

Name \_\_\_\_\_

MATH 251

Exam 3 Version H

Fall 2018

Sections 504/505

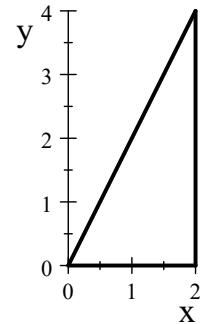
P. Yasskin

Multiple Choice: (7 points each. No part credit.)

1-10	/70	12	/20
11	/20	Total	/110

1. Find the mass of a triangular plate with vertices  $(0,0)$ ,  $(2,0)$  and  $(2,4)$  if the density is  $\delta = x$ .

- a.  $M = 2$
- b.  $M = 4$
- c.  $M = 8$
- d.  $M = \frac{8}{3}$
- e.  $M = \frac{16}{3}$

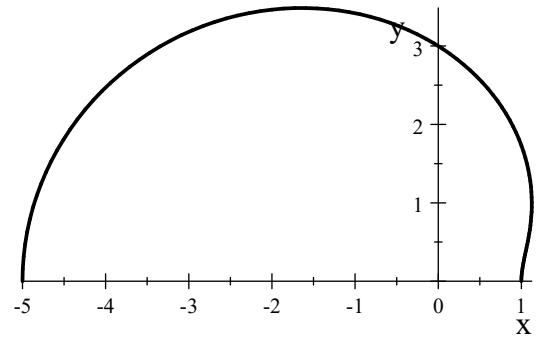


2. Find the  $x$ -component of the center of mass of a triangular plate with vertices  $(0,0)$ ,  $(2,0)$  and  $(2,4)$  if the density is  $\delta = x$ .

- a.  $\bar{x} = 2$
- b.  $\bar{x} = 4$
- c.  $\bar{x} = 8$
- d.  $\bar{x} = \frac{3}{2}$
- e.  $\bar{x} = \frac{2}{3}$

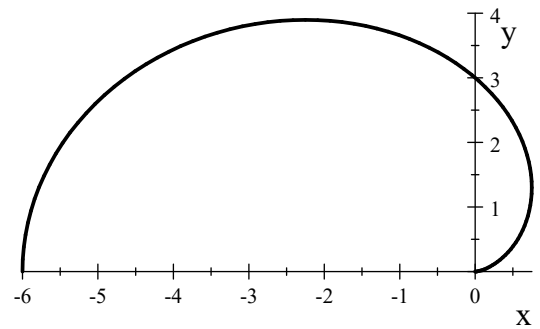
3. Find the area of the upper half of the limaçon  $r = 3 - 2 \cos \theta$ .

- a.  $A = \frac{9\pi}{2}$
- b.  $A = \frac{11\pi}{2}$
- c.  $A = \frac{13\pi}{2}$
- d.  $A = 9\pi$
- e.  $A = 11\pi$

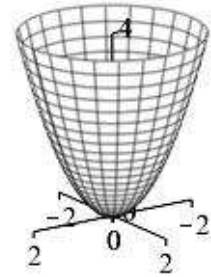


4. Given: The area of the upper half of the cardioid  $r = 3 - 3 \cos \theta$  is  $A = \frac{27}{4}\pi$ . Find the  $y$ -component of its centroid.

- a.  $\bar{y} = \frac{16}{3\pi}$
- b.  $\bar{y} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$
- c.  $\bar{y} = \frac{16}{9\pi}$
- d.  $\bar{y} = 36$
- e.  $\bar{y} = 12$

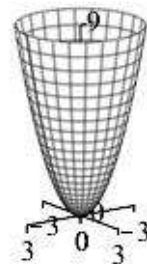


5. Given: The solid between the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  and the plane  $z = 4$  has volume  $V = 8\pi$ . Find the  $z$ -component of its centroid.



- a.  $\bar{y} = \frac{3}{64\pi}$
- b.  $\bar{y} = \frac{64\pi}{3}$
- c.  $\bar{y} = \frac{8}{3}$
- d.  $\bar{y} = \frac{8}{5}$
- e.  $\bar{y} = \frac{16}{5}$

6. Given: The solid between the paraboloid  $z = x^2 + y^2$  and the plane  $z = 9$  has centroid  $(0, 0, 6)$ . If the temperature of the solid is  $T = 4 + z$  find the average temperature.



