Midterm 1

UCLA: Math 32B, Winter 2017

Instructor: Noah White
Date: 30 January 2017

- This exam has 4 questions, for a total of 40 points.
- Please print your working and answers neatly.
- Write your solutions in the space provided showing working.
- Indicate your final answer clearly.
- You may write on the reverse of a page or on the blank pages found at the back of the booklet however these will not be graded unless very clearly indicated.
- Non programmable and non graphing calculators are allowed.

Name: Austin Guo

u Eun	Ben	Robbie
3A	3C	3E
3B	3D	3F

3A

	Points	Score
	9	9
	10	10
	12	11
	9	5
Total:	40	35

5 + 6

5

Question 1 is multiple choice. Once you are satisfied with your solutions, indicate your answers by marking the corresponding box in the table below.

Please note! The following three pages will not be graded. You must indicate your answers here for them to be graded!

Question 1.

Part	A	B	C	D
(a)	✓			
(b)				✓
(c)	✓			
(d)	✓			
(e)				✓
(f)		✓		
(g)				✓
(h)			✓	
(i)				✓

1. Each of the following questions has exactly one correct answer. Choose from the four options presented in each case. No partial points will be given.

(a) (1 point) If $\mathcal{R} = [-1,0] \times [2,6]$, the integral $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{2}\, dA$ is equal to

A. 2

B. 0

C. 5

D. 4

$$\iint_R \frac{1}{2}\, dA$$

$$\int_{y=2}^{6} \int_{x=-1}^{0} \frac{1}{2}\, dx\, dy$$

$$\int_2^6 \frac{1}{2}(0+1)\, \cancel{dx}\, dy$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{2} y\right|_2^6 = \frac{1}{2}(6-2)$$

$$\frac{4}{2} = 2$$

(b) (1 point) If $\mathcal{R} = [0,1] \times [0,1]$, the integral $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} 4xy\, dA$ is equal to

A. -1

B. 4

C. -4

D. 1

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 4xy\, dx\, dy$$

$$\int_0^1 \cancel{4}^{\,2} \frac{x^2}{\cancel{2}} y \Big|_0^1 dy = \int_0^1 2y(1-0)\, dy$$

$$= \frac{\cancel{2} y^2}{\cancel{2}} \Big|_0^1 = 1 - 0 = \boxed{1}$$

(c) (1 point) If $\mathcal{B} = [-1,1] \times [0,1] \times [3,4]$, the integral $\iiint_{\mathcal{B}} -2\, dV$ is equal to

A. -4

B. 1

C. -2

D. 2

$$\int_3^4 \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^1 -2\, dx\, dy\, dz$$

$$\int_3^4 \int_0^1 -2x \Big|_{-1}^1 dy\, dz$$

$$\int_3^4 \int_0^1 -2(1+1)\, dy\, dz = \int_3^4 -4y \Big|_0^1 dz$$

$$= \int_3^4 -4(1-0)\, dz$$

$$= \left[-4z\right]_3^4 = -4(4-3)$$

$$= -4$$

(d) (1 point) If $\mathcal{R} = [-2,2] \times [3,6]$, the integral $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} xe^{x^2+y^2}\, dA$ is equal to

A. 0
B. 2
C. -1
D. $3\pi^2$

$\frac{1}{2} e^u\, du$

$\int_{y=3}^{6}\int_{x=-2}^{2} \frac{2}{2} x e^{x^2+y^2}\, dx\, dy$

$\frac{1}{2}\int_3^6 e^{x^2+y^2}\Big|_{-2}^{2}$

odd wrt x

$e^u\, du$
$u = x^2+y^2$
$du = 2x\,dx$

(e) (1 point) If $\mathcal{B} = [0,1] \times [0,3] \times [0,3]$, the integral $\iiint_{\mathcal{B}} 2x\, dV$ is equal to

A. 3
B. 18
C. 1
D. 9

Hint: integrate in the order $dx\, dy\, dz$

$\int_0^3\int_0^3\int_0^1 2x\, dx\, dy\, dz$

$= \int_0^3\int_0^3 x^2\Big|_0^1\, dy\, dz$

$= \int_0^3\int_0^3 (1-0)\, dy\, dz$

$= \int_0^3 y\Big|_0^3 = \int_0^3 (3-0)\, dz$

$3z\Big|_0^3 = 3(3-0) = 9$

(f) (1 point) The Jacobian of the change of coordinates $G(u,v) = (u^2+v, v^2+u)$

A. $uv+1$
B. $4uv-1$
C. $2v^2-1$
D. $4u^2v^2$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & 1 \\ 1 & 2v \end{vmatrix}$$

$= 4uv - 1$

Fill in blocks! !

