Name:

SOLVTIM/S

241S1 Quiz #7 - October 27, 2015, 10 a.m.

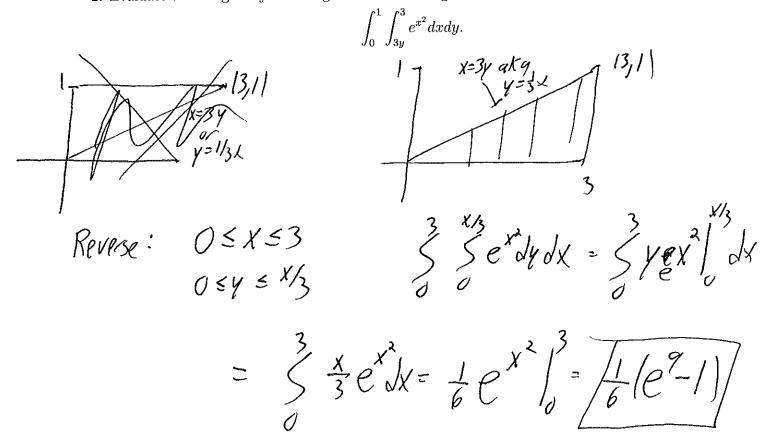
1. Calculate

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$$\iint_{R} xy^{2} dA$$
where $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 2, 1 \le y \le 2\}$.
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} xy^{2} dA dy dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{3} xy^{3} \Big|_{1}^{3} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{3} x (8-1)$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{28}{6} \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} x^{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{28}{6} \Big|_{1}^{4}$$

2. Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration:

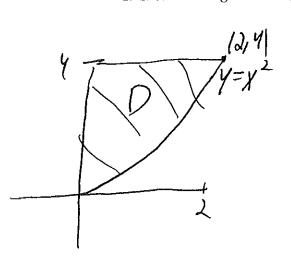


Name:

SOLVT10N/S

241S3 Quiz #7 - October 29, 2015, 10 a.m.

1. Sketch the region of integration and change the order of integration:



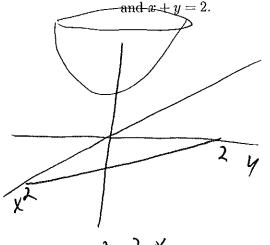
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{x^{2}}^{4} f(x, y) dy dx.$$

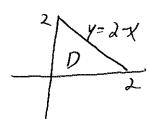
$$0 \le y \le y$$

$$0 \le x \le \sqrt{y}$$

S FIX, Y) dxdy

2. Find the volume enclosed by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ and the planes x = 0, y = 0, z = 0





$$= \frac{2}{5} \frac{2}{2} x^{2} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \frac{3-x}{x^{2}+y^{2}+1} \frac{3}{y} \frac{4}{y} = \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{y} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} + \frac{y}{y} = 0$$

$$= \frac{3}{3} \frac{3-x}{y} \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{y} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{3} \frac{3}{y} + \frac{3}{3}$$

Name:

SOLUTIONS

241S2 Quiz #7 - October 29, 2015, 11 a.m.

1. Evaluate

$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \sqrt{y} \sin y \, dy dx$$

by reversing the order of integration.

rewrite as
$$0 \le y \le 1$$

 $0 \le x \le \sqrt{y}$

 $\begin{cases} \sqrt{y} & \text{siny dy dx} = \int x\sqrt{y} & \text{siny } \int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dx \\ = \int y & \text{siny dy} = -y & \text{cosy } + \text{siny } \int_{0}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dx \\ = \int \sin 1 - \cos 1 \end{cases}$

2. Sketch the region in the x-y plane given in polar coordinates by:

