Worksheet 9.

P1. 1. 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{4} x \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{4} x \, dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left( x \cdot y \right) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left( 4x \, dx = 2x^{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2$$

$$2. \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{4} x \cdot dx \right) \cdot dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} \right) \, dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 8 \, dy = 8y \Big|_{0}^{1} = 8$$

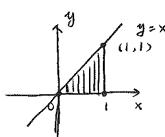
3. 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{2} \cdot y + \frac{y^{3}}{3}) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} (x^{4} + \frac{x^{6}}{3}) dx = (\frac{x^{5}}{5} + \frac{x^{7}}{21}) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{52}{105}$$

4. 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} x \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot y) \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

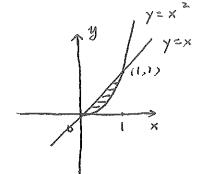
$$= \int_{0}^{1} 2x \cdot \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx = \frac{1-x^{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{2}{3} \cdot u^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \cdot u^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

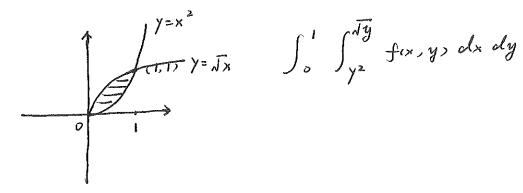
P2.



2. 
$$\int_{0}^{y=x^{2}} \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{y} f(x,y) dx dy$$

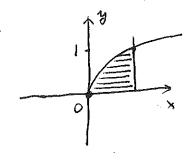


$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{y}^{\sqrt{3}y} f(x,y) dx dy$$



P3. 1. 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{-x}^{x} (1+x) dy dx = \int_{0}^{2} (y+xy) \Big|_{y=-x}^{y=x} dx = \int_{0}^{2} (2x+2x^{2}) dx = \frac{28}{3}$$

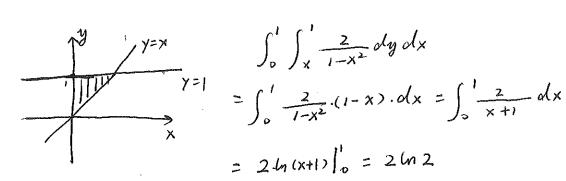
2. 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} 1 \cdot dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2}$$



$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{3}} y \sin x^{2} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sin x^{2} \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} \times 2} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \sin x^{2} \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot (-\cos x^{2})\Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot (1 - \cos 1)$$

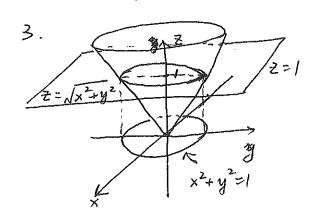


$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{2} \frac{2}{1-x^{2}} dy dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{1-x^{2}} (1-x) \cdot dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{x+1} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} r \cdot d\theta dr = \int_{0}^{1} 2\pi r \cdot dr = \pi r^{2} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \pi$$

2. 
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{r} r^{2} r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{r^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{r} d\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{4} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



The volume is computed by taking the unit circle D as the basis.

The unit circle D as the basis.

For each point in D. the corresponding  $y^2=1$  height is 1-z=1-r

So 
$$V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1-r) \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{6} \cdot d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$