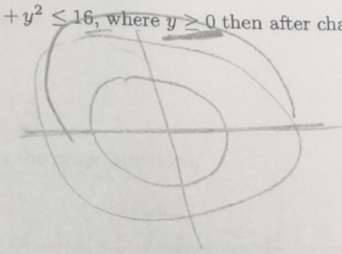
(g) (1 point) If $\mathcal{D}$ is the region $4 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 16$, where $y \ge 0$ then after changing to polar coordinates, the integral $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} x \, dA$ becomes

~~A. $\int_0^{\pi} \int_2^{3} r \cos\theta \, dr \, d\theta$~~

~~B. $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_2^{4} r^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\theta$~~

C. $\int_0^{\pi} \int_2^{4} r^3 \sin 2\theta \, dr \, d\theta$

D. $\int_0^{\pi} \int_2^{4} r^2 \cos\theta \, dr \, d\theta$



$\int_0^{\pi}$

$4 \le r^2 \le 16$ $\quad \sin\theta \ge 0$

$2 \le r \le 4$ $\quad \iint r\cos\theta \, dr\, d\theta$

$r^2 \cos\theta \, dr\, d\theta$

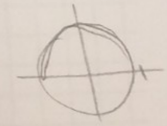
(h) (1 point) The integral of $2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ over the disc $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ is

A. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

B. 2π

C. $\frac{4\pi}{3}$

D. π



$\int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^1 2\sqrt{r^2} \, dr\, d\theta$

$= \int_0^{2\pi}\int_0^1 2r^2 \, dr\, d\theta =$

$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2r^3}{3}\Big|_0^1 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2(1)^3}{3} - \frac{2(0)}{3} \, d\theta$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{2}{3} \, d\theta \to \left[\frac{2}{3}\theta\right]_0^{2\pi}$

$= \frac{2}{3}(2\pi) - 0$

$= \frac{4\pi}{3}$

(i) (1 point) If $\mathcal{D}$ is the region between the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x)$ in the first quadrant then $\mathcal{D}$ has the description

~~A. $0 \le x \le \pi$,~~ $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x) \le y \le x^2$

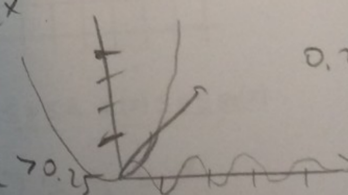
B. $0 \le x \le 1$, $\sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x) \le y \le x^2$

~~C. $0 \le x \le \pi$, $0 \le y \le \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x)$~~

D. $0 \le x \le 1$, $x^2 \le y \le \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x)$

$\iint \frac{\pi}{2}x$

0.25



$\sin\frac{\pi}{4}$ $\quad \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} > 0.25$

