

“QUIZ” for Lecture 15

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E-MAIL SCANNED .pdf OF COMPLETED QUIZ to DrZcalc3@gmail.com (Attachment: qXFirstLast.pdf) ASAP BUT NO LATER THAN Oct. 29, 8:00pm

1. Use polar coordinates to compute the double integral

$$\iint_D xy \, dA \quad ,$$

where

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\} \quad .$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

$$r^2 \leq 1$$

$$r = \pm 1$$

$$r = 1$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$\int \int xy \, dA$$

$$= \int \int r \cos \theta \cdot r \sin \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \quad r=0..1 \quad \theta=0..Pi$$

$$= \cos \sin \frac{\pi^3}{12}$$

2. Evaluate the iterated integral by converting it to polar coordinates

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} e^{x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy \quad .$$

Note: The previous version had a typo ($dy \, dx$ instead of $dx \, dy$, that made it nonsense). I thank Yidi "Wendy" Weng for pointing it out (and see won a dollar).

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2$$

$$\int \int e^{r^2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \quad r=0..1 \quad \theta=0..Pi/2$$

$$= \pi(e-1)/4$$