

Directions: No calculators, phones or other electronic aids are allowed. Show all your work. If you use a formula from memory, write it down. *Clearly indicate your final answer.* You will be graded not only on your final answer, but on the clarity of your solutions.

Name SOLUTIONS

TA Name: _____

Drill Time: _____

GRADE	
Problem 1	/ 20
Problem 2	/ 10
Problem 3	/ 10
Problem 4	/ 25
Problem 5	/ 20
Problem 6	/ 15
Total	/100

1. (20 pts) Evaluate the following integral exactly as written.

$$\int_0^8 \int_0^{\ln 4} \int_0^{\ln 2} 2ze^{-x-y} dx dy dz$$

$$= 2 \int_0^8 z \int_0^{\ln 4} e^{-y} \int_0^{\ln 2} e^{-x} dx dy dz$$

$$= 2 \int_0^8 z \int_0^{\ln 4} e^{-y} \left(-e^{-x} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} \right) dy dz$$

$$= - \left(e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{2}} - e^{-0} \right) (2) \int_0^8 z \left(-e^{-y} \Big|_0^{\ln 4} \right) dz$$

$$= - \left(e^{-\frac{\ln 4}{2}} - e^{-0} \right) \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_0^8$$

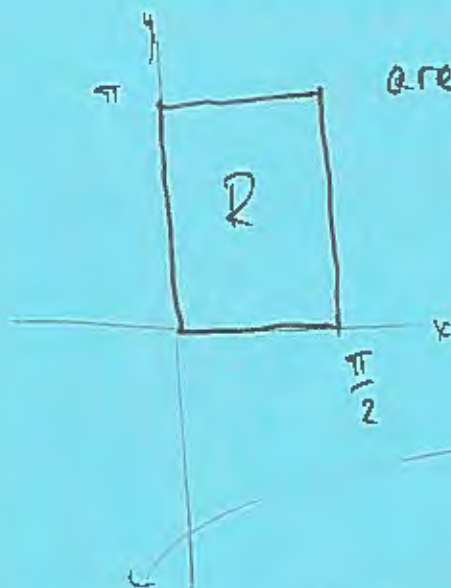
0 ← terms vanish

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{8^2}{2} = \boxed{24}$$

2. (10 pts) Compute the average value of $g(x, y) = \cos x \sin y$ over the region

$$R = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}.$$

$$\text{area}(R) = \pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$



$$\bar{g} = \frac{1}{\frac{\pi^2}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \sin y \, dy \, dx$$

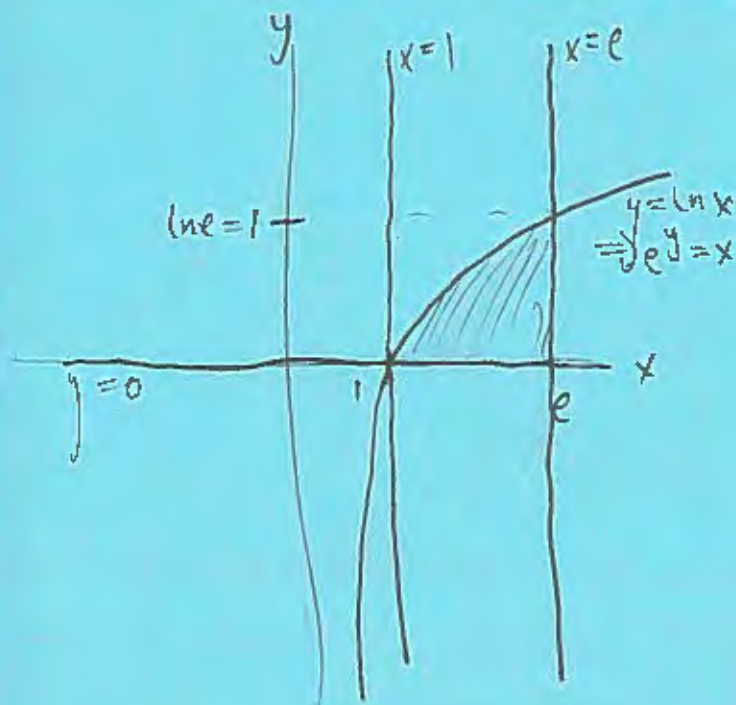
$$= \frac{2}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \left(-\cos y \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) dx$$

$$= -\left(\cos \pi - \cos 0 \right) \left(\frac{2}{\pi^2} \right) \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{\pi^2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) = \boxed{\frac{4}{\pi^2}}$$

