Name\_\_\_\_\_ Sec\_\_\_\_

MATH 253

Exam 2

Spring 2009

Sections 200,501,502

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Multiple Choice: (6 points each. No part credit.)

1-9	/54	11c	/10
10	/10	11d	/10
11a	/10	11e	/ 6
11b	/10	Total	/104

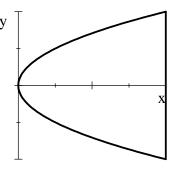
- **1**. Find the volume under  $z = xy^2$  above the rectangle  $1 \le x \le 2$  and  $0 \le y \le 2$ .
  - **a**. 2
  - **b**. 4
  - **c**. 6
  - **d**. 12
  - **e**.  $\frac{16}{3}$

- **2**. (Non-Honors Only) Compute  $\int_0^2 \int_0^y \int_x^y x dz dx dy$ .
  - **a**.  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - **b**.  $\frac{2}{3}$
  - **c**.  $\frac{3}{4}$
  - **d**.  $\frac{4}{5}$
  - **e**.  $\frac{5}{6}$

- **3**. Compute  $\iiint_R z \, dV$  over the region R in the first octant bounded by  $y = 9 x^2$ , z = 2 and the coordinate planes.
  - **a**. 36
  - **b**. 54
  - **c**. 72
  - **d**. 96
  - **e**. 108
- **4**. Find the mass of the plate bounded by the curves  $x = y^2$  and x = 4, if the surface mass density is  $\rho = x$ .



- **b**.  $\frac{64}{3}$
- **c**.  $\frac{128}{3}$
- **d**.  $\frac{64}{5}$
- **e**.  $\frac{128}{5}$



**5**. Find the center of mass of the plate bounded by the curves  $x = y^2$  and x = 4, if the surface mass density is  $\rho = x$ .

**a**. 
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{12}{7}, 0\right)$$

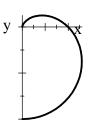
**b**. 
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = (2, 0)$$

**c**. 
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{20}{7}, 0\right)$$

**d**. 
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{24}{7}, 0\right)$$

**e**. 
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(\frac{512}{7}, 0\right)$$

**6**. A styrofoam board is cut in the shape of the right half of the cardioid  $r=1-\sin\theta$ . A static electricity charge is put on the board whose surface charge density is given by  $\rho_e=x$ . Find the total charge on the board  $Q=\iint \rho_e \, dA$ .



- **a**. 0
- **b**.  $\frac{2}{3}$
- **c**.  $\frac{4}{3}$
- **d**.  $\frac{8\pi}{3}$
- **e**.  $\frac{16\pi}{3}$

7. Find the volume of the solid above the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  below the hemisphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ .



- **b**.  $\frac{8\pi}{3}\sqrt{2}$
- **c**.  $\frac{16\pi}{3}$
- **d**.  $\frac{8\pi}{3}(2-\sqrt{2})$
- **e**.  $\frac{8\pi}{3}(2+\sqrt{2})$



- **8**. Compute  $\int_0^2 \int_{y^2}^4 y e^{x^2} dx dy$ . HINT: Interchange the order of integration.
  - **a**.  $\frac{1}{4}e^{16}$
  - **b**.  $\frac{1}{4}(e^{16}-1)$
  - **c**.  $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^{16})$
  - **d**.  $\frac{1}{4}(e^4-1)$
  - **e**.  $\frac{1}{2}(1-e^4)$

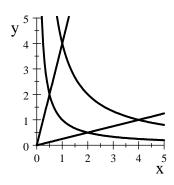
- **9**. Compute  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} z \cos\left[\left(x^2+y^2+z^2\right)^2\right] dz dy dx.$  HINT: Convert to spherical coordinates.
  - **a.**  $\frac{\pi}{8} \sin(4)$
  - **b**.  $\frac{\pi}{16} \sin(4)$
  - **c**.  $\frac{\pi}{4}\sin(16)$
  - **d**.  $\frac{\pi}{8}\sin(16)$
  - **e**.  $\frac{\pi}{16} \sin(16)$

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

**10**. (10 points) Compute  $\iint y dx dy$  over the diamond shaped region bounded by the curves

$$y = 4x \qquad y = \frac{x}{4} \qquad y = \frac{1}{x} \qquad y = \frac{4}{x}$$

y=4x  $y=\frac{x}{4}$   $y=\frac{1}{x}$   $y=\frac{4}{x}$ HINT: Let  $u^2=xy$  and  $v^2=\frac{y}{x}$ . Solve for x and y.



11. Consider the surface, S, given parametrically by

$$\vec{R}(p,q) = \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2, q^2, pq\right)$$
 for  $0 \le p \le 3$  and  $0 \le q \le 2$ .

**a**. (10 points) Find  $\vec{e}_p$ ,  $\vec{e}_q$ ,  $\vec{N}$ , and  $\left| \vec{N} \right|$ . Simplify  $\left| \vec{N} \right|$  by looking for a perfect square.

**b.** (10 points) Compute the surface area of the surface, *S*.

HINT: 
$$A = \int \int 1 dS$$

Recall  $\vec{R}(p,q) = \left(\frac{1}{2}p^2, q^2, pq\right)$  for  $0 \le p \le 3$  and  $0 \le q \le 2$ .

**c**. (10 points) Compute the mass of the surface, S, if the surface mass density is  $\rho(x,y,z)=z$ . HINT:  $M=\int\int\rho\,dS$ 

**d**. (10 points) Compute the flux through the surface, S, of the vector field  $\vec{F} = (2x, 2y, z)$  if the surface is oriented down and out.

HINT:  $Flux = \int \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ 

**e**. (6 points HONORS ONLY) Find the equation of the plane tangent to the surface,S, at the point where (p,q)=(2,1).