

**University of Delaware**  
**Department of Mathematical Sciences**

MATH-243 – Analytical Geometry and Calculus C  
Instructor: Dr. Marco A. MONTES DE OCA  
Fall 2012

Homework 12

Due date: November 27, 2012

**Problems**

Based on Sections 15.3 through 15.9 of the book *Calculus: Early Transcendentals* 7th edition by J. Stewart.

1. Evaluate the iterated integral  $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2x} \int_0^y 2xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$ . [Answer: 5/8]
2. Evaluate the iterated integral  $\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \int_0^{xz} x^2 \sin y \, dy \, dz \, dx$ . [Answer:  $\pi^2/4 - 1$ ]
3. Sketch the solid whose volume is given by  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} \int_0^{4-y^2} dx \, dz \, dy$
4. Use a triple integral to find the volume of the solid enclosed by the surface  $y = x^2$  and the planes  $z = 0$  and  $y + z = 1$ . [Answer: 8/15]
5. The average value of a function of three variables over a solid region  $E$  is defined as  $f_{\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{V(E)} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) \, dV$ , where  $V(E)$  is the volume of  $E$ . Using this information, calculate the average value of  $f(x, y, z) = x^2z + y^2z$  over the region enclosed by the paraboloid  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$  and the plane  $z = 0$ . [Answer: 1/12]
6. Rewrite the integral  $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$  in the other five orders of integration.
7. Use cylindrical coordinates to evaluate  $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dV$ , where  $E$  is the region that lies inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$  and between the planes  $z = -5$  and  $z = 4$ . [Answer:  $384\pi$ ]

8. Evaluate  $\iiint_E x^2 dV$ , where  $E$  is the solid that lies within the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , above the plane  $z = 0$  and below the cone  $z^2 = 4x^2 + 4y^2$ . [Answer:  $2\pi/5$ ]
9. Find the volume of the solid that is enclosed by the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ . [Answer:  $(4\pi/3)(\sqrt{2} - 1)$ ]
10. Evaluate the integral  $\int_{-2}^{-2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^2 xz dz dx dy$  by changing to cylindrical coordinates. [Answer: 0]