi}{6}$  and  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  (in the second integral). Continuing:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{1 - xy} &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-2\sin^2\theta}} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2-2\sin^2\theta}} \right) (\sqrt{2}\cos\theta d\theta) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-2\sin^2\theta}} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2-2\sin^2\theta}} \right) (\sqrt{2}\cos\theta d\theta) \right] \\ &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/6} \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta}{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta} \right) d\theta + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta}{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\sin\theta)}{\sqrt{2}\cos\theta} \right) d\theta \right] \\ &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/6} \arctan(\tan\theta) d\theta + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \arctan \left( \frac{1-\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} \right) d\theta \right] \end{aligned}$$

But (following the hint)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} &= \frac{1-\cos(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)} = \frac{1-[1-2\sin^2(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))]}{2\sin(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))\cos(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))} \quad [\text{half-angle formulas}] \\ &= \frac{2\sin^2(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))}{2\sin(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))\cos(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))} = \tan(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)) \end{aligned}$$

Continuing:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{1 - xy} &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/6} \arctan(\tan\theta) d\theta + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \arctan(\tan(\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta))) d\theta \right] \\ &= 4 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/6} \theta d\theta + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} [\frac{1}{2}(\frac{\pi}{2}-\theta)] d\theta \right] \\ &= 4 \left( \left[ \frac{\theta^2}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/6} + \left[ \frac{\pi\theta}{4} - \frac{\theta^2}{4} \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \right) = 4 \left( \frac{3\pi^2}{72} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

7. (a) Since  $|xyz| < 1$  except at  $(1, 1, 1)$ , the formula for the sum of a geometric series gives  $\frac{1}{1 - xyz} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xyz)^n$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 - xyz} dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xyz)^n dx dy dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (xyz)^n dx dy dz \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \int_0^1 x^n dx \right] \left[ \int_0^1 y^n dy \right] \left[ \int_0^1 z^n dz \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{1}{1^3} + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^3} \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Since  $|-xyz| < 1$ , except at  $(1, 1, 1)$ , the formula for the sum of a geometric series gives

$$\frac{1}{1 + xyz} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-xyz)^n, \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + xyz} dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-xyz)^n dx dy dz \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (-xyz)^n dx dy dz \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[ \int_0^1 x^n dx \right] \left[ \int_0^1 y^n dy \right] \left[ \int_0^1 z^n dz \right] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n+1)^3} = \frac{1}{1^3} - \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} - \dots = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^3} \end{aligned}$$

To evaluate this sum, we first write out a few terms:  $s = 1 - \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} - \frac{1}{4^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{6^3} \approx 0.8998$ . Notice that

$a_7 = \frac{1}{7^3} < 0.003$ . By the Alternating Series Estimation Theorem from Section 12.5 [ET 11.5], we have

$|s - s_6| \leq a_7 < 0.003$ . This error of 0.003 will not affect the second decimal place, so we have  $s \approx 0.90$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan \pi x - \arctan x}{x} dx &= \int_0^\infty \left[ \frac{\arctan yx}{x} \right]_{y=1}^{y=\pi} dx = \int_0^\infty \int_1^\pi \frac{1}{1 + y^2 x^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_1^\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{1 + y^2 x^2} dx dy = \int_1^\pi \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \frac{\arctan yx}{y} \right]_{x=0}^{x=t} dy \\ &= \int_1^\pi \frac{\pi}{2y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} [\ln y]_1^\pi = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \pi \end{aligned}$$

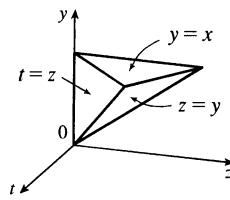
9.  $\int_0^x \int_0^y \int_0^z f(t) dt dz dy = \iiint_E f(t) dV$ , where

$$E = \{(t, z, y) \mid 0 \leq t \leq z, 0 \leq z \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq x\}.$$

If we let  $D$  be the projection of  $E$  on the  $yt$ -plane then

$$D = \{(y, t) \mid 0 \leq t \leq x, t \leq y \leq x\}. \text{ And we see from the diagram}$$

that  $E = \{(t, z, y) \mid t \leq z \leq y, t \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq t \leq x\}$ . So



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x \int_0^y \int_0^z f(t) dt dz dy &= \int_0^x \int_t^x \int_t^y f(t) dz dy dt = \int_0^x [\int_t^x (y-t) f(t) dy] dt \\ &= \int_0^x [(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - ty) f(t)]_{y=t}^{y=x} dt = \int_0^x [\frac{1}{2}x^2 - tx - \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t^2] f(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^x [\frac{1}{2}x^2 - tx + \frac{1}{2}t^2] f(t) dt = \int_0^x (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2tx + t^2) f(t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

10. (a) Consider a polar division of the disk, similar to that in Figure 16.4.4 [ET 15.4.4], where

$0 = \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_3 < \dots < \theta_n = 2\pi$ ,  $0 = r_1 < r_2 < \dots < r_m = R$ , and where the polar subrectangle  $R_{ij}$ , as well as  $r_i^*, \theta_j^*$ ,  $\Delta r$  and  $\Delta\theta$  are the same as in that figure. Thus  $\Delta A_i = r_i^* \Delta r \Delta\theta$ . The mass of  $R_{ij}$  is  $\rho \Delta A_i$ , and its distance from  $m$  is  $s_{ij} \approx \sqrt{(r_i^*)^2 + d^2}$ . According to Newton's Law of Gravitation, the force of attraction experienced by  $m$  due to this polar subrectangle is in the direction from  $m$  towards  $R_{ij}$  and has

magnitude  $\frac{Gm\rho \Delta A_i}{s_{ij}^2}$ . The symmetry of the lamina with respect to the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes and the position of  $m$  are

such that all horizontal components of the gravitational force cancel, so that the total force is simply in the  $z$ -direction. Thus, we need only be concerned with the components of this vertical force; that is,

$\frac{Gm\rho \Delta A_i}{s_{ij}^2} \sin \alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is the angle between the origin,  $r_i^*$  and the mass  $m$ . Thus  $\sin \alpha = \frac{d}{s_{ij}}$  and the

previous result becomes  $\frac{Gm\rho d \Delta A_i}{s_{ij}^3}$ . The total attractive force is just the Riemann sum

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{Gm\rho d \Delta A_i}{s_{ij}^3} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{Gm\rho d (r_i^*) \Delta r \Delta\theta}{[(r_i^*)^2 + d^2]^{3/2}} \text{ which becomes } \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{Gm\rho d}{(r^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} r d\theta dr$$

as  $m \rightarrow \infty$  and  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . Therefore,

$$F = 2\pi Gm\rho d \int_0^R \frac{r}{(r^2 + d^2)^{3/2}} dr = 2\pi Gm\rho d \left[ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + d^2}} \right]_0^R = 2\pi Gm\rho d \left( \frac{1}{d} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + d^2}} \right)$$

- (b) This is just the result of part (a) in the limit as  $R \rightarrow \infty$ . In this case  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + d^2}} \rightarrow 0$ , and we are left with

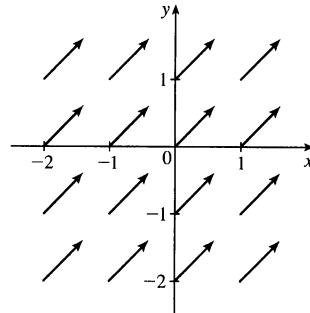
$$F = 2\pi Gm\rho d \left( \frac{1}{d} - 0 \right) = 2\pi Gm\rho.$$

## 17.1 Vector Fields

ET 16.1

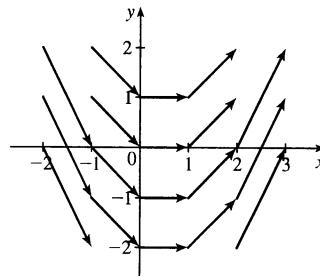
1.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j})$

All vectors in this field are identical, with length  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$  and direction parallel to the line  $y = x$ .



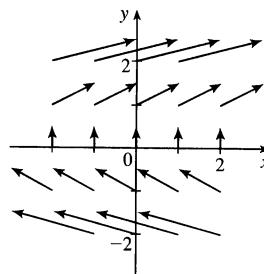
2.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$

The length of the vector  $\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$  is  $\sqrt{1+x^2}$ . Vectors are tangent to parabolas opening about the  $y$ -axis.



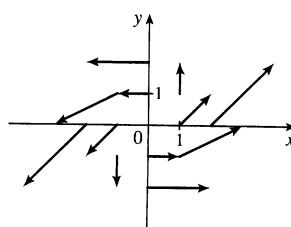
3.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = y\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}$

The length of the vector  $y\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}$  is  $\sqrt{y^2 + \frac{1}{4}}$ . Vectors are tangent to parabolas opening about the  $x$ -axis.



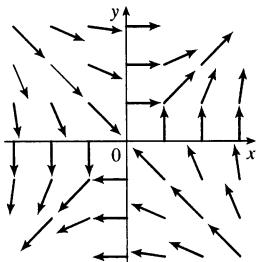
4.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (x - y)\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$

The length of the vector  $(x - y)\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$  is  $\sqrt{(x-y)^2 + x^2}$ . Vectors along the line  $y = x$  are vertical.



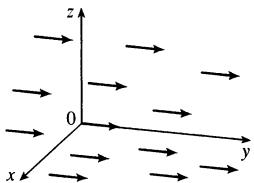
5.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

The length of the vector  $\frac{y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  is 1.



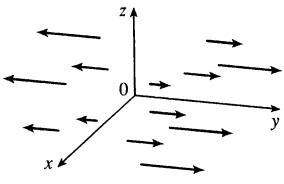
7.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{j}$

All vectors in this field are parallel to the  $y$ -axis and have length 1.



9.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y\mathbf{j}$

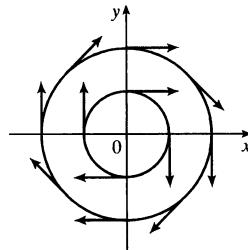
The length of  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  is  $|y|$ . No vectors emanate from the  $xz$ -plane since  $y = 0$  there. In each plane  $y = b$ , all the vectors are identical.



11.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle y, x \rangle$  corresponds to graph II. In the first quadrant all the vectors have positive  $x$ - and  $y$ -components, in the second quadrant all vectors have positive  $x$ -components and negative  $y$ -components, in the third quadrant all vectors have negative  $x$ - and  $y$ -components, and in the fourth quadrant all vectors have negative  $x$ -components and positive  $y$ -components. In addition, the vectors get shorter as we approach the origin.

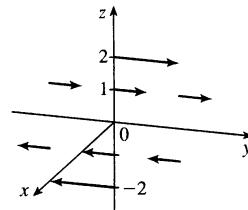
6.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{y\mathbf{i} - x\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

All the vectors  $\mathbf{F}(x, y)$  are unit vectors tangent to circles centered at the origin with radius  $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .



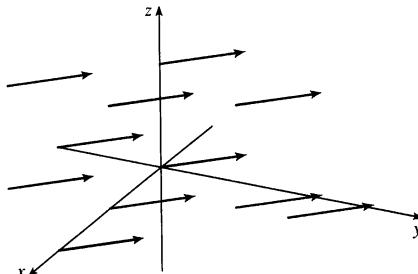
8.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = z\mathbf{j}$

At each point  $(x, y, z)$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  is a vector of length  $|z|$ . For  $z > 0$ , all point in the direction of the positive  $y$ -axis while for  $z < 0$ , all are in the direction of the negative  $y$ -axis.



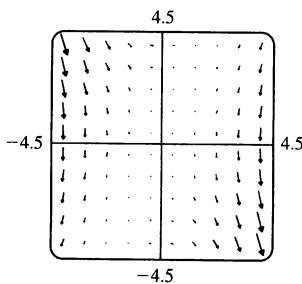
10.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{i}$

All vectors in this field have length  $\sqrt{2}$  and point in the same direction, parallel to the  $xy$ -plane.



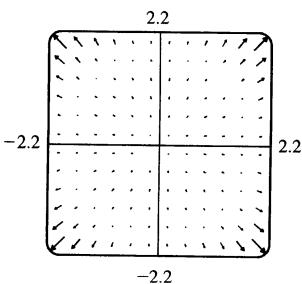
12.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle 1, \sin y \rangle$  corresponds to graph IV since the  $x$ -component of each vector is constant, the vectors are independent of  $x$  (vectors along horizontal lines are identical), and the vector field appears to repeat the same pattern vertically.
13.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle x - 2, x + 1 \rangle$  corresponds to graph I since the vectors are independent of  $y$  (vectors along vertical lines are identical) and, as we move to the right, both the  $x$ - and the  $y$ -components get larger.
14.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle y, 1/x \rangle$  corresponds to graph III. As in Exercise 11, all the vectors in the first quadrant have positive  $x$ - and  $y$ -components, in the second quadrant all vectors have positive  $x$ -components and negative  $y$ -components, in the third quadrant all vectors have negative  $x$ - and  $y$ -components, and in the fourth quadrant all vectors have negative  $x$ -components and positive  $y$ -components. Also, the vectors become longer as we approach the  $y$ -axis.
15.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$  corresponds to graph IV, since all vectors have identical length and direction.
16.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  corresponds to graph I, since the horizontal vector components remain constant, but the vectors above the  $xy$ -plane point generally upward while the vectors below the  $xy$ -plane point generally downward.
17.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$  corresponds to graph III; the projection of each vector onto the  $xy$ -plane is  $x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$ , which points away from the origin, and the vectors point generally upward because their  $z$ -components are all 3.
18.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  corresponds to graph II; each vector  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$  has the same length and direction as the position vector of the point  $(x, y, z)$ , and therefore the vectors all point directly away from the origin.

19.



The vector field seems to have very short vectors near the line  $y = 2x$ . For  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle 0, 0 \rangle$  we must have  $y^2 - 2xy = 0$  and  $3xy - 6x^2 = 0$ . The first equation holds if  $y = 0$  or  $y = 2x$ , and the second holds if  $x = 0$  or  $y = 2x$ . So both equations hold [and thus  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \mathbf{0}$ ] along the line  $y = 2x$ .

20.



From the graph, it appears that all of the vectors in the field lie on lines through the origin, and that the vectors have very small magnitudes near the circle  $|x| = 2$  and near the origin. Note that  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0} \Leftrightarrow r(r - 2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = 0$  or 2, so as we suspected,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$  for  $|x| = 2$  and for  $|x| = 0$ . Note that where  $r^2 - r < 0$ , the vectors point towards the origin, and where  $r^2 - r > 0$ , they point away from the origin.

21.  $\nabla f(x, y) = f_x(x, y)\mathbf{i} + f_y(x, y)\mathbf{j} = \frac{1}{x+2y}\mathbf{i} + \frac{2}{x+2y}\mathbf{j}$

22.  $\nabla f(x, y) = f_x(x, y)\mathbf{i} + f_y(x, y)\mathbf{j} = [x^\alpha(-\beta e^{-\beta x}) + \alpha x^{\alpha-1}e^{-\beta x}] \mathbf{i} + 0\mathbf{j} = (\alpha - \beta x)x^{\alpha-1}e^{-\beta x}\mathbf{i}$

23.  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = f_x(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + f_y(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + f_z(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$   
 $= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}\mathbf{k}$

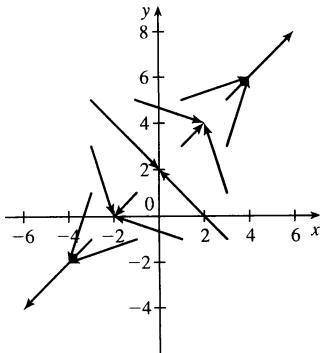
24.  $\nabla f(x, y, z) = f_x(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + f_y(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + f_z(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\cos \frac{y}{z}\right)\mathbf{i} - x\left(\sin \frac{y}{z}\right)\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)\mathbf{j} - x\left(\sin \frac{y}{z}\right)\left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right)\mathbf{k} \\ &= \left(\cos \frac{y}{z}\right)\mathbf{i} - \frac{x}{z}\left(\sin \frac{y}{z}\right)\mathbf{j} + \frac{xy}{z^2}\left(\sin \frac{y}{z}\right)\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

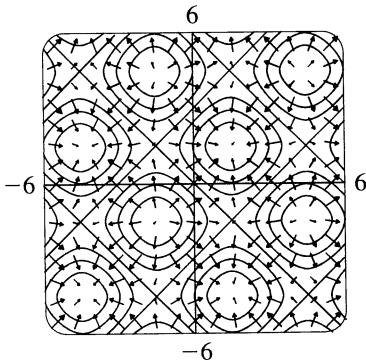
25.  $f(x, y) = xy - 2x \Rightarrow$

$$\nabla f(x, y) = (y - 2)\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}.$$

The length of  $\nabla f(x, y)$  is  $\sqrt{(y - 2)^2 + x^2}$  and  $\nabla f(x, y)$  terminates on the line  $y = x + 2$  at the point  $(x + y - 2, x + y)$ .



27. We graph  $\nabla f$  along with a contour map of  $f$ .



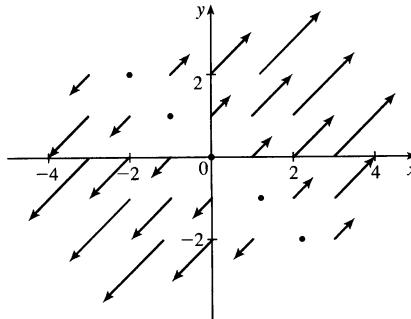
The graph shows that the gradient vectors are perpendicular to the level curves. Also, the gradient vectors point in the direction in which  $f$  is increasing and are longer where the level curves are closer together.

26.  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{4}(x + y)^2 \Rightarrow$

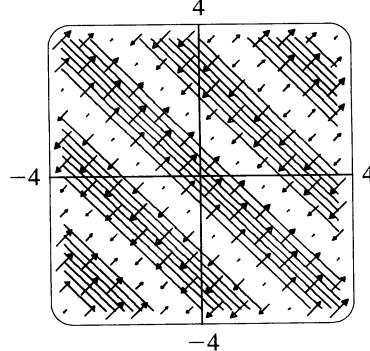
$$\nabla f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}(x + y)\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}(x + y)\mathbf{j}.$$

The length of  $\nabla f(x, y)$  is

$\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(x + y)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|x + y|$ . The vectors are perpendicular to the line  $y = -x$  and point away from the line, with length that increases as the distance from the line  $y = -x$  increases.



28. We graph  $\nabla f$  along with a contour map of  $f$ .



The graph shows that the gradient vectors are perpendicular to the level curves. Also, the gradient vectors point in the direction in which  $f$  is increasing and are longer where the level curves are closer together.

29.  $f(x, y) = xy \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$ . In the first quadrant, both components of each vector are positive, while in the third quadrant both components are negative. However, in the second quadrant each vector's  $x$ -component is positive while its  $y$ -component is negative (and vice versa in the fourth quadrant). Thus,  $\nabla f$  is graph IV.

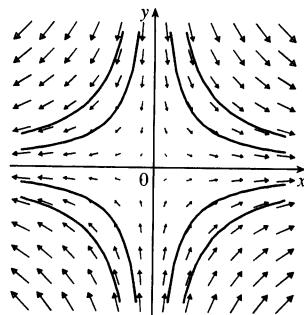
30.  $f(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = 2x\mathbf{i} - 2y\mathbf{j}$ . In the first quadrant, the  $x$ -component of each vector is positive while the  $y$ -component is negative. The other three quadrants are similar, where the  $x$ -component of each vector has the same sign as the  $x$ -value of its initial point, and the  $y$ -component has sign opposite that of the  $y$ -value of the initial point. Thus,  $\nabla f$  is graph III.

31.  $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = 2x\mathbf{i} + 2y\mathbf{j}$ . Thus, each vector  $\nabla f(x, y)$  has the same direction and twice the length of the position vector of the point  $(x, y)$ , so the vectors all point directly away from the origin and their lengths increase as we move away from the origin. Hence,  $\nabla f$  is graph II.

32.  $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \nabla f(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\mathbf{j}$ . Then

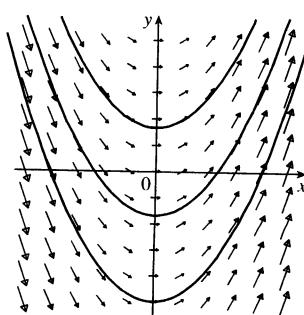
$|\nabla f(x, y)| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 1$ , so all vectors are unit vectors. In addition, each vector  $\nabla f(x, y)$  has the same direction as the position vector of the point  $(x, y)$ , so the vectors all point directly away from the origin. Hence,  $\nabla f$  is graph I.

33. (a) We sketch the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = x\mathbf{i} - y\mathbf{j}$  along with several approximate flow lines. The flow lines appear to be hyperbolas with shape similar to the graph of  $y = \pm 1/x$ , so we might guess that the flow lines have equations  $y = C/x$ .



- (b) If  $x = x(t)$  and  $y = y(t)$  are parametric equations of a flow line, then the velocity vector of the flow line at the point  $(x, y)$  is  $x'(t)\mathbf{i} + y'(t)\mathbf{j}$ . Since the velocity vectors coincide with the vectors in the vector field, we have  $x'(t)\mathbf{i} + y'(t)\mathbf{j} = x\mathbf{i} - y\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow dx/dt = x, dy/dt = -y$ . To solve these differential equations, we know  $dx/dt = x \Rightarrow dx/x = dt \Rightarrow \ln|x| = t + C \Rightarrow x = \pm e^{t+C} = Ae^t$  for some constant  $A$ , and  $dy/dt = -y \Rightarrow dy/y = -dt \Rightarrow \ln|y| = -t + K \Rightarrow y = \pm e^{-t+K} = Be^{-t}$  for some constant  $B$ . Therefore  $xy = Ae^tBe^{-t} = AB = \text{constant}$ . If the flow line passes through  $(1, 1)$  then  $(1)(1) = \text{constant} = 1 \Rightarrow xy = 1 \Rightarrow y = 1/x, x > 0$ .

34. (a) We sketch the vector field  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}$  along with several approximate flow lines. The flow lines appear to be parabolas.



(b) If  $x = x(t)$  and  $y = y(t)$  are parametric equations of a flow line, then the velocity vector of the flow line at the point  $(x, y)$  is  $x'(t)\mathbf{i} + y'(t)\mathbf{j}$ . Since the velocity vectors coincide with the vectors in the vector field, we have  $x'(t)\mathbf{i} + y'(t)\mathbf{j} = \mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = 1, \frac{dy}{dt} = x$ . Thus  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{x}{1} = x$ .

(c) From part (b),  $dy/dx = x$ . Integrating, we have  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$ . Since the particle starts at the origin, we know  $(0, 0)$  is on the curve, so  $0 = 0 + c \Rightarrow c = 0$  and the path the particle follows is  $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ .

## 17.2 Line Integrals

## ET 16.2

1.  $x = t^2$  and  $y = t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2$ , so by Formula 3

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C y \, ds &= \int_0^2 t \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt = \int_0^2 t \sqrt{(2t)^2 + (1)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^2 t \sqrt{4t^2 + 1} \, dt = \left. \frac{1}{12} (4t^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right|_0^2 = \frac{1}{12} (17\sqrt{17} - 1)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2. \int_C \frac{y}{x} \, ds &= \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{t^3}{t^4} \sqrt{(4t^3)^2 + (3t^2)^2} \, dt = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{16t^6 + 9t^4} \, dt = \int_{1/2}^1 t \sqrt{16t^2 + 9} \, dt \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{48} (16t^2 + 9)^{3/2} \right|_{1/2}^1 = \frac{1}{48} (25^{3/2} - 13^{3/2}) = \frac{1}{48} (125 - 13\sqrt{13})\end{aligned}$$

3. Parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 4 \cos t$ ,  $y = 4 \sin t$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C xy^4 \, ds &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (4 \cos t)(4 \sin t)^4 \sqrt{(-4 \sin t)^2 + (4 \cos t)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 4^5 \cos t \sin^4 t \sqrt{16 (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} \, dt \\ &= 4^5 \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (\sin^4 t \cos t)(4) \, dt = (4)^6 \left[ \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 t \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{2 \cdot 4^6}{5} = 1638.4\end{aligned}$$

4. Parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 1 + 3t$ ,  $y = 2 + 5t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then

$$\int_C ye^x \, ds = \int_0^1 (2 + 5t) e^{1+3t} \sqrt{3^2 + 5^2} \, dt = \sqrt{34} \int_0^1 (2 + 5t) e^{1+3t} \, dt$$

Integrating by parts with  $u = 2 + 5t \Rightarrow du = 5 \, dt$ ,  $dv = e^{1+3t} \Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{3}e^{1+3t}$  gives

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C ye^x \, ds &= \sqrt{34} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (2 + 5t) e^{1+3t} - \frac{5}{9} e^{1+3t} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \sqrt{34} \left[ \left( \frac{7}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \right) e^4 - \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \right) e \right] = \frac{\sqrt{34}}{9} (16e^4 - e)\end{aligned}$$

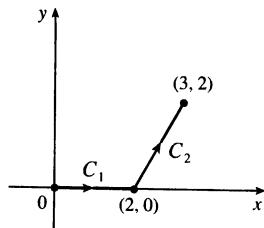
5. If we choose  $x$  as the parameter, parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = x$ ,  $y = x^2$  for  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  and

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C (xy + \ln x) \, dy &= \int_1^3 (x \cdot x^2 + \ln x) 2x \, dx = \int_1^3 2(x^4 + x \ln x) \, dx \\ &= 2 \left[ \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right]_1^3 \quad (\text{by integrating by parts in the second term}) \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{243}{5} + \frac{9}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{464}{5} + 9 \ln 3\end{aligned}$$

6. Choosing  $y$  as the parameter, we have  $x = e^y$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Then

$$\int_c xe^y \, dx = \int_0^1 e^y (e^y) e^y \, dy = \int_0^1 e^{3y} \, dy = \left. \frac{1}{3} e^{3y} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(e^3 - 1).$$

7.



$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

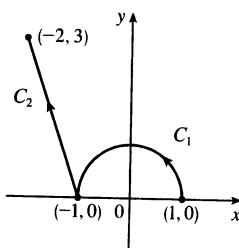
On \$C\_1\$: \$x = x\$, \$y = 0 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dx\$, \$0 \leq x \leq 2\$.

On \$C\_2\$: \$x = x\$, \$y = 2x - 4 \Rightarrow dy = 2 dx\$, \$2 \leq x \leq 3\$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy \, dx + (x - y) \, dy &= \int_{C_1} xy \, dx + (x - y) \, dy + \int_{C_2} xy \, dx + (x - y) \, dy \\ &= \int_0^2 (0 + 0) \, dx + \int_2^3 [(2x^2 - 4x) + (-x + 4)(2)] \, dx \\ &= \int_2^3 (2x^2 - 6x + 8) \, dx = \frac{17}{3} \end{aligned}$$

8.



$$C = C_1 + C_2$$

On \$C\_1\$: \$x = \cos t \Rightarrow dx = -\sin t dt\$, \$y = \sin t \Rightarrow dy = \cos t dt\$, \$0 \leq t \leq \pi\$.

On \$C\_2\$: \$x = -1 - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt\$, \$y = 3t \Rightarrow dy = 3 dt\$, \$0 \leq t \leq 1\$.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \sin x \, dx + \cos y \, dy &= \int_{C_1} \sin x \, dx + \cos y \, dy + \int_{C_2} \sin x \, dx + \cos y \, dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin(\cos t)(-\sin t \, dt) + \cos(\sin t) \cos t \, dt \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 \sin(-1 - t)(-dt) + \cos(3t)(3 \, dt) \\ &= [-\cos(\cos t) + \sin(\sin t)]_0^\pi + [-\cos(-1 - t) + \sin(3t)]_0^1 \\ &= -\cos(\cos \pi) + \sin(\sin \pi) + \cos(\cos 0) - \sin(\sin 0) \\ &\quad - \cos(-2) + \sin(3) + \cos(-1) - \sin(0) \\ &= -\cos(-1) + \sin 0 + \cos(1) - \sin 0 - \cos(-2) + \sin 3 + \cos(-1) \\ &= -\cos 1 + \cos 1 - \cos 2 + \sin 3 + \cos 1 = \cos 1 - \cos 2 + \sin 3 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the identity \$\cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta\$.

9. \$x = 4 \sin t\$, \$y = 4 \cos t\$, \$z = 3t\$, \$0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\$. Then by Formula 9,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy^3 \, ds &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (4 \sin t)(4 \cos t)^3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 4^4 \cos^3 t \sin t \sqrt{(4 \cos t)^2 + (-4 \sin t)^2 + (3)^2} \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} 256 \cos^3 t \sin t \sqrt{16(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) + 9} \, dt \\ &= 1280 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 t \sin t \, dt = -320 \cos^4 t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 320 \end{aligned}$$

10. Parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = 4t$ ,  $y = 6 - 5t$ ,  $z = -1 + 6t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C x^2 z \, ds &= \int_0^1 (4t)^2(6t - 1)\sqrt{4^2 + (-5)^2 + 6^2} \, dt = \sqrt{77} \int_0^1 (96t^3 - 16t^2) \, dt \\ &= \sqrt{77} \left[ 96 \cdot \frac{t^4}{4} - 16 \cdot \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{56}{3}\sqrt{77}\end{aligned}$$

11. Parametric equations for  $C$  are  $x = t$ ,  $y = 2t$ ,  $z = 3t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C x e^{yz} \, ds &= \int_0^1 t e^{(2t)(3t)} \sqrt{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2} \, dt = \sqrt{14} \int_0^1 t e^{6t^2} \, dt \\ &= \sqrt{14} \left[ \frac{1}{12} e^{6t^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{14}}{12}(e^6 - 1)\end{aligned}$$

12.  $\sqrt{(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 + (dz/dt)^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (2t)^2 + (3t^2)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4}$ . Then  
 $\int_C (2x + 9z) \, ds = \int_0^1 (2t + 9t^3) \sqrt{1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4} \, dt$  [let  $u = 1 + 4t^2 + 9t^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{4} du = (2t + 9t^3) \, dt$ ]  
 $= \int_1^{14} \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{u} \, du = \frac{1}{6} u^{3/2} \Big|_1^{14} = \frac{1}{6}(14^{3/2} - 1)$

13.  $\int_C x^2 y \sqrt{z} \, dz = \int_0^1 (t^3)^2(t) \sqrt{t^2} \cdot 2t \, dt = \int_0^1 2t^9 \, dt = \frac{1}{5}t^{10} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{5}$

14.  $\int_C z \, dx + x \, dy + y \, dz = \int_0^1 t^2 \cdot 2t \, dt + t^2 \cdot 3t^2 \, dt + t^3 \cdot 2t \, dt = \int_0^1 (2t^3 + 5t^4) \, dt$   
 $= \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^4 + t^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + 1 = \frac{3}{2}$

- 15.
- 
- On  $C_1$ :  $x = 1 + t \Rightarrow dx = dt$ ,  $y = 3t \Rightarrow dy = 3dt$ ,  $z = 1 \Rightarrow dz = 0dt$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
- On  $C_2$ :  $x = 2 \Rightarrow dx = 0dt$ ,  $y = 3 + 2t \Rightarrow dy = 2dt$ ,  $z = 1 + t \Rightarrow dz = dt$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

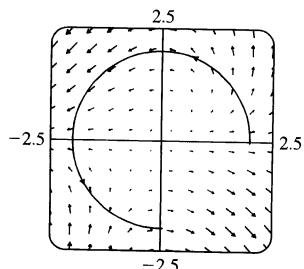
Then  $\int_C (x + yz) \, dx + 2x \, dy + xyz \, dz$   
 $= \int_{C_1} (x + yz) \, dx + 2x \, dy + xyz \, dz + \int_{C_2} (x + yz) \, dx + 2x \, dy + xyz \, dz$   
 $= \int_0^1 (1 + t + (3t)(1)) \, dt + 2(1+t) \cdot 3 \, dt + (1+t)(3t)(1) \cdot 0 \, dt$   
 $+ \int_0^1 (2 + (3+2t)(1+t)) \cdot 0 \, dt + 2(2) \cdot 2 \, dt + (2)(3+2t)(1+t) \, dt$   
 $= \int_0^1 (10t + 7) \, dt + \int_0^1 (4t^2 + 10t + 14) \, dt$   
 $= [5t^2 + 7t]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{4}{3}t^3 + 5t^2 + 14t \right]_0^1 = 12 + \frac{61}{3} = \frac{97}{3}$

- 16.
- 
- On  $C_1$ :  $x = t \Rightarrow dx = dt$ ,  $y = 2t \Rightarrow dy = 2dt$ ,  $z = -t \Rightarrow dz = -dt$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .
- On  $C_2$ :  $x = 1 + 2t \Rightarrow dx = 2dt$ ,  $y = 2 \Rightarrow dy = 0dt$ ,  $z = -1 + t \Rightarrow dz = dt$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then } \int_C x^2 dx + y^2 dy + z^2 dz &= \int_{C_1} x^2 dx + y^2 dy + z^2 dz + \int_{C_2} x^2 dx + y^2 dy + z^2 dz \\
 &= \int_0^1 t^2 dt + (2t)^2 \cdot 2 dt + (-t)^2 (-dt) + \int_0^1 (1+2t)^2 \cdot 2 dt + 2^2 \cdot 0 dt + (-1+t)^2 dt \\
 &= \int_0^1 8t^2 dt + \int_0^1 (9t^2 + 6t + 3) dt = \left[ \frac{8}{3}t^3 \right]_0^1 + \left[ 3t^3 + 3t^2 + 3t \right]_0^1 = \frac{35}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

- 17.** (a) Along the line  $x = -3$ , the vectors of  $\mathbf{F}$  have positive  $y$ -components, so since the path goes upward, the integrand  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is always positive. Therefore  $\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  is positive.
- (b) All of the (nonzero) field vectors along the circle with radius 3 are pointed in the clockwise direction, that is, opposite the direction to the path. So  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is negative, and therefore  $\int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  is negative.
- 18.** Vectors starting on  $C_1$  point in roughly the same direction as  $C_1$ , so the tangential component  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is positive. Then  $\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  is positive. On the other hand, no vectors starting on  $C_2$  point in the same direction as  $C_2$ , while some vectors point in roughly the opposite direction, so we would expect  $\int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  to be negative.
- 19.**  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t^2 \mathbf{i} - t^3 \mathbf{j}$ , so  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (t^2)^2 (-t^3)^3 \mathbf{i} - (-t^3) \sqrt{t^2} \mathbf{j} = -t^{13} \mathbf{i} + t^4 \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t \mathbf{i} - 3t^2 \mathbf{j}$ . Thus  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^1 (-2t^{14} - 3t^6) dt = \left[ -\frac{2}{15}t^{15} - \frac{3}{7}t^7 \right]_0^1 = -\frac{59}{105}$ .
- 20.**  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (t^2)(t^3) \mathbf{i} + (t)(t^3) \mathbf{j} + (t)(t^2) \mathbf{k} = t^5 \mathbf{i} + t^4 \mathbf{j} + t^3 \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k}$ . Thus  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^2 \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^2 (t^5 + 2t^5 + 3t^5) dt = t^6 \Big|_0^2 = 64$ .
- 21.**  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \langle \sin t^3, \cos(-t^2), t^4 \rangle \cdot \langle 3t^2, -2t, 1 \rangle dt$   
 $= \int_0^1 (3t^2 \sin t^3 - 2t \cos t^2 + t^4) dt = \left[ -\cos t^3 - \sin t^2 + \frac{1}{5}t^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{6}{5} - \cos 1 - \sin 1$
- 22.**  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^\pi \langle \cos t, \sin t, -t \rangle \cdot \langle 1, \cos t, -\sin t \rangle dt = \int_0^\pi (\cos t + \sin t \cos t + t \sin t) dt$   
 $= \left[ \sin t + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t + (\sin t - t \cos t) \right]_0^\pi = \pi$
- 23.** We graph  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (x - y) \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j}$  and the curve  $C$ . We see that most of the vectors starting on  $C$  point in roughly the same direction as  $C$ , so for these portions of  $C$  the tangential component  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is positive. Although some vectors in the third quadrant which start on  $C$  point in roughly the opposite direction, and hence give negative tangential components, it seems reasonable that the effect of these portions of  $C$  is outweighed by the positive tangential components. Thus, we would expect  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  to be positive.

To verify, we evaluate  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . The curve  $C$  can be represented by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ , so  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (2 \cos t - 2 \sin t) \mathbf{i} + 4 \cos t \sin t \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}$ . Then



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^{3\pi/2} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{3\pi/2} [-2 \sin t (2 \cos t - 2 \sin t) + 2 \cos t (4 \cos t \sin t)] dt \\
 &= 4 \int_0^{3\pi/2} (\sin^2 t - \sin t \cos t + 2 \sin t \cos^2 t) dt \\
 &= 3\pi + \frac{2}{3} \quad [\text{using a CAS}]
 \end{aligned}$$

24. We graph  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \mathbf{j}$  and the curve  $C$ .

In the first quadrant, each vector starting on  $C$  points in roughly the same direction as  $C$ , so the tangential component  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is positive.

In the second quadrant, each vector starting on  $C$  points in roughly the direction opposite to  $C$ , so  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is negative. Here, it appears that the tangential components in the first and second quadrants

counteract each other, so it seems reasonable to guess that  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  is zero. To verify, we evaluate  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . The curve  $C$  can be represented by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + (1 + t^2) \mathbf{j}$ ,  $-1 \leq t \leq 1$ , so

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + (1 + t^2)^2}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{1 + t^2}{\sqrt{t^2 + (1 + t^2)^2}} \mathbf{j} \text{ and } \mathbf{r}'(t) = \mathbf{i} + 2t \mathbf{j}. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left( \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2 + (1 + t^2)^2}} + \frac{2t(1 + t^2)}{\sqrt{t^2 + (1 + t^2)^2}} \right) dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{t(3 + 2t^2)}{\sqrt{t^4 + 3t^2 + 1}} dt = 0 \quad [\text{since the integrand is an odd function}] \end{aligned}$$

25. (a)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \langle e^{t^2-1}, t^5 \rangle \cdot \langle 2t, 3t^2 \rangle dt = \int_0^1 (2te^{t^2-1} + 3t^7) dt = \left[ e^{t^2-1} + \frac{3}{8}t^8 \right]_0^1 = \frac{11}{8} - 1/e$

(b)  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(0)) = \langle e^{-1}, 0 \rangle$ ;

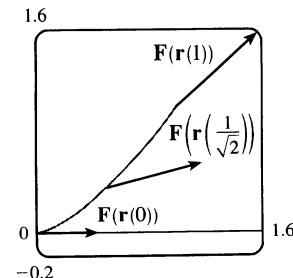
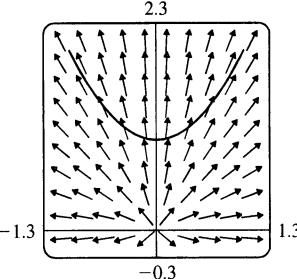
$$\mathbf{r}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \left\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle, \mathbf{F}\left(\mathbf{r}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\right) = \left\langle e^{-1/2}, \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \right\rangle;$$

$$\mathbf{r}(1) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(1)) = \langle 1, 1 \rangle.$$

In order to generate the graph with Maple, we use the PLOT command (not to be confused with the plot command) to define each of the vectors. For example,

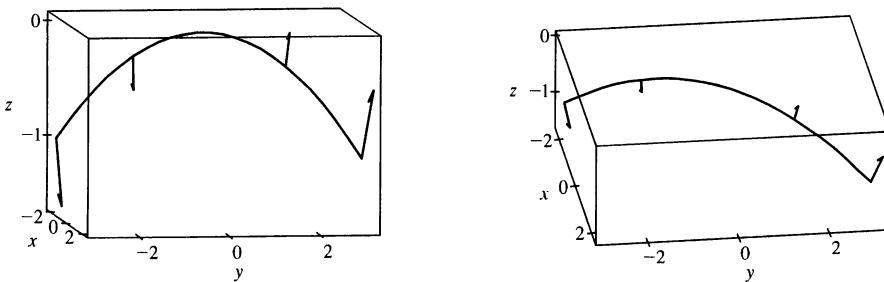
```
v1 := PLOT(CURVES([[0,0], [evalf(1/exp(1)), 0]]));
```

generates the vector from the vector field at the point  $(0, 0)$  (but without an arrowhead) and gives it the name v1. To show everything on the same screen, we use the display command. In Mathematica, we use ListPlot (with the PlotJoined -> True option) to generate the vectors, and then Show to show everything on the same screen.



26. (a)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{-1}^1 \langle 2t, t^2, 3t \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 3, -2t \rangle dt = \int_{-1}^1 (4t + 3t^2 - 6t^2) dt$   
 $= [2t^2 - t^3]_{-1}^1 = -2$

- (b) Now  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \langle 2t, t^2, 3t \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(-1)) = \langle -2, 1, -3 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(-\frac{1}{2})) = \langle -1, \frac{1}{4}, -\frac{3}{2} \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\frac{1}{2})) = \langle 1, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{2} \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(1)) = \langle 2, 1, 3 \rangle$ .



27. The part of the astroid that lies in the quadrant is parametrized by  $x = \cos^3 t$ ,  $y = \sin^3 t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Now  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3 \cos^2 t (-\sin t)$  and  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 3 \sin^2 t \cos t$ , so

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} = \sqrt{9 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t} = 3 \cos t \sin t \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = 3 \cos t \sin t.$$

Therefore  $\int_C x^3 y^5 ds = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^9 t \sin^{15} t (3 \cos t \sin t) dt = \frac{945}{16.777.216} \pi$ .

28. We parametrize the line as  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle + t (\langle 6, 4, 5 \rangle - \langle 1, 2, 1 \rangle) = \langle 1 + 5t \rangle \mathbf{i} + \langle 2 + 2t \rangle \mathbf{j} + \langle 1 + 4t \rangle \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Using a CAS, we calculate

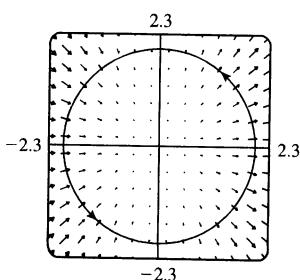
$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^1 \left\langle (1+5t)^4 e^{2+2t}, \ln(1+4t), \sqrt{(2+2t)^2 + (1+4t)^2} \right\rangle \cdot \langle 5, 2, 4 \rangle dt \\ &= \frac{5235e^4}{4} - \frac{6285e^2}{4} + \frac{9\sqrt{5} \sinh^{-1}(\frac{14}{3})}{25} - \frac{9\sqrt{5} \sinh^{-1}(\frac{4}{3})}{25} + \frac{5 \ln 5}{2} + \frac{14\sqrt{41}}{5} - \frac{4\sqrt{5}}{5} - 2 \\ &= \frac{5235e^4}{4} - \frac{6285e^2}{4} - \frac{18\sqrt{5} \ln 3}{25} + \frac{9\sqrt{5} \ln(14 + \sqrt{205})}{25} + \frac{5 \ln 5}{2} + \frac{14\sqrt{41} - 4\sqrt{5}}{5} - 2 \end{aligned}$$

The first answer is the one given by Maple. The two answers are equivalent by Equation 7.6.3 [ET 3.9.3].

29. A calculator or CAS gives  $\int_C x \sin y ds = \int_1^2 \ln t \sin(e^{-t}) \sqrt{(1/t)^2 + (-e^{-t})^2} dt \approx 0.052$ .

30. (a) We parametrize the circle  $C$  as  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . So  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \langle 4 \cos^2 t, 4 \cos t \sin t \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -2 \sin t, 2 \cos t \rangle$ , and  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-8 \cos^2 t \sin t + 8 \cos^2 t \sin t) dt = 0$ .

(b)



From the graph, we see that all of the vectors in the field are perpendicular to the path. This indicates that the field does no work on the particle, since the field never pulls the particle in the direction in which it is going. In other words, at any point along  $C$ ,  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} = 0$ , and so certainly  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$ .

