

Instructions: Give brief answers, but clearly indicate your reasoning.

- I.** Evaluate by changing to polar coordinates:  $\iint_R (x+y) dA$ , where  $R$  is the region that lies below the  $x$ -axis and between the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 3$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ . (5)
- II.** Let  $E$  be the upper hemisphere of the unit ball, that is,  $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 0\}$ . For the integral  $\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV$ , supply the explicit limits of integration, the expression for  $dV$ , and (if necessary) the expressions for  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ , that would be needed to calculate the integral: (9)
- (i) In  $xyz$ -coordinates  $(x, y, z)$
- (ii) In cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, z)$
- (iii) In spherical coordinates  $(\rho, \theta, \phi)$
- III.** Evaluate the integral  $\iint_R e^{y^2} dA$ , where  $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$ . (5)
- IV.** Let  $E$  be the solid in the first octant bounded by  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  and the three coordinate planes (that is,  $E$  is the portion of the unit ball that lies in the first octant). Suppose that the density at each point of  $E$  equals the distance from the point to the  $xz$ -plane. Write integrals to find the mass of  $E$  and its moment with respect to the  $xz$ -plane. Do not supply explicit limits for the integrals, or try to evaluate the integrals. (5)
- V.** Calculate the numerical value of a Riemann sum to estimate the value of  $\iint_R x^2 y dA$ , where  $R$  is the rectangle  $[0, 4] \times [0, 2]$ , i. e. the  $(x, y)$  with  $0 \leq x \leq 4$  and  $0 \leq y \leq 2$ . Partition the  $x$ -interval  $[0, 4]$  into two equal subintervals, and partition the  $y$ -interval into two equal subintervals, so that the Riemann sum has four terms. Use the Midpoint Rule to choose the sample points. (5)
- VI.** Sketch a portion of a typical graph  $z = f(x, y)$ , showing the tangent plane at a point  $(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ . Let  $\vec{v}_x$  be the vector in the tangent plane whose  $\vec{i}$ -component is 1 and whose  $\vec{j}$ -component is 0 (i. e.  $\vec{v}_x$  is a vector of the form  $\vec{i} + \lambda \vec{k}$  for some number  $\lambda$ ). Show  $\vec{v}_x$  in your sketch, and express  $\lambda$  in terms of  $f$  or its partial derivatives. (5)
- VII.** Calculate  $\|(\vec{i} + f_x(x_0, y_0)\vec{k}) \times (\vec{j} + f_y(x_0, y_0)\vec{k})\|$ . Give the details of the calculation, not just the answer. (5)
- VIII.** Find the surface area of the portion of the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  that lies above the unit disk in the  $xy$ -plane. (6)
- IX.** Let  $E$  be the solid tetrahedron bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane  $x + y + 2z = 2$ . Supply limits for the integral  $\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV$ , assuming that the order of integration is first with respect to  $x$ , then with respect to  $y$ , then with respect to  $z$ . (5)
- X.** Sketch the region and change the order of integration for  $\int_1^3 \int_0^{\ln(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$ . (5)
- XI.** Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-a}^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} (x^2 + y^2)^{3/2} dx dy$ . (5)