- a.  $T_{ave} = 4$
- b.  $T_{ave} = 7$
- c.  $T_{ave} = \frac{17}{2}$
- d.  $T_{ave} = 10$
- e.  $T_{ave} = 13$

7. Find the volume of an ice cream cone between the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and the upper piece of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ .
- a.  $\frac{9}{2}\pi^2$
  - b.  $\frac{9\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - c.  $\frac{18\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - d.  $9\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$
  - e.  $18\pi\left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$

8. Compute  $\int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_x^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{1}{(1+x^2+y^2)^2} dy dx$ .

HINT: Change coordinates.

- a.  $\frac{\pi}{40}$
- b.  $\frac{\pi}{10}$
- c.  $\frac{\pi}{5}$
- d.  $\frac{2\pi}{5}$
- e.  $\frac{-\pi}{40}$

9. Find the work done to push a bead along a wire in the shape of the twisted cubic  $\vec{r}(t) = \langle t, t^2, t^3 \rangle$  from  $(1, 1, 1)$  to  $(2, 4, 8)$  if the force is  $\vec{F} = \langle z, 2y, x \rangle$ .
- a. 56
  - b. 45
  - c. 30
  - d.  $\frac{45}{2}$
  - e. 15

10. Find the mass of the conical **surface**  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  for  $z \leq 4$  if the surface density is  $\delta = z\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . The surface may be parametrized by  $\vec{R}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r)$ .  
SUGGESTION: Do problem 11 first.

- a.  $M = 128\sqrt{2}\pi$
- b.  $M = 64\sqrt{2}\pi$
- c.  $M = 128\pi$
- d.  $M = 64\pi$
- e.  $M = 8\sqrt{2}\pi$

Work Out: (Points indicated. Part credit possible. Show all work.)

11. (20 points) Find the flux  $\iint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$  of the vector field  $\vec{F} = \langle 6xz^2, 6yz^2, z^3 \rangle$  down and out through the conical **surface**  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  for  $z \leq 4$ . Follow these steps:

Parametrize the surface as  $\vec{R}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r)$ .

- a. Compute the tangent vectors:

$$\vec{e}_r = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$$

$$\vec{e}_\theta = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$$

- b. Compute the normal vector and check, explain and fix the orientation:

$$\vec{N} = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$$

- c. Evaluate the vector field on the surface:

$$\vec{F}(\vec{R}(r, \theta)) = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$$

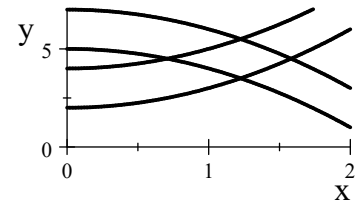
- d. Compute the dot product:

$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{N} =$$

- e. Compute the flux integral:

$$\iint \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S} =$$

12. (20 points) Compute the integral  $\iint xy dA$  over the region in the first quadrant bounded by  $y = 2 + x^2$ ,  $y = 4 + x^2$ ,  $y = 5 - x^2$ , and  $y = 7 - x^2$ .



- a. Define the curvilinear coordinates  $u$  and  $v$  by  $y = u + x^2$  and  $y = v - x^2$ .

What are the 4 boundaries in terms of  $u$  and  $v$ ?

$u = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$        $u = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$        $v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$        $v = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

- b. Solve for  $x$  and  $y$  in terms of  $u$  and  $v$ . Express the results as a position vector.

$\vec{R}(u, v) = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$

- c. Find the coordinate tangent vectors:

$\vec{e}_u = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$

$\vec{e}_v = \langle \underline{\hspace{2cm}}, \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \rangle$

- d. Compute the Jacobian determinant:

$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} =$

- e. Compute the Jacobian factor:

$J =$

- f. Compute the integrand:

$xy =$

- g. Compute the integral:

$\iint xy dA =$