31. We use the parametrization  $x = 2 \cos t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Then  $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{(-2 \sin t)^2 + (2 \cos t)^2} dt = 2 dt$ , so

$$m = \int_C k ds = 2k \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} dt = 2k(\pi), \bar{x} = \frac{1}{2\pi k} \int_C xk ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (2 \cos t) 2 dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} [4 \sin t]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi k} \int_C yk ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (2 \sin t) 2 dt = 0. \text{ Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{4}{\pi}, 0\right).$$

32. We use the parametrization  $x = r \cos t$ ,  $y = r \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Then  $ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{(-r \sin t)^2 + (r \cos t)^2} dt = r dt$ , so

$$m = \int_C (x+y) ds = \int_0^{\pi/2} (r \cos t + r \sin t) r dt = r^2 [\sin t - \cos t]_0^{\pi/2} = 2r^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_C x(x+y) ds = \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r^2 \cos^2 t + r^2 \cos t \sin t) r dt = \frac{r}{2} \left[ \frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} - \frac{\cos 2t}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= \frac{r(\pi+2)}{8}, \text{ and} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_C y(x+y) ds = \frac{1}{2r^2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (r^2 \sin t \cos t + r^2 \sin^2 t) r dt \\ &= \frac{r}{2} \left[ -\frac{\cos 2t}{4} + \frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{r(\pi+2)}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Therefore } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{r(\pi+2)}{8}, \frac{r(\pi+2)}{8}\right).$$

33. (a)  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C x \rho(x, y, z) ds$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C y \rho(x, y, z) ds$ ,  $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C z \rho(x, y, z) ds$  where  $m = \int_C \rho(x, y, z) ds$ .

$$(b) m = \int_C k ds = k \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{4 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t + 9} dt = k \sqrt{13} \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi k \sqrt{13},$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2\pi k \sqrt{13}} \int_0^{2\pi} k 2 \sqrt{13} \sin t dt = 0, \bar{y} = \frac{1}{2\pi k \sqrt{13}} \int_0^{2\pi} k 2 \sqrt{13} \cos t dt = 0,$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{2\pi k \sqrt{13}} \int_0^{2\pi} (k \sqrt{13})(3t) dt = \frac{3}{2\pi} (2\pi^2) = 3\pi. \text{ Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, 3\pi).$$

34.  $m = \int_C (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (t^2 + 1) \sqrt{(1)^2 + (-\sin t)^2 + (\cos t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (t^2 + 1) \sqrt{2} dt$   
 $= \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{8}{3}\pi^3 + 2\pi\right),$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \left(\frac{8}{3}\pi^3 + 2\pi\right)} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} (t^3 + t) dt = \frac{4\pi^4 + 2\pi^2}{\frac{8}{3}\pi^3 + 2\pi} = \frac{3\pi(2\pi^2 + 1)}{4\pi^2 + 3},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sqrt{2} \cos t)(t^2 + 1) dt = 0, \text{ and}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{2}\pi(4\pi^2 + 3)} \int_0^{2\pi} (\sqrt{2} \sin t)(t^2 + 1) dt = 0. \text{ Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(\frac{3\pi(2\pi^2 + 1)}{4\pi^2 + 3}, 0, 0\right).$$

35. From Example 3,  $\rho(x, y) = k(1 - y)$ ,  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ , and  $ds = dt$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_C y^2 \rho(x, y) ds = \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t [k(1 - \sin t)] dt = k \int_0^\pi (\sin^2 t - \sin^3 t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} k \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2t) dt - k \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos^2 t) \sin t dt \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Let } u = \cos t, du = -\sin t dt \\ \text{in the second integral} \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= k \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} + \int_1^{-1} (1 - u^2) du \right] = k \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \int_C x^2 \rho(x, y) ds = k \int_0^\pi \cos^2 t (1 - \sin t) dt = \frac{k}{2} \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos 2t) dt - k \int_0^\pi \cos^2 t \sin t dt \\ &= k \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right), \text{ using the same substitution as above.} \end{aligned}$$

36. The wire is given as  $x = 2 \sin t$ ,  $y = 2 \cos t$ ,  $z = 3t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  with  $\rho(x, y, z) = k$ . Then

$$ds = \sqrt{(2 \cos t)^2 + (-2 \sin t)^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{4(\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) + 9} = \sqrt{13} \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_x &= \int_C (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (4 \cos^2 t + 9t^2)(k) \sqrt{13} dt = \sqrt{13} k [4 \left( \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) + 3t^3]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \sqrt{13} k (4\pi + 24\pi^3) = 4\sqrt{13} \pi k (1 + 6\pi^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_y &= \int_C (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (4 \sin^2 t + 9t^2)(k) \sqrt{13} dt = \sqrt{13} k [4 \left( \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) + 3t^3]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \sqrt{13} k (4\pi + 24\pi^3) = 4\sqrt{13} \pi k (1 + 6\pi^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$I_z = \int_C (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (4 \sin^2 t + 4 \cos^2 t)(k) \sqrt{13} dt = 4\sqrt{13} k \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 8\pi \sqrt{13} k$$

$$\begin{aligned} 37. W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle t - \sin t, 3 - \cos t \rangle \cdot \langle 1 - \cos t, \sin t \rangle dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - t \cos t - \sin t + \sin t \cos t + 3 \sin t - \sin t \cos t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (t - t \cos t + 2 \sin t) dt = \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^2 - (t \sin t + \cos t) - 2 \cos t \right]_0^{2\pi} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{by integrating by parts} \\ \text{in the second term} \end{array} \right] \\ &= 2\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

38.  $x = x$ ,  $y = x^2$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 2$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{-1}^2 \langle x \sin x^2, x^2 \rangle \cdot \langle 1, 2x \rangle dx = \int_{-1}^2 (x \sin x^2 + 2x^3) dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos x^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 \right]_{-1}^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(15 + \cos 1 - \cos 4) \end{aligned}$$

39.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 1 + 2t, 4t, 2t \rangle$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \langle 6t, 1 + 4t, 1 + 6t \rangle \cdot \langle 2, 4, 2 \rangle dt = \int_0^1 (12t + 4(1 + 4t) + 2(1 + 6t)) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (40t + 6) dt = [20t^2 + 6t]_0^1 = 26 \end{aligned}$$

40.  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2\mathbf{i} + t\mathbf{j} + 5t\mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 \frac{K \langle 2, t, 5t \rangle}{(4 + 26t^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \langle 0, 1, 5 \rangle dt = K \int_0^1 \frac{26t}{(4 + 26t^2)^{3/2}} dt \\ &= K \left[ -(4 + 26t^2)^{-1/2} \right]_0^1 = K \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{30}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

41. Let  $\mathbf{F} = 185 \mathbf{k}$ . To parametrize the staircase, let

$$x = 20 \cos t, y = 20 \sin t, z = \frac{90}{6\pi}t = \frac{15}{\pi}t, 0 \leq t \leq 6\pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{6\pi} \langle 0, 0, 185 \rangle \cdot \langle -20 \sin t, 20 \cos t, \frac{15}{\pi} \rangle dt = (185) \frac{15}{\pi} \int_0^{6\pi} dt = (185)(90) \\ &\approx 1.67 \times 10^4 \text{ ft-lb} \end{aligned}$$

42. This time  $m$  is a function of  $t$ :  $m = 185 - \frac{9}{6\pi}t = 185 - \frac{3}{2\pi}t$ . So let  $\mathbf{F} = (185 - \frac{3}{2\pi}t)\mathbf{k}$ . To parametrize the staircase, let  $x = 20 \cos t, y = 20 \sin t, z = \frac{90}{6\pi}t = \frac{15}{\pi}t, 0 \leq t \leq 6\pi$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{6\pi} \langle 0, 0, 185 - \frac{3}{2\pi}t \rangle \cdot \langle -20 \sin t, 20 \cos t, \frac{15}{\pi} \rangle dt = \frac{15}{\pi} \int_0^{6\pi} (185 - \frac{3}{2\pi}t) dt \\ &= \frac{15}{\pi} [185t - \frac{3}{4\pi}t^2]_0^{6\pi} = 90(185 - \frac{9}{2}) \approx 1.62 \times 10^4 \text{ ft-lb} \end{aligned}$$

43. (a)  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle \cos t, \sin t \rangle, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and let  $\mathbf{F} = \langle a, b \rangle$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle a, b \rangle \cdot \langle -\sin t, \cos t \rangle dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-a \sin t + b \cos t) dt = [a \cos t + b \sin t]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= a + 0 - a + 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Yes.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = k \mathbf{x} = \langle kx, ky \rangle$  and

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \langle k \cos t, k \sin t \rangle \cdot \langle -\sin t, \cos t \rangle dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-k \sin t \cos t + k \sin t \cos t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 0 dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

44. Consider the base of the fence in the  $xy$ -plane, centered at the origin, with the height given by  $z = h(x, y)$ . The fence can be graphed using the parametric equations

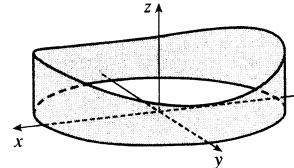
$$x = 10 \cos u, y = 10 \sin u,$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= v[4 + 0.01((10 \cos u)^2 - (10 \sin u)^2)] \\ &= v(4 + \cos^2 u - \sin^2 u) \\ &= v(4 + \cos 2u), \quad 0 \leq u \leq 2\pi, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 1. \end{aligned}$$

The area of the fence is  $\int_C h(x, y) ds$  where  $C$ , the base of the fence, is given by  $x = 10 \cos t, y = 10 \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C h(x, y) ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} [4 + 0.01((10 \cos t)^2 - (10 \sin t)^2)] \sqrt{(-10 \sin t)^2 + (10 \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (4 + \cos 2t) \sqrt{100} dt = 10[4t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 10(8\pi) = 80\pi \text{ m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

If we paint both sides of the fence, the total surface area to cover is  $160\pi \text{ m}^2$ , and since 1 L of paint covers  $100 \text{ m}^2$ , we require  $\frac{160\pi}{100} = 1.6\pi \approx 5.03 \text{ L}$  of paint.



45. The work done in moving the object is  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$ . We can approximate this integral by dividing  $C$  into 7 segments of equal length  $\Delta s = 2$  and approximating  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$ , that is, the tangential component of force, at a

point  $(x_i^*, y_i^*)$  on each segment. Since  $C$  is composed of straight line segments,  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is the scalar projection of each force vector onto  $C$ . If we choose  $(x_i^*, y_i^*)$  to be the point on the segment closest to the origin, then the work done is  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds \approx \sum_{i=1}^7 [\mathbf{F}(x_i^*, y_i^*) \cdot \mathbf{T}(x_i^*, y_i^*)] \Delta s = [2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1](2) = 22$ . Thus, we estimate the work done to be approximately 22 J.

46. Use the orientation pictured in the figure. Then since  $\mathbf{B}$  is tangent to any circle that lies in the plane perpendicular to the wire,  $\mathbf{B} = |\mathbf{B}| \mathbf{T}$  where  $\mathbf{T}$  is the unit tangent to the circle  $C$ :  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ . Thus  $\mathbf{B} = |\mathbf{B}| \langle -\sin \theta, \cos \theta \rangle$ . Then

$\int_C \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} |\mathbf{B}| \langle -\sin \theta, \cos \theta \rangle \cdot \langle -r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta \rangle d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} |\mathbf{B}| r d\theta = 2\pi r |\mathbf{B}|$ . (Note that  $|\mathbf{B}|$  here is the magnitude of the field at a distance  $r$  from the wire's center.) But by Ampere's Law  $\int_C \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \mu_0 I$ . Hence  $|\mathbf{B}| = \mu_0 I / (2\pi r)$ .

## 17.3 The Fundamental Theorem for Line Integrals

## ET 16.3

- $C$  appears to be a smooth curve, and since  $\nabla f$  is continuous, we know  $f$  is differentiable. Then Theorem 2 says that the value of  $\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  is simply the difference of the values of  $f$  at the terminal and initial points of  $C$ . From the graph, this is  $50 - 10 = 40$ .
- $C$  is represented by the vector function  $\mathbf{r}(t) = (t^2 + 1)\mathbf{i} + (t^3 + t)\mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t\mathbf{i} + (3t^2 + 1)\mathbf{j}$ . Since  $3t^2 + 1 \neq 0$ , we have  $\mathbf{r}'(t) \neq 0$ , thus  $C$  is a smooth curve.  $\nabla f$  is continuous, and hence  $f$  is differentiable, so by Theorem 2 we have  $\int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(\mathbf{r}(1)) - f(\mathbf{r}(0)) = f(2, 2) - f(1, 0) = 9 - 3 = 6$ .
- $\partial(6x + 5y)/\partial y = 5 = \partial(5x + 4y)/\partial x$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$  which is open and simply-connected, so by Theorem 6  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus, there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ , that is,  $f_x(x, y) = 6x + 5y$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 5x + 4y$ . But  $f_x(x, y) = 6x + 5y$  implies  $f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 5xy + g(y)$  and differentiating both sides of this equation with respect to  $y$  gives  $f_y(x, y) = 5x + g'(y)$ . Thus  $5x + 4y = 5x + g'(y)$  so  $g'(y) = 4y$  and  $g(y) = 2y^2 + K$  where  $K$  is a constant. Hence  $f(x, y) = 3x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .
- $\partial(x^3 + 4xy)/\partial y = 4x$ ,  $\partial(4xy - y^3)/\partial x = 4y$ . Since these are not equal,  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative.
- $\partial(xe^y)/\partial y = xe^y$ ,  $\partial(ye^x)/\partial x = ye^x$ . Since these are not equal,  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative.
- $\partial(e^y)/\partial y = e^y = \partial(xe^y)/\partial x$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Hence  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative so there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = e^y$  implies  $f(x, y) = xe^y + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = xe^y + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = xe^y$  so  $g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ . Then  $f(x, y) = xe^y + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .
- $\partial(2x \cos y - y \cos x)/\partial y = -2x \sin y - \cos x = \partial(-x^2 \sin y - \sin x)/\partial x$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Hence  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative so there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = 2x \cos y - y \cos x$  implies  $f(x, y) = x^2 \cos y - y \sin x + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = -x^2 \sin y - \sin x + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = -x^2 \sin y - \sin x$  so  $g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ . Then  $f(x, y) = x^2 \cos y - y \sin x + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .
- $\partial(1 + 2xy + \ln x)/\partial y = 2x = \partial(x^2)/\partial x$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\{(x, y) \mid x > 0\}$  which is open and simply-connected. Hence  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, so there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = 1 + 2xy + \ln x$  implies  $f(x, y) = x + x^2y + x \ln x - x + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = x^2$  so  $g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ . Then  $f(x, y) = x^2y + x \ln x + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .

9.  $\partial(ye^x + \sin y)/\partial y = e^x + \cos y = \partial(e^x + x \cos y)/\partial x$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Hence  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative so there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = ye^x + \sin y$  implies  $f(x, y) = ye^x + x \sin y + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = e^x + x \cos y + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = e^x + x \cos y$  so  $g(y) = K$  and  $f(x, y) = ye^x + x \sin y + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .

10.  $\frac{\partial(xy \cosh xy + \sinh xy)}{\partial y} = x^2 y \sinh xy + x \cosh xy + x \cosh xy = x^2 y \sinh xy + 2x \cosh xy = \frac{\partial(x^2 \cosh xy)}{\partial x}$

and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Thus  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, so there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y) = xy \cosh xy + \sinh xy$  implies  $f(x, y) = x \sinh xy + g(y) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y) = x^2 \cosh xy + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = x^2 \cosh xy$  so  $g(y) = K$  and  $f(x, y) = x \sinh xy + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .

11. (a)  $\mathbf{F}$  has continuous first-order partial derivatives and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} 2xy = 2x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2)$  on  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , which is open and

simply-connected. Thus,  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative by Theorem 6. Then we know that the line integral of  $\mathbf{F}$  is independent of path; in particular, the value of  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  depends only on the endpoints of  $C$ . Since all three curves have the same initial and terminal points,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  will have the same value for each curve.

(b) We first find a potential function  $f$ , so that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . We know  $f_x(x, y) = 2xy$  and  $f_y(x, y) = x^2$ . Integrating  $f_x(x, y)$  with respect to  $x$ , we have  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + g(y)$ . Differentiating both sides with respect to  $y$  gives  $f_y(x, y) = x^2 + g'(y)$ , so we must have  $x^2 + g'(y) = x^2 \Rightarrow g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ , a constant. Thus  $f(x, y) = x^2 y + K$ . All three curves start at  $(1, 2)$  and end at  $(3, 2)$ , so by Theorem 2,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(3, 2) - f(1, 2) = 18 - 2 = 16$  for each curve.

12. (a)  $f_x(x, y) = y$  implies  $f(x, y) = xy + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = x + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = x + 2y$  so  $g'(y) = 2y \Rightarrow g(y) = y^2 + K$ . We can take  $K = 0$ , so  $f(x, y) = xy + y^2$ .

(b)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(2, 1) - f(0, 1) = 3 - 1 = 2$ .

13. (a)  $f_x(x, y) = x^3 y^4$  implies  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} x^4 y^4 + g(y)$  and  $f_y(x, y) = x^4 y^3 + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = x^4 y^3$  so  $g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ , a constant. We can take  $K = 0$ , so  $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{4} x^4 y^4$ .

(b) The initial point of  $C$  is  $\mathbf{r}(0) = (0, 1)$  and the terminal point is  $\mathbf{r}(1) = (1, 2)$ , so  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 2) - f(0, 1) = 4 - 0 = 4$ .

14. (a)  $f_x(x, y) = y^2/(1+x^2)$  implies  $f(x, y) = y^2 \arctan x + g(y) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y) = 2y \arctan x + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = 2y \arctan x$  so  $g'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y) = K$ . We can take  $K = 0$ , so  $f(x, y) = y^2 \arctan x$ .

(b) The initial point of  $C$  is  $\mathbf{r}(0) = (0, 0)$  and the terminal point is  $\mathbf{r}(1) = (1, 2)$ , so  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 2) - f(0, 0) = 4 \arctan 1 - 0 = 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \pi$ .

15. (a)  $f_x(x, y, z) = yz$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + g(y, z)$  and so  $f_y(x, y, z) = xz + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = xz$  so  $g_y(y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y, z) = h(z)$ . Thus  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + h(z)$  and  $f_z(x, y, z) = xy + h'(z)$ . But  $f_z(x, y, z) = xy + 2z$ , so  $h'(z) = 2z \Rightarrow h(z) = z^2 + K$ . Hence  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + z^2$  (taking  $K = 0$ ).

(b)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(4, 6, 3) - f(1, 0, -2) = 81 - 4 = 77$ .

16. (a)  $f_x(x, y, z) = 2xz + y^2$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 z + xy^2 + g(y, z)$  and so  $f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy$  so  $g_y(y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y, z) = h(z)$ . Thus  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 z + xy^2 + h(z)$  and  $f_z(x, y, z) = x^2 + h'(z)$ . But  $f_z(x, y, z) = x^2 + 3z^2$ , so  $h'(z) = 3z^2 \Rightarrow h(z) = z^3 + K$ . Hence  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 z + xy^2 + z^3$  (taking  $K = 0$ ).

(b)  $t = 0$  corresponds to the point  $(0, 1, -1)$  and  $t = 1$  corresponds to  $(1, 2, 1)$ , so

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 2, 1) - f(0, 1, -1) = 6 - (-1) = 7.$$

**17.** (a)  $f_x(x, y, z) = y^2 \cos z$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 \cos z + g(y, z)$  and so  $f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy \cos z + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = 2xy \cos z$  so  $g_y(y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y, z) = h(z)$ . Thus  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 \cos z + h(z)$  and  $f_z(x, y, z) = -xy^2 \sin z + h'(z)$ . But  $f_z(x, y, z) = -xy^2 \sin z$ , so  $h'(z) = 0 \Rightarrow h(z) = K$ . Hence  $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 \cos z$  (taking  $K = 0$ ).

(b)  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}(\pi) = \langle \pi^2, 0, \pi \rangle$  so  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(\pi^2, 0, \pi) - f(0, 0, 0) = 0 - 0 = 0$ .

**18.** (a)  $f_x(x, y, z) = e^y$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + g(y, z)$  and so  $f_y(x, y, z) = xe^y + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = xe^y$  so  $g_y(y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y, z) = h(z)$ . Thus  $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + h(z)$  and  $f_z(x, y, z) = 0 + h'(z)$ . But  $f_z(x, y, z) = (z+1)e^z$ , so  $h'(z) = (z+1)e^z \Rightarrow h(z) = ze^z + K$  (using integration by parts). Hence  $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + ze^z$  (taking  $K = 0$ ).

(b)  $\mathbf{r}(0) = \langle 0, 0, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}(1) = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$  so  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 1, 1) - f(0, 0, 0) = 2e - 0 = 2e$ .

**19.** Here  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \tan y \mathbf{i} + x \sec^2 y \mathbf{j}$ . Then  $f(x, y) = x \tan y$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ , that is,

$\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$  so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative and thus its line integral is independent of path. Hence

$$\int_C \tan y \, dx + x \sec^2 y \, dy = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(2, \frac{\pi}{4}) - f(1, 0) = 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0 = 2.$$

**20.** Here  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = (1 - ye^{-x}) \mathbf{i} + e^{-x} \mathbf{j}$ . Then  $f(x, y) = x + ye^{-x}$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ , that is,

$\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$  so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative and thus its line integral is independent of path. Hence

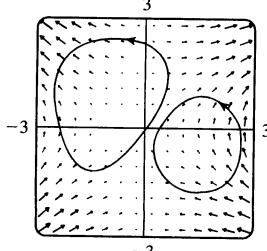
$$\int_C (1 - ye^{-x}) \, dx + e^{-x} \, dy = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 2) - f(0, 1) = (1 + 2e^{-1}) - 1 = 2/e.$$

**21.**  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = 2y^{3/2} \mathbf{i} + 3x\sqrt{y} \mathbf{j}$ ,  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . Since  $\partial(2y^{3/2})/\partial y = 3\sqrt{y} = \partial(3x\sqrt{y})/\partial x$ , there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . In fact,  $f_x(x, y) = 2y^{3/2} \Rightarrow f(x, y) = 2xy^{3/2} + g(y) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y) = 3xy^{1/2} + g'(y)$ . But  $f_y(x, y) = 3x\sqrt{y}$  so  $g'(y) = 0$  or  $g(y) = K$ . We can take  $K = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = 2xy^{3/2}$ . Thus  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(2, 4) - f(1, 1) = 2(2)(8) - 2(1) = 30$ .

**22.**  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \frac{y^2}{x^2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{2y}{x} \mathbf{j}$ ,  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . Since  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y^2}{x^2} \right) = \frac{2y}{x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{2y}{x} \right)$ , there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . In fact,  $f_x = y^2/x^2 \Rightarrow f(x, y) = -y^2/x + g(y) \Rightarrow f_y = -2y/x + g'(y) \Rightarrow g'(y) = 0$ , so we can take  $f(x, y) = -y^2/x$  as a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ . Thus  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(4, -2) - f(1, 1) = -[(-2)^2/4] + (1/1) = 0$ .

**23.** We know that if the vector field (call it  $\mathbf{F}$ ) is conservative, then around any closed path  $C$ ,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 0$ . But take  $C$  to be some circle centered at the origin, oriented counterclockwise. All of the field vectors along  $C$  oppose motion along  $C$ , so the integral around  $C$  will be negative. Therefore the field is not conservative.

**24.**



From the graph, it appears that  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, since around all closed paths, the number and size of the field vectors pointing in directions similar to that of the path seem to be roughly the same as the number and size of the vectors pointing in the opposite direction. To check, we calculate

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy + \sin y) = 2x + \cos y, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + x \cos y) = 2x + \cos y$$

Thus  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, by Theorem 6.

25. From the graph, it appears that  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative. For example, any closed curve containing the point  $(2, 1)$  seems to have many field vectors pointing counterclockwise along it, and none pointing clockwise. So along this path the integral  $\int \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \neq 0$ . To confirm our guess, we calculate

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{x - 2y}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \right) = (x - 2y) \left[ \frac{-y}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \right] - \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{-2 - 2x^2 - xy}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x - 2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} \right) = (x - 2) \left[ \frac{-x}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \right] + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1 + y^2 + 2x}{(1 + x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}.$$

These are not equal, so the field is not conservative, by Theorem 5.

26.  $\nabla f(x, y) = \cos(x - 2y) \mathbf{i} - 2\cos(x - 2y) \mathbf{j}$

(a) We use Theorem 2:  $\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C_1} \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(\mathbf{r}(b)) - f(\mathbf{r}(a))$  where  $C_1$  starts at  $t = a$  and ends at  $t = b$ . So because  $f(0, 0) = \sin 0 = 0$  and  $f(\pi, \pi) = \sin(\pi - 2\pi) = 0$ , one possible curve  $C_1$  is the straight line from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(\pi, \pi)$ ; that is,  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \pi t \mathbf{i} + \pi t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

(b) From (a),  $\int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(\mathbf{r}(b)) - f(\mathbf{r}(a))$ . So because  $f(0, 0) = \sin 0 = 0$  and  $f(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) = 1$ , one possible curve  $C_2$  is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \frac{\pi}{2}t \mathbf{i}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ , the straight line from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$ .

27. Since  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ , that is,  $P = f_x$ ,  $Q = f_y$ , and  $R = f_z$ . Since  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  have continuous first order partial derivatives, Clairaut's Theorem says that  $\partial P / \partial y = f_{xy} = f_{yx} = \partial Q / \partial x$ ,  $\partial P / \partial z = f_{xz} = f_{zx} = \partial R / \partial x$ , and  $\partial Q / \partial z = f_{yz} = f_{zy} = \partial R / \partial y$ .

28. Here  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y \mathbf{i} + x \mathbf{j} + xyz \mathbf{k}$ . Then using the notation of Exercise 27,  $\partial P / \partial z = 0$  while  $\partial R / \partial x = yz$ . Since these aren't equal,  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative. Thus by Theorem 4, the line integral of  $\mathbf{F}$  is not independent of path.

29.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$  = the first quadrant (excluding the axes).

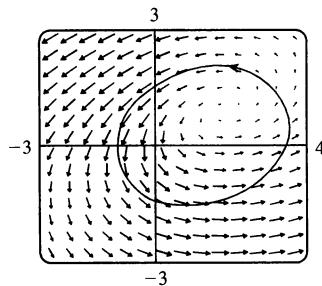
(a)  $D$  is open because around every point in  $D$  we can put a disk that lies in  $D$ .  
 (b)  $D$  is connected because the straight line segment joining any two points in  $D$  lies in  $D$ .  
 (c)  $D$  is simply-connected because it's connected and has no holes.

30.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x \neq 0\}$  consists of all points in the  $xy$ -plane except for those on the  $y$ -axis.

(a)  $D$  is open.  
 (b) Points on opposite sides of the  $y$ -axis cannot be joined by a path that lies in  $D$ , so  $D$  is not connected.  
 (c)  $D$  is not simply-connected because it is not connected.

31.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 4\}$  = the annular region between the circles with center  $(0, 0)$  and radii 1 and 2.

(a)  $D$  is open.  
 (b)  $D$  is connected.  
 (c)  $D$  is not simply-connected. For example,  $x^2 + y^2 = (1.5)^2$  is simple and closed and lies within  $D$  but encloses points that are not in  $D$ . (Or we can say,  $D$  has a hole, so is not simply-connected.)



32.  $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ or } 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$  = the points on or inside the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , together with the points on or between the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

- (a)  $D$  is not open because, for instance, no disk with center  $(0, 2)$  lies entirely within  $D$ .
- (b)  $D$  is not connected because, for example,  $(0, 0)$  and  $(0, 2.5)$  lie in  $D$  but cannot be joined by a path that lies entirely in  $D$ .
- (c)  $D$  is not simply-connected because, for example,  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  is a simple closed curve in  $D$  but encloses points that are not in  $D$ .

33. (a)  $P = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$  and  $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ . Thus  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ .

- (b)  $C_1: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \pi$ ,  $C_2: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, t = 2\pi$  to  $t = \pi$ . Then

$$\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^\pi \frac{(-\sin t)(-\sin t) + (\cos t)(\cos t)}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^\pi dt = \pi \text{ and } \int_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{2\pi}^\pi dt = -\pi$$

Since these aren't equal, the line integral of  $\mathbf{F}$  isn't independent of path. (Or notice that

$\int_{C_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} dt = 2\pi$  where  $C_3$  is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , and apply the contrapositive of Theorem 3.)

This doesn't contradict Theorem 6, since the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$ , which is  $\mathbb{R}^2$  except the origin, isn't simply-connected.

34. (a) Here  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}) = c\mathbf{r}/|\mathbf{r}|^3$  and  $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ . Then  $f(\mathbf{r}) = -c/|\mathbf{r}|$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ , that is,  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . (See the discussion of gradient fields in Section 17.1 [ET 16.1].) Hence  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative and its line integral is independent of path. Let  $P_1 = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $P_2 = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ .

$$W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(P_2) - f(P_1) = -\frac{c}{(x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2)^{1/2}} + \frac{c}{(x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2)^{1/2}} = c\left(\frac{1}{d_1} - \frac{1}{d_2}\right).$$

- (b) In this case,  $c = -(mMG) \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= -mMG\left(\frac{1}{1.52 \times 10^8} - \frac{1}{1.47 \times 10^8}\right) \\ &= -(5.97 \times 10^{24})(1.99 \times 10^{30})(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(-2.2377 \times 10^{-10}) \approx 1.77 \times 10^{35} \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

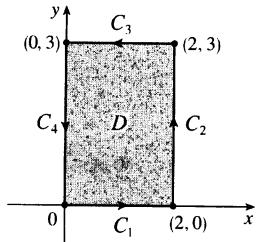
- (c) In this case,  $c = \epsilon qQ \Rightarrow$

$$W = \epsilon qQ\left(\frac{1}{10^{-12}} - \frac{1}{5 \times 10^{-13}}\right) = (8.985 \times 10^{10})(1)(-1.6 \times 10^{-19})(-10^{12}) \approx 1.4 \times 10^4 \text{ J}.$$

## 17.4 Green's Theorem

## ET 16.4

1. (a)



$$C_1: x = t \Rightarrow dx = dt, y = 0 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dt, 0 \leq t \leq 2.$$

$$C_2: x = 2 \Rightarrow dx = 0 dt, y = t \Rightarrow dy = dt, 0 \leq t \leq 3.$$

$$C_3: x = 2 - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt, y = 3 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dt, 0 \leq t \leq 2.$$

$$C_4: x = 0 \Rightarrow dx = 0 dt, y = 3 - t \Rightarrow dy = -dt, 0 \leq t \leq 3.$$

$$\text{Thus } \oint_C xy^2 dx + x^3 dy = \oint_{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4} xy^2 dx + x^3 dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 0 dt + \int_0^3 8 dt + \int_0^2 -9(2-t) dt + \int_0^3 0 dt$$

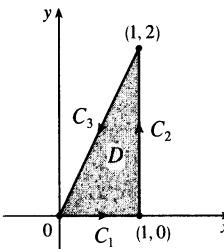
$$= 0 + 24 - 18 + 0 = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \oint_C xy^2 dx + x^3 dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^2) \right] dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^3 (3x^2 - 2xy) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (9x^2 - 9x) dx = 24 - 18 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

2. (a)  $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Then

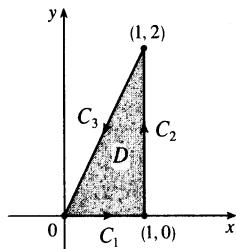
$$\oint_C y dx - x dy = \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin t(-\sin t) - \cos t(\cos t)] dt = -\int_0^{2\pi} dt = -2\pi.$$

$$\text{(b)} \oint_C y dx - x dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) \right] dA = -2 \iint_D dA = -2A(D) = -2\pi(1)^2 = -2\pi$$

3. (a)   $C_1: x = t \Rightarrow dx = dt, y = 0 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ .

$$C_2: x = 1 \Rightarrow dx = 0 dt, y = t \Rightarrow dy = dt, 0 \leq t \leq 2.$$

$$C_3: x = 1 - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt, y = 2 - 2t \Rightarrow dy = -2 dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$$



$$\text{Thus } \oint_C xy dx + x^2 y^3 dy = \iint_{C_1 + C_2 + C_3} xy dx + x^2 y^3 dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 0 dt + \int_0^2 t^3 dt + \int_0^1 [-(1-t)(2-2t) - 2(1-t)^2(2-2t)^3] dt \\ &= 0 + \left[ \frac{1}{4}t^4 \right]_0^2 + \left[ \frac{2}{3}(1-t)^3 + \frac{8}{3}(1-t)^6 \right]_0^1 = 4 - \frac{10}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \oint_C xy dx + x^2 y^3 dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2 y^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy) \right] dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} (2xy^3 - x) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2}xy^4 - xy \right]_{y=0}^{y=2x} dx = \int_0^1 (8x^5 - 2x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

4. (a)  $C_1: x = 0 \Rightarrow dx = 0 dt, y = 1 - t \Rightarrow$

$$dy = -dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

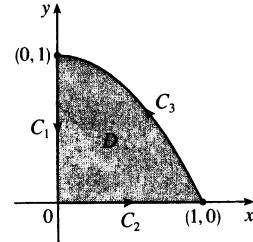
$$C_2: x = t \Rightarrow dx = dt, y = 0 \Rightarrow dy = 0 dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$C_3: x = 1 - t \Rightarrow dx = -dt, y = 1 - (1-t)^2 = 2t - t^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$dy = (2 - 2t) dt, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C x dx + y dy &= \iint_{C_1 + C_2 + C_3} x dx + y dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (0 dt + (1-t)(-dt)) + \int_0^1 (t dt + 0 dt) + \int_0^1 ((1-t)(-dt) + (2t - t^2)(2 - 2t) dt) \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^2 - t \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_0^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^4 - 2t^3 + \frac{5}{2}t^2 - t \right]_0^1 \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{5}{2} - 1 \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$\text{(b)} \oint_C x dx + y dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x) \right] dA = \iint_D 0 dA = 0$$

5. We can parametrize  $C$  as  $x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . Then the line integral is

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^4 \theta \sin^5 \theta (-\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^7 \theta \sin^6 \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = -\frac{29\pi}{1024}, \text{ according to a CAS.}$$

The double integral is

$$\iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (-7x^6 y^6 - 5x^4 y^4) dy dx = -\frac{29\pi}{1024},$$

verifying Green's Theorem in this case.

6. Since  $y = x^2$  along the first part of  $C$  and  $y = x$  along the second part, the line integral is

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C P \, dx + Q \, dy &= \int_0^1 [x^4 \sin x + x^2 \sin(x^2)(2x)] \, dx + \int_1^0 (x^2 \sin x + x^2 \sin x) \, dx \\ &= -16 \cos 1 - 23 \sin 1 + 28\end{aligned}$$

according to a CAS. The double integral is

$$\iint_R \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (2x \sin y - 2y \sin x) \, dy \, dx = -16 \cos 1 - 23 \sin 1 + 28$$

7. The region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C e^y \, dx + 2xe^y \, dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xe^y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^y) \right] dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2e^y - e^y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 e^y \, dy = (1)(e^1 - e^0) = e - 1\end{aligned}$$

8. The region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is given by  $\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 3x \leq y \leq 3\}$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C x^2y^2 \, dx + 4xy^3 \, dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4xy^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (x^2y^2) \right] dA = \int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 (4y^3 - 2x^2y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [y^4 - x^2y^2]_{y=3x}^{y=3} \, dx = \int_0^1 (81 - 9x^2 - 72x^4) \, dx = 81 - 3 - \frac{72}{5} = \frac{318}{5}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}9. \int_C (y + e^{\sqrt{x}}) \, dx + (2x + \cos y^2) \, dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2x + \cos y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y + e^{\sqrt{x}}) \right] dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} (2 - 1) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 (y^{1/2} - y^2) \, dy = \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}10. \int_C xe^{-2x} \, dx + (x^4 + 2x^2y^2) \, dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^4 + 2x^2y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (xe^{-2x}) \right] dA = \iint_D (4x^3 + 4xy^2 - 0) \, dA \\ &= 4 \iint_D x(x^2 + y^2) \, dA = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 (r \cos \theta)(r^2) \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \, d\theta \int_1^2 r^4 \, dr = 4[\sin \theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{5}r^5]_1^2 = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}11. \int_C y^3 \, dx - x^3 \, dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-x^3) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^3) \right] dA = \iint_D (-3x^2 - 3y^2) \, dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (-3r^2) \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= -3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 \, dr = -3(2\pi)(4) = -24\pi\end{aligned}$$

$$12. \int_C \sin y \, dx + x \cos y \, dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x \cos y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sin y) \right] dA = \iint_D (\cos y - \cos y) \, dA = \iint_D 0 \, dA = 0$$

13.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle \sqrt{x} + y^3, x^2 + \sqrt{y} \rangle$  and the region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is given by

$\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \sin x\}$ .  $C$  is traversed clockwise, so  $-C$  gives the positive orientation.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= - \int_{-C} (\sqrt{x} + y^3) \, dx + (x^2 + \sqrt{y}) \, dy = - \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + \sqrt{y}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\sqrt{x} + y^3) \right] dA \\ &= - \int_0^\pi \int_0^{\sin x} (2x - 3y^2) \, dy \, dx = - \int_0^\pi [2xy - y^3]_{y=0}^{y=\sin x} \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^\pi (2x \sin x - \sin^3 x) \, dx = - \int_0^\pi (2x \sin x - (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x) \, dx \\ &= - [2 \sin x - 2x \cos x + \cos x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x]_0^\pi \quad [\text{integrate by parts in the first term}] \\ &= -(2\pi - 2 + \frac{2}{3}) = \frac{4}{3} - 2\pi\end{aligned}$$

14.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle y^2 \cos x, x^2 + 2y \sin x \rangle$  and the region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is given by

$\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 3x\}$ .  $C$  is traversed clockwise, so  $-C$  gives the positive orientation.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= - \int_{-C} (y^2 \cos x) dx + (x^2 + 2y \sin x) dy \\ &= - \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + 2y \sin x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2 \cos x) \right] dA \\ &= - \iint_D (2x + 2y \cos x - 2y \cos x) dA = - \int_0^2 \int_0^{3x} 2x dy dx \\ &= - \int_0^2 2x [y]_{y=0}^{y=3x} dx = - \int_0^2 6x^2 dx = - 2x^3 \Big|_0^2 = -16 \end{aligned}$$

15.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle e^x + x^2 y, e^y - xy^2 \rangle$  and the region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$ .

$C$  is traversed clockwise, so  $-C$  gives the positive orientation.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= - \int_{-C} (e^x + x^2 y) dx + (e^y - xy^2) dy \\ &= - \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^y - xy^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x + x^2 y) \right] dA = - \iint_D (-y^2 - x^2) dA \\ &= \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 (r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^5 r^3 dr = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^5 = \frac{625}{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

16.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \left\langle y - \ln(x^2 + y^2), 2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \right\rangle$  and the region  $D$  enclosed by  $C$  is the disk with radius 1 centered at  $(2, 3)$ .  $C$  is oriented positively, so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_C (y - \ln(x^2 + y^2)) dx + \left(2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right) dy \\ &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(2 \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y - \ln(x^2 + y^2)) \right] dA \\ &= \iint_D \left[ 2 \left( \frac{-yx^{-2}}{1 + (y/x)^2} \right) - \left( 1 - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \right] dA = \iint_D \left[ -\frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 1 + \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} \right] dA \\ &= - \iint_D dA = -(\text{area of } D) = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

17. By Green's Theorem,  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C x(x+y) dx + xy^2 dy = \iint_D (y^2 - x) dy dx$  where  $C$  is the path described in the question and  $D$  is the triangle bounded by  $C$ . So

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (y^2 - x) dy dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 - xy \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 - x(1-x) \right) dx \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{12}(1-x)^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \left( -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) - \left( -\frac{1}{12} \right) = -\frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

18. By Green's Theorem,  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C x dx + (x^3 + 3xy^2) dy = \iint_D (3x^2 + 3y^2 - 0) dA$ , where  $D$  is the semicircular region bounded by  $C$ . Converting to polar coordinates, we have

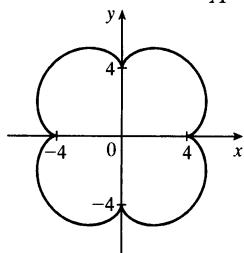
$$W = 3 \int_0^2 \int_0^\pi r^2 \cdot r d\theta dr = 3\pi \left[ \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_0^2 = 12\pi.$$

19. Let  $C_1$  be the arch of the cycloid from  $(0, 0)$  to  $(2\pi, 0)$ , which corresponds to  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and let  $C_2$  be the segment from  $(2\pi, 0)$  to  $(0, 0)$ , so  $C_2$  is given by  $x = 2\pi - t$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Then  $C = C_1 \cup C_2$  is traversed

clockwise, so  $-C$  is oriented positively. Thus  $-C$  encloses the area under one arch of the cycloid and from (5) we have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= -\oint_{-C} y \, dx = \int_{C_1} y \, dx + \int_{C_2} y \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)(1 - \cos t) \, dt + \int_0^{2\pi} 0(-dt) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2 \cos t + \cos^2 t) \, dt + 0 = [t - 2 \sin t + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t]_0^{2\pi} = 3\pi \end{aligned}$$

20.



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \oint_C x \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (5 \cos t - \cos 5t)(5 \cos t - 5 \cos 5t) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (25 \cos^2 t - 30 \cos t \cos 5t + 5 \cos^2 5t) \, dt \\ &= [25(\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t) - 30(\frac{1}{8} \sin 4t + \frac{1}{12} \sin 6t) + 5(\frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{20} \sin 10t)]_0^{2\pi} \\ &\quad [\text{Use Formula 80 in the Table of Integrals}] \\ &= 30\pi \end{aligned}$$

21. (a) Using Equation 17.2.8 [ET 16.2.8], we write parametric equations of the line segment as  $x = (1-t)x_1 + tx_2$ ,  $y = (1-t)y_1 + ty_2$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then  $dx = (x_2 - x_1) \, dt$  and  $dy = (y_2 - y_1) \, dt$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C x \, dy - y \, dx &= \int_0^1 [(1-t)x_1 + tx_2](y_2 - y_1) \, dt + [(1-t)y_1 + ty_2](x_2 - x_1) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (x_1(y_2 - y_1) - y_1(x_2 - x_1) + t[(y_2 - y_1)(x_2 - x_1) - (x_2 - x_1)(y_2 - y_1)]) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1) \, dt = x_1y_2 - x_2y_1 \end{aligned}$$

(b) We apply Green's Theorem to the path  $C = C_1 \cup C_2 \cup \dots \cup C_n$ , where  $C_i$  is the line segment that joins  $(x_i, y_i)$  to  $(x_{i+1}, y_{i+1})$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$ , and  $C_n$  is the line segment that joins  $(x_n, y_n)$  to  $(x_1, y_1)$ . From (5),  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C x \, dy - y \, dx = \iint_D dA$ , where  $D$  is the polygon bounded by  $C$ . Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area of polygon} &= A(D) = \iint_D dA = \frac{1}{2} \int_C x \, dy - y \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_{C_1} x \, dy - y \, dx + \int_{C_2} x \, dy - y \, dx + \dots + \int_{C_{n-1}} x \, dy - y \, dx + \int_{C_n} x \, dy - y \, dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

To evaluate these integrals we use the formula from (a) to get

$$A(D) = \frac{1}{2} [(x_1y_2 - x_2y_1) + (x_2y_3 - x_3y_2) + \dots + (x_{n-1}y_n - x_ny_{n-1}) + (x_ny_1 - x_1y_n)].$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{c}) A &= \frac{1}{2} [(0 \cdot 1 - 2 \cdot 0) + (2 \cdot 3 - 1 \cdot 1) + (1 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 3) + (0 \cdot 1 - (-1) \cdot 2) + (-1 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 1)] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(0 + 5 + 2 + 2) = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

22. By Green's Theorem,  $\frac{1}{2A} \oint_C x^2 \, dy = \frac{1}{2A} \iint_D 2x \, dA = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x \, dA = \bar{x}$  and  $-\frac{1}{2A} \oint_C y^2 \, dx = -\frac{1}{2A} \iint_D (-2y) \, dA = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y \, dA = \bar{y}$ .

23. Here  $A = \frac{1}{2}(1)(1) = \frac{1}{2}$  and  $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$ , where  $C_1$ :  $x = x, y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1$ ;  $C_2$ :  $x = x, y = 1 - x, x = 1$  to  $x = 0$ ; and  $C_3$ :  $x = 0, y = 1$  to  $y = 0$ . Then

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{2A} \int_C x^2 \, dy = \int_{C_1} x^2 \, dy + \int_{C_2} x^2 \, dy + \int_{C_3} x^2 \, dy = 0 + \int_0^1 (x^2)(-dx) + 0 = \frac{1}{3}. \text{ Similarly,}$$

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{2A} \int_C y^2 \, dx = \int_{C_1} y^2 \, dx + \int_{C_2} y^2 \, dx + \int_{C_3} y^2 \, dx = 0 + \int_1^0 (1-x)^2(-dx) + 0 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

Therefore  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ .

24.  $A = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}$  so  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{\pi a^2} \oint_C x^2 dy$  and  $\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{\pi a^2} \oint_C y^2 dx$ .

