### 18.02 Exam 3

Problem 1. a) Draw a picture of the region of integration of $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x}^{2 x} d y d x$.
b) Exchange the order of integration to express the integral in part (a) in terms of integration in the order $d x d y$. Warning: your answer will have two pieces.

Problem 2. a) Find the mass $M$ of the upper half of the annulus $1<x^{2}+y^{2}<9(y \geq 0)$ with density $\delta=\frac{y}{x^{2}+y^{2}}$.
b) Express the $x$-coordinate of the center of mass, $\bar{x}$, as an iterated integral. (Write explicitly the integrand and limits of integration.) Without evaluating the integral, explain why $\bar{x}=0$.

Problem 3. a) Show that $\mathbf{F}=\left(3 x^{2}-6 y^{2}\right) \hat{\mathbf{\imath}}+(-12 x y+4 y) \hat{\mathbf{j}}$ is conservative.
b) Find a potential function for $\mathbf{F}$.
c) Let C be the curve $x=1+y^{3}(1-y)^{3}, 0 \leq y \leq 1$. Calculate $\int_{C} \mathbf{F} \cdot d \mathbf{r}$.

Problem 4. a) Express the work done by the force field $\mathbf{F}=(5 x+3 y) \hat{\mathbf{1}}+(1+\cos y) \hat{\mathbf{j}}$ on a particle moving counterclockwise once around the unit circle centered at the origin in the form $\int_{a}^{b} f(t) d t$. (Do not evaluate the integral; don't even simplify $f(t)$.)
b) Evaluate the line integral using Green's theorem.

Problem 5. Consider the rectangle $R$ with vertices $(0,0),(1,0),(1,4)$ and $(0,4)$. The boundary of $R$ is the curve $C$, consisting of $C_{1}$, the segment from $(0,0)$ to $(1,0), C_{2}$, the segment from $(1,0)$ to $(1,4), C_{3}$ the segment from $(1,4)$ to $(0,4)$ and $C_{4}$ the segment from $(0,4)$ to $(0,0)$. Consider the vector field

$$
\mathbf{F}=(x y+\sin x \cos y) \hat{\mathbf{\imath}}-(\cos x \sin y) \hat{\mathbf{j}}
$$

a) Find the flux of $\mathbf{F}$ out of $R$ through $C$. Show your reasoning.
b) Is the total flux out of $R$ through $C_{1}, C_{2}$ and $C_{3}$, more than, less than or equal to the flux out of $R$ through $C$ ? Show your reasoning.

Problem 6. Find the volume of the region enclosed by the plane $z=4$ and the surface

$$
z=(2 x-y)^{2}+(x+y-1)^{2} .
$$

(Suggestion: change of variables.)

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### 18.02SC Multivariable Calculus

Fall 2010

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