

NAME (print): \_\_\_\_\_

No credit for unsupported answers will be given. Clearly indicate your final answer.

1. [3 pts.] Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the integral  $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-r^2} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \theta \\ y &= r \sin \theta \\ z &= z \end{aligned}$$

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

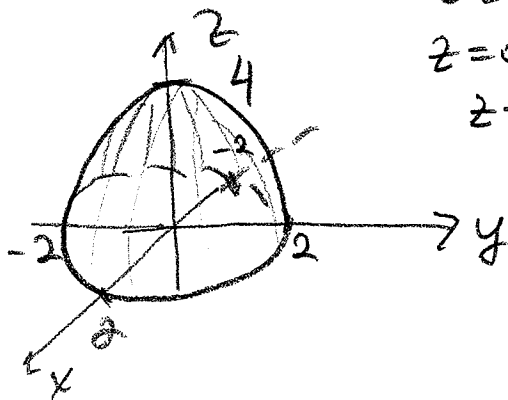
$$0 \leq r \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 4 - r^2$$

$$z = 0 - (xy)\text{-plane.}$$

$$z = 4 - r^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 \text{ - paraboloid.}$$

$r = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4$  - circle in  
 (xy) plane  
 of radius 2  
 centered at (0,0)



2. [2 pts.] Find the gradient vector field for the function

$$f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} \sin(y^2 + z^2)$$

$$\nabla f = \langle f_x, f_y, f_z \rangle$$

$$f_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin(y^2 + z^2)$$

$$f_y = \sqrt{x} \cos(y^2 + z^2) (2y)$$

$$f_z = \sqrt{x} \cos(y^2 + z^2) (2z)$$

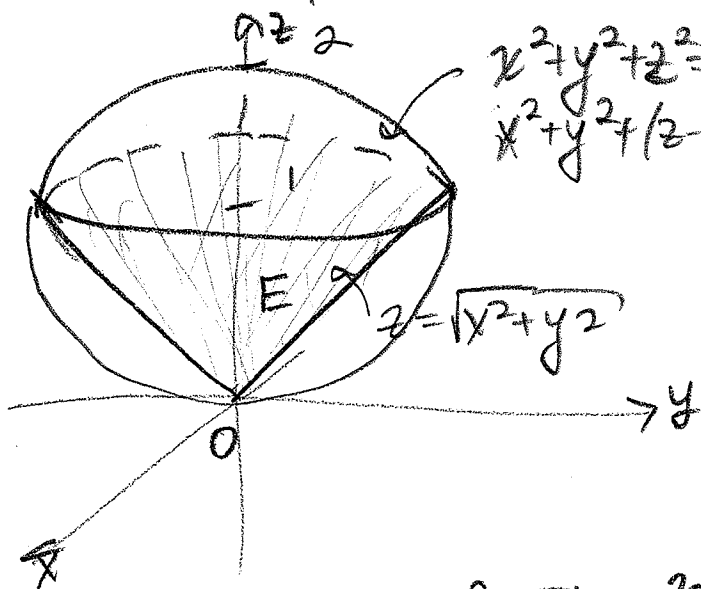
$$\nabla f = \left\langle \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \sin(y^2 + z^2), \sqrt{x} (2y) \cos(y^2 + z^2), \sqrt{x} (2z) \cos(y^2 + z^2) \right\rangle$$

3. [5 pts.] Use spherical coordinates to find the volume of the solid that lies above the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and below the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$ .

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z^2 &= x^2 + y^2 \\ z^2 + z^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ 2z^2 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ 2\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi &= \rho^2 \\ \cos^2 \varphi &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \cos \varphi &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \varphi &= \pi/4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 2z \\ \rho^2 &= 2\rho \cos \varphi \\ \rho &= 2 \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 2z \\ x^2 + y^2 + (z-1)^2 &= 1 \\ 0 \leq \rho &\leq 2 \cos \varphi \\ 0 \leq \varphi &\leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq \theta &\leq 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_E dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \left. \frac{\rho^3}{3} \sin \varphi \right|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2 \cos \varphi} d\varphi \, d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \left| \begin{array}{l} \cos \varphi = u \\ du = -\sin \varphi \, d\varphi \\ \varphi = 0 \rightarrow u = 1 \\ \varphi = \pi/4 \rightarrow u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{array} \right| \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 (-u^3) \, du = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{u^4}{4} \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} - \frac{(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^4}{4} \right] = -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left[ \frac{4}{16} - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$