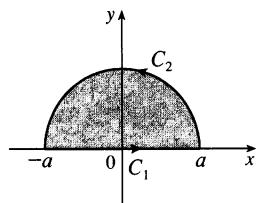
Orienting the semicircular region as in the figure,

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{1}{\pi a^2} \oint_{C_1 + C_2} x^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi a^2} [0 + \int_0^\pi (a^2 \cos^2 t)(a \cos t) dt] = 0\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\bar{y} = -\frac{1}{\pi a^2} \left[ \int_{-a}^a 0 dx + \int_0^\pi (a^2 \sin^2 t)(-a \sin t) dt \right] = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin^3 t dt = \frac{a}{\pi} \left[ -\cos t + \frac{1}{3}(\cos^3 t) \right]_0^\pi = \frac{4a}{3\pi}.$$

Thus  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (0, \frac{4a}{3\pi})$ .



25. By Green's Theorem,  $-\frac{1}{3}\rho \oint_C y^3 dx = -\frac{1}{3}\rho \iint_D (-3y^2) dA = \iint_D y^2 \rho dA = I_x$  and

$$\frac{1}{3}\rho \oint_C x^3 dy = \frac{1}{3}\rho \iint_D (3x^2) dA = \iint_D x^2 \rho dA = I_y.$$

26. By symmetry the moments of inertia about any two diameters are equal. Centering the disk at the origin, the moment of inertia about a diameter equals

$$\begin{aligned}I_y &= \frac{1}{3}\rho \oint_C x^3 dy = \frac{1}{3}\rho \int_0^{2\pi} (a^4 \cos^4 t) dt = \frac{1}{3}a^4 \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4t \right] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3}a^4 \rho \cdot \frac{3(2\pi)}{8} = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^4 \rho\end{aligned}$$

27. Since  $C$  is a simple closed path which doesn't pass through or enclose the origin, there exists an open region that doesn't contain the origin but does contain  $D$ . Thus  $P = -y/(x^2 + y^2)$  and  $Q = x/(x^2 + y^2)$  have continuous partial derivatives on this open region containing  $D$  and we can apply Green's Theorem. But by Exercise 17.3.33(a) [ET 16.3.33(a)],  $\partial P/\partial y = \partial Q/\partial x$ , so  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_D 0 dA = 0$ .

28. We express  $D$  as a type II region:  $D = \{(x, y) \mid f_1(y) \leq x \leq f_2(y), c \leq y \leq d\}$  where  $f_1$  and  $f_2$  are continuous

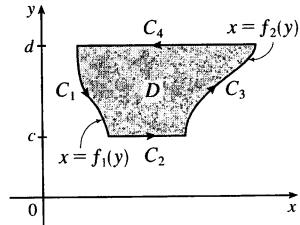
functions. Then  $\iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dA = \int_c^d \int_{f_1(y)}^{f_2(y)} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_c^d [Q(f_2(y), y) - Q(f_1(y), y)] dy$  by

the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus. But referring to the figure,

$$\oint_C Q dy = \oint_{C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4} Q dy. \text{ Then } \int_{C_1} Q dy = \int_d^c Q(f_1(y), y) dy,$$

$$\int_{C_2} Q dy = \int_{C_4} Q dy = 0, \text{ and } \int_{C_3} Q dy = \int_c^d Q(f_2(y), y) dy. \text{ Hence}$$

$$\oint_C Q dy = \int_c^d [Q(f_2(y), y) - Q(f_1(y), y)] dy = \iint_D (\partial Q/\partial x) dA.$$



29. Using the first part of (5), we have that  $\iint_R dx dy = A(R) = \int_{\partial R} x dy$ . But  $x = g(u, v)$ , and

$$dy = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} dv, \text{ and we orient } \partial S \text{ by taking the positive direction to be that which corresponds, under the}$$

mapping, to the positive direction along  $\partial R$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial R} x \, dy &= \int_{\partial S} g(u, v) \left( \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \, du + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \, dv \right) = \int_{\partial S} g(u, v) \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \, du + g(u, v) \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \, dv \\ &= \pm \iint_S \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left( g(u, v) \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left( g(u, v) \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} \right) \right] dA \quad [\text{using Green's Theorem in the } uv\text{-plane}] \\ &= \pm \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} + g(u, v) \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial v} \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} - g(u, v) \frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial v \partial u} \right) dA \quad [\text{using the Chain Rule}] \\ &= \pm \iint_S \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \right) dA \quad [\text{by the equality of mixed partials}] = \pm \iint_S \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \, du \, dv \end{aligned}$$

The sign is chosen to be positive if the orientation that we gave to  $\partial S$  corresponds to the usual positive orientation, and it is negative otherwise. In either case, since  $A(R)$  is positive, the sign chosen must be the same as the sign of  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ . Therefore  $A(R) = \iint_R dx \, dy = \iint_S \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du \, dv$ .

## 17.5 Curl and Divergence

## ET 16.5

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{ (a) curl } \mathbf{F} &= \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ xyz & 0 & -x^2y \end{vmatrix} = (-x^2 - 0)\mathbf{i} - (-2xy - xy)\mathbf{j} + (0 - xz)\mathbf{k} \\ &= -x^2\mathbf{i} + 3xy\mathbf{j} - xz\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b) div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xyz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-x^2y) = yz + 0 + 0 = yz$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{ (a) curl } \mathbf{F} &= \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ x^2yz & xy^2z & xyz^2 \end{vmatrix} = (xz^2 - xy^2)\mathbf{i} - (yz^2 - x^2y)\mathbf{j} + (y^2z - x^2z)\mathbf{k} \\ &= x(z^2 - y^2)\mathbf{i} + y(x^2 - z^2)\mathbf{j} + z(y^2 - x^2)\mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b) div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(x^2yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xyz^2) = 2xyz + 2xyz + 2xyz = 6xyz$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ (a) curl } \mathbf{F} &= \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ 1 & x + yz & xy - \sqrt{z} \end{vmatrix} = (x - y)\mathbf{i} - (y - 0)\mathbf{j} + (1 - 0)\mathbf{k} \\ &= (x - y)\mathbf{i} - y\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{(b) div } \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(1) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x + yz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(xy - \sqrt{z}) = z - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$$

$$4. \text{ (a) } \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 0 & \cos xz & -\sin xy \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-x \cos xy + x \sin xz) \mathbf{i} - (-y \cos xy - 0) \mathbf{j} + (-z \sin xz - 0) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= x(\sin xz - \cos xy) \mathbf{i} + y \cos xy \mathbf{j} - z \sin xz \mathbf{k}$$

$$\text{(b) } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\cos xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-\sin xy) = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$5. \text{ (a) } \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y & z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0) \mathbf{i} - (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y) \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{(b) } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^x \sin y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(e^x \cos y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(z) = e^x \sin y - e^x \sin y + 1 = 1$$

$$6. \text{ (a) } \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} & \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} & \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} [(-2yz + 2yz) \mathbf{i} - (-2xz + 2xz) \mathbf{j} + (-2xy + 2xy) \mathbf{k}] = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\text{(b) } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\left(\frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$7. \text{ (a) } \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \ln x & \ln(xy) & \ln(xyz) \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{xz}{xyz} - 0\right) \mathbf{i} - \left(\frac{yz}{xyz} - 0\right) \mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{y}{xy} - 0\right) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{1}{y}, -\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x} \right\rangle$$

$$\text{(b) } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\ln x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\ln(xy)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(\ln(xyz)) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{xy} + \frac{xy}{xyz} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$8. \text{ (a) } \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ xe^{-y} & xz & ze^y \end{vmatrix} = (ze^y - x) \mathbf{i} - (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (z - xe^{-y}(-1)) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= \langle ze^y - x, 0, z + xe^{-y} \rangle$$

$$\text{(b) } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(xe^{-y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xz) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(ze^y) = e^{-y} + 0 + e^y = e^y + e^{-y}$$

9. If the vector field is  $\mathbf{F} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$ , then we know  $R = 0$ . In addition, the  $x$ -component of each vector of  $\mathbf{F}$

is 0, so  $P = 0$ , hence  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$ .  $Q$  decreases as  $y$  increases, so  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} < 0$ , but  $Q$  doesn't change in the  $x$ - or  $z$ -directions, so  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0$ .

$$(a) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + 0 < 0$$

$$(b) \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} = (0 - 0) \mathbf{i} + (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (0 - 0) \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

10. If the vector field is  $\mathbf{F} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$ , then we know  $R = 0$ . In addition,  $P$  and  $Q$  don't vary in the  $z$ -direction,

so  $\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0$ . As  $x$  increases, the  $x$ -component of each vector of  $\mathbf{F}$  increases while the

$y$ -component remains constant, so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} > 0$  and  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0$ . Similarly, as  $y$  increases, the  $y$ -component of each vector

increases while the  $x$ -component remains constant, so  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} > 0$  and  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$ .

$$(a) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + 0 > 0$$

$$(b) \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} = (0 - 0) \mathbf{i} + (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (0 - 0) \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

11. If the vector field is  $\mathbf{F} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} + R\mathbf{k}$ , then we know  $R = 0$ . In addition, the  $y$ -component of each vector of  $\mathbf{F}$

is 0, so  $Q = 0$ , hence  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$ .  $P$  increases as  $y$  increases, so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} > 0$ , but  $P$

doesn't change in the  $x$ - or  $z$ -directions, so  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0$ .

$$(a) \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0$$

$$(b) \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \\ = (0 - 0) \mathbf{i} + (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + \left( 0 - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} = -\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \mathbf{k}$$

Since  $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} > 0$ ,  $-\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \mathbf{k}$  is a vector pointing in the negative  $z$ -direction.

12. (a)  $\operatorname{curl} f = \nabla \times f$  is meaningless because  $f$  is a scalar field.

(b)  $\operatorname{grad} f$  is a vector field.

(c)  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$  is a scalar field.

(d)  $\operatorname{curl}(\operatorname{grad} f)$  is a vector field.

(e)  $\operatorname{grad} \mathbf{F}$  is meaningless because  $\mathbf{F}$  is not a scalar field.

(f)  $\operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F})$  is a vector field.

(g)  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{grad} f)$  is a scalar field.

(h)  $\operatorname{grad}(\operatorname{div} f)$  is meaningless because  $f$  is a scalar field.

- (i)  $\operatorname{curl}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F})$  is a vector field.
- (j)  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F})$  is meaningless because  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$  is a scalar field.
- (k)  $(\operatorname{grad} f) \times (\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F})$  is meaningless because  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$  is a scalar field.
- (l)  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl}(\operatorname{grad} f))$  is a scalar field.

13.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ yz & xz & xy \end{vmatrix} = (x - x)\mathbf{i} - (y - y)\mathbf{j} + (z - z)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$

and  $\mathbf{F}$  is defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  with component functions which have continuous partial derivatives, so by Theorem 4,  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus, there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ . Then  $f_x(x, y, z) = yz$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + g(y, z)$  and  $f_y(x, y, z) = xz + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = xz$ , so  $g(y, z) = h(z)$  and  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + h(z)$ . Thus  $f_z(x, y, z) = xy + h'(z)$  but  $f_z(x, y, z) = xy$  so  $h(z) = K$ , a constant. Hence a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $f(x, y, z) = xyz + K$ .

14.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ 3z^2 & \cos y & 2xz \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\mathbf{i} - (2z - 6z)\mathbf{j} + (0 - 0)\mathbf{k} = 4z\mathbf{j} \neq \mathbf{0}$ ,

so  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative.

15.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ 2xy & x^2 + 2yz & y^2 \end{vmatrix} = (2y - 2y)\mathbf{i} - (0 - 0)\mathbf{j} + (2x - 2x)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$  is defined on all

of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and the partial derivatives of the component functions are continuous, so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y, z) = 2xy$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + g(y, z)$  and  $f_y(x, y, z) = x^2 + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2yz$ , so  $g(y, z) = y^2z + h(z)$  and  $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z + h(z)$ . Thus  $f_z(x, y, z) = y^2 + h'(z)$  but  $f_z(x, y, z) = y^2$  so  $h(z) = K$  and  $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z + K$ .

16.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ e^z & 1 & xe^z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\mathbf{i} - (e^z - e^z)\mathbf{j} + (0 - 0)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$  and  $\mathbf{F}$  is defined on all of

$\mathbb{R}^3$  with component functions that have continuous partial derivatives, so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y, z) = e^z$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = xe^z + g(y, z) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y, z) = g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = 1$ , so  $g(y, z) = y + h(z)$  and  $f(x, y, z) = xe^z + y + h(z)$ . Thus  $f_z(x, y, z) = xe^z + h'(z)$  but  $f_z(x, y, z) = xe^z$ , so  $h(z) = K$ , a constant. Hence a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $f(x, y, z) = xe^z + y + K$ .

$$17. \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ ye^{-x} & e^{-x} & 2z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\mathbf{i} - (0 - 0)\mathbf{j} + (-e^{-x} - e^{-x})\mathbf{k} = -2e^{-x}\mathbf{k} \neq \mathbf{0},$$

so  $\mathbf{F}$  is not conservative.

$$18. \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ y \cos xy & x \cos xy & -\sin z \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\mathbf{i} - (0 - 0)\mathbf{j} + [(-xy \sin xy + \cos xy) - (-xy \sin xy + \cos xy)]\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$$

$\mathbf{F}$  is defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and the partial derivatives of the component functions are continuous, so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y, z) = y \cos xy$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = \sin xy + g(y, z) \Rightarrow f_y(x, y, z) = x \cos xy + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = x \cos xy$ , so  $g(y, z) = h(z)$  and  $f(x, y, z) = \sin xy + h(z)$ . Thus  $f_z(x, y, z) = h'(z)$  but  $f_z(x, y, z) = -\sin z$  so  $h(z) = \cos z + K$  and a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $f(x, y, z) = \sin xy + \cos z + K$ .

19. No. Assume there is such a  $\mathbf{G}$ . Then  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) = y^2 + z^2 + x^2 \neq 0$ , which contradicts Theorem 11.

20. No. Assume there is such a  $\mathbf{G}$ . Then  $\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) = xz \neq 0$  which contradicts Theorem 11.

$$21. \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ f(x) & g(y) & h(z) \end{vmatrix} = (0 - 0)\mathbf{i} + (0 - 0)\mathbf{j} + (0 - 0)\mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}.$$

Hence  $\mathbf{F} = f(x)\mathbf{i} + g(y)\mathbf{j} + h(z)\mathbf{k}$  is irrotational.

$$22. \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial(f(y, z))}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(g(x, z))}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(h(x, y))}{\partial z} = 0 \text{ so } \mathbf{F} \text{ is incompressible.}$$

For Exercises 23–29, let  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = P_1\mathbf{i} + Q_1\mathbf{j} + R_1\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{G}(x, y, z) = P_2\mathbf{i} + Q_2\mathbf{j} + R_2\mathbf{k}$ .

$$23. \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{G}) = \frac{\partial(P_1 + P_2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(Q_1 + Q_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(R_1 + R_2)}{\partial z} = \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) + \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} \right) = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} + \operatorname{div} \mathbf{G}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 24. \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} + \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G} &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ &\quad + \left[ \left( \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial(R_1 + R_2)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(Q_1 + Q_2)}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{\partial(P_1 + P_2)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(R_1 + R_2)}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + \left[ \frac{\partial(Q_1 + Q_2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(P_1 + P_2)}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} = \operatorname{curl}(\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{G}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 25. \operatorname{div}(f\mathbf{F}) &= \frac{\partial(fP_1)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(fQ_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(fR_1)}{\partial z} \\
 &= \left( f \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + P_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + \left( f \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + Q_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + \left( f \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} + R_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right) \\
 &= f \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) + \langle P_1, Q_1, R_1 \rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\rangle = f \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla f
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 26. \operatorname{curl}(f\mathbf{F}) &= \left[ \frac{\partial(fR_1)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(fQ_1)}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{\partial(fP_1)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(fR_1)}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[ \frac{\partial(fQ_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(fP_1)}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &= \left[ f \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - f \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} - Q_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ f \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} + P_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - f \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} - R_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} \\
 &\quad + \left[ f \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - f \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} - P_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &= f \left[ \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + f \left[ \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} + f \left[ \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &\quad + \left[ R_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - Q_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ P_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} - R_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[ Q_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - P_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] \mathbf{k} \\
 &= f \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} + (\nabla f) \times \mathbf{F}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 27. \operatorname{div}(\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G}) &= \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G}) = \begin{vmatrix} \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \\ P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \begin{vmatrix} Q_1 & R_1 \\ Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & R_1 \\ P_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & Q_1 \\ P_2 & Q_2 \end{vmatrix} \\
 &= \left[ Q_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} + R_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - Q_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} - R_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} \right] \\
 &\quad - \left[ P_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} - P_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - R_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right] \\
 &\quad + \left[ P_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} + Q_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - P_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} - Q_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} \right] \\
 &= \left[ P_2 \left( \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right) + Q_2 \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} \right) + R_2 \left( \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
 &\quad - \left[ P_1 \left( \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} \right) + Q_1 \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} \right) + R_1 \left( \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] \\
 &= \mathbf{G} \cdot \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} - \mathbf{F} \cdot \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$28. \operatorname{div}(\nabla f \times \nabla g) = \nabla g \cdot \operatorname{curl}(\nabla f) - \nabla f \cdot \operatorname{curl}(\nabla g) \text{ [by Exercise 27]} = 0 \text{ (by Theorem 3)}$$

29.  $\operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ \partial R_1/\partial y - \partial Q_1/\partial z & \partial P_1/\partial z - \partial R_1/\partial x & \partial Q_1/\partial x - \partial P_1/\partial y \end{vmatrix}$

$$= \left( \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial z \partial x} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial x \partial y} \right) \mathbf{j}$$

$$+ \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \mathbf{k}$$

Now let's consider  $\operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F}$  and compare with the above.

(Note that  $\nabla^2 \mathbf{F}$  is defined on page 1130 [ET 1094].)

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F} &= \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x \partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial y \partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial z \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ &\quad - \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{j} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \left( \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial z^2} \right) \mathbf{j} \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{\partial^2 P_1}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 Q_1}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 R_1}{\partial y^2} \right) \mathbf{k} \end{aligned}$$

Then applying Clairaut's Theorem to reverse the order of differentiation in the second partial derivatives as needed and comparing, we have  $\operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{F}$  as desired.

30. (a)  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r} = \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) \cdot (x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}) = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(b)} \quad \nabla \cdot (r \mathbf{r}) &= \nabla \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} (x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}) \\ &= \left( \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right) + \left( \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right) \\ &\quad + \left( \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2) = 4\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 4r \end{aligned}$$

*Another method:*

By Exercise 25,  $\nabla \cdot (r \mathbf{r}) = \operatorname{div}(r \mathbf{r}) = r \operatorname{div} \mathbf{r} + \mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla r = 3r + \mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}$  [see Exercise 31(a) below] = 4r.

$$\begin{aligned}
(c) \nabla^2 r^3 &= \nabla^2 (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} \\
&= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[ \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}(2x) \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[ \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}(2y) \right] \\
&\quad + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[ \frac{3}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}(2z) \right] \\
&= 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}(2x)(x) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \right] \\
&\quad + 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}(2y)(y) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \right] \\
&\quad + 3 \left[ \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}(2z)(z) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \right] \\
&= 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-1/2}(4x^2 + 4y^2 + 4z^2) = 12(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} \\
&= 12r
\end{aligned}$$

Another method:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} = 3x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Rightarrow \nabla r^3 = 3r(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) = 3r\mathbf{r}$ , so  $\nabla^2 r^3 = \nabla \cdot \nabla r^3 = \nabla \cdot (3r\mathbf{r}) = 3(4r) = 12r$  by part (b).

$$31. (a) \nabla r = \nabla \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{j} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{k}$$

$$= \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(b) \nabla \times \mathbf{r} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(z) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(y) \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(z) \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x) \right] \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(c) \nabla \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) &= \nabla \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{(2x)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{(2y)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{j} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \frac{(2z)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{k} \\
&= -\frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(d) \nabla \ln r &= \nabla \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \nabla \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \\
&= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{j} + \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \mathbf{k} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^2}
\end{aligned}$$

32.  $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow r = |\mathbf{r}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ , so

$$\mathbf{F} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^p} = \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}}\mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}}\mathbf{j} + \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}}\mathbf{k}$$

Then  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}} = \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - px^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1+p/2}} = \frac{r^2 - px^2}{r^{p+2}}$ . Similarly,

$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}} = \frac{r^2 - py^2}{r^{p+2}}$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{p/2}} = \frac{r^2 - pz^2}{r^{p+2}}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} &= \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{r^2 - px^2}{r^{p+2}} + \frac{r^2 - py^2}{r^{p+2}} + \frac{r^2 - pz^2}{r^{p+2}} = \frac{3r^2 - px^2 - py^2 - pz^2}{r^{p+2}} \\ &= \frac{3r^2 - p(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r^{p+2}} = \frac{3r^2 - pr^2}{r^{p+2}} = \frac{3-p}{r^p}\end{aligned}$$

Consequently, if  $p = 3$  we have  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 0$ .

33. By (13),  $\oint_C f(\nabla g) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \iint_D \operatorname{div}(f\nabla g) dA = \iint_D [f \operatorname{div}(\nabla g) + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f] dA$  by Exercise 25. But  $\operatorname{div}(\nabla g) = \nabla^2 g$ . Hence  $\iint_D f \nabla^2 g dA = \oint_C f(\nabla g) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds - \iint_D \nabla g \cdot \nabla f dA$ .

34. By Exercise 33,  $\iint_D f \nabla^2 g dA = \oint_C f(\nabla g) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds - \iint_D \nabla g \cdot \nabla f dA$  and

$\iint_D g \nabla^2 f dA = \oint_C g(\nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds - \iint_D \nabla f \cdot \nabla g dA$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dA &= \oint_C [f(\nabla g) \cdot \mathbf{n} - g(\nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{n}] ds + \iint_D (\nabla f \cdot \nabla g - \nabla g \cdot \nabla f) dA \\ &= \oint_C [f \nabla g - g \nabla f] \cdot \mathbf{n} ds\end{aligned}$$

35. (a) We know that  $\omega = v/d$ , and from the diagram  $\sin \theta = d/r \Rightarrow v = d\omega = (\sin \theta)r\omega = |\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}|$ . But  $\mathbf{v}$  is perpendicular to both  $\mathbf{w}$  and  $\mathbf{r}$ , so that  $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}$ .

$$(b) \text{ From (a), } \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 0 & 0 & \omega \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = (0 \cdot z - \omega y)\mathbf{i} + (\omega x - 0 \cdot z)\mathbf{j} + (0 \cdot y - x \cdot 0)\mathbf{k} = -\omega y\mathbf{i} + \omega x\mathbf{j}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(c) \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{v} &= \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ -\omega y & \omega x & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (0) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\omega x) \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (-\omega y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (0) \right] \mathbf{j} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\omega x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-\omega y) \right] \mathbf{k} \\ &= [\omega - (-\omega)] \mathbf{k} = 2\omega \mathbf{k} = 2\mathbf{w}\end{aligned}$$

36. Let  $\mathbf{H} = \langle h_1, h_2, h_3 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{E} = \langle E_1, E_2, E_3 \rangle$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(a)} \quad & \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{E}) = \nabla \times (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E}) = \nabla \times \left( -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{1}{c} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ \partial h_1/\partial t & \partial h_2/\partial t & \partial h_3/\partial t \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{c} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 h_3}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial z \partial t} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial z \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 h_3}{\partial x \partial t} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 h_2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 h_1}{\partial y \partial t} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 & = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial h_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial h_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[assuming that the partial derivatives are continuous

so that the order of differentiation does not matter]

$$= -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{H} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(b)} \quad & \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{H}) = \nabla \times (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{H}) = \nabla \times \left( \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) = \frac{1}{c} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ \partial E_1/\partial t & \partial E_2/\partial t & \partial E_3/\partial t \end{vmatrix} \\
 & = \frac{1}{c} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial^2 E_3}{\partial y \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial z \partial t} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 E_1}{\partial z \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 E_3}{\partial x \partial t} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial^2 E_2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{\partial^2 E_1}{\partial y \partial t} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\
 & = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_3}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial E_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_1}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

[assuming that the partial derivatives are continuous

so that the order of differentiation does not matter]

$$= \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \mathbf{H}}{\partial t} \right) = -\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2}$$

(c) Using Exercise 29, we have that  $\operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{E} - \nabla^2 \mathbf{E} \Rightarrow$

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{E} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{E} - \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{E} = \operatorname{grad} 0 + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2} \quad [\text{from part (a)}] = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{E}}{\partial t^2}.$$

$$(d) \text{ As in part (c), } \nabla^2 \mathbf{H} = \operatorname{grad} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{H} - \operatorname{curl} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{H} = \operatorname{grad} 0 + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2} \quad [\text{using part (b)}] = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{H}}{\partial t^2}.$$

37. For any continuous function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , define a vector field  $\mathbf{G}(x, y, z) = \langle g(x, y, z), 0, 0 \rangle$  where

$$g(x, y, z) = \int_0^x f(t, y, z) dt. \text{ Then}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{G} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (g(x, y, z)) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (0) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^x f(t, y, z) dt = f(x, y, z) \text{ by the Fundamental Theorem of}$$

Calculus. Thus every continuous function  $f$  on  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is the divergence of some vector field.

## 17.6 Parametric Surfaces and Their Areas

**ET 16.6**

1.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u^2 \mathbf{k}$ , so the corresponding parametric equations for the surface are

$x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = u^2$ . For any point  $(x, y, z)$  on the surface, we have

$x^2 + y^2 = u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v = u^2 = z$ . Since no restrictions are placed on the parameters, the surface is  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , which we recognize as a circular paraboloid opening upward whose axis is the  $z$ -axis.

2.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (1 + 2u) \mathbf{i} + (-u + 3v) \mathbf{j} + (2 + 4u + 5v) \mathbf{k} = \langle 1, 0, 2 \rangle + u\langle 2, -1, 4 \rangle + v\langle 0, 3, 5 \rangle$ . From Example 3, we recognize this as a vector equation of a plane through the point  $(1, 0, 2)$  and containing vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 2, -1, 4 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 0, 3, 5 \rangle$ . If we wish to find a more conventional equation for the plane, a normal vector to the plane is

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 2 & -1 & 4 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = -17\mathbf{i} - 10\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}$$

and an equation of the plane is  $-17(x - 1) - 10(y - 0) + 6(z - 2) = 0$  or  $-17x - 10y + 6z = -5$ .

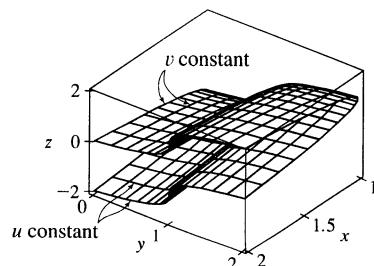
3.  $\mathbf{r}(x, \theta) = \langle x, \cos \theta, \sin \theta \rangle$ , so the corresponding parametric equations for the surface are

$x = x, y = \cos \theta, z = \sin \theta$ . For any point  $(x, y, z)$  on the surface, we have  $y^2 + z^2 = \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$ , so any vertical trace in  $x = k$  is the circle  $y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = k$ . Since  $x = x$  with no restriction, the surface is a circular cylinder with radius 1 whose axis is the  $x$ -axis.

4.  $\mathbf{r}(x, \theta) = \langle x, x \cos \theta, x \sin \theta \rangle$ , so the corresponding parametric equations for the surface are  $x = x, y = x \cos \theta, z = x \sin \theta$ . For any point  $(x, y, z)$  on the surface, we have  $y^2 + z^2 = x^2 \cos^2 \theta + x^2 \sin^2 \theta = x^2$ . With  $x = x$  and no restrictions on the parameters, the surface is  $x^2 = y^2 + z^2$ , which we recognize as a circular cone whose axis is the  $x$ -axis.

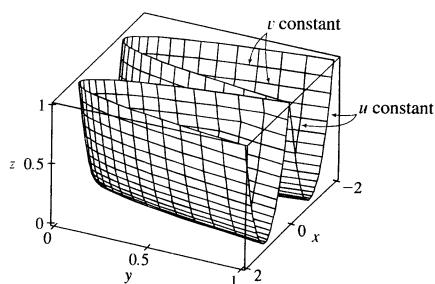
5.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle u^2 + 1, v^3 + 1, u + v \rangle, -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1$ .

The surface has parametric equations  $x = u^2 + 1, y = v^3 + 1, z = u + v, -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1$ . If we keep  $u$  constant at  $u_0$ ,  $x = u_0^2 + 1$ , a constant, so the corresponding grid curves must be the curves parallel to the  $yz$ -plane. If  $v$  is constant, we have  $y = v_0^3 + 1$ , a constant, so these grid curves are the curves parallel to the  $xz$ -plane.



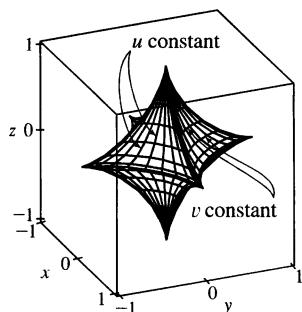
6.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle u + v, u^2, v^2 \rangle, -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1$ .

The surface has parametric equations  $x = u + v, y = u^2, z = v^2, -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1$ . If  $u = u_0$  is constant,  $y = u_0^2 = \text{constant}$ , so the corresponding grid curves are the curves parallel to the  $xz$ -plane. If  $v = v_0$  is constant,  $z = v_0^2 = \text{constant}$ , so the corresponding grid curves are the curves parallel to the  $xy$ -plane.



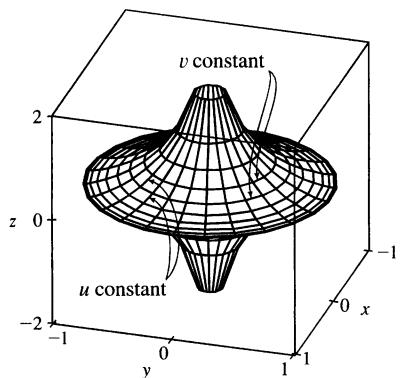
7.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \cos^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 v \rangle.$

The surface has parametric equations  $x = \cos^3 u \cos^3 v$ ,  $y = \sin^3 u \cos^3 v$ ,  $z = \sin^3 v$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ . Note that if  $v = v_0$  is constant then  $z = \sin^3 v_0$  is constant, so the corresponding grid curves must be the curves parallel to the  $xy$ -plane. The vertically oriented grid curves, then, correspond to  $u = u_0$  being held constant, giving  $x = \cos^3 u_0 \cos^3 v$ ,  $y = \sin^3 u_0 \cos^3 v$ ,  $z = \sin^3 v$ . These curves lie in vertical planes that contain the  $z$ -axis.



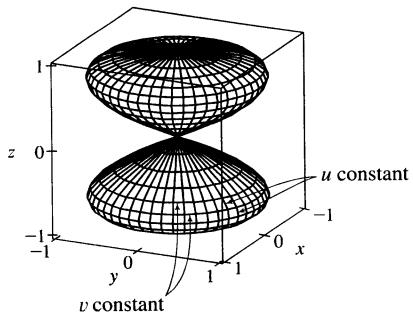
8.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \cos u \sin v, \sin u \sin v, \cos v + \ln \tan(v/2) \rangle.$

The surface has parametric equations  $x = \cos u \sin v$ ,  $y = \sin u \sin v$ ,  $z = \cos v + \ln \tan(v/2)$ ,  $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0.1 \leq v \leq 6.2$ . Note that if  $v = v_0$  is constant, the parametric equations become  $x = \cos u \sin v_0$ ,  $y = \sin u \sin v_0$ ,  $z = \cos v_0 + \ln \tan(v_0/2)$  which represent a circle of radius  $\sin v_0$  in the plane  $z = \cos v_0 + \ln \tan(v_0/2)$ . So the circular grid curves we see lying horizontally are the grid curves with  $v$  constant. The vertically oriented grid curves correspond to  $u = u_0$  being held constant, giving  $x = \cos u_0 \sin v$ ,  $y = \sin u_0 \sin v$ ,  $z = \cos v + \ln \tan(v/2)$ . These curves lie in vertical planes that contain the  $z$ -axis.



9.  $x = \cos u \sin 2v$ ,  $y = \sin u \sin 2v$ ,  $z = \sin v$ .

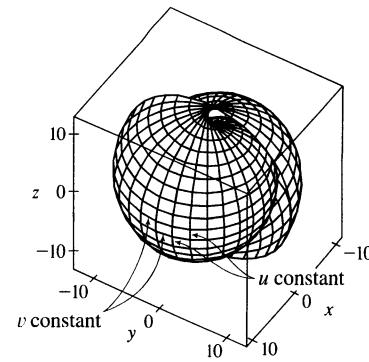
The complete graph of the surface is given by the parametric domain  $0 \leq u \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ . Note that if  $v = v_0$  is constant, the parametric equations become  $x = \cos u \sin 2v_0$ ,  $y = \sin u \sin 2v_0$ ,  $z = \sin v_0$  which represent a circle of radius  $\sin 2v_0$  in the plane  $z = \sin v_0$ . So the circular grid curves we see lying horizontally are the grid curves which have  $v$  constant. The vertical grid curves, then, correspond to  $u = u_0$  being held constant, giving  $x = \cos u_0 \sin 2v$  and  $y = \sin u_0 \sin 2v$  with  $z = \sin v$  which has a “figure-eight” shape.



10.  $x = u \sin u \cos v, y = u \cos u \cos v, z = u \sin v.$

We graph the portion of the surface with parametric domain

$0 \leq u \leq 4\pi, 0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ . Note that if  $v = v_0$  is constant, the parametric equations become  $x = u \sin u \cos v_0, y = u \cos u \cos v_0, z = u \sin v_0$ . The equations for  $x$  and  $y$  show that the projections onto the  $xy$ -plane give a spiral shape, so the corresponding grid curves are the almost-horizontal spiral curves we see. The vertical grid curves, which look approximately circular, correspond to  $u = u_0$  being held constant, giving  $x = u_0 \sin u_0 \cos v, y = u_0 \cos u_0 \cos v, z = u_0 \sin v$ .



11.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \cos v \mathbf{i} + \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k}$ . The parametric equations for the surface are  $x = \cos v, y = \sin v, z = u$ . Then  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 v + \sin^2 v = 1$  and  $z = u$  with no restriction on  $u$ , so we have a circular cylinder, graph IV. The grid curves with  $u$  constant are the horizontal circles we see in the plane  $z = u$ . If  $v$  is constant, both  $x$  and  $y$  are constant with  $z$  free to vary, so the corresponding grid curves are the lines on the cylinder parallel to the  $z$ -axis.

12.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k}$ . The parametric equations for the surface are  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = u$ . Then  $x^2 + y^2 = u^2 \cos^2 v + u^2 \sin^2 v = u^2 = z^2$ , which represents the equation of a cone with axis the  $z$ -axis, graph V. The grid curves with  $u$  constant are the horizontal circles we see, corresponding to the equations  $x^2 + y^2 = u^2$  in the plane  $z = u$ . If  $v$  is constant,  $x, y, z$  are each scalar multiples of  $u$ , corresponding to the straight line grid curves through the origin.

13.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u \cos v \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + v \mathbf{k}$ . The parametric equations for the surface are  $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = v$ . We look at the grid curves first; if we fix  $v$ , then  $x$  and  $y$  parametrize a straight line in the plane  $z = v$  which intersects the  $z$ -axis. If  $u$  is held constant, the projection onto the  $xy$ -plane is circular; with  $z = v$ , each grid curve is a helix. The surface is a spiraling ramp, graph I.

14.  $x = u^3, y = u \sin v, z = u \cos v$ . Then  $y^2 + z^2 = u^2 \sin^2 v + u^2 \cos^2 v = u^2$ , so if  $u$  is held constant, each grid curve is a circle of radius  $u$  in the plane  $x = u^3$ . The graph then must be graph III. If  $v$  is held constant, so  $v = v_0$ , we have  $y = u \sin v_0$  and  $z = u \cos v_0$ . Then  $y = (\tan v_0)z$ , so the grid curves we see running lengthwise along the surface in the planes  $y = kz$  correspond to keeping  $v$  constant.

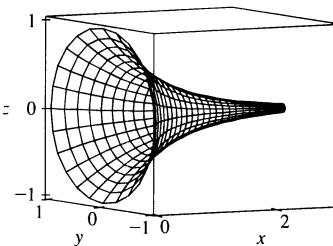
15.  $x = (u - \sin u) \cos v, y = (1 - \cos u) \sin v, z = u$ . If  $u$  is held constant,  $x$  and  $y$  give an equation of an ellipse in the plane  $z = u$ , thus the grid curves are horizontally oriented ellipses. Note that when  $u = 0$ , the “ellipse” is the single point  $(0, 0, 0)$ , and when  $u = \pi$ , we have  $y = 0$  while  $x$  ranges from  $-\pi$  to  $\pi$ , a line segment parallel to the  $x$ -axis in the plane  $z = \pi$ . This is the upper “seam” we see in graph II. When  $v$  is held constant,  $z = u$  is free to vary, so the corresponding grid curves are the curves we see running up and down along the surface.

16.  $x = (1 - u)(3 + \cos v) \cos 4\pi u, y = (1 - u)(3 + \cos v) \sin 4\pi u, z = 3u + (1 - u) \sin v$ . These equations correspond to graph VI: when  $u = 0$ , then  $x = 3 + \cos v, y = 0$ , and  $z = \sin v$ , which are equations of a circle with radius 1 in the  $xz$ -plane centered at  $(3, 0, 0)$ . When  $u = \frac{1}{2}$ , then  $x = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos v, y = 0$ , and  $z = \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin v$ , which are equations of a circle with radius  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the  $xz$ -plane centered at  $(\frac{3}{2}, 0, \frac{3}{2})$ . When  $u = 1$ , then  $x = y = 0$  and  $z = 3$ , giving the topmost point shown in the graph. This suggests that the grid curves with  $u$  constant are the vertically oriented circles visible on the surface. The spiralling grid curves correspond to keeping  $v$  constant.

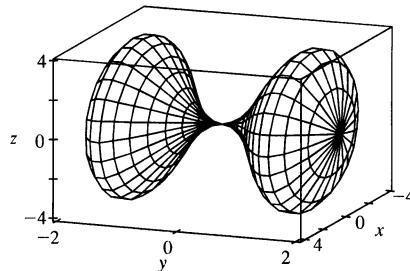
17. From Example 3, parametric equations for the plane through the point  $(1, 2, -3)$  that contains the vectors  $\mathbf{a} = \langle 1, 1, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{b} = \langle 1, -1, 1 \rangle$  are  $x = 1 + u(1) + v(1) = 1 + u + v$ ,  $y = 2 + u(1) + v(-1) = 2 + u - v$ ,  $z = -3 + u(-1) + v(1) = -3 - u + v$ .
18. Solving the equation for  $z$  gives  $z^2 = 1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2 \Rightarrow z = -\sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2}$  (since we want the lower half of the ellipsoid). If we let  $x$  and  $y$  be the parameters, parametric equations are  $x = x$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = -\sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2}$ .
- Alternate solution:* The equation can be rewritten as  $\frac{x^2}{(1/\sqrt{2})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(1/2)^2} + z^2 = 1$ , and if we let  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} u \cos v$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2} u \sin v$ , then  $z = -\sqrt{1 - 2x^2 - 4y^2} = -\sqrt{1 - u^2 \cos^2 v - u^2 \sin^2 v} = -\sqrt{1 - u^2}$ , where  $0 \leq u \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq v \leq 2\pi$ .
19. Solving the equation for  $y$  gives  $y^2 = 1 - x^2 + z^2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{1 - x^2 + z^2}$ . (We choose the positive root since we want the part of the hyperboloid that corresponds to  $y \geq 0$ .) If we let  $x$  and  $z$  be the parameters, parametric equations are  $x = x$ ,  $z = z$ ,  $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2 + z^2}$ .
20.  $x = 4 - y^2 - 2z^2$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = z$  where  $y^2 + 2z^2 \leq 4$  since  $x \geq 0$ . Then the associated vector equation is  $\mathbf{r}(y, z) = (4 - y^2 - 2z^2)\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ .
21. Since the cone intersects the sphere in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ ,  $z = \sqrt{2}$  and we want the portion of the sphere above this, we can parametrize the surface as  $x = x$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$  where  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$ .
- Alternate solution:* Using spherical coordinates,  $x = 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = 2 \cos \phi$  where  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .
22. In spherical coordinates, parametric equations are  $x = 4 \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = 4 \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = 4 \cos \phi$ . The intersection of the sphere with the plane  $z = 2$  corresponds to  $z = 4 \cos \phi = 2 \Rightarrow \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{\pi}{3}$ . By symmetry, the intersection of the sphere with the plane  $z = -2$  corresponds to  $\phi = \pi - \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ . Thus the surface is described by  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \phi \leq \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .
23. Parametric equations are  $x = x$ ,  $y = 4 \cos \theta$ ,  $z = 4 \sin \theta$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .
24. Using  $x$  and  $y$  as the parameters,  $x = x$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = x + 3$  where  $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ . Also, since the plane intersects the cylinder in an ellipse, the surface is a planar ellipse in the plane  $z = x + 3$ . Thus, parametrizing with respect to  $s$  and  $\theta$ , we have  $x = s \cos \theta$ ,  $y = s \sin \theta$ ,  $z = 3 + s \cos \theta$  where  $0 \leq s \leq 1$  and  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .
25. The surface appears to be a portion of a circular cylinder of radius 3 with axis the  $x$ -axis. An equation of the cylinder is  $y^2 + z^2 = 9$ , and we can impose the restrictions  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ ,  $y \leq 0$  to obtain the portion shown. To graph the surface on a CAS, we can use parametric equations  $x = u$ ,  $y = 3 \cos v$ ,  $z = 3 \sin v$  with the parameter

domain  $0 \leq u \leq 5$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq v \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ . Alternatively, we can regard  $x$  and  $z$  as parameters. Then parametric equations are  $x = x$ ,  $z = z$ ,  $y = -\sqrt{9 - z^2}$ , where  $0 \leq x \leq 5$  and  $-3 \leq z \leq 3$ .

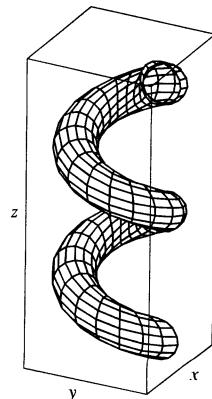
26. The surface appears to be a portion of a sphere of radius 1 centered at the origin. In spherical coordinates, the sphere has equation  $\rho = 1$ , and imposing the restrictions  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \phi \leq \pi$  will give only the portion of the sphere shown. Thus, to graph the surface on a CAS we can either use spherical coordinates with the stated restrictions, or we can use parametric equations:  $x = \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = \cos \phi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \phi \leq \pi$ .
27. Using Equations 3, we have the parametrization  $x = x$ ,  $y = e^{-x} \cos \theta$ ,  $z = e^{-x} \sin \theta$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .



28. Letting  $\theta$  be the angle of rotation about the  $y$ -axis, we have the parametrization  $x = (4y^2 - y^4) \cos \theta$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = (4y^2 - y^4) \sin \theta$ ,  $-2 \leq y \leq 2$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .

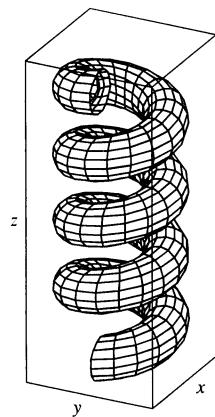


29. (a) Replacing  $\cos u$  by  $\sin u$  and  $\sin u$  by  $\cos u$  gives parametric equations  $x = (2 + \sin v) \sin u$ ,  $y = (2 + \sin v) \cos u$ ,  $z = u + \cos v$ . From the graph, it appears that the direction of the spiral is reversed. We can verify this observation by noting that the projection of the spiral grid curves onto the  $xy$ -plane, given by  $x = (2 + \sin v) \sin u$ ,  $y = (2 + \sin v) \cos u$ ,  $z = 0$ , draws a circle in the clockwise direction for each value of  $v$ . The original equations, on the other hand, give circular projections drawn in the counterclockwise direction. The equation for  $z$  is identical in both surfaces, so as  $z$  increases, these grid curves spiral up in opposite directions for the two surfaces.

