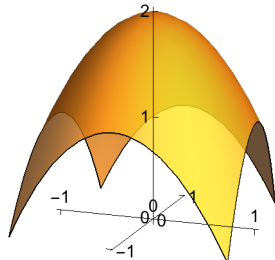


Be sure to use text cells for typing non-math input; to type in a math expression in a text cell select Format→Style→InlineFormula. The short cut is CTRL+(. Remove (or hide) unnecessary cells. Don't remove the output cells. Make a nice, clean, error-free paper that can be printed.

1. Find the area of the surface of the paraboloid  $f(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2$  that lies above the square region bounded by  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ .



- Set up the integral for the surface area.
- Evaluate by hand the inner integral (it may help to convert to polar coordinates.)
- Use Simpson's Rule with  $n = 10$  to evaluate the outer integral. Some useful *Mathematica* commands:
  - To evaluate a function at a range of values: `x^2/.x→Range[0,4,1/2]`
  - To multiply two lists of numbers together: `{1,2,3,4}.*{9,8,7,6}`
- Evaluate the integrals with *Mathematica*, (the original double integral with rectangular coordinates, and the single integral in polar coordinates.) Compare with part (c).

2. Use *Mathematica* to graph the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral and rewrite the integral using the indicated order of integration.

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_0^{6-x-y} dz dy dx.$$

Rewrite in the order  $dz dx dy$ . Evaluate both integrals with *Mathematica*.

A useful command is **RegionFunction**. Use "help" to see how it's used (or me).

3. Find the volume between the spheres  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$ ,  $b > a$ , and inside the cone  $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ .

4. Find the center of mass of the solid bounded below by the triangle in the  $xy$ -plane with corner points  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(2, 2)$ , and  $(0, 2)$ , and the surface  $z = 5 - x^2$ , if the density is  $\delta(x, y, z) = xy + z$ . Make a plot of the surface, and plot a point for the center of mass. Use `Opacity` to make the solid a little see-thru. Also, `Filling` and `FillingStyle` may be a useful option.

5. Evaluate the integral  $\iint_R xy dA$  where  $R$  is the region bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = \sqrt{2x}$ ,  $y = \frac{x^2}{3}$ , and  $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$ . Use the change of variables  $x = u^{1/3} v^{2/3}$  and  $y = u^{2/3} v^{1/3}$ .