y $\quad \frac{\pi}{2}(0.5$ $\quad \sin(\frac{1}{2}\pi x) = x^2$

$0 \quad 0$

$0 \le 1$ $\quad \sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

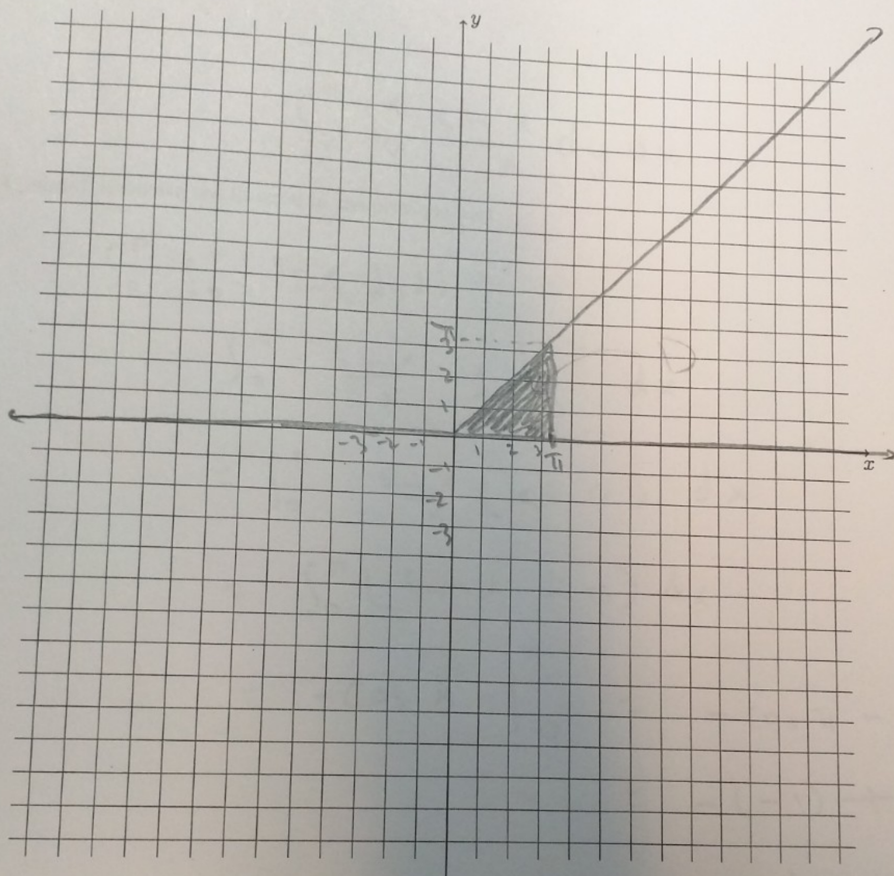
$1 \quad 1$

2. In this question we will consider the region $\mathcal{D}$ which bounded by the lines

- $y = 0$,
- $y = x$, and
- $x = \pi$.

(a) (2 points) Sketch the region $\mathcal{D}$ on the graph provided.

2



(b) (1 point) Express $\mathcal{D}$ as a vertically simple region, i.e. in the form $a \le x \le b$, $g_1(x) \le y \le g_2(x)$.

1

$0 \le x \le \pi$

$0 \le y \le x$

$D: 0 \le x \le \pi,\ 0 \le y \le x$

(c) (1 point) Express $\mathcal{D}$ as a horizontally simple region, i.e. in the form $c \le y \le d$, $h_1(y) \le x \le h_2(y)$.

1

$0 \le y \le \pi$

$y \le x \le \pi$

$D: 0 \le y \le \pi,\ y \le x \le \pi$

(d) (2 points) Write the integral

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dA$$

as an iterated integral (in either order is fine)

2

$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{x} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dy\, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{x} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dy\, dx$$

(e) (4 points) Evaluate the integral in the previous part.

4

$$\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{x} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dy\, dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, y \Big|_0^{x}\, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x}(x-0)\, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x - 0)\, dx$$

$$= -\cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = -\cos\pi - (-\cos 0)$$

$$= -(-1) + 1$$

$$= 1 + 1$$

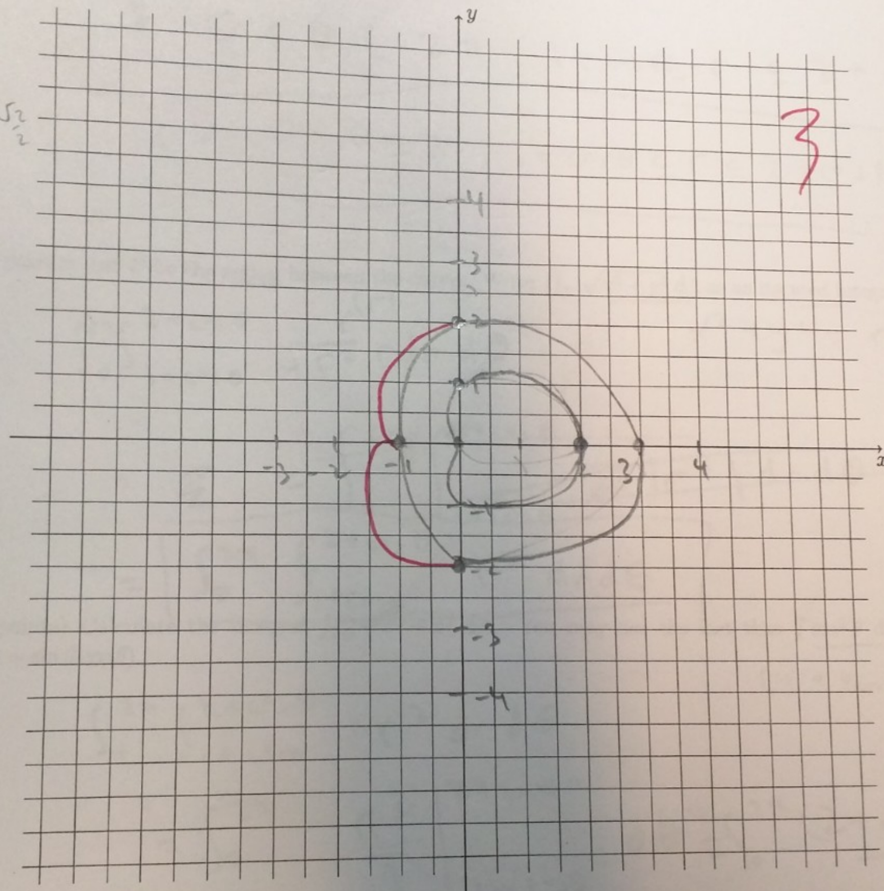
$$\boxed{\int_0^{\pi}\int_0^{x} \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dy\, dx = 2}$$

Watch out for Conservation!!