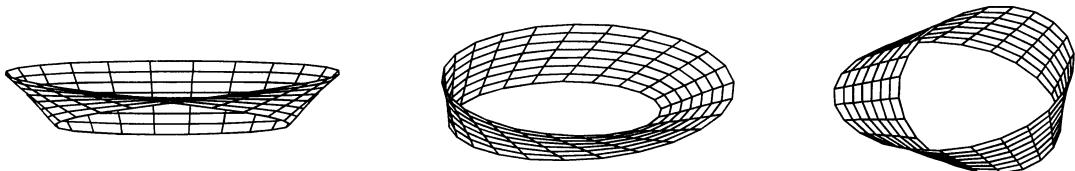


(b) Replacing  $\cos u$  by  $\cos 2u$  and  $\sin u$  by  $\sin 2u$  gives parametric equations

$x = (2 + \sin v) \cos 2u, y = (2 + \sin v) \sin 2u, z = u + \cos v$ . From the graph, it appears that the number of coils in the surface doubles within the same parametric domain. We can verify this observation by noting that the projection of the spiral grid curves onto the  $xy$ -plane, given by  $x = (2 + \sin v) \cos 2u$ ,  $y = (2 + \sin v) \sin 2u, z = 0$  (where  $v$  is constant), complete circular revolutions for  $0 \leq u \leq \pi$  while the original surface requires  $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$  for a complete revolution. Thus, the new surface winds around twice as fast as the original surface, and since the equation for  $z$  is identical in both surfaces, we observe twice as many circular coils in the same  $z$ -interval.



30. First we graph the surface as viewed from the front, then from two additional viewpoints.

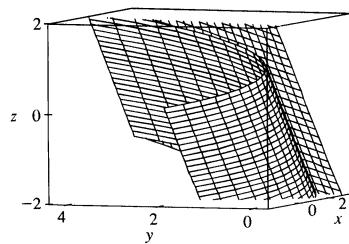


The surface appears as a twisted sheet, and is unusual because it has only one side. (The Möbius strip is discussed in more detail in Section 17.7 [ET 16.7].)

31.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (u + v)\mathbf{i} + 3u^2\mathbf{j} + (u - v)\mathbf{k}$ .

$\mathbf{r}_u = \mathbf{i} + 6u\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_v = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{k}$ , so

$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = -6u\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 6u\mathbf{k}$ . Since the point  $(2, 3, 0)$  corresponds to  $u = 1, v = 1$ , a normal vector to the surface at  $(2, 3, 0)$  is  $-6\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} - 6\mathbf{k}$ , and an equation of the tangent plane is  $-6x + 2y - 6z = -6$  or  $3x - y + 3z = 3$ .



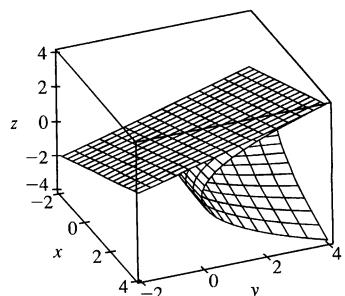
32.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u^2\mathbf{i} + v^2\mathbf{j} + uv\mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(1, 1) = (1, 1, 1)$ .

$\mathbf{r}_u = 2u\mathbf{i} + v\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_v = 2v\mathbf{j} + u\mathbf{k}$ , so a normal vector to the surface at the point  $(1, 1, 1)$  is

$$\mathbf{r}_u(1, 1) \times \mathbf{r}_v(1, 1) = (2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) \times (2\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = -2\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}.$$

Thus an equation of the tangent plane at the point  $(1, 1, 1)$  is

$$-2(x - 1) - 2(y - 1) + 4(z - 1) = 0 \text{ or } x + y - 2z = 0.$$



33.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u^2 \mathbf{i} + 2u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \cos v \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(1, 0) = (1, 0, 1)$ .

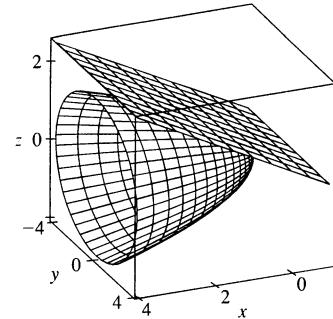
$\mathbf{r}_u = 2u \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin v \mathbf{j} + \cos v \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_v = 2u \cos v \mathbf{j} - u \sin v \mathbf{k}$ ,

so a normal vector to the surface at the point  $(1, 0, 1)$  is

$$\mathbf{r}_u(1, 0) \times \mathbf{r}_v(1, 0) = (2 \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) \times (2 \mathbf{j}) = -2 \mathbf{i} + 4 \mathbf{k}.$$

Thus an equation of the tangent plane at  $(1, 0, 1)$  is

$$-2(x - 1) + 0(y - 0) + 4(z - 1) = 0 \text{ or } -x + 2z = 1.$$

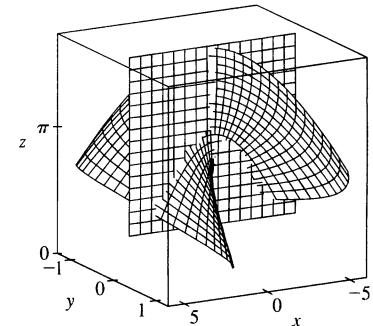


34.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = uv \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + v \cos u \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}(0, \pi) = (0, 0, \pi)$ .

$\mathbf{r}_u = v \mathbf{i} + \sin v \mathbf{j} - v \sin u \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_v = u \mathbf{i} + u \cos v \mathbf{j} + \cos u \mathbf{k}$ , so

a normal vector to the surface at the point  $(0, 0, \pi)$  is

$$\mathbf{r}_u(0, \pi) \times \mathbf{r}_v(0, \pi) = (\pi \mathbf{i}) \times (\mathbf{k}) = -\pi \mathbf{j}. \text{ Thus an equation of the tangent plane is } -\pi(y - 0) = 0 \text{ or } y = 0.$$



35. Here  $z = f(x, y) = 4 - x - 2y$  and  $D$  is the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ . Thus, by Formula 9,

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2 + (-2)^2} dA = \sqrt{6} \iint_D dA = \sqrt{6} A(D) = 4\sqrt{6} \pi$$

36.  $\mathbf{r}_u = \langle 0, 1, -5 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = \langle 1, -2, 1 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \langle -9, -5, -1 \rangle$ . Then by Definition 6,

$$A(S) = \iint_D |\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |\langle -9, -5, -1 \rangle| du dv = \sqrt{107} \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv = \sqrt{107}$$

37.  $z = f(x, y) = xy$  with  $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , so  $f_x = y$ ,  $f_y = x \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + y^2 + x^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{3} (r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

38.  $z = f(x, y) = 1 + 3x + 2y^2$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 2y$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Thus, by Formula 9,

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 3^2 + (4y)^2} dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2y} \sqrt{10 + 16y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 2y \sqrt{10 + 16y^2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (10 + 16y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{24} (26^{3/2} - 10^{3/2}) \end{aligned}$$

39.  $z = f(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$  with  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \\ &= [\theta]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{12} (1 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5}) \end{aligned}$$

40. A parametric representation of the surface is  $x = y^2 + z^2$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = z$  with  $0 \leq y^2 + z^2 \leq 9$ .

Hence  $\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z = (2y\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \times (2z\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{i} - 2y\mathbf{j} - 2z\mathbf{k}$ .

Note: In general, if  $x = f(y, z)$  then  $\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z = \mathbf{i} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}$ , and

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2} dA. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_{0 \leq y^2 + z^2 \leq 9} \sqrt{1 + 4y^2 + 4z^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{12}(1 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^3 = \frac{\pi}{6}(37\sqrt{37} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

41. A parametric representation of the surface is  $x = x$ ,  $y = 4x + z^2$ ,  $z = z$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ .

Hence  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = (\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j}) \times (2z\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$ .

Note: In general, if  $y = f(x, z)$  then  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}$  and

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}\right)^2} dA. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{17 + 4z^2} dx dz = \int_0^1 \sqrt{17 + 4z^2} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( z \sqrt{17 + 4z^2} + \frac{17}{2} \ln \left| 2z + \sqrt{4z^2 + 17} \right| \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{2} + \frac{17}{4} \left[ \ln(2 + \sqrt{21}) - \ln \sqrt{17} \right] \end{aligned}$$

42. Let  $S_1$  be that portion of the surface which lies above the plane  $z = 0$ . Then  $A(S) = 2A(S_1)$  by symmetry.

On  $S_1$ ,  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$  so  $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$ . Hence

$$A(S_1) = \iint_{0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dA = \int_{-a}^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy dx = \int_{-a}^a 2a dx = 4a^2.$$

Thus  $A(S) = 8a^2$ .

*Alternate solution:* If  $A(S_2)$  is the surface area in the first octant, then  $A(S) = 8A(S_2)$ . A parametric representation of the surface in the first octant is  $x = a \sin \theta$ ,  $y = y$ ,  $z = a \cos \theta$  ( $\theta$  being the angle in the  $xz$ -plane measured from the positive  $z$ -axis), where  $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  and  $0 \leq y \leq a \cos \theta$ . The restrictions on  $y$  follow from:

$x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$  or  $a^2 \sin^2 \theta + y^2 \leq a^2$  so  $y^2 \leq a^2(1 - \sin^2 \theta)$ ; thus in the first octant  $0 \leq y \leq a \cos \theta$ . Then

$$\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = \langle -a \sin \theta, 0, -a \cos \theta \rangle \text{ and } A(S_2) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} a dy d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} a^2 \cos \theta d\theta = a^2.$$

Hence  $A(S) = 8a^2$ .

43. Let  $A(S_1)$  be the surface area of that portion of the surface which lies above the plane  $z = 0$ . Then

$A(S) = 2A(S_1)$ . Following Example 10, a parametric representation of  $S_1$  is  $x = a \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = a \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,

$z = a \cos \phi$  and  $|\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta| = a^2 \sin \phi$ . For  $D$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$  and for each fixed  $\phi$ ,  $(x - \frac{1}{2}a)^2 + y^2 \leq (\frac{1}{2}a)^2$  or  $[a \sin \phi \cos \theta - \frac{1}{2}a]^2 + a^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta \leq (a/2)^2$  implies  $a^2 \sin^2 \phi - a^2 \sin \phi \cos \theta \leq 0$  or  $\sin \phi (\sin \phi - \cos \theta) \leq 0$ . But  $0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , so  $\cos \theta \geq \sin \phi$  or  $\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) \geq \sin \phi$  or  $\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi$ . Hence  $D = \{(\phi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi\}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(S_1) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{\phi - (\pi/2)}^{(\pi/2) - \phi} a^2 \sin \phi d\theta d\phi = a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (\pi - 2\phi) \sin \phi d\phi \\ &= a^2 [(-\pi \cos \phi) - 2(-\phi \cos \phi + \sin \phi)]_0^{\pi/2} = a^2(\pi - 2) \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $A(S) = 2a^2(\pi - 2)$ .

*Alternate solution:* Working on  $S_1$  we could parametrize the portion of the sphere by  $x = x, y = y$ ,

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}. \text{ Then } |\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A(S_1) &= \iint_{0 \leq (x - (a/2))^2 + y^2 \leq (a/2)^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dA = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} -a(a^2 - r^2)^{1/2} \Big|_{r=0}^{r=a \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a^2[1 - (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^{1/2}] d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} a^2(1 - |\sin \theta|) d\theta = 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \sin \theta) d\theta = 2a^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

Thus  $A(S) = 4a^2(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1) = 2a^2(\pi - 2)$ .

*Notes:*

- (1) Perhaps working in spherical coordinates is the most obvious approach here. However, you must be careful in setting up  $D$ .
- (2) In the alternate solution, you can avoid having to use  $|\sin \theta|$  by working in the first octant and then multiplying by 4. However, if you set up  $S_1$  as above and arrived at  $A(S_1) = a^2\pi$ , you now see your error.

**44.**  $\mathbf{r}_u = \langle \cos v, \sin v, 0 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = \langle -u \sin v, u \cos v, 1 \rangle$ , and  $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \langle \sin v, -\cos v, u \rangle$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+u^2} du dv = \int_0^\pi dv \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+u^2} du \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{u}{2} \sqrt{u^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| u + \sqrt{u^2 + 1} \right| \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

**45.**  $\mathbf{r}_u = \langle v, 1, 1 \rangle$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = \langle u, 1, -1 \rangle$  and  $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \langle -2, u+v, v-u \rangle$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_{u^2 + v^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{4 + 2u^2 + 2v^2} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r \sqrt{4 + 2r^2} dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{4 + 2r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{6} (4 + 2r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{3} (6\sqrt{6} - 8) = \pi (2\sqrt{6} - \frac{8}{3}) \end{aligned}$$

46.  $z = f(x, y) = \cos(x^2 + y^2)$  with  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (-2x \sin(x^2 + y^2))^2 + (-2y \sin(x^2 + y^2))^2} dA \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 \sin^2(x^2 + y^2) + 4y^2 \sin^2(x^2 + y^2)} dA \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2) \sin^2(x^2 + y^2)} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 \sin^2(r^2)} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 \sin^2(r^2)} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 \sin^2(r^2)} dr \approx 4.1073 \end{aligned}$$

47.  $z = f(x, y) = e^{-x^2 - y^2}$  with  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ .

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (-2xe^{-x^2-y^2})^2 + (-2ye^{-x^2-y^2})^2} dA \\ &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)e^{-2(x^2+y^2)}} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 e^{-2r^2}} r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 e^{-2r^2}} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2 e^{-2r^2}} dr \approx 13.9783 \end{aligned}$$

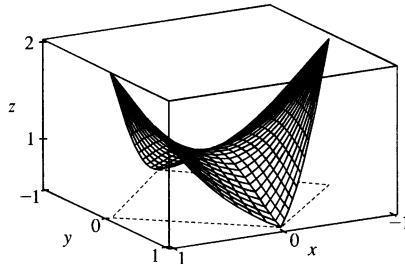
48. Let  $f(x, y) = \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2}$ . Then  $f_x = \frac{2x}{1+y^2}$ ,

$$f_y = (1+x^2) \left[ -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2} \right] = -\frac{2y(1+x^2)}{(1+y^2)^2}.$$

We use a CAS to estimate

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{-(1-|x|)}^{1-|x|} \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dy dx \approx 2.6959.$$

In order to graph only the part of the surface above the square, we use  $-(1-|x|) \leq y \leq 1-|x|$  as the  $y$ -range in our plot command.



49. (a) The midpoints of the four squares are  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ ,  $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ ,  $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4})$ , and  $(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4})$ ; the derivatives of the function

$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  are  $f_x(x, y) = 2x$  and  $f_y(x, y) = 2y$ , so the Midpoint Rule gives

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{[f_x(x, y)]^2 + [f_y(x, y)]^2 + 1} dy dx \\ &\approx \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{[2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + 1} + \sqrt{[2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + 1} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \sqrt{[2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{1}{4})]^2 + 1} + \sqrt{[2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + [2(\frac{3}{4})]^2 + 1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + 2\sqrt{\frac{7}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{11}{2}} \right) \approx 1.8279 \end{aligned}$$

(b) A CAS estimates the integral to be

$$A(S) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2 + 1} dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1} dy dx \approx 1.8616. \text{ This agrees with the Midpoint estimate only in the first decimal place.}$$

50.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \cos^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 v \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}_u = \langle -3 \cos^2 u \sin u \cos^3 v, 3 \sin^2 u \cos u \cos^3 v, 0 \rangle$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}_v = \langle -3 \cos^3 u \cos^2 v \sin v, -3 \sin^3 u \cos^2 v \sin v, 3 \sin^2 v \cos v \rangle, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \langle 9 \cos u \sin^2 u \cos^4 v \sin^2 v, 9 \cos^2 u \sin u \cos^4 v \sin^2 v, 9 \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^5 v \sin v \rangle. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| &= 9 \sqrt{\cos^2 u \sin^4 u \cos^8 v \sin^4 v + \cos^4 u \sin^2 u \cos^8 v \sin^4 v + \cos^4 u \sin^4 u \cos^{10} v \sin^2 v} \\ &= 9 \sqrt{\cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^8 v \sin^2 v (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^2 v)} \\ &= 9 \cos^4 v |\cos u \sin u \sin v| \sqrt{\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^2 v} \end{aligned}$$

Using a CAS, we have

$$A(S) = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} 9 \cos^4 v |\cos u \sin u \sin v| \sqrt{\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^2 v} dv du \approx 4.4506.$$

51.  $z = 1 + 2x + 3y + 4y^2$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dA = \int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4 + (3 + 8y)^2} dy dx \\ &= \int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{14 + 48y + 64y^2} dy dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using a CAS, we have

$$\int_1^4 \int_0^1 \sqrt{14 + 48y + 64y^2} dy dx = \frac{45}{8} \sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16} \ln(11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{14}\sqrt{5}) - \frac{15}{16} \ln(3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{14}\sqrt{5})$$

or  $\frac{45}{8} \sqrt{14} + \frac{15}{16} \ln \frac{11\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt{70}}{3\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{70}}$ .

52. (a)  $\mathbf{r}_u = a \cos v \mathbf{i} + b \sin v \mathbf{j} + 2u \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = -au \sin v \mathbf{i} + bu \cos v \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k}$ , and

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = -2bu^2 \cos v \mathbf{i} - 2au^2 \sin v \mathbf{j} + abu \mathbf{k}.$$

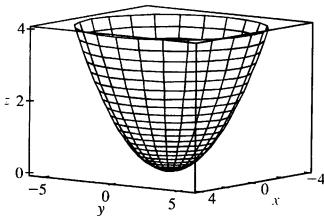
$$A(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 |\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| du dv = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \sqrt{4b^2 u^4 \cos^2 v + 4a^2 u^4 \sin^2 v + a^2 b^2 u^2} du dv$$

(b)  $x^2 = a^2 u^2 \cos^2 v$ ,  $y^2 = b^2 u^2 \sin^2 v$ ,  $z = u^2 \Rightarrow x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 = u^2 = z$  which is an elliptic paraboloid.

To find  $D$ , notice that  $0 \leq u \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq z \leq 4 \Rightarrow 0 \leq x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 \leq 4$ . Therefore, using Formula 9,

we have  $A(S) = \int_{-2a}^{2a} \int_{-b\sqrt{4-(x^2/a^2)}}^{b\sqrt{4-(x^2/a^2)}} \sqrt{1 + (2x/a^2)^2 + (2y/b^2)^2} dy dx$ .

(c)



(d) We substitute  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 3$  in the integral in part (a) to get

$$A(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 2u \sqrt{9u^2 \cos^2 v + 4u^2 \sin^2 v + 9} du dv. \text{ We use a CAS to estimate the integral accurate to four decimal places. To speed up the calculation, we can set Digits:=7; (in Maple) or use the approximation command N (in Mathematica). We find that } A(S) \approx 115.6596.$$

53. (a)  $x = a \sin u \cos v, y = b \sin u \sin v, z = c \cos u \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = (\sin u \cos v)^2 + (\sin u \sin v)^2 + (\cos u)^2 \\ = \sin^2 u + \cos^2 u = 1$$

and since the ranges of  $u$  and  $v$  are sufficient to generate the entire graph, the parametric equations represent an ellipsoid.

- (c) From the parametric equations (with  $a = 1, b = 2$ , and  $c = 3$ ), we calculate  $\mathbf{r}_u = \cos u \cos v \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos u \sin v \mathbf{j} - 3 \sin u \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_v = -\sin u \sin v \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin u \cos v \mathbf{j}$ . So  $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = 6 \sin^2 u \cos v \mathbf{i} + 3 \sin^2 u \sin v \mathbf{j} + 2 \sin u \cos u \mathbf{k}$ , and the surface area is given by

$$A(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi |\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| du dv \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{36 \sin^4 u \cos^2 v + 9 \sin^4 u \sin^2 v + 4 \cos^2 u \sin^2 u} du dv$$

54. (a)  $x = a \cosh u \cos v, y = b \cosh u \sin v, z = c \sinh u \Rightarrow$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \cosh^2 u \cos^2 v + \cosh^2 u \sin^2 v - \sinh^2 u \\ = \cosh^2 u - \sinh^2 u = 1$$

and the parametric equations represent a hyperboloid of one sheet.

- (c)  $\mathbf{r}_u = \sinh u \cos v \mathbf{i} + 2 \sinh u \sin v \mathbf{j} + 3 \cosh u \mathbf{k}$  and

$$\mathbf{r}_v = -\cosh u \sin v \mathbf{i} + 2 \cosh u \cos v \mathbf{j}, \text{ so}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = -6 \cosh^2 u \cos v \mathbf{i} - 3 \cosh^2 u \sin v \mathbf{j} + 2 \cosh u \sinh u \mathbf{k}.$$

We integrate between  $u = \sinh^{-1}(-1) = -\ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$  and  $u = \sinh^{-1} 1 = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$ , since then  $z$  varies between  $-3$  and  $3$ , as desired. So the surface area is

$$A(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\ln(1+\sqrt{2})}^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} |\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| du dv \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\ln(1+\sqrt{2})}^{\ln(1+\sqrt{2})} \sqrt{36 \cosh^4 u \cos^2 v + 9 \cosh^4 u \sin^2 v + 4 \cosh^2 u \sinh^2 u} du dv$$

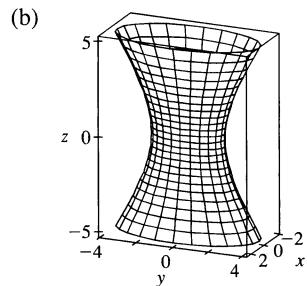
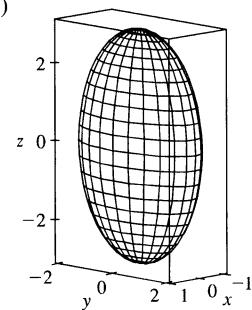
55.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \cos^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 u \cos^3 v, \sin^3 v \rangle$ , so  $\mathbf{r}_u = \langle -3 \cos^2 u \sin u \cos^3 v, 3 \sin^2 u \cos u \cos^3 v, 0 \rangle$ ,

$$\mathbf{r}_v = \langle -3 \cos^3 u \cos^2 v \sin v, -3 \sin^3 u \cos^2 v \sin v, 3 \sin^2 v \cos v \rangle, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \langle 9 \cos u \sin^2 u \cos^4 v \sin^2 v, 9 \cos^2 u \sin u \cos^4 v \sin^2 v, 9 \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^5 v \sin v \rangle. \text{ Then}$$

$$|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| = 9 \sqrt{\cos^2 u \sin^4 u \cos^8 v \sin^4 v + \cos^4 u \sin^2 u \cos^8 v \sin^4 v + \cos^4 u \sin^4 u \cos^{10} v \sin^2 v} \\ = 9 \sqrt{\cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^8 v \sin^2 v (\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^2 v)} \\ = 9 \cos^4 v |\cos u \sin u \sin v| \sqrt{\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 u \cos^2 v}$$

Using a CAS, we have  $A(S) = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} 9 \cos^4 v |\cos u \sin u \sin v| \sqrt{\sin^2 v + \cos^2 u \sin^2 v} dv du \approx 4.4506$ .

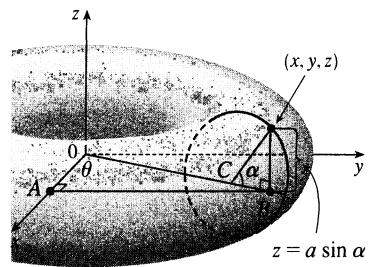


56. (a) Here  $z = a \sin \alpha$ ,  $y = |AB|$ , and  $x = |OA|$ . But

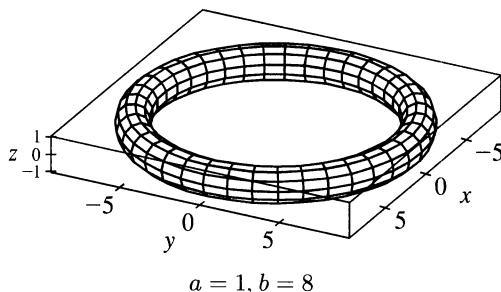
$$|OB| = |OC| + |CB| = b + a \cos \alpha \text{ and } \sin \theta = \frac{|AB|}{|OB|} \text{ so that}$$

$$y = |OB| \sin \theta = (b + a \cos \alpha) \sin \theta. \text{ Similarly } \cos \theta = \frac{|OA|}{|OB|} \text{ so}$$

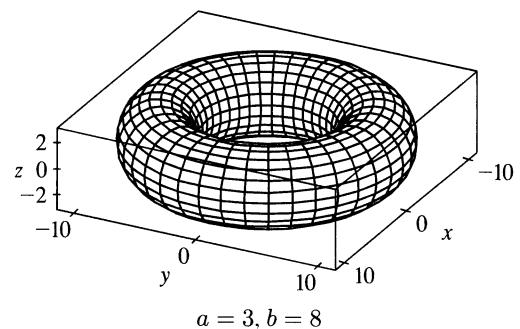
$x = (b + a \cos \alpha) \cos \theta$ . Hence a parametric representation for the torus is  $x = b \cos \theta + a \cos \alpha \cos \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin \theta + a \cos \alpha \sin \theta$ ,  $z = a \sin \alpha$ , where  $0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ .



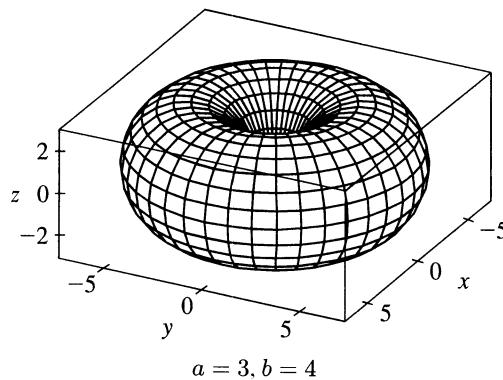
(b)



$$a = 1, b = 8$$



$$a = 3, b = 8$$



$$a = 3, b = 4$$

- (c)  $x = b \cos \theta + a \cos \alpha \cos \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin \theta + a \cos \alpha \sin \theta$ ,  $z = a \sin \alpha$ , so

$$\mathbf{r}_\alpha = \langle -a \sin \alpha \cos \theta, -a \sin \alpha \sin \theta, a \cos \alpha \rangle, \mathbf{r}_\theta = \langle -(b + a \cos \alpha) \sin \theta, (b + a \cos \alpha) \cos \theta, 0 \rangle \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_\alpha \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = (-ab \cos \alpha \cos \theta - a^2 \cos \alpha \cos^2 \theta) \mathbf{i} + (-ab \sin \alpha \cos \theta - a^2 \sin \alpha \cos^2 \theta) \mathbf{j}$$

$$+ (-ab \cos^2 \alpha \sin \theta - a^2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta - ab \sin^2 \alpha \sin \theta - a^2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin \theta \cos \theta) \mathbf{k}$$

$$= -a(b + a \cos \alpha) [(\cos \theta \cos \alpha) \mathbf{i} + (\sin \theta \cos \alpha) \mathbf{j} + (\sin \alpha) \mathbf{k}]$$

$$\text{Then } |\mathbf{r}_\alpha \times \mathbf{r}_\theta| = a(b + a \cos \alpha) \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha} = a(b + a \cos \alpha).$$

Note:  $b > a$ ,  $-1 \leq \cos \alpha \leq 1$  so  $|b + a \cos \alpha| = b + a \cos \alpha$ . Hence

$$A(S) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} a(b + a \cos \alpha) d\alpha d\theta = 2\pi [ab\alpha + a^2 \sin \alpha]_0^{2\pi} = 4\pi^2 ab.$$

**17.7 Surface Integrals****ET 16.7**

1. Each face of the cube has surface area  $2^2 = 4$ , and the points  $P_{ij}^*$  are the points where the cube intersects the coordinate axes. Here,  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2}$ , so by Definition 1,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS &\approx [f(1, 0, 0)](4) + [f(-1, 0, 0)](4) + [f(0, 1, 0)](4) + [f(0, -1, 0)](4) \\ &\quad + [f(0, 0, 1)](4) + [f(0, 0, -1)](4) \\ &= 4\left(1 + 1 + 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}\right) = 8\left(1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}\right) \approx 33.170\end{aligned}$$

2. Each quarter-cylinder has surface area  $\frac{1}{4}[2\pi(1)(2)] = \pi$ , and the top and bottom disks have surface area  $\pi(1)^2 = \pi$ .

We can take  $(0, 0, 1)$  as a sample point in the top disk,  $(0, 0, -1)$  in the bottom disk, and  $(\pm 1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, \pm 1, 0)$  in the four quarter-cylinders. Then  $\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS$  can be approximated by the Riemann sum

$$\begin{aligned}f(1, 0, 0)(\pi) + f(-1, 0, 0)(\pi) + f(0, 1, 0)(\pi) + f(0, -1, 0)(\pi) + f(0, 0, 1)(\pi) + f(0, 0, -1)(\pi) \\ = (2 + 2 + 3 + 3 + 4 + 4)\pi = 18\pi \approx 56.5.\end{aligned}$$

3. We can use the  $xz$ - and  $yz$ -planes to divide  $H$  into four patches of equal size, each with surface area equal to  $\frac{1}{8}$  the surface area of a sphere with radius  $\sqrt{50}$ , so  $\Delta S = \frac{1}{8}(4)\pi(\sqrt{50})^2 = 25\pi$ . Then  $(\pm 3, \pm 4, 5)$  are sample points in the four patches, and using a Riemann sum as in Definition 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_H f(x, y, z) dS &\approx f(3, 4, 5)\Delta S + f(3, -4, 5)\Delta S + f(-3, 4, 5)\Delta S + f(-3, -4, 5)\Delta S \\ &= (7 + 8 + 9 + 12)(25\pi) = 900\pi \approx 2827\end{aligned}$$

4. On the surface,  $f(x, y, z) = g\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}\right) = g(2) = -5$ . So since the area of a sphere is  $4\pi r^2$ ,

$$\iint_S f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_S g(2) dS = -5 \iint_S dS = -5[4\pi(2)^2] = -80\pi.$$

5.  $z = 1 + 2x + 3y$  so  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3$ . Then by Formula 2,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S x^2 yz dS &= \iint_D x^2 yz \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} dA \\ &= \int_0^3 \int_0^2 x^2 y(1 + 2x + 3y) \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} dy dx \\ &= \sqrt{14} \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (x^2 y + 2x^3 y + 3x^2 y^2) dy dx \\ &= \sqrt{14} \int_0^3 \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 y^2 + x^3 y^2 + x^2 y^3\right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \sqrt{14} \int_0^3 (10x^2 + 4x^3) dx = \sqrt{14} \left[\frac{10}{3}x^3 + x^4\right]_0^3 = 171\sqrt{14}\end{aligned}$$

6.  $S$  is the region in the plane  $2x + y + z = 2$  or  $z = 2 - 2x - y$  over  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2 - 2x\}$ .

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S xy dS &= \iint_D xy \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-1)^2 + 1} dA \\ &= \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} xy dy dx = \sqrt{6} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2}xy^2\right]_{y=0}^{y=2-2x} dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \int_0^1 (4x - 8x^2 + 4x^3) dx = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2} \left(2 - \frac{8}{3} + 1\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}\end{aligned}$$

7.  $S$  is the part of the plane  $z = 1 - x - y$  over the region  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S yz \, dS &= \iint_D y(1-x-y) \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (-1)^2 + 1} \, dA \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (y - xy - y^2) \, dy \, dx = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x} \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6}(1-x)^3 \, dx = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}(1-x)^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{24}\end{aligned}$$

8.  $z = \frac{2}{3}(x^{3/2} + y^{3/2})$  and

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S y \, dS &= \iint_D y \sqrt{(\sqrt{x})^2 + (\sqrt{y})^2 + 1} \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 y \sqrt{x+y+1} \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y \left[ \frac{2}{3}(x+y+1)^{3/2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} \, dy = \int_0^1 \frac{2}{3}y \left[ (y+2)^{3/2} - (y+1)^{3/2} \right] \, dy\end{aligned}$$

Substituting  $u = y+2$  in the first term and  $t = y+1$  in the second, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S y \, dS &= \frac{2}{3} \int_2^3 (u-2)u^{3/2} \, du - \frac{2}{3} \int_1^2 (t-1)t^{3/2} \, dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{7}u^{7/2} - \frac{4}{5}u^{5/2} \right]_2^3 - \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{7}t^{7/2} - \frac{2}{5}t^{5/2} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{7}(3^{7/2} - 2^{7/2}) - \frac{4}{5}(3^{5/2} - 2^{5/2}) - \frac{2}{7}(2^{7/2} - 1) + \frac{2}{5}(2^{5/2} - 1) \right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{18}{35}\sqrt{3} + \frac{8}{35}\sqrt{2} - \frac{4}{35} \right) = \frac{4}{105} \left( 9\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2} - 2 \right)\end{aligned}$$

9.  $S$  is the portion of the cone  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$  for  $1 \leq z \leq 3$ , or equivalently,  $S$  is the part of the surface  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  over the region  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S x^2 z^2 \, dS &= \iint_D x^2(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{\left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)^2 + 1} \, dA \\ &= \iint_D x^2(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} + 1} \, dA = \iint_D \sqrt{2}x^2(x^2 + y^2) \, dA \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^3 (r \cos \theta)^2 (r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta \int_1^3 r^5 \, dr \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{6}r^6 \right]_1^3 = \sqrt{2}(\pi) \cdot \frac{1}{6}(3^6 - 1) = \frac{364\sqrt{2}}{3}\pi\end{aligned}$$

10. Using  $y$  and  $z$  as parameters, we have  $\mathbf{r}(y, z) = (y + 2z^2)\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ .

Then  $\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z = (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}) \times (4z\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{k}) = \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - 4z\mathbf{k}$  and  $|\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z| = \sqrt{2 + 16z^2}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S z \, dS &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 z \sqrt{2 + 16z^2} \, dy \, dz = \int_0^1 z \sqrt{2 + 16z^2} \, dz = \left[ \frac{1}{32} \cdot \frac{2}{3}(2 + 16z^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{48}(18^{3/2} - 2^{3/2}) = \frac{13}{12}\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

11. Using  $x$  and  $z$  as parameters, we have  $\mathbf{r}(x, z) = x\mathbf{i} + (x^2 + z^2)\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ ,  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 4$ . Then

$\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = (\mathbf{i} + 2x\mathbf{j}) \times (2z\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) = 2x\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$  and  $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z| = \sqrt{4x^2 + 1 + 4z^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + z^2)}$ .

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_S y \, dS &= \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 4} (x^2 + z^2) \sqrt{1+4(x^2+z^2)} \, dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^2 \sqrt{1+4r^2} \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r^2 \sqrt{1+4r^2} \, r \, dr = 2\pi \int_0^2 r^2 \sqrt{1+4r^2} \, r \, dr \\
 &\quad [\text{let } u = 1+4r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = \frac{1}{4}(u-1) \text{ and } \frac{1}{8}du = r \, dr] \\
 &= 2\pi \int_1^{17} \frac{1}{4}(u-1)\sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{8}du = \frac{1}{16}\pi \int_1^{17} (u^{3/2} - u^{1/2}) \, du \\
 &= \frac{1}{16}\pi \left[ \frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} \right]_1^{17} = \frac{1}{16}\pi \left[ \frac{2}{5}(17)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}(17)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{\pi}{60}(391\sqrt{17} + 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

12. Here  $S$  consists of three surfaces:  $S_1$ , the lateral surface of the cylinder;  $S_2$ , the front formed by the plane  $x+y=2$ ; and the back,  $S_3$ , in the plane  $y=0$ . On  $S_1$ : using cylindrical coordinates,

$$\mathbf{r}(\theta, y) = \sin \theta \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + \cos \theta \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq y \leq 2 - \sin \theta, |\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_y| = 1 \text{ and}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} xy \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2-\sin \theta} (\sin \theta) y \, dy \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} [2 \sin \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^3 \theta] \, d\theta = -2\pi.$$

On  $S_2$ :  $\mathbf{r}(x, z) = x \mathbf{i} + (2-x) \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$  and  $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z| = |-\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}| = \sqrt{2}$ , where  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{S_2} xy \, dS &= \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1} x(2-x)\sqrt{2} \, dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} (2r \sin \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta) \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{2}{3} \sin \theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta] \, d\theta = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

On  $S_3$ :  $y=0$  so  $\iint_{S_3} xy \, dS = 0$ . Hence  $\iint_S xy \, dS = -2\pi - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi = -\frac{1}{4}(8 + \sqrt{2})\pi$ .

13. Using spherical coordinates and Example 17.6.10 [ET 16.6.10] we have

$$\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 2 \cos \phi \mathbf{k} \text{ and } |\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta| = 4 \sin \phi. \text{ Then}$$

$$\iint_S (x^2 z + y^2 z) \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (4 \sin^2 \phi)(2 \cos \phi)(4 \sin \phi) \, d\phi \, d\theta = 16\pi \sin^4 \phi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 16\pi.$$

14. Using spherical coordinates,  $\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \cos \phi \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{4},$

$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ , and  $|\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta| = \sin \phi$  (see Example 17.6.10 [ET 16.6.10]). Then

$$\iint_S xyz \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} (\sin^3 \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta \sin \theta) \, d\phi \, d\theta = 0 \text{ since } \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta = 0.$$

15. Using cylindrical coordinates, we have  $\mathbf{r}(\theta, z) = 3 \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 3 \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 2$ ,

and  $|\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_z| = 3$ .

$$\iint_S (x^2 y + z^2) \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (27 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + z^2) \, 3 \, dz \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (162 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + 8) \, d\theta = 16\pi$$

16. Let  $S_1$  be the lateral surface,  $S_2$  the top disk, and  $S_3$  the bottom disk.

On  $S_1$ :  $\mathbf{r}(\theta, z) = 3 \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 3 \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq 2, |\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_z| = 3$ ,

$$\iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (9 + z^2) \, 3 \, dz \, d\theta = 2\pi(54 + 8) = 124\pi.$$

On  $S_2$ :  $\mathbf{r}(\theta, r) = r \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + r \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 2 \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, |\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_r| = r$ ,

$$\iint_{S_2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (r^2 + 4) \, r \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi \left( \frac{81}{4} + 18 \right) = \frac{153}{2}\pi.$$

On  $S_3$ :  $\mathbf{r}(\theta, r) = r \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + r \sin \theta \mathbf{j}, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, |\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_r| = r$ ,

$$\iint_{S_3} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (r^2 + 0) \, r \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi \left( \frac{81}{4} \right) = \frac{81}{2}\pi.$$

Hence  $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dS = 124\pi + \frac{153}{2}\pi + \frac{81}{2}\pi = 241\pi$ .

17.  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = u^2 \mathbf{i} + u \sin v \mathbf{j} + u \cos v \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi/2$  and

$$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = (2u \mathbf{i} + \sin v \mathbf{j} + \cos v \mathbf{k}) \times (u \cos v \mathbf{j} - u \sin v \mathbf{k}) = -u \mathbf{i} + 2u^2 \sin v \mathbf{j} + 2u^2 \cos v \mathbf{k} \text{ and}$$

$|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| = \sqrt{u^2 + 4u^4 \sin^2 v + 4u^4 \cos^2 v} = \sqrt{u^2 + 4u^4(\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v)} = u\sqrt{1+4u^2}$  (since  $u \geq 0$ ). Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S yz \, dS &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 (u \sin v)(u \cos v) \cdot u \sqrt{1+4u^2} \, du \, dv = \int_0^1 u^3 \sqrt{1+4u^2} \, du \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v \cos v \, dv \\ &\quad [\text{let } t = 1+4u^2 \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{1}{4}(t-1) \text{ and } \frac{1}{8} dt = u \, du] \\ &= \int_1^5 \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(t-1)\sqrt{t} \, dt \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v \cos v \, dv = \frac{1}{32} \int_1^5 \left(t^{3/2} - \sqrt{t}\right) \, dt \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin v \cos v \, dv \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \left[ \frac{2}{5}t^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}t^{3/2} \right]_1^5 \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 v \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{32} \left( \frac{2}{5}(5)^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}(5)^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{3} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(1-0) \\ &= \frac{5}{48}\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{240}\end{aligned}$$

18.  $\mathbf{r}_u = \cos v \mathbf{i} + \sin v \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = -u \sin v \mathbf{i} + u \cos v \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \sin v \mathbf{i} - \cos v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$

$$|\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v| = \sqrt{1+u^2}, \text{ so } \iint_S \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} \, dS = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+u^2} \sqrt{1+u^2} \, du \, dv = \frac{4}{3}\pi.$$

19.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xy \mathbf{i} + yz \mathbf{j} + zx \mathbf{k}$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ , and  $D$  is the square  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , so by Equation 8

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D [-xy(-2x) - yz(-2y) + zx] \, dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [2x^2y + 2y^2(4-x^2-y^2) + x(4-x^2-y^2)] \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{11}{3}x - x^3 + \frac{34}{15} \right) \, dx = \frac{713}{180}\end{aligned}$$

20.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xy \mathbf{i} + 4x^2 \mathbf{j} + yz \mathbf{k}$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = xe^y$ , and  $D$  is the square  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , so by Equation 8

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D [-xy(e^y) - 4x^2(xe^y) + yz] \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (-xye^y - 4x^3e^y + xye^y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^1 [-4x^3e^y]_{y=0}^{y=1} \, dx = (e-1) \int_0^1 (-4x^3) \, dx = 1-e\end{aligned}$$

21.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xze^y \mathbf{i} - xze^y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = 1-x-y$ , and  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x\}$ .

Since  $S$  has downward orientation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= - \iint_D [-xze^y(-1) - (-xze^y)(-1) + z] \, dA = - \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) \, dy \, dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \, dx = -\frac{1}{6}\end{aligned}$$

22.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z^4 \mathbf{k}$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ , and  $D$  is the disk  $\{(x, y) \mid x^2+y^2 \leq 1\}$ . Since  $S$  has downward orientation, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= - \iint_D \left[ -x \left( \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) - y \left( \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) + z^4 \right] \, dA \\ &= - \iint_D \left[ \frac{-x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + (\sqrt{x^2+y^2})^4 \right] \, dA = - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{-r^2}{r} + r^4 \right) r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^5 - r^2) \, dr = -2\pi \left( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}\end{aligned}$$

23.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = x\mathbf{i} - z\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$  and  $D$  is the quarter disk

$\{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{4 - x^2}\}$ .  $S$  has downward orientation, so by Formula 8,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= - \iint_D \left[ -x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(4 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}(-2x) - (-z) \cdot \frac{1}{2}(4 - x^2 - y^2)^{-1/2}(-2y) + y \right] dA \\ &= - \iint_D \left( \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} - \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}} + y \right) dA \\ &= - \iint_D x^2(4 - (x^2 + y^2))^{-1/2} dA = - \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 (r \cos \theta)^2 (4 - r^2)^{-1/2} r dr d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta \int_0^2 r^3 (4 - r^2)^{-1/2} dr \\ &\quad [\text{let } u = 4 - r^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 - u \text{ and } -\frac{1}{2} du = r dr] \\ &= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \right) d\theta \int_4^0 (4 - u)(u)^{-1/2} du \\ &= - \left[ \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \left[ 8\sqrt{u} - \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} \right]_4^0 \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{4} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \left( -16 + \frac{16}{3} \right) = -\frac{4}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

24.  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = xz\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + y\mathbf{k}$

Using spherical coordinates,  $S$  is given by  $x = 5 \sin \phi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = 5 \sin \phi \sin \theta$ ,  $z = 5 \cos \phi$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$ ,

$0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ .  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) = (5 \sin \phi \cos \theta)(5 \cos \phi)\mathbf{i} + (5 \sin \phi \cos \theta)\mathbf{j} + (5 \sin \phi \sin \theta)\mathbf{k}$  and

$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = 25 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \mathbf{k}$ , so

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) = 625 \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi \cos^2 \theta + 125 \sin^3 \phi \cos \theta \sin \theta + 125 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \sin \theta$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D [\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta)] dA \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi (625 \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi \cos^2 \theta + 125 \sin^3 \phi \cos \theta \sin \theta + 125 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \sin \theta) d\theta d\phi \\ &= 125 \int_0^\pi [5 \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi \left( \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\theta \right) + \sin^3 \phi \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right) + \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi (-\cos \theta)]_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} d\phi \\ &= 125 \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{5}{2}\pi \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi + 2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \right) d\phi \\ &= 125 \left[ \frac{5}{2}\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \phi + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \phi \right]_0^\pi = 0 \end{aligned}$$

25. Let  $S_1$  be the paraboloid  $y = x^2 + z^2$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1$  and  $S_2$  the disk  $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ ,  $y = 1$ . Since  $S$  is a closed surface, we use the outward orientation. On  $S_1$ :  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(x, z)) = (x^2 + z^2)\mathbf{j} - z\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = 2x\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$  (since the  $\mathbf{j}$ -component must be negative on  $S_1$ ). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_{x^2 + z^2 \leq 1} [-(x^2 + z^2) - 2z^2] dA = - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 + 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4}(1 + 2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta = -\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -\pi \end{aligned}$$

On  $S_2$ :  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(x, z)) = \mathbf{j} - z\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_x = \mathbf{j}$ . Then  $\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{x^2 + z^2 \leq 1} (1) dA = \pi$ .

Hence  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\pi + \pi = 0$ .

