

# PROBLEM SET 17

1. 
$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (1+2y) dy \cdot dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[ y + y^2 \right]_{x^2}^x dx =$$

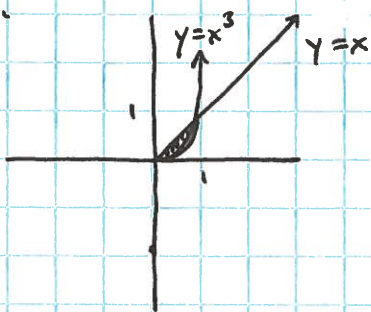
$$\int_0^1 x - x^4 dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{10}$$

2. 
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} y (x^5 + 1)^{-1} dy \cdot dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} (x^5 + 1)^{-1} \right]_0^{x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{2} (x^5 + 1)^{-1} dx =$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{10} \ln(x^5 + 1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\ln 2}{10}$$

3.



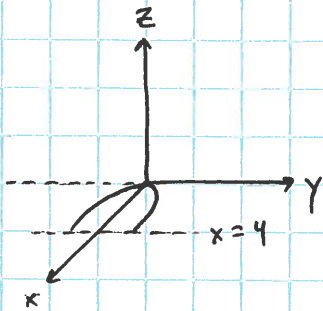
$$\int_0^1 \int_{x^3}^x (x^2 + 2y) dy \cdot dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[ x^2 y + y^2 \right]_{x^3}^x dx =$$

$$\int_0^1 x^3 + x^2 - x^5 - x^6 dx =$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 \right]_0^1 = \frac{23}{84}$$

4.



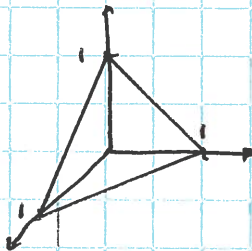
$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{y^2} 1 + x^2 y^2 \, dx \, dy =$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \left[ x + \frac{x^3 y^2}{3} \right]_0^{y^2} dy =$$

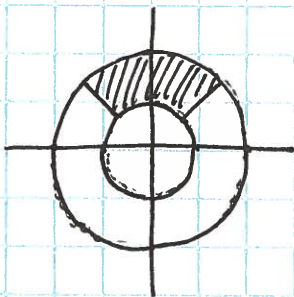
$$\int_{-2}^2 y^2 + \frac{y^5}{3} dy =$$

$$\left[ \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{y^6}{18} \right]_{-2}^2 = \frac{16}{3}$$

5.



6.



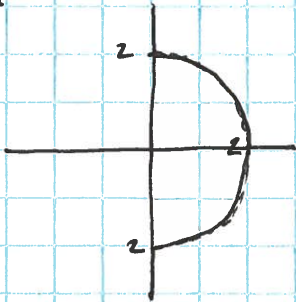
$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \int_1^2 R \, dR \, d\theta =$$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \left[ \frac{1}{2} R^2 \right]_1^2 d\theta =$$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{3}{2} d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \theta \Big|_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$



7.



$$\iint e^{-x^2-y^2} dA =$$

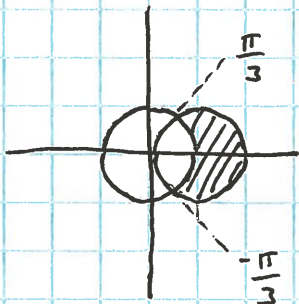
$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 R \cdot e^{-R^2} \cdot dR \cdot d\theta =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-R^2} \right]_0^2 d\theta =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4}) d\theta =$$

$$\left. \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-4}) \cdot \theta \right|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 - e^{-4})$$

8.



$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$

$$R^2 = 2R \cos \theta$$

$$R = 2 \cos \theta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 = 2 \cos \theta \\ \theta = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$R = 1$$

$$\int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} R \cdot dR \cdot d\theta = \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \left[ \frac{1}{2} R^2 \right]_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} 2 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \cdot d\theta =$$

$$\int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \left( 1 + \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{2} \right) d\theta = \left. \frac{1}{2} \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin(2\theta) \right|_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$9. \quad z = 18 - 2(x^2 + y^2) = 18 - 2R^2$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 (18 - R^2) R \cdot dR \cdot d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ 9R^2 - \frac{R^4}{4} \right]_0^3 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{243}{4} d\theta$$

$$= \left. \frac{243}{4} \theta \right|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{243\pi}{2}$$

$$10. \quad \int_0^1 \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x+y) dx \cdot dy =$$

$$\int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right]_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} dy =$$

$$\int_0^1 (1 - 2y^2 + y\sqrt{2-y^2}) \cdot dy =$$

$$\left[ y - \frac{2}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{3}(2-y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$