3. (10 pts) Consider the integral

$$\int_1^e \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx.$$

Sketch the region of integration and then rewrite the integral in the order $dx \, dy$.



$$\int_0^1 \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

4. A spherical fish tank of radius 2 ft is filled with water to a level 1 ft from the top.

(a) (4 pts) On the sphere below, draw and label the tank's radius and water level, with units included.

cylindrical!

$$\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = 2 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{4 - r^2}$$

$$\sqrt{4 - r^2} = 1$$

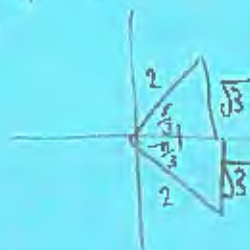
$$\Rightarrow 4 - r^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 = 3; r = \pm\sqrt{3}$$



$$\sec \phi = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \phi = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \phi = \pm \frac{\pi}{3}$$



(b) (2 pts) Write the equation for your sphere, in spherical coordinates.

$$\rho = 2$$

(c) (9 pts) Write down a triple integral that will give the volume of the empty space in the fish tank.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_{\sec \phi}^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

or:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_1^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$$

(d) (7 pts) Evaluate the integral from (c).

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \sin \phi \left(\frac{\rho^3}{3} \right) \bigg|_{\sec \phi}^2 \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \left(\frac{2^3}{3} \sin \phi - \frac{\sec^3 \phi \sin \phi}{3} \right) d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$\left| \frac{\sec^3 \phi \sin \phi}{3} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \left(-8 \cos \phi \bigg|_0^{\pi/3} - \frac{\tan^2 \phi}{2} \bigg|_0^{\pi/3} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(8 \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \cos 0 \right) + \frac{\tan^2(\pi/3)}{2} \right) = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left(-\frac{8}{2} + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\frac{5}{2} \right) = \frac{5}{3} \pi$$

(c) (3 pts) What is the volume of the water in the tank?

$$\frac{4}{3} \pi (2^3) - \frac{5}{3} \pi = \frac{32 - 5}{3} \pi = \frac{27}{3} \pi = 9\pi \text{ ft}^3$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(r\sqrt{4-r^2} - r \right) dr \, d\theta \quad u = 4 - r^2 \quad du = -2r \, dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{u} \right) \bigg|_{4-0^2}^{4-3} - \frac{r^2}{2} \bigg|_0^{\sqrt{3}} \right) d\theta$$

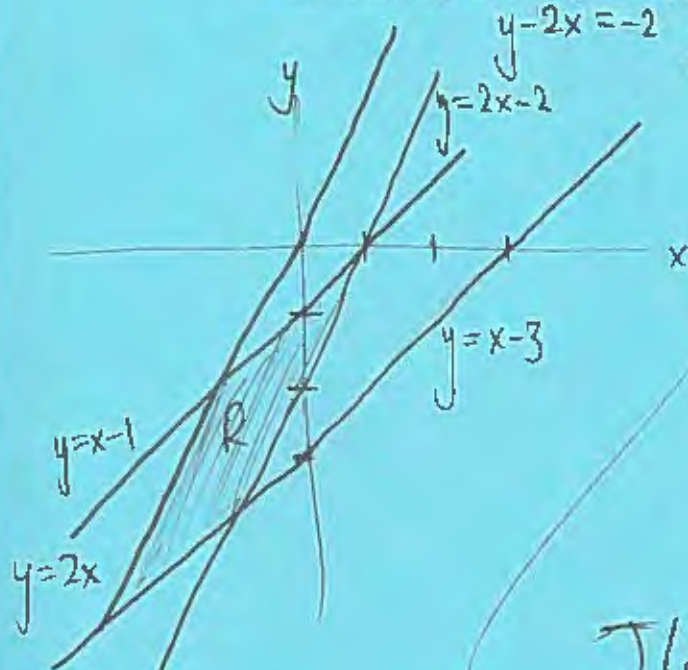
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) \bigg|_{4-0^2}^{4-3} - \frac{(\sqrt{3})^2}{2} \right) d\theta$$

$$= \left(\frac{2\pi}{3} \left(1 - 4^{3/2} \right) - \frac{3\pi}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{14-9}{6} \right) 2\pi = \frac{5}{3} \pi$$