26. Here  $S$  consists of three surfaces:  $S_1$ , the lateral surface of the cylinder;  $S_2$ , the front formed by the plane  $x + y = 2$ ; and the back,  $S_3$ , in the plane  $y = 0$ .

On  $S_1$ :  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\theta, y)) = \sin \theta \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + 5 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_y = \sin \theta \mathbf{i} + \cos \theta \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{2-\sin \theta} (\sin^2 \theta + 5 \cos \theta) dy d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 \sin^2 \theta + 10 \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta - 5 \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta = 2\pi\end{aligned}$$

On  $S_2$ :  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(x, z)) = x \mathbf{i} + (2-x) \mathbf{j} + 5 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_x = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}$ .

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{x^2 + z^2 \leq 1} [x + (2-x)] dA = 2\pi$$

On  $S_3$ :  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(x, z)) = x \mathbf{i} + 5 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = -\mathbf{j}$  so  $\iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ . Hence  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 4\pi$ .

27. Here  $S$  consists of the six faces of the cube as labeled in the figure. On  $S_1$ :

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j} + 3z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z = \mathbf{i} \text{ and } \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 dy dz = 4;$$

$$S_2: \mathbf{F} = x \mathbf{i} + 2 \mathbf{j} + 3z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_x = \mathbf{j} \text{ and } \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 2 dx dz = 8;$$

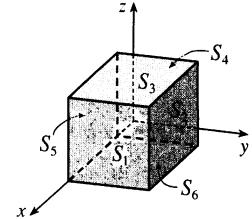
$$S_3: \mathbf{F} = x \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j} + 3 \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = \mathbf{k} \text{ and } \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 3 dx dy = 12;$$

$$S_4: \mathbf{F} = -\mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j} + 3z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_y = -\mathbf{i} \text{ and } \iint_{S_4} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 4;$$

$$S_5: \mathbf{F} = x \mathbf{i} - 2 \mathbf{j} + 3z \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_z = -\mathbf{j} \text{ and } \iint_{S_5} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 8;$$

$$S_6: \mathbf{F} = x \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j} - 3 \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_x = -\mathbf{k} \text{ and } \iint_{S_6} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 3 dx dy = 12.$$

$$\text{Hence } \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \sum_{i=1}^6 \iint_{S_i} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 48.$$



28.  $\mathbf{r}_u = \cos v \mathbf{i} + \sin v \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = -u \sin v \mathbf{i} + u \cos v \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k} \Rightarrow \mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = \sin v \mathbf{i} - \cos v \mathbf{j} + u \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(u, v)) = u \sin v \mathbf{i} + u \cos v \mathbf{j} + v^2 \mathbf{k}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (u \sin^2 v - u \cos^2 v + uv^2) du dv = \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (-u \cos 2v + uv^2) du dv \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2v + \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right] dv = \frac{1}{6} \pi^3.\end{aligned}$$

29.  $z = xy \Rightarrow \partial z / \partial x = y, \partial z / \partial y = x$ , so by Formula 2, a CAS gives

$$\iint_S xyz dS = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy(xy) \sqrt{y^2 + x^2 + 1} dx dy \approx 0.1642.$$

30. As in Exercise 29, we use a CAS to calculate

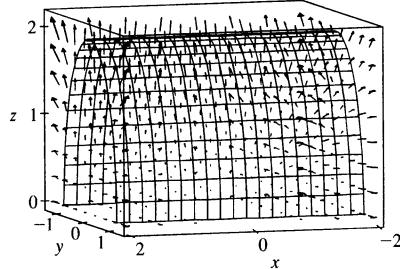
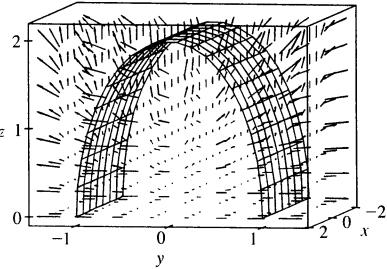
$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S x^2 yz dS &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^2 y(xy) \sqrt{y^2 + x^2 + 1} dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{60} \sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{12} \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{1}{192} \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) + \frac{317}{2880} \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{24} \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

31. We use Formula 2 with  $z = 3 - 2x^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow \partial z / \partial x = -4x, \partial z / \partial y = -2y$ . The boundaries of the region  $3 - 2x^2 - y^2 \geq 0$  are  $-\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \leq x \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}$  and  $-\sqrt{3 - 2x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{3 - 2x^2}$ , so we use a CAS (with precision reduced to seven or fewer digits; otherwise the calculation takes a very long time) to calculate

$$\iint_S x^2 y^2 z^2 dS = \int_{-\sqrt{3/2}}^{\sqrt{3/2}} \int_{-\sqrt{3-2x^2}}^{\sqrt{3-2x^2}} x^2 y^2 (3 - 2x^2 - y^2)^2 \sqrt{16x^2 + 4y^2 + 1} dy dx \approx 3.4895$$

32. The flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  across  $S$  is given by  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ . Now on  $S$ ,  $z = g(x, y) = 2\sqrt{1 - y^2}$ , so  $\partial g / \partial x = 0$  and  $\partial g / \partial y = -2y(1 - y^2)^{-1/2}$ . Therefore, by (8),

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-1}^1 \left( -x^2 y \left[ -2y(1 - y^2)^{-1/2} \right] + \left[ 2\sqrt{1 - y^2} \right]^2 e^{x/5} \right) dy dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(16\pi + 80e^{2/5} - 80e^{-2/5})\end{aligned}$$



33. If  $S$  is given by  $y = h(x, z)$ , then  $S$  is also the level surface  $f(x, y, z) = y - h(x, z) = 0$ .

$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\nabla f(x, y, z)}{|\nabla f(x, y, z)|} = \frac{-h_x \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - h_z \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{h_x^2 + 1 + h_z^2}}$ , and  $-\mathbf{n}$  is the unit normal that points to the left. Now we proceed as in the derivation of (8), using Formula 2 to evaluate

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS \\ &= \iint_D (P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + R \mathbf{k}) \frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right)^2}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 1 + \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right)^2} dA\end{aligned}$$

where  $D$  is the projection of  $f(x, y, z)$  onto the  $xz$ -plane. Therefore

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D \left( P \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - Q + R \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) dA$$

34. If  $S$  is given by  $x = k(y, z)$ , then  $S$  is also the level surface  $f(x, y, z) = x - k(y, z) = 0$ .

$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\nabla f(x, y, z)}{|\nabla f(x, y, z)|} = \frac{\mathbf{i} - k_y \mathbf{j} - k_z \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{1 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}}$ , and since the  $x$ -component is positive this is the unit normal that points forward. Now we proceed as in the derivation of (8), using Formula 2 for

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS \\ &= \iint_D (P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + R \mathbf{k}) \frac{\mathbf{i} - \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} - \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial z}\right)^2}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial z}\right)^2} dA\end{aligned}$$

where  $D$  is the projection of  $f(x, y, z)$  onto the  $yz$ -plane. Therefore

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D \left( P - Q \frac{\partial k}{\partial y} - R \frac{\partial k}{\partial z} \right) dA$$

35.  $m = \iint_S K dS = K \cdot 4\pi(\frac{1}{2}a^2) = 2\pi a^2 K$ ; by symmetry  $M_{xz} = M_{yz} = 0$ , and

$$M_{xy} = \iint_S zK dS = K \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (a \cos \phi)(a^2 \sin \phi) d\phi d\theta = 2\pi K a^3 \left[ -\frac{1}{4} \cos 2\phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \pi K a^3.$$

Hence  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{1}{2}a)$ .

36.  $S$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(x, y) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\mathbf{k}$ ,  $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y| = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{2}$  so

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \iint_S \left( 10 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) dS = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 16} \left( 10 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \sqrt{2} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^4 \sqrt{2} (10 - r) r dr d\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{2} [5r^2 - \frac{1}{3}r^3]_1^4 = 108\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

37. (a)  $I_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2)\rho(x, y, z) dS$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) I_z &= \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \left( 10 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) dS = \iint_{1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 16} (x^2 + y^2) \left( 10 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \sqrt{2} dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^4 \sqrt{2} (10r^3 - r^4) dr d\theta = 2\sqrt{2}\pi \left( \frac{4329}{10} \right) = \frac{4329}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

38.  $S$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(x, y) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\mathbf{k}$  and  $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y| = \sqrt{2}$ .

(a)  $m = \iint_S k dS = k \iint_{0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{2} dS = \sqrt{2} a^2 k\pi$ ; by symmetry  $M_{xz} = M_{yz} = 0$ , and

$$M_{xy} = \iint_S zk dS = k \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \sqrt{2} r^2 dr d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2} a^3 k\pi. \text{ Hence } (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{2}{3}a).$$

(b)  $I_z = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2)k dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \sqrt{2} kr^3 dr d\theta = 2\pi \sqrt{2} k \left( \frac{1}{4}a^4 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi ka^4.$

39.  $\rho(x, y, z) = 1200$ ,  $\mathbf{V} = y\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = \rho\mathbf{V} = (1200)(y\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$ .  $S$  is given by

$$\mathbf{r}(x, y) = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + [9 - \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)]\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 36 \text{ and } \mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = \frac{1}{2}x\mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}y\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}.$$

Thus the rate of flow is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_{0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 36} (1200) \left( \frac{1}{2}xy + \frac{1}{2}y + [9 - \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)] \right) dA \\ &= 1200 \int_0^6 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}r \sin \theta + 9 - \frac{1}{4}r^2 \right] r d\theta dr \\ &= 1200 \int_0^6 2\pi \left( 9r - \frac{1}{4}r^3 \right) dr = (1200)(2\pi)(81) = 194,400\pi \end{aligned}$$

40.  $\rho(x, y, z) = 1500$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = \rho\mathbf{V} = (1500)(-y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k})$ .  $S$  is given by

$$\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = 5 \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 5 \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 5 \cos \phi \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = 25 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 25 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 25 \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}. \text{ Thus the rate of outward flow is}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= 1500 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (-125 \sin^3 \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta + 125 \sin^3 \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta + 250 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi) d\phi d\theta \\ &= (3000\pi)(250) \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \phi \right]_0^\pi = 500,000\pi. \end{aligned}$$

41.  $S$  consists of the hemisphere  $S_1$  given by  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$  and the disk  $S_2$  given by

$0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z = 0$ . On  $S_1$ :  $\mathbf{E} = a \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + a \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 2a \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$ ,

$\mathbf{T}_\phi \times \mathbf{T}_\theta = a^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + a^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + a^2 \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (a^3 \sin^3 \phi + 2a^3 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi) d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (a^3 \sin \phi + a^3 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi) d\phi d\theta = (2\pi)a^3(1 + \frac{1}{3}) = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3\end{aligned}$$

On  $S_2$ :  $\mathbf{E} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j}$ , and  $\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_x = -\mathbf{k}$  so  $\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ .

Hence the total charge is  $q = \varepsilon_0 \iint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3 \varepsilon_0$ .

42. Referring to the figure in Exercise 27, on

$S_1$ :  $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_y \times \mathbf{r}_z = \mathbf{i}$  and  $\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 dy dz = 4$ ;

$S_2$ :  $\mathbf{E} = x \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_x = \mathbf{j}$  and  $\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 dx dz = 4$ ;

$S_3$ :  $\mathbf{E} = x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = \mathbf{k}$  and  $\iint_{S_3} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 dx dy = 4$ ;

$S_4$ :  $\mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_z \times \mathbf{r}_y = -\mathbf{i}$  and  $\iint_{S_4} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 4$ .

Similarly  $\iint_{S_5} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_6} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 4$ . Hence  $q = \varepsilon_0 \iint_S \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \varepsilon_0 \sum_{i=1}^6 \iint_{S_i} \mathbf{E} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 24\varepsilon_0$ .

43.  $K \nabla u = 6.5(4y \mathbf{j} + 4z \mathbf{k})$ .  $S$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(x, \theta) = x \mathbf{i} + \sqrt{6} \cos \theta \mathbf{j} + \sqrt{6} \sin \theta \mathbf{k}$  and since we want the inward heat flow, we use  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = -\sqrt{6} \cos \theta \mathbf{j} - \sqrt{6} \sin \theta \mathbf{k}$ . Then the rate of heat flow inward is given by

$$\iint_S (-K \nabla u) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^4 -(6.5)(-24) dx d\theta = (2\pi)(156)(4) = 1248\pi.$$

44.  $u(x, y, z) = c/\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F} &= -K \nabla u = -K \left[ -\frac{cx}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{i} - \frac{cy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{j} - \frac{cz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \mathbf{k} \right] \\ &= \frac{cK}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k})\end{aligned}$$

and the outward unit normal is  $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{a} (x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k})$ .

Thus  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{cK}{a(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$ , but on  $S$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  so  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{cK}{a^2}$ . Hence the rate of

heat flow across  $S$  is  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{cK}{a^2} \iint_S dS = \frac{cK}{a^2} (4\pi a^2) = 4\pi Kc$ .

## 17.8 Stokes' Theorem

## ET 16.8

1. Both  $H$  and  $P$  are oriented piecewise-smooth surfaces that are bounded by the simple, closed, smooth curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$  (which we can take to be oriented positively for both surfaces). Then  $H$  and  $P$  satisfy the hypotheses of Stokes' Theorem, so by (3) we know  $\iint_H \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_P \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  (where  $C$  is the boundary curve).
2. The plane  $z = 5$  intersects the paraboloid  $z = 9 - x^2 - y^2$  in the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 5$ . This boundary curve  $C$  is oriented in the counterclockwise direction, so the vector equation is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j} + 5 \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ . Then  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = 10 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 10 \cos t \mathbf{j} + 4 \cos t \sin t \mathbf{k}$ , and by Stokes' Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-20 \sin^2 t + 20 \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= 20 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos 2t dt = 0\end{aligned}$$

3. The boundary curve  $C$  is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 0$  oriented in the counterclockwise direction. The vector equation is  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}$  and  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (2 \cos t)^2 e^{(2 \sin t)(0)} \mathbf{i} + (2 \sin t)^2 e^{(2 \cos t)(0)} \mathbf{j} + (0)^2 e^{(2 \cos t)(2 \sin t)} \mathbf{k} = 4 \cos^2 t \mathbf{i} + 4 \sin^2 t \mathbf{j}$ . Then, by Stokes' Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-8 \cos^2 t \sin t + 8 \sin^2 t \cos t) dt \\ &= 8 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0\end{aligned}$$

4. The boundary curve  $C$  is the circle  $x^2 + z^2 = 9, y = 3$  with vector equation  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 3 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 3 \mathbf{j} + 3 \cos t \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  which gives the positive orientation. Then  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = 729 \sin^2 t \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin(27 \sin t \cos t) \mathbf{j} + 27 \sin t \cos t \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = 2187 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t - 81 \sin^2 t \cos t$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2187 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t - 81 \sin^2 t \cos t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( 2187 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right)^2 - 81 \sin^2 t \cos t \right) dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{2187}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4t \right) - 81 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2187}{4}(\pi) - 0 = \frac{2187}{4}\pi\end{aligned}$$

5.  $C$  is the square in the plane  $z = -1$ . By (3),  $\iint_{S_1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_{S_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  where  $S_1$  is the original cube without the bottom and  $S_2$  is the bottom face of the cube.

$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = x^2 z \mathbf{i} + (xy - 2xyz) \mathbf{j} + (y - xz) \mathbf{k}$ . For  $S_2$ , we choose  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{k}$  so that  $C$  has the same orientation for both surfaces. Then  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = y - xz = x + y$  on  $S_2$ , where  $z = -1$ . Thus

$$\iint_{S_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 (x + y) dx dy = 0 \text{ so } \iint_{S_1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0.$$

6. The boundary curve  $C$  is the unit circle in the  $yz$ -plane. By Equation 3,

$\iint_{S_1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_{S_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  where  $S_1$  is the original hemisphere and  $S_2$  is the disk  $y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, x = 0$ .  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = (x - x^2) \mathbf{i} - (y + e^{xy} \sin z) \mathbf{j} + (2xz - xe^{xy} \cos z) \mathbf{k}$ , and for  $S_2$  we choose  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{i}$  so that  $C$  has the same orientation for both surfaces. Then  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = x - x^2$  on  $S_2$ , where  $x = 0$ . Thus

$$\iint_{S_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{y^2+z^2 \leq 1} (x - x^2) dA = \iint_{y^2+z^2 \leq 1} 0 dA = 0.$$

Alternatively, we can evaluate  $\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ :  $C$  with positive orientation is given by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 0, \cos t, \sin t \rangle$ .

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\langle e^{0(\cos t)} \cos(\sin t), (0)^2 (\sin t), (0)(\cos t) \right\rangle \cdot \langle 0, -\sin t, \cos t \rangle dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 0 dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

7.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = -2z \mathbf{i} - 2x \mathbf{j} - 2y \mathbf{k}$  and we take the surface  $S$  to be the planar region enclosed by  $C$ , so  $S$  is the portion of the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  over  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x\}$ . Since  $C$  is oriented counterclockwise, we orient  $S$  upward. Using Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8], we have  $z = g(x, y) = 1 - x - y$ ,  $P = -2z$ ,  $Q = -2x$ ,  $R = -2y$ , and

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D [-(-2z)(-1) - (-2x)(-1) + (-2y)] dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (-2) dy dx = -2 \int_0^1 (1-x) dx = -1 \end{aligned}$$

8.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = e^x \mathbf{k}$  and  $S$  is the portion of the plane  $2x + y + 2z = 2$  over  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2 - 2x\}$ .

We orient  $S$  upward and use Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $z = g(x, y) = 1 - x - \frac{1}{2}y$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D (0 + 0 + e^x) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} e^x dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2 - 2x)e^x dx = [(2 - 2x)e^x + 2e^x]_0^1 \quad [\text{by integrating by parts}] \\ &= 2e - 4 \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = (xe^{xy} - 2x) \mathbf{i} - (ye^{xy} - y) \mathbf{j} + (2z - z) \mathbf{k}$  and we take  $S$  to be the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16, z = 5$ . Since  $C$  is oriented counterclockwise (from above), we orient  $S$  upward. Then  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{k}$  and  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 2z - z$  on  $S$ , where  $z = 5$ . Thus

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S (2z - z) dS = \iint_S (10 - 5) dS = 5(\text{area of } S) = 5(\pi \cdot 4^2) = 80\pi$$

10.  $S$  is the part of the surface  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  in the first octant.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = 2y \mathbf{i} - 2x \mathbf{j}$ .

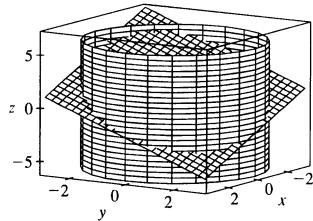
Using Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $g(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ ,  $P = 2y$ ,  $Q = -2x$ , we have

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D [-2y(-2x) + (2x)(-2y)] dA = \iint_D 0 dA = 0.$$

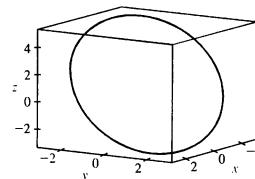
11. (a) The curve of intersection is an ellipse in the plane  $x + y + z = 1$  with unit normal  $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k})$ ,  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = x^2 \mathbf{j} + y^2 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x^2 + y^2)$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \iint_S \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x^2 + y^2) dS = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 9} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 r^3 dr d\theta = 2\pi \left(\frac{81}{4}\right) = \frac{81\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

(b)



(c) One possible parametrization is  $x = 3 \cos t$ ,  $y = 3 \sin t$ ,  $z = 1 - 3 \cos t - 3 \sin t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

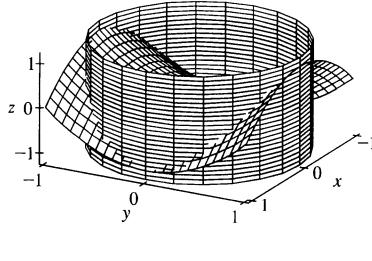


12. (a)  $S$  is the part of the surface  $z = y^2 - x^2$  that lies above the unit disk  $D$ .

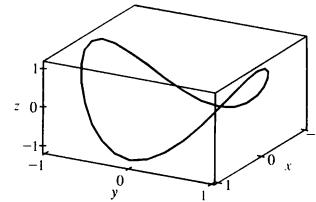
$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = x \mathbf{i} - y \mathbf{j} + (x^2 - x^2) \mathbf{k} = x \mathbf{i} - y \mathbf{j}$ . Using Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $g(x, y) = y^2 - x^2$ ,  $P = x$ ,  $Q = -y$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D [-x(-2x) - (-y)(2y)] dA = 2 \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dA \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 r dr d\theta = 2(2\pi) \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4\right]_0^1 = \pi\end{aligned}$$

(b)



(c) One possible set of parametric equations is  $x = \cos t$ ,  $y = \sin t$ ,  $z = \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .



13. The boundary curve  $C$  is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $z = 1$  oriented in the counterclockwise direction as viewed from above. We can parametrize  $C$  by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and then  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j}$ . Thus  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = \sin^2 t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = \cos^2 t - \sin^3 t$ , and

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 t - \sin^3 t) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2t) dt - \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos^2 t) \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t\right]_0^{2\pi} - \left[-\cos t + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t\right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi\end{aligned}$$

Now  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = (1 - 2y) \mathbf{k}$ , and the projection  $D$  of  $S$  on the  $xy$ -plane is the disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ , so by Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $z = g(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  we have

$$\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D (1 - 2y) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - 2r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin \theta\right) d\theta = \pi$$

14. The plane intersects the coordinate axes at  $x = 1, y = z = 2$  so the boundary curve  $C$  consists of the three line segments  $C_1: \mathbf{r}_1(t) = (1-t)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j}, 0 \leq t \leq 1, C_2: \mathbf{r}_2(t) = (2-2t)\mathbf{j} + 2t\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 1, C_3: \mathbf{r}_3(t) = t\mathbf{i} + (2-2t)\mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 1$ . Then

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 [(1-t)\mathbf{i} + 2t\mathbf{j}] \cdot (-\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}) dt + \int_0^1 [(2-2t)\mathbf{j}] \cdot (-2\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}) dt + \int_0^1 (t\mathbf{i}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{k}) dt \\ = \int_0^1 (5t-1) dt + \int_0^1 (4t-4) dt + \int_0^1 t dt = \frac{3}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

Now  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = xz\mathbf{i} - yz\mathbf{j}$ , so by Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $z = g(x, y) = 2 - 2x - y$  we have

$$\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D [-x(2-2x-y)(-2) + y(2-2x-y)(-1)] dA \\ = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} (4x - 4x^2 - 2y + y^2) dy dx \\ = \int_0^1 [4x(2-2x) - 4x^2(2-2x) - (2-2x)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(2-2x)^3] dx \\ = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{16}{3}x^3 - 12x^2 + 8x - \frac{4}{3}\right) dx = \left[\frac{4}{3}x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x\right]_0^1 = 0$$

15. The boundary curve  $C$  is the circle  $x^2 + z^2 = 1, y = 0$  oriented in the counterclockwise direction as viewed from the positive  $y$ -axis. Then  $C$  can be described by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} - \sin t \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , and  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -\sin t \mathbf{i} - \cos t \mathbf{k}$ . Thus  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = -\sin t \mathbf{j} + \cos t \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = -\cos^2 t$ , and

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} -\cos^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2t \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\pi$$

Now  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ , and  $S$  can be parametrized (see Example 17.6.10 [ET 16.6.10]) by

$\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \cos \phi \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ . Then

$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$  and

$$\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq 1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) dA \\ = \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi (-\sin^2 \phi \cos \theta - \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta - \sin \phi \cos \phi) d\theta d\phi \\ = \int_0^\pi (-2 \sin^2 \phi - \pi \sin \phi \cos \phi) d\phi = \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\phi - \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 \phi\right]_0^\pi = -\pi$$

16. The components of  $\mathbf{F}$  are polynomials, which have continuous partial derivatives throughout  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and both the curve  $C$  and the surface  $S$  meet the requirements of Stokes' Theorem. If there is a vector field  $\mathbf{G}$  where  $\mathbf{F} = \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}$ , then Stokes' Theorem says  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  depends only on the values of  $\mathbf{G}$  on  $C$ , and hence is independent of the choice of  $S$ . By Theorem 17.5.11 [ET 16.5.11],  $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G} = 0$ , so  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3ax^2 - 3z^2) + (x^2 + 3by^2) + (3cz^2) = 0 \Leftrightarrow (3a+1)x^2 + 3by^2 + (3c-3)z^2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -\frac{1}{3}, b = 0, c = 1$ .

17.  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ x^x + z^2 & y^y + x^2 & z^z + y^2 \end{vmatrix} = 2y\mathbf{i} + 2z\mathbf{j} + 2x\mathbf{k}$  and  $W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ .

To parametrize the surface, let  $x = 2 \cos \theta \sin \phi$ ,  $y = 2 \sin \theta \sin \phi$ ,  $z = 2 \cos \phi$ , so that

$$\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 2 \cos \phi \mathbf{k}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ and}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = 4 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 4 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 4 \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}. \text{ Then}$$

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) = 4 \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{i} + 4 \cos \phi \mathbf{j} + 4 \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{k}, \text{ and}$$

$$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) = 16 \sin^3 \phi \sin \theta \cos \theta + 16 \cos \phi \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta + 16 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta. \text{ Therefore}$$

$$\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) dA$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 16 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \right] \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \phi d\phi \right] + 16 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \theta d\theta \right] \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi d\phi \right] \\ &\quad + 16 \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \theta d\theta \right] \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi d\phi \right] \\ &= 8 \left[ -\cos \phi + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} + 16(1) \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} + 16(1) \left[ \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= 8 \left[ 0 + 1 + 0 - \frac{1}{3} \right] + 16 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) + 16 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{3} = 16 \end{aligned}$$

18.  $\int_C (y + \sin x) dx + (z^2 + \cos y) dy + x^3 dz = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ , where  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = (y + \sin x) \mathbf{i} + (z^2 + \cos y) \mathbf{j} + x^3 \mathbf{k}$

$\Rightarrow \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = -2z \mathbf{i} - 3x^2 \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k}$ . Since  $\sin 2t = 2 \sin t \cos t$ ,  $C$  lies on the surface  $z = 2xy$ . Let  $S$  be the part of this surface that is bounded by  $C$ . Then the projection of  $S$  onto the  $xy$ -plane is the unit disk  $D$  ( $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ ).  $C$  is traversed clockwise (when viewed from above) so  $S$  is oriented downward. Using Equation 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8] with  $g(x, y) = 2xy$ ,  $P = -2(2xy) = -4xy$ ,  $Q = -3x^2$ ,  $R = -1$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= -\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\iint_D [-(-4xy)(2y) - (-3x^2)(2x) - 1] dA \\ &= -\iint_D (8xy^2 + 6x^3 - 1) dA = -\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (8r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + 6r^3 \cos^3 \theta - 1) r dr d\theta \\ &= -\int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{8}{5} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + \frac{6}{5} \cos^3 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) r dr d\theta \\ &= -\left[ \frac{8}{15} \sin^3 \theta + \frac{6}{5} \left( \sin \theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) - \frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = \pi \end{aligned}$$

19. Assume  $S$  is centered at the origin with radius  $a$  and let  $H_1$  and  $H_2$  be the upper and lower hemispheres, respectively, of  $S$ . Then  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{H_1} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{H_2} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \oint_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  by Stokes' Theorem. But  $C_1$  is the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  oriented in the counterclockwise direction while  $C_2$  is the same circle oriented in the clockwise direction. Hence  $\oint_{C_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = -\oint_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  so  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$  as desired.

20. (a) By Exercise 17.5.26 [ET 16.5.26],  $\operatorname{curl}(f \nabla g) = f \operatorname{curl}(\nabla g) + \nabla f \times \nabla g = \nabla f \times \nabla g$  since  $\operatorname{curl}(\nabla g) = \mathbf{0}$ . Hence by Stokes' Theorem  $\int_C (f \nabla g) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S (\nabla f \times \nabla g) \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ .
- (b) As in (a),  $\operatorname{curl}(f \nabla f) = \nabla f \times \nabla f = \mathbf{0}$ , so by Stokes' Theorem,  $\int_C (f \nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S [\operatorname{curl}(f \nabla f)] \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ .

(c) As in part (a),

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{curl}(f \nabla g + g \nabla f) &= \operatorname{curl}(f \nabla g) + \operatorname{curl}(g \nabla f) \quad (\text{by Exercise 17.5.24 [ET 16.5.24]}) \\ &= (\nabla f \times \nabla g) + (\nabla g \times \nabla f) = \mathbf{0} \quad [\text{since } \mathbf{u} \times \mathbf{v} = -(\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{u})]\end{aligned}$$

Hence by Stokes' Theorem,  $\int_C (f \nabla g + g \nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl}(f \nabla g + g \nabla f) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ .

## 17.9 The Divergence Theorem

ET 16.9

1. The vectors that end near  $P_1$  are longer than the vectors that start near  $P_1$ , so the net flow is inward near  $P_1$  and  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(P_1)$  is negative. The vectors that end near  $P_2$  are shorter than the vectors that start near  $P_2$ , so the net flow is outward near  $P_2$  and  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(P_2)$  is positive.
2. (a) The vectors that end near  $P_1$  are shorter than the vectors that start near  $P_1$ , so the net flow is outward and  $P_1$  is a source. The vectors that end near  $P_2$  are longer than the vectors that start near  $P_2$ , so the net flow is inward and  $P_2$  is a sink.

(b)  $\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle x, y^2 \rangle \Rightarrow \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = 1 + 2y$ . The  $y$ -value at  $P_1$  is positive, so  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 1 + 2y$  is positive, thus  $P_1$  is a source. At  $P_2$ ,  $y < -1$ , so  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 1 + 2y$  is negative, and  $P_2$  is a sink.

3.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 3 + x + 2x = 3 + 3x$ , so

$$\iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (3x + 3) dx dy dz = \frac{9}{2} \text{ (notice the triple integral is three times the volume of the cube plus three times } \bar{x}).$$

To compute  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ , on  $S_1$ :  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{i}$ ,  $\mathbf{F} = 3\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + 2z\mathbf{k}$ , and

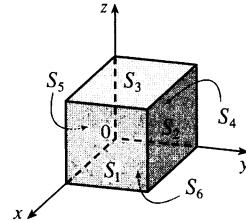
$$\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} 3 dS = 3;$$

$$S_2: \mathbf{F} = 3x\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + 2xz\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{j} \text{ and } \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} x dS = \frac{1}{2};$$

$$S_3: \mathbf{F} = 3x\mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j} + 2x\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{k} \text{ and } \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_3} 2x dS = 1;$$

$$S_4: \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}, \iint_{S_4} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0; S_5: \mathbf{F} = 3x\mathbf{i} + 2x\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{j} \text{ and } \iint_{S_5} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_5} 0 dS = 0;$$

$$S_6: \mathbf{F} = 3x\mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j}, \mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{k} \text{ and } \iint_{S_6} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_6} 0 dS = 0. \text{ Thus } \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{9}{2}.$$

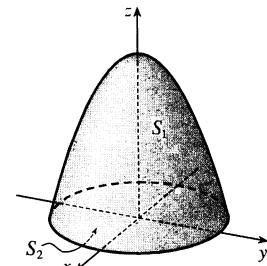


4.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 2x + x + 1 = 3x + 1$  so

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV &= \iiint_E (3x + 1) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-r^2} (3r \cos \theta + 1) r dz dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} r(3r \cos \theta + 1)(4 - r^2) d\theta dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} r(4 - r^2) [3r \sin \theta + \theta]_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (4r - r^3) dr = 2\pi [2r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4]_0^2 \\ &= 2\pi(8 - 4) = 8\pi\end{aligned}$$

On  $S_1$ : The surface is  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ , with upward orientation, and  $\mathbf{F} = x^2\mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j} + (4 - x^2 - y^2)\mathbf{k}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D [-(x^2)(-2x) - (xy)(-2y) + (4 - x^2 - y^2)] dA \\ &= \iint_D [2x(x^2 + y^2) + 4 - (x^2 + y^2)] dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (2r \cos \theta \cdot r^2 + 4 - r^2) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [\frac{2}{5}r^5 \cos \theta + 2r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4]_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{64}{5} \cos \theta + 4) d\theta \\ &= [\frac{64}{5} \sin \theta + 4\theta]_0^{2\pi} = 8\pi\end{aligned}$$



On  $S_2$ : The surface is  $z = 0$  with downward orientation, so  $\mathbf{F} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{k}$  and

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S_2} 0 dS = 0.$$

$$\text{Thus } \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 8\pi.$$

5.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = x + y + z$ , so

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) r dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r^2 \cos \theta + r^2 \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2}r) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{4}) d\theta = \frac{1}{4}(2\pi) = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Let  $S_1$  be the top of the cylinder,  $S_2$  the bottom, and  $S_3$  the vertical edge. On  $S_1$ ,  $z = 1$ ,  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{k}$ , and  $\mathbf{F} = xy \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + x \mathbf{k}$ , so

$\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S_1} x dS = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r \cos \theta) r dr d\theta = [\sin \theta]_0^{2\pi} [\frac{1}{3}r^3]_0^1 = 0$ . On  $S_2$ ,  $z = 0$ ,  $\mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{k}$ , and  $\mathbf{F} = xy \mathbf{i}$  so  $\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} 0 dS = 0$ .  $S_3$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(\theta, z) = \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ ,  $0 \leq z \leq 1$ . Then  $\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_z = \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \theta \mathbf{j}$  and

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D \mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_z) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + z \sin^2 \theta) dz d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos^2 \theta \sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = [-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta + \frac{1}{4}(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta)]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Thus } \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0 + 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

6.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$ , so  $\iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \iiint_E 3 dV = 3$  (volume of ball)  $= 3(\frac{4}{3}\pi) = 4\pi$ . To find

$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$  we use spherical coordinates.  $S$  is the unit sphere, represented by

$\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta) = \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$ ,  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . Then

$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$  (see Example 17.6.10 [ET 16.6.10]) and

$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) = \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D \mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (\sin^3 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi) d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi = (2\pi)(2) = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

7.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x \sin y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^x \cos y) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (yz^2) = e^x \sin y - e^x \sin y + 2yz = 2yz$ , so by the Divergence Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^2 2yz dz dy dx = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 y dy \int_0^1 z dz \\ &= 2[x]_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}y^2]_0^1 [\frac{1}{2}z^2]_0^2 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

8.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 z^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xyz^3) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (xz^4) = 2xz^3 + 2xz^3 + 4xz^3 = 8xz^3$ , so by the Divergence Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-3}^3 8xz^3 dz dy dx = 8 \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{-2}^2 dy \int_{-3}^3 z^3 dz \\ &= 8[\frac{1}{2}x^2]_{-1}^1 [y]_{-2}^2 [\frac{1}{4}z^4]_{-3}^3 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

9.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 3y^2 + 0 + 3z^2$ , so using cylindrical coordinates with  $y = r \cos \theta$ ,  $z = r \sin \theta$ ,  $x = x$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E (3y^2 + 3z^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 (3r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 3r^2 \sin^2 \theta) r dr d\theta dz \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr \int_{-1}^2 dx = 3(2\pi)(\frac{1}{4})(3) = \frac{9\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

10.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 3x^2 y - 2x^2 y - x^2 y = 0$ , so  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E 0 dV = 0$ .

11.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = y \sin z + 0 - y \sin z = 0$ , so by the Divergence Theorem,  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E 0 dV = 0$ .

12.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 2xy + 2xy + 2xy = 6xy$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E 6xy \, dV \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-x-2y} \int_0^{2-x-2y} 6xy \, dz \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2y} 6xy(2-x-2y) \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2y} (12xy - 6x^2y - 12xy^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 [6x^2y - 2x^3y - 6x^2y^2]_{x=0}^{x=2-2y} \, dy \\ &= \int_0^1 y(2-2y)^3 \, dy = \left[ -\frac{8}{5}y^5 + 6y^4 - 8y^3 + 4y^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{2}{5}\end{aligned}$$

13.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = y^2 + 0 + x^2 = x^2 + y^2$  so

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E (x^2 + y^2) \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{r^2}^4 r^2 \cdot r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^3(4-r^2) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4r^3 - r^5) \, dr = 2\pi \left[ r^4 - \frac{1}{6}r^6 \right]_0^2 = \frac{32}{3}\pi\end{aligned}$$

14.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 4x^3 + 4xy^2$  so

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E 4x(x^2 + y^2) \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^{r \cos \theta + 2} (4r^3 \cos \theta) r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (4r^5 \cos^2 \theta + 8r^4 \cos \theta) \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{2}{3} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{8}{5} \cos \theta \right) \, d\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi\end{aligned}$$

15.  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 12x^2z + 12y^2z + 12z^3$  so

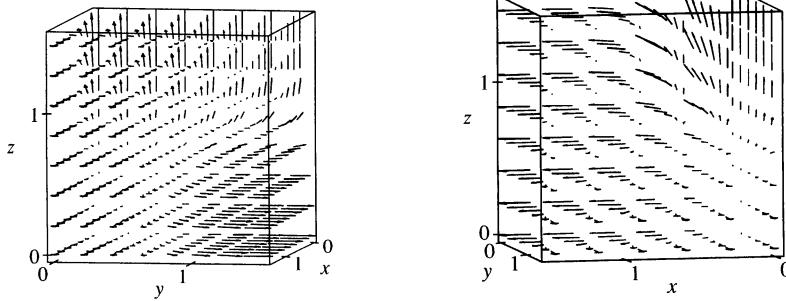
$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_E 12z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^R 12(\rho \cos \phi)(\rho^2) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= 12 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \phi \cos \phi \, d\phi \int_0^R \rho^5 \, d\rho = 12(2\pi) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \phi \right]_0^\pi \left[ \frac{1}{6} \rho^6 \right]_0^R = 0\end{aligned}$$

16.  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E 3(x^2 + y^2 + 1) \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_1^2 3(\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi + 1) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{93}{5} \sin^3 \phi + 7 \sin \phi \right] \, d\phi = 2\pi \left[ \frac{93}{5} (-\cos \phi + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \phi) - 7 \cos \phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{194}{5}\pi$$

17.  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E \sqrt{3-x^2} \, dV = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2-x^4-y^4} \sqrt{3-x^2} \, dz \, dy \, dx = \frac{341}{60} \sqrt{2} + \frac{81}{20} \sin^{-1} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$

18.



By the Divergence Theorem, the flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  across the surface of the cube is

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} [\cos x \cos^2 y + 3 \sin^2 y \cos y \cos^4 z + 5 \sin^4 z \cos z \cos^6 x] \, dz \, dy \, dx = \frac{19}{64}\pi^2.$$

19. For  $S_1$  we have  $\mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{k}$ , so  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{F} \cdot (-\mathbf{k}) = -x^2z - y^2 = -y^2$  (since  $z = 0$  on  $S_1$ ). So if  $D$  is the unit disk,

we get  $\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \iint_D (-y^2) \, dA = -\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 (\sin^2 \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta = -\frac{1}{4}\pi$ . Now since  $S_2$  is closed, we can use the Divergence Theorem. Since

$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(z^2x) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\frac{1}{3}y^3 + \tan z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(x^2z + y^2) = z^2 + y^2 + x^2$ , we use spherical coordinates to get

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \frac{2}{5}\pi. \text{ Finally}$$

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} - \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{2}{5}\pi - \left( -\frac{1}{4}\pi \right) = \frac{13}{20}\pi.$$

20. As in the hint to Exercise 19, we create a closed surface  $S_2 = S \cup S_1$ , where  $S$  is the part of the paraboloid  $x^2 + y^2 + z = 2$  that lies above the plane  $z = 1$ , and  $S_1$  is the disk  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  on the plane  $z = 1$  oriented downward, and we then apply the Divergence Theorem. Since the disk  $S_1$  is oriented downward, its unit normal vector is  $\mathbf{n} = -\mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{F} \cdot (-\mathbf{k}) = -z = -1$  on  $S_1$ . So

$\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S_1} (-1) dS = -A(S_1) = -\pi$ . Let  $E$  be the region bounded by  $S_2$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \iiint_E 1 dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^{2-r^2} r dz d\theta dr = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (r - r^3) d\theta dr \\ &= (2\pi) \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

Thus the flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  across  $S$  is  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} - \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\pi}{2} - (-\pi) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ .

21. Since  $\frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}}$  with similar expressions for  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$  and  $\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$ , we have  $\operatorname{div} \left( \frac{\mathbf{x}}{|\mathbf{x}|^3} \right) = \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = 0$ , except at  $(0, 0, 0)$  where it is undefined.

22. We first need to find  $\mathbf{F}$  so that  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S (2x + 2y + z^2) dS$ , so  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 2x + 2y + z^2$ .

But for  $S$ ,  $\mathbf{n} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ . Thus  $\mathbf{F} = 2\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$  and  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 1$ . If

$B = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ , then  $\iint_S (2x + 2y + z^2) dS = \iiint_B dV = V(B) = \frac{4}{3}\pi(1)^3 = \frac{4}{3}\pi$ .

23.  $\iint_S \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} dV = 0$  since  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{a} = 0$ .

24.  $\frac{1}{3} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_E 3 dV = V(E)$

25.  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) dV = 0$  by Theorem 17.5.11 [ET 16.5.11].

26.  $\iint_S D_{\mathbf{n}} f dS = \iint_S (\nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n}) dS = \iiint_E \operatorname{div}(\nabla f) dV = \iiint_E \nabla^2 f dV$

27.  $\iint_S (f \nabla g) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \operatorname{div}(f \nabla g) dV = \iiint_E (f \nabla^2 g + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f) dV$  by Exercise 17.5.25 [ET 16.5.25].

28.  $\iint_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E [(f \nabla^2 g + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f) - (g \nabla^2 f + \nabla g \cdot \nabla f)] dV$  [by Exercise 27].

But  $\nabla g \cdot \nabla f = \nabla f \cdot \nabla g$ , so that  $\iint_S (f \nabla g - g \nabla f) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E (f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f) dV$ .

29. If  $\mathbf{c} = c_1\mathbf{i} + c_2\mathbf{j} + c_3\mathbf{k}$  is an arbitrary constant vector, we define  $\mathbf{F} = f\mathbf{c} = fc_1\mathbf{i} + fc_2\mathbf{j} + fc_3\mathbf{k}$ . Then

$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \operatorname{div} f\mathbf{c} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} c_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} c_2 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} c_3 = \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{c}$  and the Divergence Theorem says

$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV \Rightarrow \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{c} dV$ . In particular, if  $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{i}$  then

$\iint_S f \mathbf{i} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{i} dV \Rightarrow \iint_S f n_1 dS = \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dV$  (where  $\mathbf{n} = n_1\mathbf{i} + n_2\mathbf{j} + n_3\mathbf{k}$ ).

Similarly, if  $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{j}$  we have  $\iint_S f n_2 dS = \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dV$ , and  $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{k}$  gives  $\iint_S f n_3 dS = \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dV$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S f \mathbf{n} dS &= (\iint_S f n_1 dS) \mathbf{i} + (\iint_S f n_2 dS) \mathbf{j} + (\iint_S f n_3 dS) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \left( \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dV \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dV \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \iiint_E \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} dV \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \iiint_E \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \mathbf{k} \right) dV = \iiint_E \nabla f dV\end{aligned}$$

as desired.

30. By Exercise 29,  $\iint_S p \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \nabla p dV$ , so

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{F} &= -\iint_S p \mathbf{n} dS = -\iiint_E \nabla p dV = -\iiint_E \nabla(\rho g z) dV = -\iiint_E (\rho g \mathbf{k}) dV \\ &= -\rho g (\iiint_E dV) \mathbf{k} = -\rho g V(E) \mathbf{k}\end{aligned}$$

But the weight of the displaced liquid is volume  $\times$  density  $\times g = \rho g V(E)$ , thus  $\mathbf{F} = -W \mathbf{k}$  as desired.

