

Name: _____

Be sure to show your work!

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \rho \cos(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \\y &= \rho \sin(\theta) \sin(\varphi) \\z &= \rho \cos(\varphi)\end{aligned}$$

$$J = \rho^2 \sin(\varphi)$$

$$\cos^2(\theta) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2\theta))$$

1. (____/14 points) Consider $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin(y^3) dy dx$.

Sketch the region of integration and then **evaluate** the integral. *Hint:* $\int \sin(y^3) dy$ is impossible to evaluate.

2. (____/14 points) Consider the integral $\iint_R (2x + y) \cos(3x - y) dA$ where R is bounded by $y = -2x$, $y = -2x + 1$, $y = 3x - 2$, and $y = 3x - 3$. State a change of coordinates: $u = ???$ and $v = ???$ so that the resulting integral can be evaluated. Perform the change of coordinates, but do **not** evaluate the integral.

3. (____/15 points) Consider the integral: $I = \int_{-4}^4 \int_{-\sqrt{16-x^2}}^0 \int_{-\sqrt{16-x^2-y^2}}^0 5x \, dz \, dy \, dx$.

(a) Rewrite I in the following order of integration: $\iiint \quad dx \, dz \, dy$.

Do **not** evaluate the integral.

(b) Rewrite I in terms of cylindrical coordinates.

Do **not** evaluate the integral.

(c) Rewrite I in terms of spherical coordinates.

Do **not** evaluate the integral.

4. (____/14 points) Find the centroid of the region E where E is bounded below by $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above by $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$. *Hint:* Use symmetry to cut down the number of integrals you need to evaluate. You should find the following fact useful: The volume of E is 16π .

$$m = \iiint_E 1 \, dV \quad M_{yz} = \iiint_E x \, dV \quad M_{xz} = \iiint_E y \, dV \quad M_{xy} = \iiint_E z \, dV$$

5. (____/14 points) Evaluate $\iiint_E x \, dV$ where E is bounded by $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + y + z = 1$.

6. (____/14 points) Evaluate $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, dV$ where E is the region in the first octant (i.e. $x, y, z \geq 0$) which is outside $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and inside $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

7. (____/15 points) A few vector fields.

- (a) One of the following vectors fields is conservative and the other is not. Circle the conservative vector field and then find a potential function, $f(x, y)$.

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle x^2 + y^2, x^2 + y \rangle$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = \langle 2xy + 6x + 1, x^2 + \cos(y) \rangle$$

- (b) Compute $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 2xyz, x^2z + z + 2, x^2y + y \rangle$. Is \mathbf{F} conservative? _____

- (c) Compute $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}$ and $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}$ where $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle x^2 + y, y^2 + x, e^{yz} \rangle$. Is \mathbf{F} conservative? _____

- (d) Of the vectors fields from (b) and (c), one is conservative. Find a potential function for it.