3. In this question, consider the curves $r = 1 + \cos\theta$ and $r = 2 + \cos\theta$.

   (a) (4 points) Sketch both the curves on the graph provided. Make sure to indicate where the curves cross the axes.

θ	r_1
0	2
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	1
π	0
2π	2
$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$



θ	r_2
0	3
$\frac{\pi}{2}$	2
π	
$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	2

3

UCLA: Math 32B

Midterm 1

Winter, 2017

(b) (2 points) Write the region *between* the two curves as a radially simple region, i.e in the form $\varphi \le \theta \le \psi$ and $r_1(\theta) \le r \le r_2(\theta)$ for some functions r_1 and r_2.

$D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \; 1+\cos\theta \le r \le 2+\cos\theta$

$\boxed{D: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \; 1+\cos\theta \le r \le 2+\cos\theta}$ 2

(c) (2 points) Let $\mathcal{D}$ be the region between the curves. Write $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}\, dA$ as an iterated integral.

$$\int_0^{2\pi}\int_{1+\cos\theta}^{2+\cos\theta} \sqrt{r^2}\, r\, dr\, d\theta = \qquad x^2+y^2=r^2$$

$$= \cancel{\int_0^{2\pi}\int_{1+\cos\theta}^{2+\cos\theta} |r^3|\, dr\, d\theta}$$

$$= \boxed{\int_0^{2\pi}\int_{1+\cos\theta}^{2+\cos\theta} r^2\, dr\, d\theta}$$

17/3

3π/3

(d) (4 points) Calculate the integral $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}\, dA$. You may use the fact that $\int \cos^2\theta\, d\theta = \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \sin\theta\cos\theta)$.

$(4+4\cos\theta+\cos^2\theta)(4+4\cos\theta\ldots)$

$\frac{1}{2}(2\pi + \theta)$

$$\int_0^{2\pi}\int_{1+\cos\theta}^{2+\cos\theta} r^2\, dr\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{r^3}{3}\Big|_{1+\cos\theta}^{2+\cos\theta} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(2+\cos\theta)^3}{3} - \frac{(1+\cos\theta)^3}{3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(4+4\cos\theta+\cos^2\theta)(2+\cos\theta)}{3} - \frac{(1+2\cos\theta+\cos^2\theta)(1+\cos\theta)}{3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8+\cancel{4}\cos\theta+8\cos\theta+4\cos^2\theta+2\cos^2\theta+\cancel{\cos^3\theta}}{3} - \frac{(1+3\cos\theta+3\cos^2\theta+\cancel{\cos^3\theta})}{3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8+12\cos\theta+6\cos^2\theta-1-3\cos\theta-3\cos^2\theta}{3}\, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{7+9\cos\theta+3\cos^2\theta}{3}\, d\theta = \frac{1}{3}\left(7\theta+9\sin\theta\Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi}\cos^2\theta\, d\theta\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(14\pi + (0-0)) + \frac{1}{2}(\theta+\sin\theta\cos\theta)\Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{14\pi}{3} + \pi = \boxed{\frac{17\pi}{3}}$$

4. Consider the region $\mathcal{E}$ in the intersection of the two balls $x^2+y^2+(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 \le 1$ and $x^2+y^2+(z+\frac{1}{2})^2 \le 1$.

(a) (4 points) Describe the region in the form

$$\mathcal{E} = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x,y) \in \mathcal{D},\ z_1(x,y) \le z \le z_2(x,y)\}$$

for $\mathcal{D}$ a region in the xy-plane. Your answer should specify what $\mathcal{D}$ is.

$z = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{2}$

~~$\mathcal{E} = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x,y) \in$~~

$\boxed{\mathcal{E} = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x,y) \in \underbrace{x^2+y^2 \le 1}\ \frac{3}{4},\ -\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} + \frac{1}{2} \le z \le \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{2}\}}$

D also = to $-1 \le y \le 1$
$-\sqrt{1-y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2}$

2/4

$(z-\frac{1}{2})^2 = (z+\frac{1}{2})^2$

$z=0$

(b) (5 points) Compute the volume of the region $\mathcal{E}$.

$u = 1-x^2-y^2$
$du = -2x\,dx$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}}\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}+\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}-\frac{1}{2}} 1\, dz\, dx\, dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1}\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} z \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}+\frac{1}{2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}-\frac{1}{2}} = \int_{-1}^{1}\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \left(2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - 1\right) dx\, dy$$

polar! $\hookrightarrow \int_{-1}^{1}\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \left(2\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} - 1\right) dx\, dy$

$= \int$

3/5