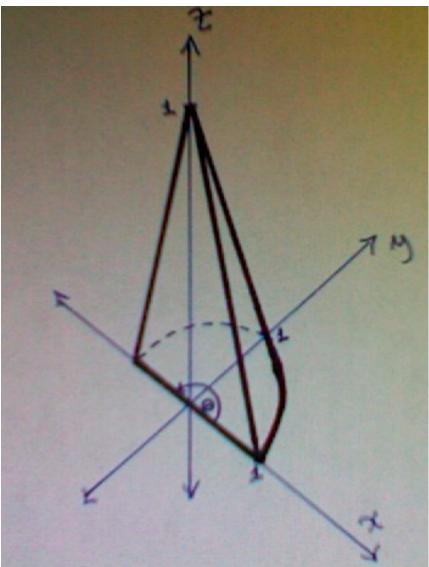
The solid region described by  $0 \le r \le \sqrt{(1-z)}$ ,  $0 \le \theta \le \pi$ , and  $0 \le z \le 1$  is...



Evaluating the triple integral...

$$J = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} (z^{2} \sin \theta) r dr d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\frac{r^{2}(z^{2} \sin \theta)}{2}) \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\frac{(z^{3} - z^{4}) \sin \theta}{2}) d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{(z^{3} - z^{4}) \cos \theta}{2}) \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{(z^{3} - z^{4}) \cos \theta}{2}) \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{z^{2} - z^{4}}{2}) dz = (\frac{z^{4}}{4} - \frac{z^{5}}{5}) \int_{0}^{1} dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\frac{z^{2} - z^{4}}{2}) dz = (\frac{z^{4}}{4} - \frac{z^{5}}{5}) \int_{0}^{1} dz$$