5. (20 pts) Evaluate the following integral using a change of variables of your choice. Sketch the original and new regions of integration, R and S .

$$\iint_R (x-y) \sqrt{y-2x} dA$$

R is bounded by the lines $y = 2x + 2$, $y = 2x$, $y = x - 3$, and $y = x - 1$.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } u &= x - y \Rightarrow 1 \leq u \leq 3 \\ v &= y - 2x \Rightarrow -2 \leq v \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

Then $y = x - u$
 $v = y - 2x = x - u - 2x = -u - x$
 $x = -u - v$
 $y = x - u = -u - v - u = -2u - v$

$$J(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} g_u & h_u \\ g_v & h_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (-1)(-1) - (-2)(-1) \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

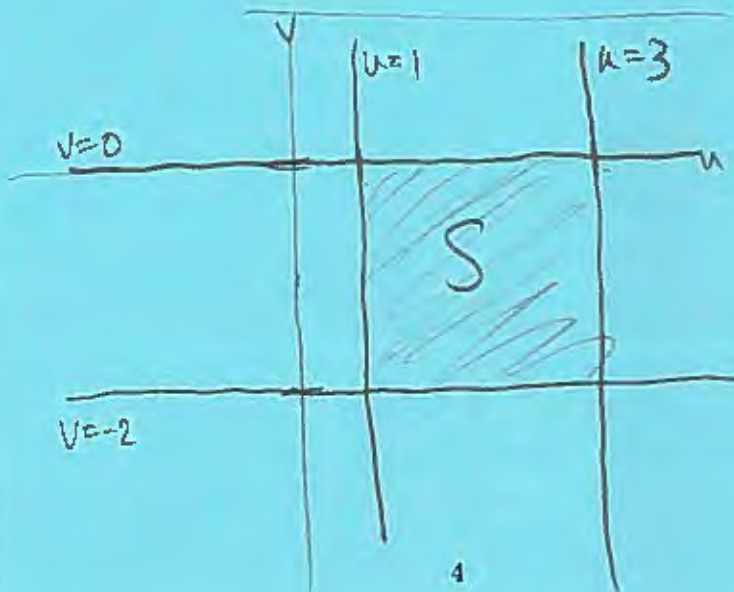
Integral becomes

$$|-1| \int_{-2}^0 \int_1^3 u \sqrt{v} du dv$$

$$= \int_1^3 u \left(\frac{v^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 du$$

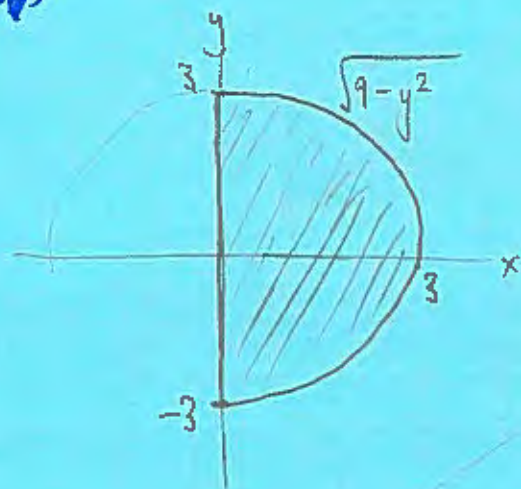
$$= \frac{3}{2} \left(-(-2)^{3/2} \right) \cdot \frac{u^2}{2} \Big|_1^3$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} (-2)^{3/2} (3^2 - 1^2) = -6(-2)^{3/2}$$



6. (15 pts) For the integral below, sketch the region of integration and evaluate the integral using polar coordinates.

$$\int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} (9-x^2-y^2) dx dy$$



$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^3 (9-r^2) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{9r^2}{2} \Big|_0^3 - \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_0^3 \right) d\theta$$

← terms vanish

$$= \left(\frac{9(3)^2}{2} - \frac{3^4}{4} \right) \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{2(3^4) - 3^4}{4} \pi$$

$$= \frac{3^4}{4} \pi = \boxed{\frac{81}{4} \pi}$$