

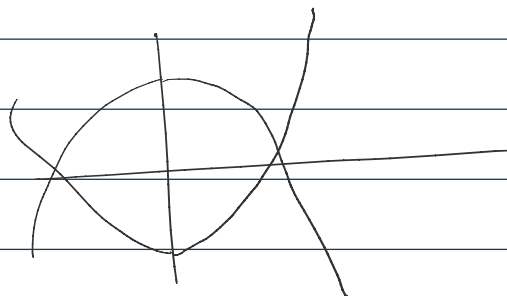
1) Evaluate $\iint_D x(y-1) dA$ where D is region bounded by $y = 1 - x^2$ and $y = x^2 - 3$, answer should be 0

2) Evaluate $\iint_D \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dA$ where D is the bottom half of $x^2 + y^2 = 16$, answer: $\frac{1}{12} (5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)$

3) Evaluate $\iiint_E 6z^2 dV$ where E is the region below $4x + y + 2z = 10$ in the first octant. Answer: $\frac{625}{2}$

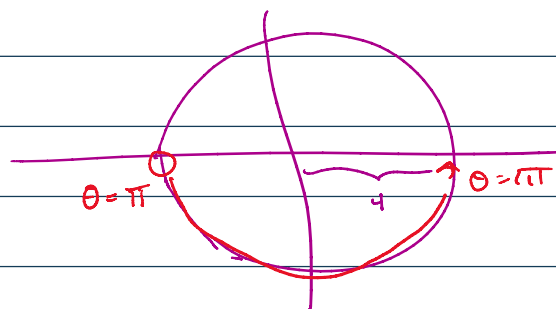
1)
$$\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{x^2-3}^{1-x^2} x(y-1) dy dx$$

 Compute...

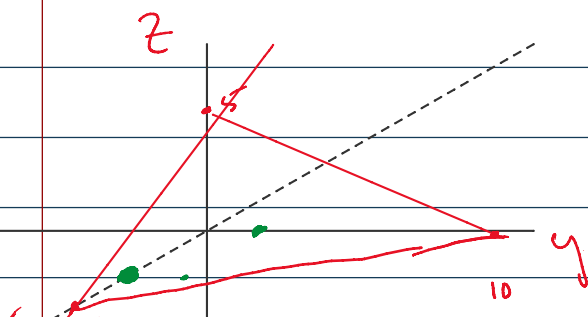


2) use polar. integrand becomes $\sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta$

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta$$

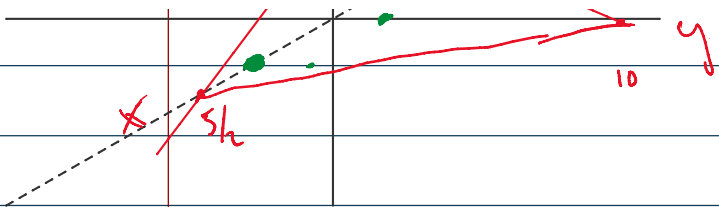


3) $4x + y + 2z = 10$



$$\int_0^5 \int_0^{10-4x} \int_0^{5-\frac{y}{2}-2x} 6z^2 dz dy dx$$

... .. 5/2 7



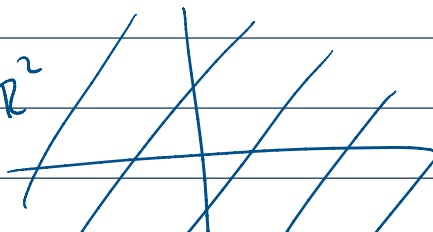
$$\text{Region} = \left\{ (x, y, z) \text{ s.t. } \begin{aligned} 0 \leq x \leq 5/2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 10 - 4x \\ 0 \leq z \leq 5 - \frac{y}{2} - 2x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

Could write this integral
6 ways (permutations of dx, dy & dz)

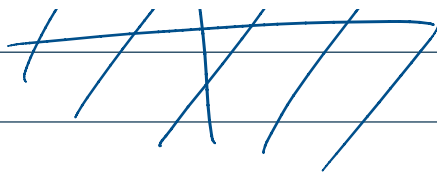
1. Evaluate $\iiint_E e^{-x^2-z^2} dV$ with E the region between the cylinders $x^2 + z^2 = 4$ and $x^2 + z^2 = 9$ with $1 \leq y \leq 5$ and $z \leq 0$, answer: $2\pi(e^{-4} - e^{-9})$
2. Compute $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ (hint: compute $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2$) using polar coordinates)

$$\begin{aligned} 2) \quad \text{let } I &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ I^2 &= \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \right) \\ &= \iint_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} e^{-y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$D = \mathbb{R}^2$



$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$$



polar coordinates: $I^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right]$$

$$I^2 = -\frac{2\pi}{2} (0 - 1) = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \sqrt{\pi} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$