## SMB problems sheet 2: multiple-integration

54. Evaluate the following double integrals

(i) 
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy$$
, (ii)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{x}{2}} \int_{0}^{4} x \cos y \, dx dy$ , (iii)  $\int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} \, dx dy$ ,  
(iv)  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{-1}^{y+1} (xy - x) \, dx dy$ , (v)  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} x \cos \pi y \, dy dx$ , (vi)  $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y} xy e^{x^{2}} \, dx dy$ .

- 55. Evaluate the following double integrals
  - (i)  $\iint_R x^3 y \, dA$  where R is the interior of the triangle with vertices (0,0), (1,0) and (1,1); (ii)  $\iint_R \sqrt{xy} \, dA$  where R is the finite region enclosed by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $y = x^3$ .
- 56. Use a double integral to find the area of the interior of the ellipse  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .
- 57. Find the area of the bounded region determined by the curves xy = 6 and x + y = 5.
- 58. Evaluate the following double integrals by changing the order of integration (i)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y}{y} \, dy dx$ , (ii)  $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \sin\left(\frac{y^3+1}{2}\right) \, dy dx$ , (iii)  $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{x^4+y^2}} \, dy dx$ .
- 59. Use polar coordinates to evaluate the following double integrals
  - (i)  $\iint_R e^{-x^2 y^2} dA$  where R is the region bounded by the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ; (ii)  $\iint_R \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dA$  where R is the region  $x^2 + y^2 \le 9$ ,  $x \ge 0$  and  $y \ge 0$ .
- 60. Evaluate the integral

$$\iint_A \left(\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \, dx dy,$$

where A (for annulus) is the region between the two circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ .

61. Evaluate the following triple integrals

(i) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1-x} \int_{0}^{2-x} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$$
, (ii)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} zr^{2} \sin \theta \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$ ,  
(iii)  $\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{0}^{\sec \phi} \sin 2\phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$ .

- 62. Evaluate the triple integral  $\iiint_Q x \, dV$  where Q is the region bounded by the planes x + y + z = 1, x = 0, y = 0 and z = 0.
- 63. Evaluate the triple integral  $\iiint_S \exp\left[(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] dV$  where S is unit sphere centred at the origin.

- 64. Evaluate  $\iiint_Q (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-3/2} dV$ , where Q is the region bounded by the spheres  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$ , with a > b > 0.
- 65. Evaluate the triple integral  $\iiint_Q (x+y)^2 dV$  where Q is the solid hemisphere  $z \ge 0, x^2+y^2+z^2 \le 4$ .
- 66. Find the volume of the finite region bounded by the paraboloid  $z = 4 x^2 y^2$  and the xy-plane.
- 67. Find the volume cut off the paraboloid  $x^2 + y^2 = hz$  by the plane z = h.
- 68. Find the volume of the solid bounded by the paraboloids  $z = \frac{1}{4}(x^2 + y^2)$  and  $z = 5 x^2 y^2$ .
- 69. A new auditorium is built with a foundation in the shape of a quadrant of a circle of radius 50 feet. Therefore, the foundation forms a region R bounded by the graph of  $x^2 + y^2 = 50^2$  with  $x \ge 0$  and  $y \ge 0$ . The sloping floor is modelled by the equation z = (x + y)/5, and the ceiling is modelled by the equation z = 20 + xy/100. A heating engineer needs to know the volume of the hall. Can you calculate it?
- 70. The sombrero surface is defined by the equation

$$z = \frac{\sin r}{r}$$
, where  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .

Find the volume of the central peak, above the plane z = 0. Find the volume of the first trough, below the plane z = 0. Show that successive ridges above the plane z = 0 and troughs below that plane have the same volume.

- 88. Compute the Jacobian on changing variables from cartesian co-ordinates (x, y) to polar co-ordinates  $(r, \theta)$  to show that the area element  $dA = rdrd\theta$ .
- 89. Compute the Jacobian on changing variables from cartesian co-ordinates (x, y, z) to spherical polar coordinates  $(r, \theta, \phi)$  to show that the area element  $dA = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$ .
- 90. Find the centre of mass of the objects (assuming uniform density) in
  - (i) Question 66
  - (ii) Question 67
  - (iii) Question 68