## 17 Review

## ET 16

### CONCEPT CHECK

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1. See Definitions 1 and 2 in Section 17.1 [ET 16.1]. A vector field can represent, for example, the wind velocity at any location in space, the speed and direction of the ocean current at any location, or the force vectors of Earth's gravitational field at a location in space.
2. (a) A conservative vector field  $\mathbf{F}$  is a vector field which is the gradient of some scalar function  $f$ .  
(b) The function  $f$  in part (a) is called a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ , that is,  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ .
3. (a) See Definition 17.2.2 [ET 16.2.2].  
(b) We normally evaluate the line integral using Formula 17.2.3 [ET 16.2.3].  
(c) The mass is  $m = \int_C \rho(x, y) ds$ , and the center of mass is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$  where  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C x \rho(x, y) ds$ ,  
 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \int_C y \rho(x, y) ds$ .  
(d) See (5) and (6) in Section 17.2 [ET 16.2] for plane curves; we have similar definitions when  $C$  is a space curve  
(see the equation preceding (10) in Section 17.2 [ET 16.2]).  
(e) For plane curves, see Equations 17.2.7 [ET 16.2.7]. We have similar results for space curves  
(see the equation preceding (10) in Section 17.2 [ET 16.2]).
4. (a) See Definition 17.2.13 [ET 16.2.13].  
(b) If  $\mathbf{F}$  is a force field,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  represents the work done by  $\mathbf{F}$  in moving a particle along the curve  $C$ .  
(c)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C P dx + Q dy + R dz$
5. See Theorem 17.3.2 [ET 16.3.2].
6. (a)  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  is independent of path if the line integral has the same value for any two curves that have the same initial and terminal points.  
(b) See Theorem 17.3.4 [ET 16.3.4].
7. See the statement of Green's Theorem on page 1119 [ET 1083].
8. See Equations 17.4.5 [ET 16.4.5].
9. (a)  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F}$   
(b)  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$   
(c) For  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}$ , see the discussion accompanying Figure 1 on page 1129 [ET 1093] as well as Figure 6 and the accompanying discussion on page 1160 [ET 1124]. For  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$ , see the discussion following Example 5 on page 1130 [ET 1094] as well as the discussion preceding (8) on page 1167 [ET 1131].
10. See Theorem 17.3.6 [ET 16.3.6]; see Theorem 17.5.4 [ET 16.5.4].

- 11.** (a) See (1) and (2) and the accompanying discussion in Section 17.6 [ET 16.6]; See Figure 4 and the accompanying discussion on page 1135 [ET 1099].  
 (b) See Definition 17.6.6 [ET 16.6.6].  
 (c) See Equation 17.6.9 [ET 16.6.9].
- 12.** (a) See (1) in Section 17.7 [ET 16.7].  
 (b) We normally evaluate the surface integral using Formula 17.7.3 [ET 16.7.3].  
 (c) See Formula 17.7.2 [ET 16.7.2].  
 (d) The mass is  $m = \iint_S \rho(x, y, z) dS$  and the center of mass is  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$  where  $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_S x\rho(x, y, z) dS$ ,  $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_S y\rho(x, y, z) dS$ ,  $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iint_S z\rho(x, y, z) dS$ .
- 13.** (a) See Figures 7 and 8 and the accompanying discussion in Section 17.7 [ET 16.7]. A Möbius strip is a nonorientable surface; see Figures 5 and 6 and the accompanying discussion on page 1149 [ET 1113].  
 (b) See Definition 17.7.7 [ET 16.7.7].  
 (c) See Formula 17.7.9 [ET 16.7.9].  
 (d) See Formula 17.7.8 [ET 16.7.8].
- 14.** See the statement of Stokes' Theorem on page 1157 [ET 1121].
- 15.** See the statement of the Divergence Theorem on page 1163 [ET 1127].
- 16.** In each theorem, we have an integral of a “derivative” over a region on the left side, while the right side involves the values of the original function only on the boundary of the region.

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TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

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1. False;  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$  is a scalar field.
2. True. (See Definition 17.5.1 [ET 16.5.1].)
3. True, by Theorem 17.5.3 [ET 16.5.3] and the fact that  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{0} = 0$ .
4. True, by Theorem 17.3.2 [ET 16.3.2].
5. False. See Exercise 17.3.33 [ET 16.3.33]. (But the assertion is true if  $D$  is simply-connected; see Theorem 17.3.6 [ET 16.3.6].)
6. False. See the discussion accompanying Figure 8 on page 1103 [ET 1067].
7. True. Apply the Divergence Theorem and use the fact that  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 0$ .
8. False by Theorem 17.5.11 [ET 16.5.11], because if it were true, then  $\operatorname{div} \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = 3 \neq 0$ .

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EXERCISES

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1. (a) Vectors starting on  $C$  point in roughly the direction opposite to  $C$ , so the tangential component  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T}$  is negative. Thus  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds$  is negative.  
 (b) The vectors that end near  $P$  are shorter than the vectors that start near  $P$ , so the net flow is outward near  $P$  and  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(P)$  is positive.
2. We can parametrize  $C$  by  $x = x, y = x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1$  so  

$$\int_C x ds = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1 + (2x)^2} dx = \left. \frac{1}{12}(1 + 4x^2)^{3/2} \right|_0^1 = \frac{1}{12}(5\sqrt{5} - 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{3.} \int_C x^3 z \, ds &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (2 \sin t)^3 (2 \cos t) \sqrt{(2 \cos t)^2 + (1)^2 + (-2 \sin t)^2} \, dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} (16 \sin^3 t \cos t) \sqrt{5} \, dt \\ &= 4\sqrt{5} \sin^4 t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 4\sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{4.} \int_C xy \, dx + y \, dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} (x \sin x + \sin x \cos x) \, dx = -x \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{5.} x = \cos t \Rightarrow dx = -\sin t \, dt, y = \sin t \Rightarrow dy = \cos t \, dt, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \text{ and}$$

$$\int_C x^3 y \, dx - x \, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^3 t \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) \, dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^3 t \sin^2 t - \cos^2 t) \, dt = -\pi$$

Or: Since  $C$  is a simple closed curve, apply Green's Theorem giving

$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (-1 - x^3) \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (-r - r^4 \cos^3 \theta) \, d\theta = -\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{6.} \int_C \sqrt{xy} \, dx + e^y \, dy + xz \, dz &= \int_0^1 \left( \sqrt{t^4 \cdot t^2} \cdot 4t^3 + e^{t^2} \cdot 2t + t^4 \cdot t^3 \cdot 3t^2 \right) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( 4t^6 + 2te^{t^2} + 3t^9 \right) \, dt = \left[ \frac{4}{7}t^7 + e^{t^2} + \frac{3}{10}t^{10} \right]_0^1 \\ &= e - \frac{9}{70} \end{aligned}$$

- 7.**
- 
- $C_1: x = t, y = t, z = 2t, 0 \leq t \leq 1;$   
 $C_2: x = 1 + 2t, y = 1, z = 2 + 2t, 0 \leq t \leq 1.$

Then

$$\int_C y \, dx + z \, dy + x \, dz = \int_0^1 5t \, dt + \int_0^1 (4 + 4t) \, dt = \frac{17}{2}$$

$$\mathbf{8.} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = (\sin t)(1+t) \mathbf{i} + (\sin^2 t) \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{r}'(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^\pi ((1+t) \sin t \cos t + \sin^2 t) \, dt = \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1}{2}(1+t) \sin 2t + \sin^2 t \right) \, dt \\ &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( (1+t) \left( -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) + \frac{1}{2}t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^\pi = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{9.} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = e^{-t} \mathbf{i} + t^2(-t) \mathbf{j} + (t^2 + t^3) \mathbf{k}, \mathbf{r}'(t) = 2t \mathbf{i} + 3t^2 \mathbf{j} - \mathbf{k} \text{ and}$$

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 (2te^{-t} - 3t^5 - (t^2 + t^3)) \, dt = \left[ -2te^{-t} - 2e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2}t^6 - \frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{1}{4}t^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{11}{12} - \frac{4}{e}.$$

$$\mathbf{10. (a)} C: x = 3 - 3t, y = \frac{\pi}{2}t, z = 3t, 0 \leq t \leq 1. \text{ Then}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^1 [3t \mathbf{i} + (3 - 3t) \mathbf{j} + \frac{\pi}{2}t \mathbf{k}] \cdot [-3 \mathbf{i} + \frac{\pi}{2} \mathbf{j} + 3 \mathbf{k}] \, dt = \int_0^1 [-9t + \frac{3\pi}{2}] \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(3\pi - 9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{(b)} W = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{\pi/2} (3 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 3 \cos t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}) \cdot (-3 \sin t \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 3 \cos t \mathbf{k}) \, dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (-9 \sin^2 t + 3 \cos t + 3t \cos t) \, dt \\ &= \left[ -\frac{9}{2}(t - \sin t \cos t) + 3 \sin t + 3(t \sin t + \cos t) \right]_0^{\pi/2} = -\frac{9\pi}{4} + 3 + \frac{3\pi}{2} - 3 = -\frac{3\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

- 11.**  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} [(1+xy)e^{xy}] = 2xe^{xy} + x^2ye^{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [e^y + x^2e^{xy}]$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Thus there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\mathbf{F} = \nabla f$ . Then  $f_y(x, y) = e^y + x^2e^{xy}$  implies  $f(x, y) = e^y + xe^{xy} + g(x)$  and then  $f_x(x, y) = xye^{xy} + e^{xy} + g'(x) = (1+xy)e^{xy} + g'(x)$ . But  $f_x(x, y) = (1+xy)e^{xy}$ , so  $g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = K$ . Thus  $f(x, y) = e^y + xe^{xy} + K$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .

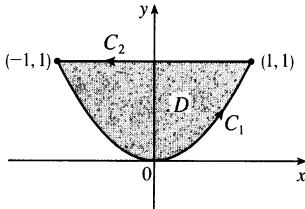
12.  $\mathbf{F}$  is defined on all of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , its components have continuous partial derivatives, and

$\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = (0 - 0) \mathbf{i} - (0 - 0) \mathbf{j} + (\cos y - \cos y) \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{0}$ , so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative by Theorem 17.5.4 [ET 16.5.4]. Thus there exists a function  $f$  such that  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Then  $f_x(x, y, z) = \sin y$  implies  $f(x, y, z) = x \sin y + g(y, z)$  and then  $f_y(x, y, z) = x \cos y + g_y(y, z)$ . But  $f_y(x, y, z) = x \cos y$ , so  $g_y(y, z) = 0 \Rightarrow g(y, z) = h(z)$ . Then  $f(x, y, z) = x \sin y + h(z)$  implies  $f_z(x, y, z) = h'(z)$ . But  $f_z(x, y, z) = -\sin z$ , so  $h(z) = \cos z + K$ . Thus a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $f(x, y, z) = x \sin y + \cos z + K$ .

13. Since  $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(4x^3y^2 - 2xy^3) = 8x^3y - 6xy^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2x^4y - 3x^2y^2 + 4y^3)$  and the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Furthermore  $f(x, y) = x^4y^2 - x^2y^3 + y^4$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ .  $t = 0$  corresponds to the point  $(0, 1)$  and  $t = 1$  corresponds to  $(1, 1)$ , so  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(1, 1) - f(0, 1) = 1 - 1 = 0$ .

14. Here  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ , the domain of  $\mathbf{F}$  is  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , and the components of  $\mathbf{F}$  have continuous partial derivatives, so  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative. Furthermore  $f(x, y, z) = xe^y + ye^z$  is a potential function for  $\mathbf{F}$ . Then  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(4, 0, 3) - f(0, 2, 0) = 4 - 2 = 2$ .

15.



$$C_1: \mathbf{r}(t) = t \mathbf{i} + t^2 \mathbf{j}, -1 \leq t \leq 1;$$

$$C_2: \mathbf{r}(t) = -t \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}, -1 \leq t \leq 1.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy^2 dx - x^2 y dy &= \int_{-1}^1 (t^5 - 2t^5) dt + \int_{-1}^1 t dt \\ &= \left[ -\frac{1}{6}t^6 \right]_{-1}^1 + \left[ \frac{1}{2}t^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Using Green's Theorem, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy^2 dx - x^2 y dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-x^2 y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(xy^2) \right] dA = \iint_D (-2xy - 2xy) dA \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 -4xy dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 [-2xy^2]_{y=x^2}^{y=1} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (2x^5 - 2x) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^6 - x^2 \right]_{-1}^1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \int_C \sqrt{1+x^3} dx + 2xy dy &= \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\sqrt{1+x^3}) \right] dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{3x} (2y - 0) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 9x^2 dx = 3x^3 \Big|_0^1 = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \int_C x^2 y dx - xy^2 dy &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(-xy^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 y) \right] dA \\ &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 4} (-y^2 - x^2) dA = -\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^3 dr d\theta = -8\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} &= (0 - e^{-y} \cos z) \mathbf{i} - (e^{-z} \cos x - 0) \mathbf{j} + (0 - e^{-x} \cos y) \mathbf{k} = -e^{-y} \cos z \mathbf{i} - e^{-z} \cos x \mathbf{j} - e^{-x} \cos y \mathbf{k}, \\ \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} &= -e^{-x} \sin y - e^{-y} \sin z - e^{-z} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

$$19. \text{If we assume there is such a vector field } \mathbf{G}, \text{ then } \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{G}) = 2 + 3z - 2xz. \text{ But } \operatorname{div}(\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) = 0 \text{ for all vector fields } \mathbf{F}. \text{ Thus such a } \mathbf{G} \text{ cannot exist.}$$

20. Let  $\mathbf{F} = P_1 \mathbf{i} + Q_1 \mathbf{j} + R_1 \mathbf{k}$  and  $\mathbf{G} = P_2 \mathbf{i} + Q_2 \mathbf{j} + R_2 \mathbf{k}$  be vector fields whose first partials exist and are continuous. Then

$$\mathbf{F} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{G} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$$

$$= \left[ P_1 \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + Q_1 \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} + R_1 \left( \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ - \left[ P_2 \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + Q_2 \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} + R_2 \left( \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \right]$$

and

$$(\mathbf{G} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{F} - (\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{G} = \left[ \left( P_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( P_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} \right. \\ \left. + \left( P_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \right] \\ - \left[ \left( P_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( P_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{j} \right. \\ \left. + \left( P_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{k} \right]$$

Hence

$$\mathbf{F} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{G} - \mathbf{G} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} + (\mathbf{G} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{F} - (\mathbf{F} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{G} \\ = \left[ \left( P_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + Q_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} \right) - \left( P_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + Q_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \left( P_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} + R_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} \right) + \left( P_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} + R_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} \right) \right] \mathbf{i} \\ + \left[ \left( Q_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z} + R_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right) - \left( Q_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z} + R_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \left( P_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} \right) + \left( P_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} \right) \right] \mathbf{j} \\ + \left[ \left( P_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} + R_1 \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} \right) - \left( P_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} + R_2 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} \right) \right. \\ \left. - \left( Q_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} \right) + \left( Q_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} \right) \right] \mathbf{k} \\ = \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (P_1 Q_2 - P_2 Q_1) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (P_2 R_1 - P_1 R_2) \right] \mathbf{i} + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (Q_1 R_2 - Q_2 R_1) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (P_1 Q_2 - P_2 Q_1) \right] \mathbf{j} \\ + \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (P_2 R_1 - P_1 R_2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (Q_1 R_2 - Q_2 R_1) \right] \mathbf{k} \\ = \operatorname{curl} (\mathbf{F} \times \mathbf{G})$$

21. For any piecewise-smooth simple closed plane curve  $C$  bounding a region  $D$ , we can apply Green's Theorem to

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = f(x)\mathbf{i} + g(y)\mathbf{j} \text{ to get } \int_C f(x) dx + g(y) dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} g(y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x) \right] dA = \iint_D 0 dA = 0.$$

$$22. \nabla^2(fg) = \frac{\partial^2(fg)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(fg)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(fg)}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} g + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} g + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} g + f \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right) \quad [\text{Product Rule}]$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} g + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + f \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} g + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}$$

$$+ f \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} g + 2 \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + f \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} \quad [\text{Product Rule}]$$

$$= f \left( \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2} \right) + g \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} \right) + 2 \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \right\rangle$$

$$= f \nabla^2 g + g \nabla^2 f + 2 \nabla f \cdot \nabla g$$

*Another method:* Using the rules in Exercises 15.6.37(b) [ET 14.6.37(b)] and 17.5.25 [ET 16.5.25], we have

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla^2(fg) &= \nabla \cdot \nabla(fg) = \nabla \cdot (g \nabla f + f \nabla g) = \nabla g \cdot \nabla f + g \nabla \cdot \nabla f + \nabla f \cdot \nabla g + f \nabla \cdot \nabla g \\ &= g \nabla^2 f + f \nabla^2 g + 2 \nabla f \cdot \nabla g \end{aligned}$$

23.  $\nabla^2 f = 0$  means that  $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$ . Now if  $\mathbf{F} = f_y \mathbf{i} - f_x \mathbf{j}$  and  $C$  is any closed path in  $D$ , then applying Green's Theorem, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_C f_y dx - f_x dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (-f_x) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (f_y) \right] dA = - \iint_D (f_{xx} + f_{yy}) dA \\ &= - \iint_D 0 dA = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the line integral is independent of path, by Theorem 17.3.3 [ET 16.3.3].

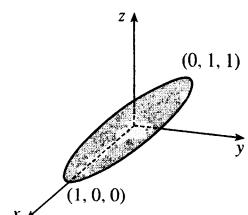
24. (a)  $x^2 + y^2 = \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t = 1$ , so  $C$  lies on the circular cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

But also  $y = z$ , so  $C$  lies on the plane  $y = z$ . Thus  $C$  is the intersection of the plane  $y = z$  and the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ .

(b) Apply Stokes' Theorem,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ :

$$\text{curl } \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \partial/\partial x & \partial/\partial y & \partial/\partial z \\ 2xe^{2y} & 2x^2e^{2y} + 2y \cot z & -y^2 \csc^2 z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \langle -2y \csc^2 z - (-2y \csc^2 z), 0, 4xe^{2y} - 4xe^{2y} \rangle = \mathbf{0}$$



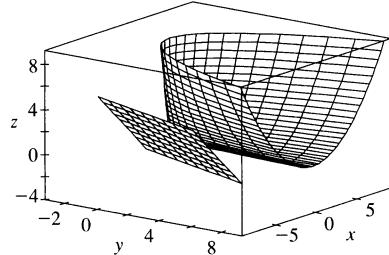
Therefore  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \mathbf{0} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ .

25.  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + 2y$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2x$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned} A(S) &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4} dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} \sqrt{5 + 4x^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 2x \sqrt{5 + 4x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6}(5 + 4x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}(27 - 5\sqrt{5}). \end{aligned}$$

26. (a)  $\mathbf{r}_u = -v\mathbf{j} + 2u\mathbf{k}$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_v = 2v\mathbf{i} - u\mathbf{j}$  and (b)

$\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v = 2u^2\mathbf{i} + 4uv\mathbf{j} + 2v^2\mathbf{k}$ . Since the point  $(4, -2, 1)$  corresponds to  $u = 1, v = 2$  (or  $u = -1, v = -2$  but  $\mathbf{r}_u \times \mathbf{r}_v$  is the same for both), a normal vector to the surface at  $(4, -2, 1)$  is  $2\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k}$  and an equation of the tangent plane is  $2x + 8y + 8z = 0$  or  $x + 4y + 4z = 0$ .



(c) By Definition 17.6.6 [ET 16.6.6], the area of  $S$  is given by

$$A(S) = \int_0^3 \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{(2u^2)^2 + (4uv)^2 + (2v^2)^2} dv du = 2 \int_0^3 \int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{u^4 + 4u^2v^2 + v^4} dv du.$$

(d) By Equation 17.7.9 [ET 16.7.9], the surface integral is

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_0^3 \int_{-3}^3 \left\langle \frac{(u^2)^2}{1 + (v^2)^2}, \frac{(v^2)^2}{1 + (-uv)^2}, \frac{(-uv)^2}{1 + (u^2)^2} \right\rangle \cdot \langle 2u^2, 4uv, 2v^2 \rangle dv du \\ &= \int_0^3 \int_{-3}^3 \left( \frac{2u^6}{1 + v^4} + \frac{4uv^5}{1 + u^2v^2} + \frac{2u^2v^4}{1 + u^4} \right) dv du \approx 1524.0190 \end{aligned}$$

27.  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$  with  $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  so  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = -2x\mathbf{i} - 2y\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  (using upward orientation). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S z dS &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 4} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^2 s \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{60}\pi \left( 391\sqrt{17} + 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

(Substitute  $u = 1 + 4r^2$  and use tables.)

28.  $z = f(x, y) = 4 + x + y$  with  $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$  so  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = -\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (x^2 z + y^2 z) dS &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 4} (x^2 + y^2)(4 + x + y) \sqrt{3} dA \\ &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{3} r^3 (4 + r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) d\theta dr = \int_0^2 8\pi \sqrt{3} r^3 dr = 32\pi \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

29. Since the sphere bounds a simple solid region, the Divergence Theorem applies and

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E (z - 2) dV = \iiint_E z dV - 2 \iiint_E dV = m\bar{z} - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi 2^3\right) = -\frac{64}{3}\pi.$$

Alternate solution:  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(\phi, \theta)) = 4 \sin \phi \cos \theta \cos \phi \mathbf{i} - 4 \sin \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 6 \sin \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{k}$ ,

$\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta = 4 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta \mathbf{i} + 4 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta \mathbf{j} + 4 \sin \phi \cos \phi \mathbf{k}$ , and

$\mathbf{F} \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) = 16 \sin^3 \phi \cos^2 \theta \cos \phi - 16 \sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + 24 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S F \cdot dS &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi (16 \sin^3 \phi \cos \phi \cos^2 \theta - 16 \sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + 24 \sin^2 \phi \cos \phi \cos \theta) d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{3} (-16 \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = -\frac{64}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

30.  $z = f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ ,  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = -2x\mathbf{i} - 2y\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$  (because of upward orientation) and

$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(x, y)) \cdot (\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y) = -2x^3 - 2xy^2 + x^2 + y^2$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} (-2x^3 - 2xy^2 + x^2 + y^2) dA \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} (-2r^3 \cos^3 \theta - 2r^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta + r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^1 r^3 (2\pi) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

31. Since  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\iint_S (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0$ . We parametrize  $C$ :  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \cos t \mathbf{i} + \sin t \mathbf{j}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$  and

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\cos^2 t \sin t + \sin^2 t \cos t) dt = \left[ \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0.$$

32.  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  where  $C$ :  $\mathbf{r}(t) = 2 \cos t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ , so  $\mathbf{r}'(t) = -2 \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \cos t \mathbf{j}$ ,

$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) = 8 \cos^2 t \sin t \mathbf{i} + 2 \sin t \mathbf{j} + e^{4 \cos t \sin t} \mathbf{k}$ , and  $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) = -16 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t + 4 \sin t \cos t$ . Thus

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-16 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t + 4 \sin t \cos t) dt \\ &= \left[ -16 \left( -\frac{1}{4} \sin t \cos^3 t + \frac{1}{16} \sin 2t + \frac{1}{8} t \right) + 2 \sin^2 t \right]_0^{2\pi} = -4\pi\end{aligned}$$

33. The surface is given by  $x + y + z = 1$  or  $z = 1 - x - y$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$  and  $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$ .

Then

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D (-y\mathbf{i} - z\mathbf{j} - x\mathbf{k}) \cdot (\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) dA \\ &= \iint_D (-1) dA = -(\text{area of } D) = -\frac{1}{2}\end{aligned}$$

34.  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_0^2 (3r^2 + 3z^2) r dz dr d\theta = 2\pi \int_0^1 (6r^3 + 8r) dr = 11\pi$

35.  $\iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1} 3 dV = 3(\text{volume of sphere}) = 4\pi$ . Then

$\mathbf{F}(\phi, \theta) \cdot (\mathbf{r}_\phi \times \mathbf{r}_\theta) = \sin^3 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi = \sin \phi$  and

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi d\theta = (2\pi)(2) = 4\pi.$$

36. Here we must use Equation 17.9.6 [ET 16.9.6] since  $\mathbf{F}$  is not defined at the origin. Let  $S_1$  be the sphere of radius 1 with center at the origin and outer unit normal  $\mathbf{n}_1$ . Let  $S_2$  be the surface of the ellipsoid with outer unit normal  $\mathbf{n}_2$  and let  $E$  be the solid region between  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ . Then the outward flux of  $\mathbf{F}$  through the ellipsoid is given by

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 dS = -\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot (-\mathbf{n}_1) dS + \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV. \text{ But } \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{r}/|\mathbf{r}|^3, \text{ so}$$

$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot (|\mathbf{r}|^{-3} \mathbf{r}) = |\mathbf{r}|^{-3} (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{r}) + \mathbf{r} \cdot (\nabla |\mathbf{r}|^{-3}) = |\mathbf{r}|^{-3} (3) + \mathbf{r} \cdot (-3|\mathbf{r}|^{-4}) (\mathbf{r} |\mathbf{r}|^{-1}) = 0$ . (Here we have used Exercises 17.5.30(a) [ET 16.5.30(a)] and 17.5.31(a) [ET 16.5.31(a)].) And  $\mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|^3} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|} = |\mathbf{r}|^{-2} = 1$

on  $S_1$ . Thus  $\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 dS = \iint_{S_1} dS + \iiint_E 0 dV = (\text{surface area of the unit sphere}) = 4\pi(1)^2 = 4\pi$ .

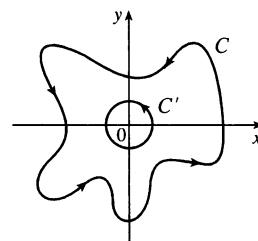
37. Because  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ ,  $\mathbf{F}$  is conservative, and if  $f(x, y, z) = x^3yz - 3xy + z^2$ , then  $\nabla f = \mathbf{F}$ . Hence

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C \nabla f \cdot d\mathbf{r} = f(0, 3, 0) - f(0, 0, 2) = 0 - 4 = -4.$$

38. Let  $C'$  be the circle with center at the origin and radius  $a$  as in the figure.

Let  $D$  be the region bounded by  $C$  and  $C'$ . Then  $D$ 's positively oriented boundary is  $C \cup (-C')$ . Hence by Green's Theorem

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_{-C'} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dA = 0, \text{ so}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= - \int_{-C'} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{C'} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}(t)) \cdot \mathbf{r}'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{2a^3 \cos^3 t + 2a^3 \cos t \sin^2 t - 2a \sin t}{a^2} (-a \sin t) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2a^3 \sin^3 t + 2a^3 \cos^2 t \sin t + 2a \cos t}{a^2} (a \cos t) \right] dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2a^2}{a^2} dt = 4\pi$$

39. By the Divergence Theorem,  $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV = 3(\text{volume of } E) = 3(8 - 1) = 21$ .

40. The stated conditions allow us to use the Divergence Theorem. Hence  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_E \operatorname{div} (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) dV = 0$  since  $\operatorname{div} (\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}) = 0$ .

## □ PROBLEMS PLUS

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- 1.** Let  $S_1$  be the portion of  $\Omega(S)$  between  $S(a)$  and  $S$ , and let  $\partial S_1$  be its boundary. Also let  $S_L$  be the lateral surface of  $S_1$  [that is, the surface of  $S_1$  except  $S$  and  $S(a)$ ]. Applying the Divergence Theorem we have

$$\iint_{\partial S_1} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS = \iiint_{S_1} \nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} dV. \text{ But}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3} &= \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right\rangle \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3x^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3y^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{5/2}} = 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{\partial S_1} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS = \iiint_{S_1} 0 dV = 0. \text{ On the other hand, notice that for the surfaces of } \partial S_1 \text{ other than } S(a) \text{ and } S, \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}0 &= \iint_{\partial S_1} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS = \iint_S \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS + \iint_{S(a)} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS + \iint_{S_L} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS \\ &= \iint_S \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS + \iint_{S(a)} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS = - \iint_{S(a)} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS. \text{ Notice that on } S(a), r = a \Rightarrow \mathbf{n} = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r} = -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{a} \text{ and } \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r} = r^2 = a^2,$$

$$\text{so that } - \iint_{S(a)} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS = \iint_{S(a)} \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}}{a^4} dS = \iint_{S(a)} \frac{a^2}{a^4} dS = \frac{1}{a^2} \iint_{S(a)} dS = \frac{\text{area of } S(a)}{a^2} = |\Omega(S)|.$$

$$\text{Therefore } |\Omega(S)| = \iint_S \frac{\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{r^3} dS.$$

- 2.** By Green's Theorem

$$\int_C (y^3 - y) dx - 2x^3 dy = \iint_D \left[ \frac{\partial(-2x^3)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(y^3 - y)}{\partial y} \right] dA = \iint_D (1 - 6x^2 - 3y^2) dA$$

Notice that for  $6x^2 + 3y^2 > 1$ , the integrand is negative. The integral has maximum value if it is evaluated only in the region where the integrand is positive, which is within the ellipse  $6x^2 + 3y^2 = 1$ . So the simple closed curve that gives a maximum value for the line integral is the ellipse  $6x^2 + 3y^2 = 1$ .

- 3.** The given line integral  $\frac{1}{2} \int_C (bz - cy) dx + (cx - az) dy + (ay - bx) dz$  can be expressed as  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  if we define the vector field  $\mathbf{F}$  by  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = P \mathbf{i} + Q \mathbf{j} + R \mathbf{k} = \frac{1}{2}(bz - cy) \mathbf{i} + \frac{1}{2}(cx - az) \mathbf{j} + \frac{1}{2}(ay - bx) \mathbf{k}$ . Then define  $S$  to be the planar interior of  $C$ , so  $S$  is an oriented, smooth surface. Stokes' Theorem says

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS. \text{ Now}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} &= \left( \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \mathbf{k} \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}a \right) \mathbf{i} + \left( \frac{1}{2}b + \frac{1}{2}b \right) \mathbf{j} + \left( \frac{1}{2}c + \frac{1}{2}c \right) \mathbf{k} = a \mathbf{i} + b \mathbf{j} + c \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{n}\end{aligned}$$

so  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n} \cdot \mathbf{n} = |\mathbf{n}|^2 = 1$ , hence  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S dS$  which is simply the surface area of  $S$ . Thus,  $\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{2} \int_C (bz - cy) dx + (cx - az) dy + (ay - bx) dz$  is the plane area enclosed by  $C$ .

4. (a) First we place the piston on coordinate axes so the top of the cylinder is at the origin and  $x(t) \geq 0$  is the distance from the top of the cylinder to the piston at time  $t$ . Let  $C_1$  be the curve traced out by the piston during one four-stroke cycle, so  $C_1$  is given by  $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{i}$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$ . (Thus, the curve lies on the positive  $x$ -axis and reverses direction several times.) The force on the piston is  $AP(t)\mathbf{i}$ , where  $A$  is the area of the top of the piston and  $P(t)$  is the pressure in the cylinder at time  $t$ . As in Section 17.2 [ET 16.2], the work done on the piston is  $\int_{C_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_a^b AP(t)\mathbf{i} \cdot x'(t)\mathbf{i} dt = \int_a^b AP(t)x'(t) dt$ . Here, the volume of the cylinder at time  $t$  is  $V(t) = Ax(t) \Rightarrow V'(t) = Ax'(t) \Rightarrow \int_a^b AP(t)x'(t) dt = \int_a^b P(t)V'(t) dt$ . Since the curve  $C$  in the  $PV$ -plane corresponds to the values of  $P$  and  $V$  at time  $t$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$ , we have

$$W = \int_a^b AP(t)x'(t) dt = \int_a^b P(t)V'(t) dt = \int_C P dV$$

*Another method:* If we divide the time interval  $[a, b]$  into  $n$  subintervals of equal length  $\Delta t$ , the amount of work done on the piston in the  $i$ th time interval is approximately  $AP(t_i)[x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})]$ . Thus we estimate the total work done during one cycle to be  $\sum_{i=1}^n AP(t_i)[x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})]$ . If we allow  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n AP(t_i)[x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1})] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(t_i)[Ax(t_i) - Ax(t_{i-1})] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(t_i)[V(t_i) - V(t_{i-1})] = \int_C P dV \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Let  $C_L$  be the lower loop of the curve  $C$  and  $C_U$  the upper loop. Then  $C = C_L \cup C_U$ .  $C_L$  is positively oriented, so from Formula 17.4.5 [ET 16.4.5] we know the area of the lower loop in the  $PV$ -plane is given by  $-\oint_{C_L} P dV$ .  $C_U$  is negatively oriented, so the area of the upper loop is given by  $-\left(-\oint_{C_U} P dV\right) = \oint_{C_U} P dV$ . From part (a),

$$W = \int_C P dV = \int_{C_L \cup C_U} P dV = \oint_{C_L} P dV + \oint_{C_U} P dV = \oint_{C_U} P dV - \left(-\oint_{C_L} P dV\right).$$

the difference of the areas enclosed by the two loops of  $C$ .

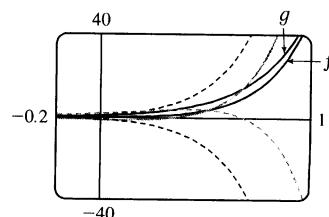
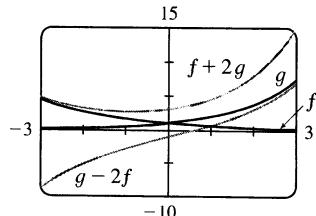
## 18.1 Second-Order Linear Equations

ET 17.1

1. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 6r + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow (r-4)(r-2) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 4, r = 2$ . Then by (8) the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 e^{2x}$ .
2. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 4r + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2 \pm 2i$ . Then by (11) the general solution is  $y = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$ .
3. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 8r + 41 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -4 \pm 5i$ . Then by (11) the general solution is  $y = e^{-4x}(c_1 \cos 5x + c_2 \sin 5x)$ .
4. The auxiliary equation is  $2r^2 - r - 1 = (2r+1)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1, r = -\frac{1}{2}$ . Then the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x/2}$ .
5. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 2r + 1 = (r-1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1$ . Then by (10), the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$ .
6. The auxiliary equation is  $3r^2 - 5r = r(3r-5) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, r = \frac{5}{3}$ , so  $y = c_1 + c_2 e^{5x/3}$ .
7. The auxiliary equation is  $4r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{1}{2}i$ , so  $y = c_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + c_2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}x)$ .
8. The auxiliary equation is  $16r^2 + 24r + 9 = (4r+3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{3}{4}$ , so  $y = c_1 e^{-3x/4} + c_2 x e^{-3x/4}$ .
9. The auxiliary equation is  $4r^2 + r = r(4r+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, r = -\frac{1}{4}$ , so  $y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-x/4}$ .
10. The auxiliary equation is  $9r^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm \frac{2}{3}i$ , so  $y = c_1 \cos(\frac{2}{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\frac{2}{3}x)$ .
11. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 2r - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm \sqrt{2}$ , so  $y = c_1 e^{(1+\sqrt{2})t} + c_2 e^{(1-\sqrt{2})t}$ .
12. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 6r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 3 \pm \sqrt{5}$ , so  $y = c_1 e^{(3+\sqrt{5})t} + c_2 e^{(3-\sqrt{5})t}$ .
13. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ , so  $y = e^{-t/2} \left[ c_1 \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t\right) \right]$ .
14.  $6r^2 - r - 2 = (2r+1)(3r-2) = 0$  so  $y = c_1 e^{-x/2} + c_2 e^{2x/3}$ . The solutions  $(c_1, c_2) = (0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 2)$ ,  $(-2, 1)$  are shown. Each solution consists of a single continuous curve that approaches either 0 or  $\pm\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow \pm\infty$ .

15.  $r^2 - 8r + 16 = (r-4)^2 = 0$  so  $y = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 x e^{4x}$ .

The graphs are all asymptotic to the  $x$ -axis as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ , and as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  the solutions tend to  $\pm\infty$ .



16.  $r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm 2i$  and the solution is

$y = e^x(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$ . Graphs for

$(c_1, c_2) = (1, 0), (0, 1), (1, -1), (-1, 2)$  are shown. The solutions are all asymptotic to the  $x$ -axis as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$  and they all oscillate. The amplitudes of the oscillations

become arbitrarily large as  $x \rightarrow \infty$  and arbitrarily small as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ .

17.  $2r^2 + 5r + 3 = (2r + 3)(r + 1) = 0$ , so  $r = -\frac{3}{2}, r = -1$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{-3x/2} + c_2 e^{-x}$ .

Then  $y(0) = 3 \Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = 3$  and  $y'(0) = -4 \Rightarrow -\frac{3}{2}c_1 - c_2 = -4$ , so  $c_1 = 2$  and  $c_2 = 1$ . Thus the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = 2e^{-3x/2} + e^{-x}$ .

18.  $r^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm\sqrt{3}i$  and the general solution is

$y = e^{0x}(c_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x)) = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x)$ . Then  $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow c_2 = \sqrt{3}$ , so the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + \sqrt{3} \sin(\sqrt{3}x)$ .

19.  $4r^2 - 4r + 1 = (2r - 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{x/2} + c_2 x e^{x/2}$ . Then  $y(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_1 = 1$  and  $y'(0) = -1.5 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}c_1 + c_2 = -1.5$ , so  $c_2 = -2$  and the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = e^{x/2} - 2x e^{x/2}$ .

20.  $2r^2 + 5r - 3 = (2r - 1)(r + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{2}, r = -3$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{x/2} + c_2 e^{-3x}$ . Then  $1 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $4 = y'(0) = \frac{1}{2}c_1 - 3c_2$  so  $c_1 = 2, c_2 = -1$  and the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = 2e^{x/2} - e^{-3x}$ .

21.  $r^2 + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 4i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^{0x}(c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x) = c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x$ . Then  $y(\frac{\pi}{4}) = -3 \Rightarrow -c_1 = -3 \Rightarrow c_1 = 3$  and  $y'(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 4 \Rightarrow -4c_2 = 4 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$ , so the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = 3 \cos 4x - \sin 4x$ .

22.  $r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm 2i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^x(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$ . Then  $0 = y(\pi) = e^\pi(c_1 + 0) \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$  and  $2 = y'(\pi) = (c_1 + 2c_2)e^\pi \Rightarrow c_2 = 1/e^\pi$  and the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = \frac{e^x}{e^\pi} \sin 2x = e^{x-\pi} \sin 2x$ .

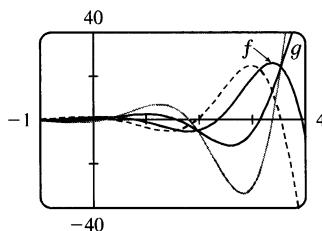
23.  $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1 \pm i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$ . Then  $2 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $1 = y'(0) = c_2 - c_1 \Rightarrow c_2 = 3$  and the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = e^{-x}(2 \cos x + 3 \sin x)$ .

24.  $r^2 + 12r + 36 = (r + 6)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -6$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{-6x} + c_2 x e^{-6x}$ . Then  $0 = y(1) = c_1 e^{-6} + c_2 e^{-6} \Rightarrow c_1 + c_2 = 0$  and  $1 = y'(1) = -6c_1 e^{-6} - 5c_2 e^{-6} \Rightarrow 6c_1 + 5c_2 = -e^6$ , so  $c_1 = -e^6$  and  $c_2 = e^6$ . The solution to the initial-value problem is  $y = -e^6 e^{-6x} + e^6 x e^{-6x} = (x - 1)e^{6-6x}$ .

25.  $4r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm\frac{1}{2}i$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) + c_2 \sin(\frac{1}{2}x)$ . Then  $3 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $-4 = y(\pi) = c_2$ , so the solution of the boundary-value problem is  $y = 3 \cos(\frac{1}{2}x) - 4 \sin(\frac{1}{2}x)$ .

26.  $r^2 + 2r = r(2+r) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, r = -2$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2x}$ . Then

$1 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $2 = y(1) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-2}$  so  $c_2 = \frac{e^2}{1-e^2}, c_1 = \frac{1-2e^2}{1-e^2}$ . The solution of the boundary-value problem is  $y = \frac{1-2e^2}{1-e^2} + \frac{e^2}{1-e^2} \cdot e^{-2x}$ .



- 27.**  $r^2 - 3r + 2 = (r - 2)(r - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1, r = 2$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x}$ . Then  $1 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $0 = y(3) = c_1 e^3 + c_2 e^6$  so  $c_2 = 1/(1 - e^3)$  and  $c_1 = e^3/(e^3 - 1)$ . The solution of the boundary-value problem is  $y = \frac{e^{x+3}}{e^3 - 1} + \frac{e^{2x}}{1 - e^3}$ .
- 28.**  $r^2 + 100 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 10i$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 \cos 10x + c_2 \sin 10x$ . But  $2 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $5 = y(\pi) = c_1$ , so there is no solution.
- 29.**  $r^2 - 6r + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 3 \pm 4i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^{3x}(c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x)$ . But  $1 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $2 = y(\pi) = c_1 e^{3\pi} \Rightarrow c_1 = 2/e^{3\pi}$ , so there is no solution.
- 30.**  $r^2 - 6r + 9 = (r - 3)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 3$  and the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 x e^{3x}$ . Then  $1 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = y(1) = c_1 e^3 + c_2 e^3 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$ . The solution of the boundary-value problem is  $y = e^{3x} - x e^{3x}$ .
- 31.**  $r^2 + 4r + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2 \pm 3i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^{-2x}(c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$ . But  $2 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $1 = y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = e^{-\pi}(-c_2)$ , so the solution to the boundary-value problem is  $y = e^{-2x}(2 \cos 3x - e^\pi \sin 3x)$ .
- 32.**  $9r^2 - 18r + 10 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1 \pm \frac{1}{3}i$  and the general solution is  $y = e^x(c_1 \cos \frac{x}{3} + c_2 \sin \frac{x}{3})$ . Then  $0 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $1 = y(\pi) = e^\pi \left( \frac{1}{2}c_1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}c_2 \right) \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}e^\pi}$ . The solution of the boundary-value problem is  $y = \frac{2e^x}{\sqrt{3}e^\pi} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} e^{x-\pi} \sin\left(\frac{x}{3}\right)$ .
- 33.** (a) *Case 1 ( $\lambda = 0$ ):*  $y'' + \lambda y = 0 \Rightarrow y'' = 0$  which has an auxiliary equation  $r^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0 \Rightarrow y = c_1 + c_2 x$  where  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(L) = 0$ . Thus,  $0 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = y(L) = c_2 L \Rightarrow c_1 = c_2 = 0$ . Thus,  $y = 0$ .
- Case 2 ( $\lambda < 0$ ):*  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$  has auxiliary equation  $r^2 = -\lambda \Rightarrow r = \pm\sqrt{-\lambda}$  (distinct and real since  $\lambda < 0$ )  $\Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}x} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}x}$  where  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(L) = 0$ . Thus,  $0 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  (\*) and  $0 = y(L) = c_1 e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}L} + c_2 e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}L}$  (†).
- Multiplying (\*) by  $e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}L}$  and subtracting (†) gives  $c_2(e^{\sqrt{-\lambda}L} - e^{-\sqrt{-\lambda}L}) = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$  and thus  $c_1 = 0$  from (\*). Thus,  $y = 0$  for the cases  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\lambda < 0$ .
- (b)  $y'' + \lambda y = 0$  has an auxiliary equation  $r^2 + \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i\sqrt{\lambda} \Rightarrow y = c_1 \cos \sqrt{\lambda}x + c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}x$  where  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(L) = 0$ . Thus,  $0 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = y(L) = c_2 \sin \sqrt{\lambda}L$  since  $c_1 = 0$ . Since we cannot have a trivial solution,  $c_2 \neq 0$  and thus  $\sin \sqrt{\lambda}L = 0 \Rightarrow \sqrt{\lambda}L = n\pi$  where  $n$  is an integer  $\Rightarrow \lambda = n^2\pi^2/L^2$  and  $y = c_2 \sin(n\pi x/L)$  where  $n$  is an integer.
- 34.** The auxiliary equation is  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$ . If  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ , then any solution is of the form  $y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$  where  $r_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$  and  $r_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . But  $a, b$ , and  $c$  are all positive so both  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  are negative and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$ . If  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ , then any solution is of the form  $y(x) = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$  where  $r = -b/(2a) < 0$  since  $a, b$  are positive. Hence  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$ . Finally if  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ , then any solution is of the form  $y(x) = e^{\alpha x}(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$  where  $\alpha = -b/(2a) < 0$  since  $a$  and  $b$  are positive. Thus  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} y(x) = 0$ .

## 18.2 Nonhomogeneous Linear Equations

**ET 17.2**

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1. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 3r + 2 = (r + 2)(r + 1) = 0$ , so the complementary solution is

$y_c(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-x}$ . We try the particular solution  $y_p(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C$ , so  $y'_p = 2Ax + B$  and  $y''_p = 2A$ . Substituting into the differential equation, we have  $(2A) + 3(2Ax + B) + 2(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = x^2$  or  $2Ax^2 + (6A + 2B)x + (2A + 3B + 2C) = x^2$ . Comparing coefficients gives  $2A = 1$ ,  $6A + 2B = 0$ , and  $2A + 3B + 2C = 0$ , so  $A = \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $B = -\frac{3}{2}$ , and  $C = \frac{7}{4}$ . Thus the general solution is

$$y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{3}{2}x + \frac{7}{4}.$$

2. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 9 = 0$  with roots  $r = \pm 3i$ , so the complementary solution is

$y_c(x) = c_1 \cos(3x) + c_2 \sin(3x)$ . Try the particular solution  $y_p(x) = Ae^{3x}$ , so  $y'_p = 3Ae^{3x}$  and  $y''_p = 9Ae^{3x}$ . Substitution into the differential equation gives  $9Ae^{3x} + 9(Ae^{3x}) = e^{3x}$  or  $18Ae^{3x} = e^{3x}$ . Thus  $A = \frac{1}{18}$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 \cos(3x) + c_2 \sin(3x) + \frac{1}{18}e^{3x}$ .

3. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 2r = r(r - 2) = 0$ , so the complementary solution is  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{2x}$ . Try the particular solution  $y_p(x) = A \cos 4x + B \sin 4x$ , so  $y'_p = -4A \sin 4x + 4B \cos 4x$  and  $y''_p = -16A \cos 4x - 16B \sin 4x$ . Substitution into the differential equation gives  $(-16A \cos 4x - 16B \sin 4x) - 2(-4A \sin 4x + 4B \cos 4x) = \sin 4x \Rightarrow (-16A - 8B) \cos 4x + (8A - 16B) \sin 4x = \sin 4x$ . Then  $-16A - 8B = 0$  and  $8A - 16B = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{40}$  and  $B = -\frac{1}{20}$ . Thus the general solution is  $y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{40} \cos 4x - \frac{1}{20} \sin 4x$ .

4. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 6r + 9 = (r + 3)^2 = 0$ , so the complementary solution is

$y_c(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 x e^{-3x}$ . Try the particular solution  $y_p(x) = Ax + B$ , so  $y'_p = A$  and  $y''_p = 0$ . Substitution into the differential equation gives  $0 + 6A + 9(Ax + B) = 1 + x$  or  $(9A)x + (6A + 9B) = 1 + x$ . Comparing coefficients, we have  $9A = 1$  and  $6A + 9B = 1$ , so  $A = \frac{1}{9}$  and  $B = \frac{1}{27}$ . Thus the general solution is

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 x e^{-3x} + \frac{1}{9}x + \frac{1}{27}.$$

5. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 4r + 5 = 0$  with roots  $r = 2 \pm i$ , so the complementary solution is

$y_c(x) = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$ . Try  $y_p(x) = Ae^{-x}$ , so  $y'_p = -Ae^{-x}$  and  $y''_p = Ae^{-x}$ . Substitution gives  $Ae^{-x} - 4(-Ae^{-x}) + 5(Ae^{-x}) = e^{-x} \Rightarrow 10Ae^{-x} = e^{-x} \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{10}$ . Thus the general solution is

$$y(x) = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \frac{1}{10}e^{-x}.$$

6.  $y_c(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 x + c_2)$ . Try  $y_p(x) = x^2(Ax + B)e^{-x}$  so that no term in  $y_p$  is a solution of

the complementary equation. Then  $y'_p = [-Ax^3 + (3A - B)x^2 + 2Bx]e^{-x}$ ,  $y''_p = [Ax^3 + (B - 6A)x^2 + (6A - 4B)x + 2B]e^{-x}$  and substitution gives  $[Ax^3 + (B - 6A)x^2 + (6A - 4B)x + 2B] + 2[-Ax^3 + (3A - B)x^2 + 2Bx] + (Ax^3 + Bx^2) = x \Rightarrow 6Ax + 2B = x$ . So  $y_p(x) = x^2(\frac{1}{6}x)e^{-x}$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 x + c_2) + \frac{1}{6}x^3 e^{-x}$ .

7. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 1 = 0$  with roots  $r = \pm i$ , so the complementary solution is

$y_c(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$ . For  $y'' + y = e^x$  try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ae^x$ . Then  $y'_{p1} = y''_{p1} = Ae^x$  and substitution gives

$$Ae^x + Ae^x = e^x \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ so } y_{p1}(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^x.$$

For  $y'' + y = x^3$  try  $y_{p2}(x) = Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D$ . Then  $y'_{p2} = 3Ax^2 + 2Bx + C$  and  $y''_{p2} = 6Ax + 2B$ . Substituting, we have

$$6Ax + 2B + Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D = x^3, \text{ so } A = 1, B = 0, 6A + C = 0 \Rightarrow C = -6, \text{ and } 2B + D = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D = 0.$$

Thus  $y_{p2}(x) = x^3 - 6x$  and the general solution is

$$y(x) = y_c(x) + y_{p1}(x) + y_{p2}(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x + x^3 - 6x. \text{ But } 2 = y(0) = c_1 + \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{and } 0 = y'(0) = c_2 + \frac{1}{2} - 6 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{11}{2}.$$

$$\text{Thus the solution to the initial-value problem is } y(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cos x + \frac{11}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{2}e^x + x^3 - 6x.$$

8. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 4 = 0$  with roots  $r = \pm 2$ , so the complementary

solution is  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}$ . Try  $y_p(x) = e^x(A \cos x + B \sin x)$ , so

$y'_p = e^x(A \cos x + B \sin x + B \cos x - A \sin x)$  and  $y''_p = e^x(2B \cos x - 2A \sin x)$ . Substitution gives

$$e^x(2B \cos x - 2A \sin x) - 4e^x(A \cos x + B \sin x) = e^x \cos x \Rightarrow$$

$$(2B - 4A)e^x \cos x + (-2A - 4B)e^x \sin x = e^x \cos x \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{5}, B = \frac{1}{10}.$$

Thus the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + e^x(-\frac{1}{5} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x)$ . But  $1 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{5}$  and

$$2 = y'(0) = 2c_1 - 2c_2 - \frac{1}{10}.$$

Then  $c_1 = \frac{9}{8}$ ,  $c_2 = \frac{3}{40}$ , and the solution to the initial-value problem is

$$y(x) = \frac{9}{8}e^{2x} + \frac{3}{40}e^{-2x} + e^x(-\frac{1}{5} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x).$$

9. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - r = 0$  with roots  $r = 0, r = 1$  so the complementary solution is  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x$ .

Try  $y_p(x) = x(Ax + B)e^x$  so that no term in  $y_p$  is a solution of the complementary equation. Then

$y'_p = (Ax^2 + (2A + B)x + B)e^x$  and  $y''_p = (Ax^2 + (4A + B)x + (2A + 2B))e^x$ . Substitution into the

differential equation gives  $(Ax^2 + (4A + B)x + (2A + 2B))e^x - (Ax^2 + (2A + B)x + B)e^x = xe^x \Rightarrow$

$$(2Ax + (2A + B))e^x = xe^x \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}, B = -1.$$

Thus  $y_p(x) = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)e^x$  and the general solution is

$$y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)e^x.$$

But  $2 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $1 = y'(0) = c_2 - 1$ , so  $c_2 = 2$  and  $c_1 = 0$ . The

solution to the initial-value problem is  $y(x) = 2e^x + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x)e^x = e^x(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + 2)$ .

10.  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x}$ . For  $y'' + y' - 2y = x$  try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ax + B$ . Then  $y'_{p1} = A$ ,  $y''_{p1} = 0$ , and substitution

$$0 + A - 2(Ax + B) = x \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ so } y_{p1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4}.$$

For  $y'' + y' - 2y = \sin 2x$  try  $y_{p2}(x) = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$ . Then  $y'_{p2} = -2A \sin 2x + 2B \cos 2x$ ,  $y''_{p2} = -4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x$ , and

$$(-4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x) + (-2A \sin 2x + 2B \cos 2x) - 2(A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x) = \sin 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{20}, B = -\frac{3}{20}.$$

Thus  $y_{p2}(x) = -\frac{1}{20} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{20} \sin 2x$  and the general solution is

$$y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{20} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{20} \sin 2x.$$

$$\text{But } 1 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{20} \text{ and } 0 = y'(0) = c_1 - 2c_2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{10} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{17}{15} \text{ and } c_2 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

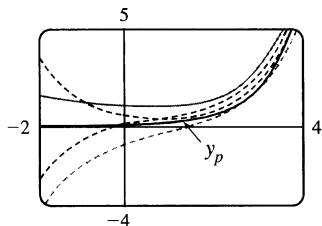
Thus the solution to the initial-value problem is

$$y(x) = \frac{17}{15}e^x + \frac{1}{6}e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{20} \cos 2x - \frac{3}{20} \sin 2x.$$

11.  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{-x/4} + c_2 e^{-x}$ . Try  $y_p(x) = Ae^x$ . Then

$10Ae^x = e^x$ , so  $A = \frac{1}{10}$  and the general solution is

$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x/4} + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{10}e^x$ . The solutions are all composed of exponential curves and with the exception of the particular solution (which approaches 0 as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ ), they all approach either  $\infty$  or  $-\infty$  as  $x \rightarrow -\infty$ . As  $x \rightarrow \infty$ , all solutions are asymptotic to  $y_p = \frac{1}{10}e^x$ .



12. The auxiliary equation is  $(2r+1)(r+1) = 0$ , so  $r = -1, -\frac{1}{2}$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-x/2}$ . For

$2y'' + 3y' + y = 1$ , try  $y_{p1}(x) = A$ ; substituting gives  $y_{p1}(x) = 1$ . For  $2y'' + 3y' + y = \cos 2x$  try

$$y_{p2} = A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x \Rightarrow y'_{p2} = -2A \sin 2x + 2B \cos 2x, y''_{p2} = -4A \cos 2x - 4B \sin 2x.$$

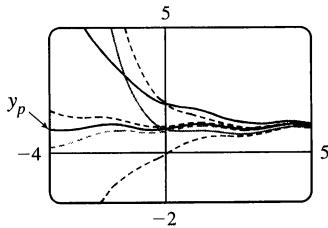
Substituting into the differential equation gives  $\cos 2x = (6B - 7A) \cos 2x + (-7B - 6A) \sin 2x$ .

Then solving the equations  $6B - 7A = 1$  and  $-7B - 6A = 0$  gives  $A = -\frac{7}{85}$ ,

$B = \frac{6}{85}$ . Thus,  $y_{p2}(x) = -\frac{7}{85} \cos 2x + \frac{6}{85} \sin 2x$  and the general solution is

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-x/2} + 1 - \frac{7}{85} \cos 2x + \frac{6}{85} \sin 2x.$$

The graph shows  $y_p = y_{p1} + y_{p2}$  and several other solutions. Notice that all solutions are asymptotic to  $y_p$  as  $x \rightarrow \infty$ .



13. Here  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x$ . For  $y'' + 9y = e^{2x}$  try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ae^{2x}$  and for  $y'' + 9y = x^2 \sin x$  try

$y_{p2}(x) = (Bx^2 + Cx + D) \cos x + (Ex^2 + Fx + G) \sin x$ . Thus a trial solution is

$$y_p(x) = y_{p1}(x) + y_{p2}(x) = Ae^{2x} + (Bx^2 + Cx + D) \cos x + (Ex^2 + Fx + G) \sin x.$$

14. Since  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-9x}$ , try  $y_p(x) = (Ax + B)e^{-x} \cos \pi x + (Cx + D)e^{-x} \sin \pi x$ .

15. Here  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-9x}$ . For  $y'' + 9y' = 1$  try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ax$  (since  $y = A$  is a solution to the complementary equation) and for  $y'' + 9y' = xe^{9x}$  try  $y_{p2}(x) = (Bx + C)e^{9x}$ .

16. Since  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-4x}$  try  $y_p(x) = x(Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx + D)e^x$  so that no term of  $y_p(x)$  satisfies the complementary equation.

17. Since  $y_c(x) = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$  we try

$y_p(x) = x(Ax^2 + Bx + C)e^{-x} \cos 3x + x(Dx^2 + Ex + F)e^{-x} \sin 3x$  (so that no term of  $y_p$  is a solution of the complementary equation).

18. Here  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$ . For  $y'' + 4y = e^{3x}$  try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ae^{3x}$  and for  $y'' + 4y = x \sin 2x$  try  $y_{p2}(x) = x(Bx + C) \cos 2x + x(Dx + E) \sin 2x$  (so that no term of  $y_{p2}$  is a solution of the complementary equation).

Note: Solving Equations (7) and (9) in The Method of Variation of Parameters gives

$$u'_1 = -\frac{Gy_2}{a(y_1y'_2 - y_2y'_1)} \quad \text{and} \quad u'_2 = \frac{Gy_1}{a(y_1y'_2 - y_2y'_1)}$$

We will use these equations rather than resolving the system in each of the remaining exercises in this section.

19. (a) The complementary solution is  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$ . A particular solution is of the form  $y_p(x) = Ax + B$ . Thus,  $4Ax + 4B = x \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $B = 0 \Rightarrow y_p(x) = \frac{1}{4}x$ . Thus, the general solution is  $y = y_c + y_p = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}x$ .

- (b) In (a),  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$ , so set  $y_1 = \cos 2x$ ,  $y_2 = \sin 2x$ . Then

$$y_1y'_2 - y_2y'_1 = 2 \cos^2 2x + 2 \sin^2 2x = 2 \text{ so } u'_1 = -\frac{1}{2}x \sin 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$u_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int x \sin 2x \, dx = -\frac{1}{4}(-x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) \text{ [by parts] and } u'_2 = \frac{1}{2}x \cos 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow u_2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{4}(x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) \text{ [by parts]. Hence}$$

$$y_p(x) = -\frac{1}{4}(-x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4}(x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) \sin 2x = \frac{1}{4}x. \text{ Thus}$$

$$y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4}x.$$

20. (a) Here  $r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1$  or  $2$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x$ . We try a particular solution of the form  $y_p(x) = A \cos x + B \sin x \Rightarrow y'_p = -A \sin x + B \cos x$  and  $y''_p = -A \cos x - B \sin x$ . Then the equation  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = \sin x$  becomes  $(A - 3B) \cos x + (B + 3A) \sin x = \sin x \Rightarrow A - 3B = 0$  and  $B + 3A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{10}$  and  $B = \frac{1}{10}$ . Thus,  $y_p(x) = \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x$ . Therefore, the general solution is  $y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x + \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x$ .

- (b) From (a) we know that  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x$ . Setting  $y_1 = e^{2x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^x$ , we have

$$y_1y'_2 - y_2y'_1 = e^{3x} - 2e^{3x} = -e^{3x}. \text{ Thus } u'_1 = -\frac{\sin xe^x}{-e^{3x}} = \sin xe^{-2x} \text{ and}$$

$$u'_2 = \frac{\sin xe^{2x}}{-e^{3x}} = -\sin xe^{-x}. \text{ Then } u_1(x) = \int e^{-2x} \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{5}e^{-2x}(-2 \sin x - \cos x) \text{ [by}$$

$$\text{parts}] \text{ and } u_2(x) = -\int e^{-x} \sin x \, dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x}(-\sin x - \cos x). \text{ Thus}$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{1}{5}(-2 \sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2}(\sin x + \cos x) = \frac{1}{10} \sin x + \frac{3}{10} \cos x \text{ and the general solution is}$$

$$y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x + \frac{1}{10} \sin x + \frac{3}{10} \cos x.$$

21. (a)  $r^2 - r = r(r - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, 1$ , so the complementary solution is  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$ . A particular solution is of the form  $y_p(x) = Ae^{2x}$ . Thus  $4Ae^{2x} - 4Ae^{2x} + Ae^{2x} = e^{2x} \Rightarrow Ae^{2x} = e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = 1 \Rightarrow y_p(x) = e^{2x}$ . So a general solution is  $y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + e^{2x}$ .

- (b) From (a),  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$ , so set  $y_1 = e^x$ ,  $y_2 = x e^x$ . Then,  $y_1y'_2 - y_2y'_1 = e^{2x}(1+x) - x e^{2x} = e^{2x}$  and so  $u'_1 = -x e^x \Rightarrow u_1(x) = -\int x e^x \, dx = -(x-1)e^x$  [by parts] and  $u'_2 = e^x \Rightarrow u_2(x) = \int e^x \, dx = e^x$ . Hence  $y_p(x) = (1-x)e^{2x} + x e^{2x} = e^{2x}$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = y_c(x) + y_p(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + e^{2x}$ .

22. (a) Here  $r^2 - 2r + 1 = (r+1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -1$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x$  and so we try a particular solution of the form  $y_p(x) = Axe^x$ . Thus, after calculating the necessary derivatives, we get  $y'' - y' = e^x \Rightarrow Ae^x(2+x) - Ae^x(1+x) = e^x \Rightarrow A = 1$ . Thus  $y_p(x) = x e^x$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x + x e^x$ .

(b) From (a) we know that  $y_c(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x$ , so setting  $y_1 = 1$ ,  $y_2 = e^x$ , then  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = e^x - 0 = e^x$ . Thus  $u'_1 = -e^{2x}/e^x = -e^x$  and  $u'_2 = e^x/e^x = 1$ . Then  $u_1(x) = -\int e^x dx = -e^x$  and  $u_2(x) = x$ . Thus  $y_p(x) = -e^x + xe^x$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^x - e^x + xe^x = c_1 + c_3 e^x + xe^x$ .

**23.** As in Example 6,  $y_c(x) = c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x$ , so set  $y_1 = \sin x$ ,  $y_2 = \cos x$ . Then

$$y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = -\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1, \text{ so } u'_1 = -\frac{\sec x \cos x}{-1} = 1 \Rightarrow u_1(x) = x \text{ and}$$

$$u'_2 = \frac{\sec x \sin x}{-1} = -\tan x \Rightarrow u_2(x) = -\int \tan x dx = \ln |\cos x| = \ln(\cos x) \text{ on } 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}. \text{ Hence}$$

$y_p(x) = x \sin x + \cos x \ln(\cos x)$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = (c_1 + x) \sin x + [c_2 + \ln(\cos x)] \cos x$ .

**24.** Setting  $y_1 = \sin x$ ,  $y_2 = \cos x$ , then  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = -\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x = -1$ . Thus  $u'_1 = -\frac{\cot x \cos x}{-1} = \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x}$  and  $u'_2 = \frac{\cot x \sin x}{-1} = -\cos x$ . Then  $u_1(x) = \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx = \int (\csc x - \sin x) dx = \ln(\csc x - \cot x) + \cos x$  and  $u_2(x) = -\sin x$ . Thus  $y_p(x) = [\cos x + \ln(\csc x - \cot x)] \sin x + (-\sin x)(\cos x)$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x + \sin x \ln(\csc x - \cot x)$ .

**25.**  $y_1 = e^x$ ,  $y_2 = e^{2x}$  and  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = e^{3x}$ . So  $u'_1 = \frac{-e^{2x}}{(1+e^{-x})e^{3x}} = -\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}}$  and

$$u_1(x) = \int -\frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \ln(1+e^{-x}). u'_2 = \frac{e^x}{(1+e^{-x})e^{3x}} = \frac{e^x}{e^{3x}+e^{2x}} \text{ so}$$

$$u_2(x) = \int \frac{e^x}{e^{3x}+e^{2x}} dx = \ln\left(\frac{e^x+1}{e^x}\right) - e^{-x} = \ln(1+e^{-x}) - e^{-x}. \text{ Hence}$$

$y_p(x) = e^x \ln(1+e^{-x}) + e^{2x}[\ln(1+e^{-x}) - e^{-x}]$  and the general solution is

$$y(x) = [c_1 + \ln(1+e^{-x})]e^x + [c_2 - e^{-x} + \ln(1+e^{-x})]e^{2x}.$$

**26.**  $y_1 = e^{-x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^{-2x}$  and  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = -e^{-3x}$ . So  $u'_1 = -\frac{(\sin e^x)e^{-2x}}{-e^{-3x}} = e^x \sin e^x$  and

$$u'_2 = \frac{(\sin e^x)e^{-x}}{-e^{-3x}} = -e^{2x} \sin e^x. \text{ Hence } u_1(x) = \int e^x \sin e^x dx = -\cos e^x \text{ and}$$

$u_2(x) = \int -e^{2x} \sin e^x dx = e^x \cos e^x - \sin e^x$ . Then  $y_p(x) = -e^{-x} \cos e^x - e^{-2x}[\sin e^x - e^x \cos e^x]$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = (c_1 - \cos e^x)e^{-x} + [c_2 - \sin e^x + e^x \cos e^x]e^{-2x}$ .

**27.**  $y_1 = e^{-x}$ ,  $y_2 = e^x$  and  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = 2$ . So  $u'_1 = -\frac{e^x}{2x}$ ,  $u'_2 = \frac{e^{-x}}{2x}$  and

$$y_p(x) = -e^{-x} \int \frac{e^x}{2x} dx + e^x \int \frac{e^{-x}}{2x} dx. \text{ Hence the general solution is}$$

$$y(x) = \left(c_1 - \int \frac{e^x}{2x} dx\right) e^{-x} + \left(c_2 + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{2x} dx\right) e^x.$$

**28.**  $y_1 = e^{-2x}$ ,  $y_2 = xe^{-2x}$  and  $y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1 = e^{-4x}$ . Then  $u'_1 = \frac{-e^{-2x}xe^{-2x}}{x^3e^{-4x}} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$  so  $u_1(x) = x^{-1}$  and

$$u'_2 = \frac{e^{-2x}e^{-2x}}{x^3e^{-4x}} = \frac{1}{x^3} \text{ so } u_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2x^2}. \text{ Thus } y_p(x) = \frac{e^{-2x}}{x} - \frac{xe^{-2x}}{2x^2} = \frac{e^{-2x}}{2x} \text{ and the general solution is}$$

$$y(x) = e^{-2x}[c_1 + c_2 x + 1/(2x)].$$

## 18.3 Applications of Second-Order Differential Equations

**ET 17.3**

1. By Hooke's Law  $k(0.6) = 20$  so  $k = \frac{100}{3}$  is the spring constant and the differential equation is  $3x'' + \frac{100}{3}x = 0$ .

The general solution is  $x(t) = c_1 \cos\left(\frac{10}{3}t\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{10}{3}t\right)$ . But  $0 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $1.2 = x'(0) = \frac{10}{3}c_2$ , so the position of the mass after  $t$  seconds is  $x(t) = 0.36 \sin\left(\frac{10}{3}t\right)$ .

2.  $k(0.3) = 24.3$  or  $k = 81$  is the spring constant and the resulting initial-value problem is  $4x'' + 81x = 0$ ,  $x(0) = -0.5$  (since compressed),  $x'(0) = 0$ . The general solution is  $x(t) = c_1 \cos\left(\frac{9}{2}t\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{9}{2}t\right)$ . But  $-0.2 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = x'(0) = \frac{9}{2}c_2$ . Thus the position is given by  $x(t) = -0.2 \cos(4.5t)$ .
3.  $k(0.5) = 6$  or  $k = 12$  is the spring constant, so the initial-value problem is  $2x'' + 14x' + 12x = 0$ ,  $x(0) = 1$ ,  $x'(0) = 0$ . The general solution is  $x(t) = c_1 e^{-6t} + c_2 e^{-t}$ . But  $1 = x(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $0 = x'(0) = -6c_1 - c_2$ . Thus the position is given by  $x(t) = -\frac{1}{5}e^{-6t} + \frac{6}{5}e^{-t}$ .

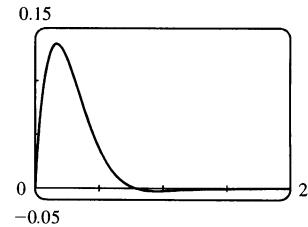
4. (a) The differential equation is  $3x'' + 30x' + 123x = 0$  with

general solution  $x(t) = e^{-5t}(c_1 \cos 4t + c_2 \sin 4t)$ . Then

$0 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $2 = x'(0) = 4c_2$ , so the position is

given by  $x(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-5t} \sin 4t$ .

(b)



5. For critical damping we need  $c^2 - 4mk = 0$  or  $m = c^2/(4k) = 14^2/(4 \cdot 12) = \frac{49}{12}$  kg.

6. For critical damping we need  $c^2 = 4mk$  or  $c = 2\sqrt{mk} = 2\sqrt{3 \cdot 123} = 6\sqrt{41}$ .

7. We are given  $m = 1$ ,  $k = 100$ ,  $x(0) = -0.1$  and  $x'(0) = 0$ . From (3), the differential equation is

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + c \frac{dx}{dt} + 100x = 0 \text{ with auxiliary equation } r^2 + cr + 100 = 0. \text{ If } c = 10, \text{ we have two complex roots}$$

$r = -5 \pm 5\sqrt{3}i$ , so the motion is underdamped and the solution is  $x = e^{-5t}[c_1 \cos(5\sqrt{3}t) + c_2 \sin(5\sqrt{3}t)]$ .

Then  $-0.1 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = x'(0) = 5\sqrt{3}c_2 - 5c_1 \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{1}{10\sqrt{3}}$ , so

$$x = e^{-5t}\left[-0.1 \cos(5\sqrt{3}t) - \frac{1}{10\sqrt{3}} \sin(5\sqrt{3}t)\right]. \text{ If } c = 15, \text{ we again have underdamping since the auxiliary}$$

equation has roots  $r = -\frac{15}{2} \pm \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}i$ . The general solution is  $x = e^{-15t/2}\left[c_1 \cos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) + c_2 \sin\left(\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right)\right]$ , so

$-0.1 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $0 = x'(0) = \frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}c_2 - \frac{15}{2}c_1 \Rightarrow c_2 = -\frac{3}{10\sqrt{7}}$ . Thus

$$x = e^{-15t/2}\left[-0.1 \cos\left(\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right) - \frac{3}{10\sqrt{7}} \sin\left(\frac{5\sqrt{7}}{2}t\right)\right]. \text{ For } c = 20, \text{ we have equal roots } r_1 = r_2 = -10,$$

so the oscillation is critically damped and the solution is  $x = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^{-10t}$ . Then  $-0.1 = x(0) = c_1$  and

$0 = x'(0) = -10c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = -1$ , so  $x = (-0.1 - t)e^{-10t}$ . If  $c = 25$  the auxiliary equation has roots

$r_1 = -5$ ,  $r_2 = -20$ , so we have overdamping and the solution is  $x = c_1 e^{-5t} + c_2 e^{-20t}$ . Then

$-0.1 = x(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $0 = x'(0) = -5c_1 - 20c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = -\frac{2}{15}$  and  $c_2 = \frac{1}{30}$ ,

so  $x = -\frac{2}{15}e^{-5t} + \frac{1}{30}e^{-20t}$ . If  $c = 30$  we have roots

$r = -15 \pm 5\sqrt{5}$ , so the motion is overdamped and the

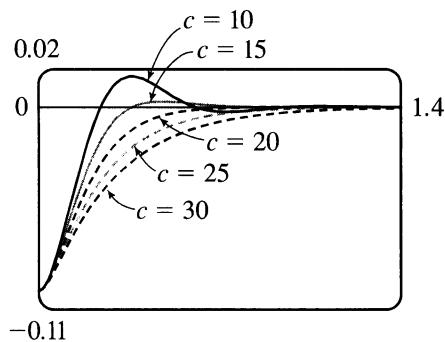
solution is  $x = c_1 e^{(-15+5\sqrt{5})t} + c_2 e^{(-15-5\sqrt{5})t}$ . Then

$-0.1 = x(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and

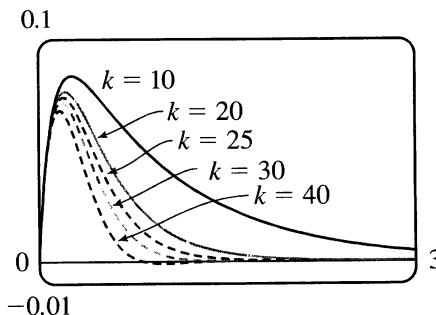
$$0 = x'(0) = (-15 + 5\sqrt{5})c_1 + (-15 - 5\sqrt{5})c_2 \Rightarrow$$

$$c_1 = \frac{-5-3\sqrt{5}}{100} \text{ and } c_2 = \frac{-5+3\sqrt{5}}{100}, \text{ so}$$

$$x = \left(\frac{-5-3\sqrt{5}}{100}\right)e^{(-15+5\sqrt{5})t} + \left(\frac{-5+3\sqrt{5}}{100}\right)e^{(-15-5\sqrt{5})t}.$$



8. We are given  $m = 1$ ,  $c = 10$ ,  $x(0) = 0$  and  $x'(0) = 1$ . The differential equation is  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 10 \frac{dx}{dt} + kx = 0$  with auxiliary equation  $r^2 + 10r + k = 0$ .  $k = 10$ : the auxiliary equation has roots  $r = -5 \pm \sqrt{15}$  so we have overdamping and the solution is  $x = c_1 e^{(-5+\sqrt{15})t} + c_2 e^{(-5-\sqrt{15})t}$ . Entering the initial conditions gives  $c_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}}$  and  $c_2 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}}$ , so  $x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}}e^{(-5+\sqrt{15})t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{15}}e^{(-5-\sqrt{15})t}$ .  $k = 20$ :  $r = -5 \pm \sqrt{5}$  and the solution is  $x = c_1 e^{(-5+\sqrt{5})t} + c_2 e^{(-5-\sqrt{5})t}$  so again the motion is overdamped. The initial conditions give  $c_1 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$  and  $c_2 = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}$ , so  $x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}e^{(-5+\sqrt{5})t} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{5}}e^{(-5-\sqrt{5})t}$ .  $k = 25$ : we have equal roots  $r_1 = r_2 = -5$ , so the motion is critically damped and the solution is  $x = (c_1 + c_2 t)e^{-5t}$ . The initial conditions give  $c_1 = 0$  and  $c_2 = 1$ , so  $x = te^{-5t}$ .  $k = 30$ :  $r = -5 \pm \sqrt{5}i$  so the motion is underdamped and the solution is  $x = e^{-5t} [c_1 \cos(\sqrt{5}t) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{5}t)]$ . The initial conditions give  $c_1 = 0$  and  $c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}$ , so  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}e^{-5t} \sin(\sqrt{5}t)$ .  $k = 40$ :  $r = -5 \pm \sqrt{15}i$  so we again have underdamping. The solution is  $x = e^{-5t} [c_1 \cos(\sqrt{15}t) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{15}t)]$ , and the initial conditions give  $c_1 = 0$  and  $c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}$ . Thus  $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}}e^{-5t} \sin(\sqrt{15}t)$ .



9. The differential equation is  $mx'' + kx = F_0 \cos \omega_0 t$  and  $\omega_0 \neq \omega = \sqrt{k/m}$ . Here the auxiliary equation is  $mr^2 + k = 0$  with roots  $\pm \sqrt{k/m}i = \pm \omega i$  so  $x_c(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$ . Since  $\omega_0 \neq \omega$ , try

$x_p(t) = A \cos \omega_0 t + B \sin \omega_0 t$ . Then we need

$$(m)(-\omega_0^2)(A \cos \omega_0 t + B \sin \omega_0 t) + k(A \cos \omega_0 t + B \sin \omega_0 t) = F_0 \cos \omega_0 t \text{ or } A(k - m\omega_0^2) = F_0 \text{ and}$$

$$B(k - m\omega_0^2) = 0. \text{ Hence } B = 0 \text{ and } A = \frac{F_0}{k - m\omega_0^2} = \frac{F_0}{m(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)} \text{ since } \omega^2 = \frac{k}{m}. \text{ Thus the motion of the}$$

$$\text{mass is given by } x(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t + \frac{F_0}{m(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)} \cos \omega_0 t.$$

10. As in Exercise 9,  $x_c(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$ . But the natural frequency of the system equals the frequency of the external force, so try  $x_p(t) = t(A \cos \omega t + B \sin \omega t)$ . Then we need  
 $m(2\omega B - \omega^2 At) \cos \omega t - m(2\omega A + \omega^2 Bt) \sin \omega t + kAt \cos \omega t + kBt \sin \omega t = F_0 \cos \omega t$  or  $2m\omega B = F_0$  and  
 $-2m\omega A = 0$  (noting  $-m\omega^2 A + kA = 0$  and  $-m\omega^2 B + kB = 0$  since  $\omega^2 = k/m$ ). Hence the general solution is  
 $x(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t + [F_0 t / (2m\omega)] \sin \omega t$ .

11. From Equation 6,  $x(t) = f(t) + g(t)$  where  $f(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$  and  $g(t) = \frac{F_0}{m(\omega^2 - \omega_0^2)} \cos \omega_0 t$ . Then

$f$  is periodic, with period  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega}$ , and if  $\omega \neq \omega_0$ ,  $g$  is periodic with period  $\frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ . If  $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$  is a rational number, then we can say  $\frac{\omega}{\omega_0} = \frac{a}{b} \Rightarrow a = \frac{b\omega}{\omega_0}$  where  $a$  and  $b$  are non-zero integers. Then

$$\begin{aligned} x(t + a \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) &= f(t + a \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) + g(t + a \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega}) = f(t) + g\left(t + \frac{b\omega}{\omega_0} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right) \\ &= f(t) + g\left(t + b \cdot \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}\right) = f(t) + g(t) = x(t) \end{aligned}$$

so  $x(t)$  is periodic.

12. (a) The graph of  $x = c_1 e^{rt} + c_2 t e^{rt}$  has a  $t$ -intercept when  $c_1 e^{rt} + c_2 t e^{rt} = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{rt}(c_1 + c_2 t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_1 = -c_2 t$ . Since  $t > 0$ ,  $x$  has a  $t$ -intercept if and only if  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  have opposite signs.

- (b) For  $t > 0$ , the graph of  $x$  crosses the  $t$ -axis when  $c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 t e^{r_2 t} = 0 \Leftrightarrow c_2 e^{r_2 t} = -c_1 e^{r_1 t} \Leftrightarrow$

$$c_2 = -c_1 \frac{e^{r_1 t}}{e^{r_2 t}} = -c_1 e^{(r_1 - r_2)t}. \text{ But } r_1 > r_2 \Rightarrow r_1 - r_2 > 0 \text{ and since } t > 0, e^{(r_1 - r_2)t} > 1. \text{ Thus}$$

$$|c_2| = |c_1| e^{(r_1 - r_2)t} > |c_1|, \text{ and the graph of } x \text{ can cross the } t\text{-axis only if } |c_2| > |c_1|.$$

13. Here the initial-value problem for the charge is  $Q'' + 20Q' + 500Q = 12$ ,  $Q(0) = Q'(0) = 0$ . Then

$$Q_c(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 20t + c_2 \sin 20t) \text{ and try } Q_p(t) = A \Rightarrow 500A = 12 \text{ or } A = \frac{3}{125}.$$

$$\text{The general solution is } Q(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 20t + c_2 \sin 20t) + \frac{3}{125}. \text{ But } 0 = Q(0) = c_1 + \frac{3}{125} \text{ and}$$

$$Q'(t) = I(t) = e^{-10t}[(-10c_1 + 20c_2) \cos 20t + (-10c_2 - 20c_1) \sin 20t] \text{ but } 0 = Q'(0) = -10c_1 + 20c_2. \text{ Thus the charge is } Q(t) = -\frac{1}{250} e^{-10t}(6 \cos 20t + 3 \sin 20t) + \frac{3}{125} \text{ and the current is } I(t) = e^{-10t}(\frac{3}{5}) \sin 20t.$$

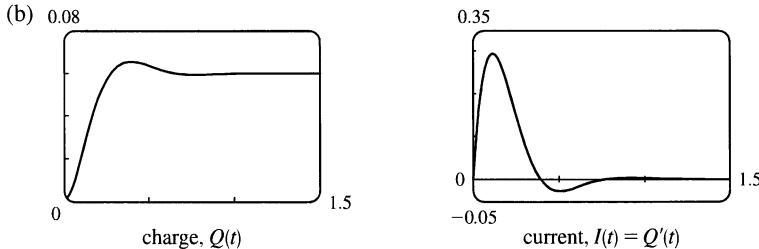
14. (a) Here the initial-value problem for the charge is  $2Q'' + 24Q' + 200Q = 12$  with  $Q(0) = 0.001$  and  $Q'(0) = 0$ .

$$\text{Then } Q_c(t) = e^{-6t}(c_1 \cos 8t + c_2 \sin 8t) \text{ and try } Q_p(t) = A \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{50} \text{ and the general solution is}$$

$$Q(t) = e^{-6t}(c_1 \cos 8t + c_2 \sin 8t) + \frac{3}{50}. \text{ But } 0.001 = Q(0) = c_1 + \frac{3}{50} \text{ so } c_1 = -0.059. \text{ Also}$$

$$Q'(t) = I(t) = e^{-6t}[(-6c_1 + 8c_2) \cos 8t + (-6c_2 - 8c_1) \sin 8t] \text{ and } 0 = Q'(0) = -6c_1 + 8c_2 \text{ so}$$

$c_2 = -0.04425$ . Hence the charge is  $Q(t) = -e^{-6t}(0.059 \cos 8t + 0.04425 \sin 8t) + \frac{3}{50}$  and the current is  $I(t) = e^{-6t}(0.7375) \sin 8t$ .



15. As in Exercise 13,  $Q_c(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 20t + c_2 \sin 20t)$  but  $E(t) = 12 \sin 10t$  so try

$Q_p(t) = A \cos 10t + B \sin 10t$ . Substituting into the differential equation gives

$$(-100A + 200B + 500A) \cos 10t + (-100B - 200A + 500B) \sin 10t = 12 \sin 10t \Rightarrow 400A + 200B = 0$$

and  $400B - 200A = 12$ . Thus  $A = -\frac{3}{250}$ ,  $B = \frac{3}{125}$  and the general solution is

$$Q(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 20t + c_2 \sin 20t) - \frac{3}{250} \cos 10t + \frac{3}{125} \sin 10t. \text{ But } 0 = Q(0) = c_1 - \frac{3}{250} \text{ so } c_1 = \frac{3}{250}.$$

Also  $Q'(t) = \frac{3}{25} \sin 10t + \frac{6}{25} \cos 10t + e^{-10t}[(-10c_1 + 20c_2) \cos 20t + (-10c_2 - 20c_1) \sin 20t]$  and

$$0 = Q'(0) = \frac{6}{25} - 10c_1 + 20c_2 \text{ so } c_2 = -\frac{3}{500}. \text{ Hence the charge is given by}$$

$$Q(t) = e^{-10t}\left[\frac{3}{250} \cos 20t - \frac{3}{500} \sin 20t\right] - \frac{3}{250} \cos 10t + \frac{3}{125} \sin 10t.$$

16. (a) As in Exercise 14,  $Q_c(t) = e^{-6t}(c_1 \cos 8t + c_2 \sin 8t)$  but try  $Q_p(t) = A \cos 10t + B \sin 10t$ .

Substituting into the differential equation gives

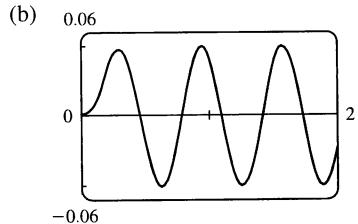
$$(-200A + 240B + 200A) \cos 10t + (-200B - 240A + 200B) \sin 10t = 12 \sin 10t, \text{ so } B = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{20}. \text{ Hence, the general solution is } Q(t) = e^{-6t}(c_1 \cos 8t + c_2 \sin 8t) - \frac{1}{20} \cos 10t. \text{ But}$$

$$0.001 = Q(0) = c_1 - \frac{1}{20}, Q'(t) = e^{-6t}[(-6c_1 + 8c_2) \cos 8t + (-6c_2 - 8c_1) \sin 8t] - \frac{1}{2} \sin 10t \text{ and}$$

$$0 = Q'(0) = -6c_1 + 8c_2, \text{ so } c_1 = 0.051 \text{ and } c_2 = 0.03825. \text{ Thus the charge is given by}$$

$$Q(t) = e^{-6t}(0.051 \cos 8t + 0.03825 \sin 8t) - \frac{1}{20} \cos 10t.$$



17.  $x(t) = A \cos(\omega t + \delta) \Leftrightarrow x(t) = A[\cos \omega t \cos \delta - \sin \omega t \sin \delta] \Leftrightarrow x(t) = A\left(\frac{c_1}{A} \cos \omega t + \frac{c_2}{A} \sin \omega t\right)$

where  $\cos \delta = c_1/A$  and  $\sin \delta = -c_2/A \Leftrightarrow x(t) = c_1 \cos \omega t + c_2 \sin \omega t$ . (Note that  $\cos^2 \delta + \sin^2 \delta = 1 \Rightarrow c_1^2 + c_2^2 = A^2$ .)

18. (a) We approximate  $\sin \theta$  by  $\theta$  and, with  $L = 1$  and  $g = 9.8$ , the differential equation becomes  $\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + 9.8\theta = 0$ .

The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 9.8 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm\sqrt{9.8}i$ , so the general solution is

$$\theta(t) = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{9.8}t) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{9.8}t). \text{ Then } 0.2 = \theta(0) = c_1 \text{ and } 1 = \theta'(0) = \sqrt{9.8}c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}},$$

$$\text{so the equation is } \theta(t) = 0.2 \cos(\sqrt{9.8}t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}} \sin(\sqrt{9.8}t).$$

- (b)  $\theta'(t) = -0.2\sqrt{9.8}\sin(\sqrt{9.8}t) + \cos(\sqrt{9.8}t) = 0$  or  $\tan(\sqrt{9.8}t) = -\frac{5}{\sqrt{9.8}}$ , so the critical numbers are

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{9.8}}\right) + \frac{n}{\sqrt{9.8}}\pi \quad (n \text{ any integer}). \text{ The maximum angle from the vertical is}$$

$$\theta\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{5}{\sqrt{9.8}}\right)\right) \approx 0.377 \text{ radians (or about } 21.7^\circ).$$

- (c) From part (b), the critical numbers of  $\theta(t)$  are spaced  $\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{9.8}}$  apart, and the time between successive maximum values is  $2\left(\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{9.8}}\right)$ . Thus the period of the pendulum is  $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{9.8}} \approx 2.007$  seconds.

- (d)  $\theta(t) = 0 \Rightarrow 0.2 \cos(\sqrt{9.8}t) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}} \sin(\sqrt{9.8}t) = 0 \Rightarrow \tan(\sqrt{9.8}t) = -0.2\sqrt{9.8} \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{9.8}} [\tan^{-1}(-0.2\sqrt{9.8}) + \pi] \approx 0.825$  seconds.

- (e)  $\theta'(0.825) \approx -1.180$  rad/s.

## 18.4 Series Solutions

**ET 17.4**

1. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1}$  and the given equation,  $y' - y = 0$ , becomes

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0. \text{ Replacing } n \text{ by } n+1 \text{ in the first sum gives } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0,$$

$$\text{so } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_n] x^n = 0. \text{ Equating coefficients gives } (n+1)c_{n+1} - c_n = 0, \text{ so the recursion relation is}$$

$$c_{n+1} = \frac{c_n}{n+1}, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \text{ Then } c_1 = c_0, c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2} c_1 = \frac{c_0}{2}, c_3 = \frac{1}{3} c_2 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} c_0 = \frac{c_0}{3!}, c_4 = \frac{1}{4} c_3 = \frac{c_0}{4!}, \text{ and}$$

in general,  $c_n = \frac{c_0}{n!}$ . Thus, the solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_0}{n!} x^n = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = c_0 e^x$$

2. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y' = xy \Rightarrow y' - xy = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} - x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0$  or

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1} = 0. \text{ Replacing } n \text{ with } n+1 \text{ in the first sum and } n \text{ with } n-1 \text{ in the second}$$

$$\text{gives } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n = 0 \text{ or } c_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n = 0. \text{ Thus,}$$

$c_1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_{n-1}] x^n = 0$ . Equating coefficients gives  $c_1 = 0$  and  $(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_{n-1} = 0$ . Thus,

the recursion relation is  $c_{n+1} = \frac{c_{n-1}}{n+1}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . But  $c_1 = 0$ , so  $c_3 = 0$  and  $c_5 = 0$  and in general  $c_{2n+1} = 0$ .

