

Solutions to the “QUIZ” for Nov.2, 2006

1. Evaluate

$$\int \int \int_E (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV \quad ,$$

where E is bounded by the xy -plane and the hemispheres $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ and $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$.

Solutuion: Since z is positive, and in the dictionary

$$z = \rho \cos \phi \quad ,$$

it means that $\cos \phi$ must be positive, which means that ϕ is between 0 and $\pi/2$ (recall that $\cos \phi$ is *negative* for ϕ between $\pi/2$ and π). On the other hand x and y have no restriction, so θ has the *full* (default) range $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$.

So the description of E in **spherical coordinates** is

$$E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 1 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2\}.$$

Now remember that the “phrase” $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ becomes ρ^2 in “spherical” language, and $dV = \rho^2 \sin \phi d\phi d\theta d\rho$. So our integral is

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\rho^2) \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi d\phi d\theta d\rho \\ &= \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \rho^4 \sin \phi d\phi d\theta d\rho \end{aligned}$$

By the **separation trick** (**Note:** it only works when all the *limits of integration* are **numbers** and the integrand is a *product* of functions that only depend on **one variable at a time**).

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\int_1^2 \rho^4 d\rho \right) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \phi d\phi \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\rho^5}{5} \Big|_1^2 \right) (2\pi) \left(-\cos \phi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{31}{5} \right) (2\pi) (0 - -1) = \frac{62\pi}{5} \quad . \end{aligned}$$

Ans.: $\frac{62\pi}{5}$.

Common Mistakes:

1. Mess-up the **limits of integration** due to rusty trig.
2. Even though I YELLED so many times that the “phrase” $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ **is** ρ^2 some people just literally consulted the full dictionary and it did the “long way” and of course never finished it.
3. Some people replaced dV by $d\phi d\theta d\rho$ **instead** of the correct: $dV = \rho^2 \sin \phi d\phi d\theta d\rho$.