Also,  $c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2}$ ,  $c_4 = \frac{c_2}{4} = \frac{c_0}{4 \cdot 2} = \frac{c_0}{2^2 \cdot 2!}$ ,  $c_6 = \frac{c_4}{6} = \frac{c_0}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} = \frac{c_0}{2^3 \cdot 3!}$  and in general  $c_{2n} = \frac{c_0}{2^n \cdot n!}$ . Thus, the solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_0}{2^n \cdot n!} x^{2n} = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2/2)^n}{n!} = c_0 e^{x^2/2}$$

3. Assuming  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ , we have  $y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n$  and

$-x^2 y = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+2} = -\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_{n-2} x^n$ . Hence, the equation  $y' = x^2 y$  becomes

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n - \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} c_{n-2} x^n = 0$  or  $c_1 + 2c_2 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} [(n+1)c_{n+1} - c_{n-2}] x^n = 0$ . Equating coefficients

gives  $c_1 = c_2 = 0$  and  $c_{n+1} = \frac{c_{n-2}}{n+1}$  for  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . But  $c_1 = 0$ , so  $c_4 = 0$  and  $c_7 = 0$  and in general

$c_{3n+1} = 0$ . Similarly  $c_2 = 0$  so  $c_{3n+2} = 0$ . Finally  $c_3 = \frac{c_0}{3}$ ,  $c_6 = \frac{c_3}{6} = \frac{c_0}{6 \cdot 3} = \frac{c_0}{3^2 \cdot 2!}$ ,

$c_9 = \frac{c_6}{9} = \frac{c_0}{9 \cdot 6 \cdot 3} = \frac{c_0}{3^3 \cdot 3!}$ , ..., and  $c_{3n} = \frac{c_0}{3^n \cdot n!}$ . Thus, the solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{3n} x^{3n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_0}{3^n \cdot n!} x^{3n} = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{3n}}{3^n n!} = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^3/3)^n}{n!} = c_0 e^{x^3/3}$$

4. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \Rightarrow y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n$ . Then the differential

equation becomes  $(x-3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^{n+1} - 3 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) c_{n+1} x^n + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \Rightarrow$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 3(n+1) c_{n+1} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2 c_n x^n = 0 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)c_n - 3(n+1)c_{n+1}] x^n = 0$

(since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^n$ ). Equating coefficients gives  $(n+2)c_n - 3(n+1)c_{n+1} = 0$ , thus the

recursion relation is  $c_{n+1} = \frac{(n+2)c_n}{3(n+1)}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Then  $c_1 = \frac{2c_0}{3}$ ,  $c_2 = \frac{3c_1}{3(2)} = \frac{3c_0}{3^2}$ ,

$c_3 = \frac{4c_2}{3(3)} = \frac{4c_0}{3^3}$ ,  $c_4 = \frac{5c_3}{3(4)} = \frac{5c_0}{3^4}$ , and in general,  $c_n = \frac{(n+1)c_0}{3^n}$ . Thus the solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n} x^n. \left[ \text{Note that } c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n} x^n = \frac{9c_0}{(3-x)^2} \text{ for } |x| < 3. \right]$$

5. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n \Rightarrow y'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1}$  and  $y''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n$ . The differential equation becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n + x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0$  or  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} + nc_n + c_n]x^n$  (since  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^n$ ). Equating coefficients gives

$$(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} + (n+1)c_n = 0, \text{ thus the recursion relation is } c_{n+2} = \frac{-(n+1)c_n}{(n+2)(n+1)} = -\frac{c_n}{n+2},$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \text{ Then the even coefficients are given by } c_2 = -\frac{c_0}{2}, c_4 = -\frac{c_2}{4} = \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4}, c_6 = -\frac{c_4}{6} = -\frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6},$$

$$\text{and in general, } c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} = \frac{(-1)^n c_0}{2^n n!}. \text{ The odd coefficients are } c_3 = -\frac{c_1}{3}, c_5 = -\frac{c_3}{5} = \frac{c_1}{3 \cdot 5},$$

$$c_7 = -\frac{c_5}{7} = -\frac{c_1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}, \text{ and in general, } c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{c_1}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdots (2n+1)} = \frac{(-2)^n n! c_1}{(2n+1)!}. \text{ The solution is}$$

$$y(x) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n n!} x^{2n} + c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-2)^n n!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}.$$

6. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n$ . Hence, the equation

$$y'' = y \text{ becomes } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = 0 \text{ or } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} - c_n]x^n = 0. \text{ So the}$$

$$\text{recursion relation is } c_{n+2} = \frac{c_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}, n = 0, 1, \dots. \text{ Given } c_0 \text{ and } c_1, c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2 \cdot 1}, c_4 = \frac{c_2}{4 \cdot 3} = \frac{c_0}{4!},$$

$$c_6 = \frac{c_4}{6 \cdot 5} = \frac{c_0}{6!}, \dots, c_{2n} = \frac{c_0}{(2n)!} \text{ and } c_3 = \frac{c_1}{3 \cdot 2}, c_5 = \frac{c_3}{5 \cdot 4} = \frac{c_1}{5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2} = \frac{c_1}{5!}, c_7 = \frac{c_5}{7 \cdot 6} = \frac{c_1}{7!}, \dots,$$

$$c_{2n+1} = \frac{c_1}{(2n+1)!}. \text{ Thus, the solution is}$$

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

The solution can be written as  $y(x) = c_0 \cosh x + c_1 \sinh x$

$$\left[ \text{or } y(x) = c_0 \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} + c_1 \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2} = \frac{c_0 + c_1}{2} e^x + \frac{c_0 - c_1}{2} e^{-x} \right].$$

7. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2}$ ,  $xy' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^n$  and

$$(x^2 + 1)y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n. \text{ The differential equation becomes}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} + [n(n-1) + n-1]c_n]x^n = 0. \text{ The recursion relation is } c_{n+2} = -\frac{(n-1)c_n}{n+2},$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \text{ Given } c_0 \text{ and } c_1, c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2}, c_4 = -\frac{c_2}{4} = -\frac{c_0}{2^2 \cdot 2!}, c_6 = -\frac{3c_4}{6} = (-1)^2 \frac{3c_0}{2^3 \cdot 3!}, \dots,$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3) c_0}{2^n n!} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-3)! c_0}{2^n 2^{n-2} n! (n-2)!} = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n-3)! c_0}{2^{2n-2} n! (n-2)!} \text{ for}$$

$$n = 2, 3, \dots. c_3 = \frac{0 \cdot c_1}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow c_{2n+1} = 0 \text{ for } n = 1, 2, \dots. \text{ Thus the solution is}$$

$$y(x) = c_0 + c_1 x + c_0 \frac{x^2}{2} + c_0 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} (2n-3)!}{2^{2n-2} n! (n-2)!} x^{2n}.$$

8. Assuming  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ ,  $y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n$  and

$$-xy(x) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n. \text{ The equation } y'' = xy \text{ becomes}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_{n-1} x^n = 0 \text{ or } 2c_2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} - c_{n-1}]x^n = 0. \text{ Equating}$$

coefficients gives  $c_2 = 0$  and  $c_{n+2} = \frac{c_{n-1}}{(n+2)(n+1)}$  for  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ . Since  $c_2 = 0$ ,

$$c_{3n+2} = 0 \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \text{ Given } c_0, c_3 = \frac{c_0}{3 \cdot 2}, c_6 = \frac{c_3}{6 \cdot 5} = \frac{c_0}{6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}, \dots,$$

$$c_{3n} = \frac{c_0}{3n(3n-1)(3n-3)(3n-4) \cdots 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 2}. \text{ Given } c_1, c_4 = \frac{c_1}{4 \cdot 3}, c_7 = \frac{c_4}{7 \cdot 6} = \frac{c_1}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}, \dots$$

$$c_{3n+1} = \frac{c_1}{(3n+1)3n(3n-2)(3n-3) \cdots 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}. \text{ The solution can be written as}$$

$$y(x) = c_0 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n-2)(3n-5) \cdots 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 1}{(3n)!} x^{3n} + c_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(3n-1)(3n-4) \cdots 8 \cdot 5 \cdot 2}{(3n+1)!} x^{3n+1}$$

9. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $-xy'(x) = -x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^{n-1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n x^n = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nc_n x^n$ ,

$$y''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n, \text{ and the equation } y'' - xy' - y = 0 \text{ becomes}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} - nc_n - c_n]x^n = 0. \text{ Thus, the recursion relation is}$$

$$c_{n+2} = \frac{nc_n + c_n}{(n+2)(n+1)} = \frac{c_n(n+1)}{(n+2)(n+1)} = \frac{c_n}{n+2} \text{ for } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots. \text{ One of the given conditions is}$$

$$y(0) = 1. \text{ But } y(0) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n(0)^n = c_0 + 0 + 0 + \cdots = c_0, \text{ so } c_0 = 1. \text{ Hence, } c_2 = \frac{c_0}{2} = \frac{1}{2}, c_4 = \frac{c_2}{4} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4},$$

$$c_6 = \frac{c_4}{6} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}, \dots, c_{2n} = \frac{1}{2^n n!}. \text{ The other given condition is } y'(0) = 0. \text{ But}$$

$$y'(0) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nc_n(0)^{n-1} = c_1 + 0 + 0 + \cdots = c_1, \text{ so } c_1 = 0. \text{ By the recursion relation, } c_3 = \frac{c_1}{3} = 0, c_5 = 0, \dots$$

$c_{2n+1} = 0$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Thus, the solution to the initial-value problem is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2/2)^n}{n!} = e^{x^2/2}$$

10. Assuming that  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ , we have  $x^2 y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+2}$  and

$$y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=-2}^{\infty} (n+4)(n+3)c_{n+4}x^{n+2}$$

$$= 2c_2 + 6c_3 x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+4)(n+3)c_{n+4}x^{n+2}$$

Thus, the equation  $y'' + x^2y = 0$  becomes  $2c_2 + 6c_3x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+4)(n+3)c_{n+4} + c_n]x^{n+2} = 0$ . So  $c_2 = c_3 = 0$  and the recursion relation is  $c_{n+4} = -\frac{c_n}{(n+4)(n+3)}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

But  $c_1 = y'(0) = 0 = c_2 = c_3$  and by the recursion relation,  $c_{4n+1} = c_{4n+2} = c_{4n+3} = 0$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Also,  $c_0 = y(0) = 1$ , so

$$c_4 = -\frac{c_0}{4 \cdot 3} = -\frac{1}{4 \cdot 3}, c_8 = -\frac{c_4}{8 \cdot 7} = \frac{(-1)^2}{8 \cdot 7 \cdot 4 \cdot 3}, \dots, c_{4n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{4n(4n-1)(4n-4)(4n-5) \cdots 4 \cdot 3}.$$

Thus, the solution to the initial-value problem is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{4n} x^{4n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{4n}}{4n(4n-1)(4n-4)(4n-5) \cdots 4 \cdot 3}$$

11. Assuming that  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ , we have  $xy = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^{n+1}$ ,

$$x^2 y' = x^2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n c_n x^{n+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned} y''(x) &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+2) c_{n+3} x^{n+1} \quad [\text{replace } n \text{ with } n+3] \\ &= 2c_2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+2) c_{n+3} x^{n+1}, \end{aligned}$$

and the equation  $y'' + x^2y' + xy = 0$  becomes  $2c_2 + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+3)(n+2)c_{n+3} + nc_n + c_n]x^{n+1} = 0$ .

So  $c_2 = 0$  and the recursion relation is  $c_{n+3} = -\frac{nc_n + c_n}{(n+3)(n+2)} = -\frac{(n+1)c_n}{(n+3)(n+2)}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

But  $c_0 = y(0) = 0 = c_2$  and by the recursion relation,  $c_{3n} = c_{3n+2} = 0$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ .

Also,  $c_1 = y'(0) = 1$ , so

$$c_4 = -\frac{2c_1}{4 \cdot 3} = -\frac{2}{4 \cdot 3}, c_7 = -\frac{5c_4}{7 \cdot 6} = (-1)^2 \frac{2 \cdot 5}{7 \cdot 6 \cdot 4 \cdot 3} = (-1)^2 \frac{2^2 5^2}{7!}, \dots,$$

$c_{3n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{2^2 5^2 \cdots (3n-1)^2}{(3n+1)!}$ . Thus, the solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ (-1)^n \frac{2^2 5^2 \cdots (3n-1)^2 x^{3n+1}}{(3n+1)!} \right]$$

12. (a) Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $x^2 y''(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) c_{n+2} x^{n+2}$ ,

$xy'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n c_n x^n = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} (n+2) c_{n+2} x^{n+2} = c_1 x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2) c_{n+2} x^{n+2}$ , and the equation

$x^2 y'' + xy' + x^2 y = 0$  becomes  $c_1 x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{[(n+2)(n+1) + (n+2)]c_{n+2} + c_n\} x^{n+2} = 0$ . So  $c_1 = 0$

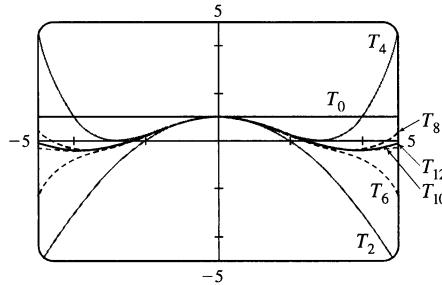
and the recursion relation is  $c_{n+2} = -\frac{c_n}{(n+2)^2}$ ,  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . But  $c_1 = y'(0) = 0$  so  $c_{2n+1} = 0$  for

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Also,  $c_0 = y(0) = 1$ , so  $c_2 = -\frac{1}{2^2}$ ,  $c_4 = -\frac{c_2}{4^2} = (-1)^2 \frac{1}{4^2 2^2} = (-1)^2 \frac{1}{2^4 (2!)^2}$ ,  $c_6 = -\frac{c_4}{6^2} = (-1)^3 \frac{1}{2^6 (3!)^2}, \dots, c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$ . The solution is

$$y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2^{2n} (n!)^2}$$

- (b) The Taylor polynomials  $T_0$  to  $T_{12}$  are shown in the graph.

Because  $T_{10}$  and  $T_{12}$  are close together throughout the interval  $[-5, 5]$ , it is reasonable to assume that  $T_{12}$  is a good approximation to the Bessel function on that interval.



## 18 Review

## ET 17

### CONCEPT CHECK

1. (a)  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are constants.  
 (b)  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$   
 (c) If the auxiliary equation has two distinct real roots  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ , the solution is  $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$ . If the roots are real and equal, the solution is  $y = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$  where  $r$  is the common root. If the roots are complex, we can write  $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$  and  $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ , and the solution is  $y = e^{\alpha x}(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$ .
2. (a) An initial-value problem consists of finding a solution  $y$  of a second-order differential equation that also satisfies given conditions  $y(x_0) = y_0$  and  $y'(x_0) = y_1$ , where  $y_0$  and  $y_1$  are constants.  
 (b) A boundary-value problem consists of finding a solution  $y$  of a second-order differential equation that also satisfies given boundary conditions  $y(x_0) = y_0$  and  $y(x_1) = y_1$ .
3. (a)  $ay'' + by' + cy = G(x)$  where  $a$ ,  $b$ , and  $c$  are constants and  $G$  is a continuous function.  
 (b) The complementary equation is the related homogeneous equation  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ . If we find the general solution  $y_c$  of the complementary equation and  $y_p$  is any particular solution of the original differential equation, then the general solution of the original differential equation is  $y(x) = y_p(x) + y_c(x)$ .  
 (c) See Examples 1–5 and the associated discussion in Section 18.2 [ET 17.2].  
 (d) See the discussion on pages 1188–1190 [ET 1152–1154].
4. Second-order linear differential equations can be used to describe the motion of a vibrating spring or to analyze an electric circuit; see the discussion in Section 18.3 [ET 17.3].
5. See Example 1 and the preceding discussion in Section 18.4 [ET 17.4].

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TRUE-FALSE QUIZ

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1. True. See Theorem 18.1.3 [ET 17.1.3].
2. False. The differential equation is not homogeneous.
3. True.  $\cosh x$  and  $\sinh x$  are linearly independent solutions of this linear homogeneous equation.
4. False.  $y = Ae^x$  is a solution of the complementary equation, so we have to take  $y_p(x) = Axe^x$ .

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EXERCISES

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1. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 2r - 15 = 0 \Rightarrow (r - 5)(r + 3) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 5, r = -3$ . Then the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{5x} + c_2 e^{-3x}$ .
2. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 4r + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2 \pm 3i$ , so  $y = e^{-2x}(c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$ .
3. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm\sqrt{3}i$ . Then the general solution is  $y = c_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}x) + c_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}x)$ .
4. The auxiliary equation is  $4r^2 + 4r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (2r + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -\frac{1}{2}$ , so the general solution is  $y = c_1 e^{-x/2} + c_2 x e^{-x/2}$ .
5.  $r^2 - 4r + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2 \pm i$ , so  $y_c(x) = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$ . Try  $y_p(x) = Ae^{2x} \Rightarrow y'_p = 2Ae^{2x}$  and  $y''_p = 4Ae^{2x}$ . Substitution into the differential equation gives  $4Ae^{2x} - 8Ae^{2x} + 5Ae^{2x} = e^{2x} \Rightarrow A = 1$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + e^{2x}$ .
6.  $r^2 + r - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1, r = -2$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x}$ . Try  $y_p(x) = Ax^2 + Bx + C \Rightarrow y'_p = 2Ax + B$  and  $y''_p = 2A$ . Substitution gives  $2A + 2Ax + B - 2Ax^2 - 2Bx - 2C = x^2 \Rightarrow A = B = -\frac{1}{2}, C = -\frac{3}{4}$  so the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{3}{4}$ .
7.  $r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$ . Try  $y_p(x) = (Ax + B) \cos x + (Cx + D) \sin x \Rightarrow y'_p = (C - Ax - B) \sin x + (A + Cx + D) \cos x$  and  $y''_p = (2C - B - Ax) \cos x + (-2A - D - Cx) \sin x$ . Substitution gives  $(-2Cx + 2C - 2A - 2D) \cos x + (2Ax - 2A + 2B - 2C) \sin x = x \cos x \Rightarrow A = 0, B = C = D = -\frac{1}{2}$ . The general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2}(x + 1) \sin x$ .
8.  $r^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2i$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x$ . Try  $y_p(x) = Ax \cos 2x + Bx \sin 2x$  so that no term of  $y_p$  is a solution of the complementary equation. Then  $y'_p = (A + 2Bx) \cos 2x + (B - 2Ax) \sin 2x$  and  $y''_p = (4B - 4Ax) \cos 2x + (-4A - 4Bx) \sin 2x$ . Substitution gives  $4B \cos 2x - 4A \sin 2x = \sin 2x \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{4}$  and  $B = 0$ . The general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x - \frac{1}{4}x \cos 2x$ .
9.  $r^2 - r - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2, r = 3$  and  $y_c(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$ . For  $y'' - y' - 6y = 1$ , try  $y_{p1}(x) = A$ . Then  $y'_{p1}(x) = y''_{p1}(x) = 0$  and substitution into the differential equation gives  $A = -\frac{1}{6}$ . For  $y'' - y' - 6y = e^{-2x}$  try  $y_{p2}(x) = Bxe^{-2x}$  (since  $y = Be^{-2x}$  satisfies the complementary equation). Then  $y'_{p2} = (B - 2Bx)e^{-2x}$  and  $y''_{p2} = (4Bx - 4B)e^{-2x}$ , and substitution gives  $-5Be^{-2x} = e^{-2x} \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{5}$ . The general solution then is  $y(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{3x} + y_{p1}(x) + y_{p2}(x) = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{5}xe^{-2x}$ .
10. Using variation of parameters,  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$ ,  $u'_1(x) = -\csc x \sin x = -1 \Rightarrow u_1(x) = -x$ , and  $u'_2(x) = \frac{\csc x \cos x}{x} = \cot x \Rightarrow u_2(x) = \ln |\sin x| \Rightarrow y_p = -x \cos x + \sin x \ln |\sin x|$ . The solution is  $y(x) = (c_1 - x) \cos x + (c_2 + \ln |\sin x|) \sin x$ .

11. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 + 6r = 0$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 + c_2 e^{-6x} = k_1 + k_2 e^{-6(x-1)}$ . But  $3 = y(1) = k_1 + k_2$  and  $12 = y'(1) = -6k_2^2$ . Thus  $k_2 = -2$ ,  $k_1 = 5$  and the solution is  $y(x) = 5 - 2e^{-6(x-1)}$ .
12. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 6r + 25 = 0$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = e^{3x}(c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x)$ . But  $2 = y(0) = c_1$  and  $1 = y'(0) = 3c_1 + 4c_2$ . Thus the solution is  $y(x) = e^{3x}(2 \cos 4x - \frac{5}{4} \sin 4x)$ .
13. The auxiliary equation is  $r^2 - 5r + 4 = 0$  and the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{4x}$ . But  $0 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2$  and  $1 = y'(0) = c_1 + 4c_2$ , so the solution is  $y(x) = \frac{1}{3}(e^{4x} - e^x)$ .
14.  $y_c(x) = c_1 \cos(x/3) + c_2 \sin(x/3)$ . For  $9y'' + y = 3x$ , try  $y_{p1}(x) = Ax + B$ . Then  $y_{p1}(x) = 3x$ . For  $9y'' + y = e^{-x}$ , try  $y_{p2}(x) = Ae^{-x}$ . Then  $9Ae^{-x} + Ae^{-x} = e^{-x}$  or  $y_{p2}(x) = \frac{1}{10}e^{-x}$ . Thus the general solution is  $y(x) = c_1 \cos(x/3) + c_2 \sin(x/3) + 3x + \frac{1}{10}e^{-x}$ . But  $1 = y(0) = c_1 + \frac{1}{10}$  and  $2 = y'(0) = \frac{1}{3}c_2 + 3 - \frac{1}{10}$ , so  $c_1 = \frac{9}{10}$  and  $c_2 = -\frac{27}{10}$ . Hence the solution is  $y(x) = \frac{1}{10}[9 \cos(x/3) - 27 \sin(x/3)] + 3x + \frac{1}{10}e^{-x}$ .
15. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n$  and the differential equation becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} + (n+1)c_n]x^n = 0$ . Thus the recursion relation is  $c_{n+2} = -c_n/(n+2)$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . But  $c_0 = y(0) = 0$ , so  $c_{2n} = 0$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Also  $c_1 = y'(0) = 1$ , so  $c_3 = -\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $c_5 = \frac{(-1)^2}{3 \cdot 5}$ ,  $c_7 = \frac{(-1)^3}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = \frac{(-1)^3 2^3 3!}{7!}$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $c_{2n+1} = \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(2n+1)!}$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Thus the solution to the initial-value problem is  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 2^n n!}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$ .
16. Let  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n$ . Then  $y''(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n-1)c_n x^{n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2}x^n$  and the differential equation becomes  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [(n+2)(n+1)c_{n+2} - (n+2)c_n]x^n = 0$ . Thus the recursion relation is  $c_{n+2} = \frac{c_n}{n+1}$  for  $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Given  $c_0$  and  $c_1$ , we have  $c_2 = \frac{c_0}{1}$ ,  $c_4 = \frac{c_2}{3} = \frac{c_0}{1 \cdot 3}$ ,  $c_6 = \frac{c_4}{5} = \frac{c_0}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}, \dots, c_{2n} = \frac{c_0}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdots (2n-1)} = c_0 \frac{2^{n-1}(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!}$ . Similarly  $c_3 = \frac{c_1}{2}$ ,  $c_5 = \frac{c_3}{4} = \frac{c_1}{2 \cdot 4}, c_7 = \frac{c_5}{6} = \frac{c_1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6}, \dots, c_{2n+1} = \frac{c_1}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdots 2n} = \frac{c_1}{2^n n!}$ . Thus the general solution is  $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x^n = c_0 + c_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}(n-1)! x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!} + c \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2^n n!}$ . But  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2^n n!} = x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\frac{1}{2}x^2)^n}{n!} = xe^{x^2/2}$ , so  $y(x) = c_1 xe^{x^2/2} + c_0 + c_0 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}(n-1)! x^{2n}}{(2n-1)!}$ .
17. Here the initial-value problem is  $2Q'' + 40Q' + 400Q = 12$ ,  $Q(0) = 0.01$ ,  $Q'(0) = 0!$ . Then  $Q_c(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 10t + c_2 \sin 10t)$  and we try  $Q_p(t) = A!$ . Thus the general solution is  $Q(t) = e^{-10t}(c_1 \cos 10t + c_2 \sin 10t) + \frac{3}{100}!$ . But  $0.01 = Q'(0) = c_1 + 0.03$  and  $0 = Q''(0) = -10c_1 + 10c_2$ , so  $c_1 = -0.02 = c_2!$ . Hence the charge is given by  $Q(t) = -0.02e^{-10t}(\cos 10t + \sin 10t) + 0.03$ .

- 18.** By Hooke's Law the spring constant is  $k = 64$  and the initial-value problem is  $2x'' + 16x' + 64x = 0$ ,  $x(0) = 0$ ,  $x'(0) = 2.4$ . Thus the general solution is  $x(t) = e^{-4t}(c_1 \cos 4t + c_2 \sin 4t)$ . But  $0 = x(0) = c_1$  and  $2.4 = x'(0) = -4c_1 + 4c_2 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$ ,  $c_2 = 0.6$ . Thus the position of the mass is given by  $x(t) = 0.6e^{-4t} \sin 4t$ .

- 19.** (a) Since we are assuming that the earth is a solid sphere of uniform density, we can calculate the density  $\rho$  as

follows:  $\rho = \frac{\text{mass of earth}}{\text{volume of earth}} = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}$ . If  $V_r$  is the volume of the portion of the earth which lies within a

distance  $r$  of the center, then  $V_r = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$  and  $M_r = \rho V_r = \frac{Mr^3}{R^3}$ . Thus  $F_r = -\frac{GM_r m}{r^2} = -\frac{GMm}{R^3}r$ .

- (b) The particle is acted upon by a varying gravitational force during its motion. By Newton's Second Law of

Motion,  $m \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = F_y = -\frac{GMm}{R^3}y$ , so  $y''(t) = -k^2y(t)$  where  $k^2 = \frac{GM}{R^3}$ . At the surface,

$-mg = F_R = -\frac{GMm}{R^2}$ , so  $g = \frac{GM}{R^2}$ . Therefore  $k^2 = \frac{g}{R}$ .

- (c) The differential equation  $y'' + k^2y = 0$  has auxiliary equation  $r^2 + k^2 = 0$ . (This is the  $r$  of Section 18.1 [ET 17.1], not the  $r$  measuring distance from the earth's center.) The roots of the auxiliary equation are  $\pm ik$ , so by (11) in Section 18.1 [ET 17.1], the general solution of our differential equation for  $t$  is  $y(t) = c_1 \cos kt + c_2 \sin kt$ . It follows that  $y'(t) = -c_1 k \sin kt + c_2 k \cos kt$ . Now  $y(0) = R$  and  $y'(0) = 0$ , so  $c_1 = R$  and  $c_2 k = 0$ . Thus  $y(t) = R \cos kt$  and  $y'(t) = -kR \sin kt$ . This is simple harmonic motion (see Section 18.3 [ET 17.3]) with amplitude  $R$ , frequency  $k$ , and phase angle 0. The period is  $T = 2\pi/k$ .

$R \approx 3960 \text{ mi} = 3960 \cdot 5280 \text{ ft}$  and  $g = 32 \text{ ft/s}^2$ , so  $k = \sqrt{g/R} \approx 1.24 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  and

$$T = 2\pi/k \approx 5079 \text{ s} \approx 85 \text{ min.}$$

- (d)  $y(t) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \cos kt = 0 \Leftrightarrow kt = \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n$  for some integer  $n \Rightarrow$

$y'(t) = -kR \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi n) = \pm kR$ . Thus the particle passes through the center of the earth with speed

$$kR \approx 4.899 \text{ mi/s} \approx 17,600 \text{ mi/h.}$$

# □ APPENDIX

## G Complex Numbers

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$$1. (5 - 6i) + (3 + 2i) = (5 + 3) + (-6 + 2)i = 8 + (-4)i = 8 - 4i$$

$$2. (4 - \frac{1}{2}i) - (9 + \frac{5}{2}i) = (4 - 9) + \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{5}{2}\right)i = -5 + (-3)i = -5 - 3i$$

$$\begin{aligned}3. (2 + 5i)(4 - i) &= 2(4) + 2(-i) + (5i)(4) + (5i)(-i) = 8 - 2i + 20i - 5i^2 \\&= 8 + 18i - 5(-1) = 8 + 18i + 5 = 13 + 18i\end{aligned}$$

$$4. (1 - 2i)(8 - 3i) = 8 - 3i - 16i + 6(-1) = 2 - 19i$$

$$5. \overline{12 + 7i} = 12 - 7i$$

$$6. 2i\left(\frac{1}{2} - i\right) = i - 2(-1) = 2 + i \Rightarrow \overline{2i\left(\frac{1}{2} - i\right)} = \overline{2+i} = 2 - i$$

$$7. \frac{1+4i}{3+2i} = \frac{1+4i}{3+2i} \cdot \frac{3-2i}{3-2i} = \frac{3-2i+12i-8(-1)}{3^2+2^2} = \frac{11+10i}{13} = \frac{11}{13} + \frac{10}{13}i$$

$$8. \frac{3+2i}{1-4i} = \frac{3+2i}{1-4i} \cdot \frac{1+4i}{1+4i} = \frac{3+12i+2i+8(-1)}{1^2+4^2} = \frac{-5+14i}{17} = -\frac{5}{17} + \frac{14}{17}i$$

$$9. \frac{1}{1+i} = \frac{1}{1+i} \cdot \frac{1-i}{1-i} = \frac{1-i}{1-(-1)} = \frac{1-i}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$10. \frac{3}{4-3i} = \frac{3}{4-3i} \cdot \frac{4+3i}{4+3i} = \frac{12+9i}{16-9(-1)} = \frac{12}{25} + \frac{9}{25}i$$

$$11. i^3 = i^2 \cdot i = (-1)i = -i$$

$$12. i^{100} = (i^2)^{50} = (-1)^{50} = 1$$

$$13. \sqrt{-25} = \sqrt{25}i = 5i$$

$$14. \sqrt{-3} \sqrt{-12} = \sqrt{3}i \sqrt{12}i = \sqrt{3 \cdot 12}i^2 = \sqrt{36}(-1) = -6$$

$$15. \overline{12 - 5i} = 12 + 5i \text{ and } |12 - 5i| = \sqrt{12^2 + (-5)^2} = \sqrt{144 + 25} = \sqrt{169} = 13$$

$$16. \overline{-1 + 2\sqrt{2}i} = -1 - 2\sqrt{2}i \text{ and } |-1 + 2\sqrt{2}i| = \sqrt{(-1)^2 + (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{1+8} = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$17. \overline{-4i} = \overline{0 - 4i} = 0 + 4i = 4i \text{ and } |-4i| = \sqrt{0^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

18. Let  $z = a + bi$ ,  $w = c + di$ .

$$\begin{aligned}(a) \overline{z+w} &= \overline{(a+bi)+(c+di)} = \overline{(a+c)+(b+d)i} \\&= (a+c) - (b+d)i = (a-bi) + (c-di) = \bar{z} + \bar{w}\end{aligned}$$

$$(b) \overline{zw} = \overline{(a+bi)(c+di)} = \overline{(ac-bd)+(ad+bc)i} = (ac-bd) - (ad+bc)i.$$

On the other hand,  $\bar{z}\bar{w} = (a-bi)(c-di) = (ac-bd) - (ad+bc)i = \overline{zw}$ .

(c) Use mathematical induction and part (b): Let  $S_n$  be the statement that  $\overline{z^n} = \bar{z}^n$ .

$S_1$  is true because  $\overline{z^1} = \bar{z} = \bar{z}^1$ . Assume  $S_k$  is true, that is  $\overline{z^k} = \bar{z}^k$ . Then

$\overline{z^{k+1}} = \overline{z^{1+k}} = \overline{z z^k} = \bar{z} \bar{z}^k$  [part (b) with  $w = z^k$ ]  $= \bar{z}^1 \bar{z}^k = \bar{z}^{1+k} = \bar{z}^{k+1}$ , which shows that  $S_{k+1}$  is true.

Therefore, by mathematical induction,  $\overline{z^n} = \bar{z}^n$  for every positive integer  $n$ .

*Another proof:* Use part (b) with  $w = z$ , and mathematical induction.

$$19. 4x^2 + 9 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4x^2 = -9 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = -\frac{9}{4} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm\sqrt{-\frac{9}{4}} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{9}{4}}i = \pm\frac{3}{2}i.$$

$$20. x^4 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^4 - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x^2 - 1)(x^2 + 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ or } x^2 + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \pm 1 \text{ or } x = \pm i.$$

$$21. x^2 + 2x + 5 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 5}}{2 \cdot 1} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 4i}{2} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$22. 2x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{-(-2) \pm \sqrt{(-2)^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 1}}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{4} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$23. \text{By the quadratic formula, } z^2 + z + 2 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4(1)(2)}}{2(1)} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}i.$$

$$24. z^2 + \frac{1}{2}z + \frac{1}{4} = 0 \Leftrightarrow 4z^2 + 2z + 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{2^2 - 4(4)(1)}}{2(4)} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{-12}}{8} = \frac{-2 \pm 2\sqrt{3}i}{8} = -\frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}i$$

$$25. \text{For } z = -3 + 3i, r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + 3^2} = 3\sqrt{2} \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{3}{-3} = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \text{ (since } z \text{ lies in the second quadrant). Therefore, } -3 + 3i = 3\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}).$$

$$26. \text{For } z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i, r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2 \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{3} \text{ (since } z \text{ lies in the fourth quadrant). Therefore, } 1 - \sqrt{3}i = 2(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3}).$$

$$27. \text{For } z = 3 + 4i, r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(\frac{4}{3}) \text{ (since } z \text{ lies in the first quadrant).}\\ \text{Therefore, } 3 + 4i = 5[\cos(\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}) + i \sin(\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3})].$$

$$28. \text{For } z = 8i, r = \sqrt{0^2 + 8^2} = 8 \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{8}{0} \text{ is undefined, so } \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (since } z \text{ lies on the positive imaginary axis).}\\ \text{Therefore, } 8i = 8(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$29. \text{For } z = \sqrt{3} + i, r = \sqrt{(\sqrt{3})^2 + 1^2} = 2 \text{ and } \tan \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow z = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}).$$

$$\text{For } w = 1 + \sqrt{3}i, r = 2 \text{ and } \tan \theta = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3} \Rightarrow w = 2(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}).$$

$$\text{Therefore, } zw = 2 \cdot 2[\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3})] = 4(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}),$$

$$z/w = \frac{2}{2}[\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{3})] = \cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6}), \text{ and } 1 = 1 + 0i = 1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) \Rightarrow$$

$$1/z = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(0 - \frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(0 - \frac{\pi}{6})] = \frac{1}{2}[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})]. \text{ For } 1/z, \text{ we could also use the formula that precedes Example 5 to obtain } 1/z = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}).$$

- 30.** For  $z = 4\sqrt{3} - 4i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{-4}{4\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{11\pi}{6}$   $\Rightarrow$   
 $z = 8(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6})$ . For  $w = 8i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{0^2 + 8^2} = 8$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{8}{0}$  is undefined, so  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$   $\Rightarrow$   
 $w = 8(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Therefore,  $zw = 8 \cdot 8[\cos(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{11\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{2})] = 64(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3})$ ,  
 $z/w = \frac{8}{8}[\cos(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2}) + i \sin(\frac{11\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{2})] = \cos \frac{4\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{3}$ , and  
 $1 = 1 + 0i = 1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) \Rightarrow 1/z = \frac{1}{8}[\cos(0 - \frac{11\pi}{6}) + i \sin(0 - \frac{11\pi}{6})] = \frac{1}{8}[\cos(\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6})]$ .  
For  $1/z$ , we could also use the formula that precedes Example 5 to obtain  $1/z = \frac{1}{8}(\cos \frac{11\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{11\pi}{6})$ .

- 31.** For  $z = 2\sqrt{3} - 2i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + (-2)^2} = 4$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{-2}{2\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   
 $\Rightarrow \theta = -\frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow z = 4[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})]$ . For  $w = -1 + i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{2}$ ,  
 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{-1} = -1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow w = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4})$ . Therefore,  
 $zw = 4\sqrt{2}[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{4}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{3\pi}{4})] = 4\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{7\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{12})$ ,  
 $z/w = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{3\pi}{4}) + i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{3\pi}{4})] = \frac{4}{\sqrt{2}}[\cos(-\frac{11\pi}{12}) + i \sin(-\frac{11\pi}{12})]$   
 $= 2\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{13\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{13\pi}{12})$ , and  
 $1/z = \frac{1}{4}[\cos(-\frac{\pi}{6}) - i \sin(-\frac{\pi}{6})] = \frac{1}{4}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$ .

- 32.** For  $z = 4(\sqrt{3} + i) = 4\sqrt{3} + 4i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{(4\sqrt{3})^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{64} = 8$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{4}{4\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$   $\Rightarrow$   
 $z = 8(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$ . For  $w = -3 - 3i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{(-3)^2 + (-3)^2} = \sqrt{18} = 3\sqrt{2}$  and  
 $\tan \theta = \frac{-3}{-3} = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{4} \Rightarrow w = 3\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4})$ . Therefore,  
 $zw = 8 \cdot 3\sqrt{2}[\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{5\pi}{4})] = 24\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{17\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{12})$ ,  
 $z/w = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{2}}[\cos(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{4}) + i \sin(\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{5\pi}{4})] = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}[\cos(-\frac{13\pi}{12}) + i \sin(-\frac{13\pi}{12})]$ , and  
 $1/z = \frac{1}{8}(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} - i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$ .

- 33.** For  $z = 1 + i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{2}$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{1} = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$ . So by  
De Moivre's Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}(1+i)^{20} &= \left[\sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})\right]^{20} = \left(2^{1/2}\right)^{20} \left(\cos \frac{20 \cdot \pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{20 \cdot \pi}{4}\right) \\ &= 2^{10}(\cos 5\pi + i \sin 5\pi) = 2^{10}[-1 + i(0)] = -2^{10} = -1024\end{aligned}$$

- 34.** For  $z = 1 - \sqrt{3}i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-\sqrt{3})^2} = 2$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{1} = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{5\pi}{3} \Rightarrow$   
 $z = 2(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3})$ . So by De Moivre's Theorem,

$$\begin{aligned}(1 - \sqrt{3}i)^5 &= [2(\cos \frac{5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{3})]^5 = 2^5 \left(\cos \frac{5 \cdot 5\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{5 \cdot 5\pi}{3}\right) \\ &= 2^5 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 32 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i\right) = 16 + 16\sqrt{3}i\end{aligned}$$

35. For  $z = 2\sqrt{3} + 2i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 + 2^2} = \sqrt{16} = 4$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$   $\Rightarrow$

$z = 4(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})$ . So by De Moivre's Theorem,

$$(2\sqrt{3} + 2i)^5 = [4(\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6})]^5 = 4^5 (\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}) = 1024 \left[ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i \right] = -512\sqrt{3} + 512i$$

36. For  $z = 1 - i$ ,  $r = \sqrt{2}$  and  $\tan \theta = \frac{-1}{1} = -1$   $\Rightarrow \theta = \frac{7\pi}{4}$   $\Rightarrow z = \sqrt{2} (\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4})$   $\Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} (1-i)^8 &= \left[ \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} \right) \right]^8 = 2^4 (\cos \frac{8 \cdot 7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{8 \cdot 7\pi}{4}) \\ &= 16(\cos 14\pi + i \sin 14\pi) = 16(1 + 0i) = 16 \end{aligned}$$

37.  $1 = 1 + 0i = 1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$ . Using Equation 3 with  $r = 1$ ,  $n = 8$ , and  $\theta = 0$ , we have

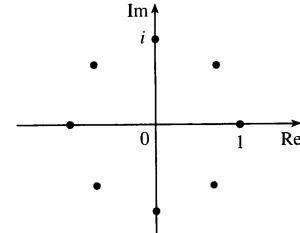
$$w_k = 1^{1/8} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{0+2k\pi}{8} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{0+2k\pi}{8} \right) \right] = \cos \frac{k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{k\pi}{4}, \text{ where } k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, 7.$$

$$w_0 = 1(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = 1, w_1 = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i,$$

$$w_2 = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}) = i, w_3 = 1(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i,$$

$$w_4 = 1(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = -1, w_5 = 1(\cos \frac{5\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{4}) = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i,$$

$$w_6 = 1(\cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}) = -i, w_7 = 1(\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i$$



38.  $32 = 32 + 0i = 32(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$ . Using Equation 3 with  $r = 32$ ,  $n = 5$ , and  $\theta = 0$ , we have

$$w_k = 32^{1/5} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{0+2k\pi}{5} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{0+2k\pi}{5} \right) \right] = 2 \left( \cos \frac{2}{5}\pi k + i \sin \frac{2}{5}\pi k \right), \text{ where } k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

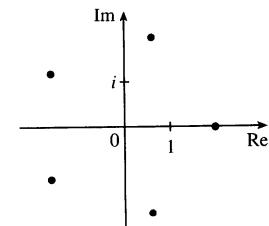
$$w_0 = 2(\cos 0 + i \sin 0) = 2$$

$$w_1 = 2(\cos \frac{2\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{2\pi}{5})$$

$$w_2 = 2(\cos \frac{4\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{4\pi}{5})$$

$$w_3 = 2(\cos \frac{6\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{6\pi}{5})$$

$$w_4 = 2(\cos \frac{8\pi}{5} + i \sin \frac{8\pi}{5})$$



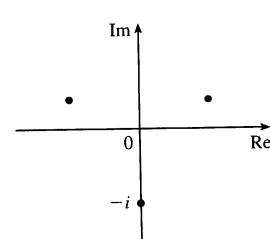
39.  $i = 0 + i = 1(\cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2})$ . Using Equation 3 with  $r = 1$ ,  $n = 3$ , and  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , we have

$$w_k = 1^{1/3} \left[ \cos \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi}{3} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}+2k\pi}{3} \right) \right], \text{ where } k = 0, 1, 2.$$

$$w_0 = (\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{6}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$w_1 = (\cos \frac{5\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{5\pi}{6}) = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$w_2 = (\cos \frac{9\pi}{6} + i \sin \frac{9\pi}{6}) = -i$$



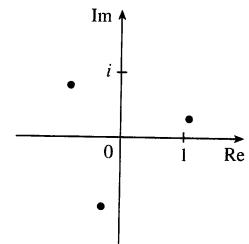
40.  $1+i = \sqrt{2}(\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4})$ . Using Equation 3 with  $r = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $n = 3$ , and  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , we have

$$w_k = (\sqrt{2})^{1/3} \left[ \cos\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi}{3}\right) \right], \text{ where } k = 0, 1, 2.$$

$$w_0 = 2^{1/6}(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{12})$$

$$w_1 = 2^{1/6}(\cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4}) = 2^{1/6}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\right) = -2^{-1/3} + 2^{-1/3}i$$

$$w_2 = 2^{1/6}(\cos \frac{17\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{17\pi}{12})$$



41. Using Euler's formula (6) with  $y = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , we have  $e^{i\pi/2} = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 + 1i = i$ .

42. Using Euler's formula (6) with  $y = 2\pi$ , we have  $e^{2\pi i} = \cos 2\pi + i \sin 2\pi = 1$ .

43. Using Euler's formula (6) with  $y = \frac{\pi}{3}$ , we have  $e^{i\pi/3} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ .

44. Using Euler's formula (6) with  $y = -\pi$ , we have  $e^{-i\pi} = \cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi) = -1$ .

45. Using Equation 7 with  $x = 2$  and  $y = \pi$ , we have  $e^{2+i\pi} = e^2 e^{i\pi} = e^2(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) = e^2(-1 + 0) = -e^2$ .

46. Using Equation 7 with  $x = \pi$  and  $y = 1$ , we have  $e^{\pi+i} = e^\pi \cdot e^{1i} = e^\pi(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) = e^\pi \cos 1 + (e^\pi \sin 1)i$ .

47.  $F(x) = e^{rx} = e^{(a+bi)x} = e^{ax+bx} = e^{ax}(\cos bx + i \sin bx) = e^{ax} \cos bx + i(e^{ax} \sin bx) \Rightarrow$   
 $F'(x) = (e^{ax} \cos bx)' + i(e^{ax} \sin bx)' = (ae^{ax} \cos bx - be^{ax} \sin bx) + i(ae^{ax} \sin bx + be^{ax} \cos bx)$   
 $= a[e^{ax}(\cos bx + i \sin bx)] + b[e^{ax}(-\sin bx + i \cos bx)] = ae^{rx} + b[e^{ax}(i^2 \sin bx + i \cos bx)]$   
 $= ae^{rx} + bi[e^{ax}(\cos bx + i \sin bx)] = ae^{rx} + bie^{rx} = (a + bi)e^{rx} = re^{rx}$

48. (a) From Exercise 47,  $F(x) = e^{(1+i)x} \Rightarrow F'(x) = (1+i)e^{(1+i)x}$ . So

$$\int e^{(1+i)x} dx = \frac{1}{1+i} \int F'(x) dx = \frac{1}{1+i} F(x) + C = \frac{1-i}{2} F(x) + C = \frac{1-i}{2} e^{(1+i)x} + C$$

$$(b) \int e^{(1+i)x} dx = \int e^x e^{ix} dx = \int e^x (\cos x + i \sin x) dx = \int e^x \cos x dx + i \int e^x \sin x dx \quad (1).$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1-i}{2} e^{(1+i)x} &= \frac{1}{2} e^{(1+i)x} - \frac{1}{2} ie^{(1+i)x} = \frac{1}{2} e^{x+ix} - \frac{1}{2} ie^{x+ix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x + i \sin x) - \frac{1}{2} ie^x (\cos x + i \sin x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x + \frac{1}{2} ie^x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} ie^x \cos x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x + \sin x) + i \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) \right] \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

Equating the real and imaginary parts in (1) and (2), we see that  $\int e^x \cos x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x + \sin x) + C$  and  $\int e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} e^x (\sin x - \cos x) + C$ .