
Review Problems For Test # 3

Problem 1. Change the order of the following triple integral to $dx \, dz \, dy$:

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{2-x^2/8} \int_0^{1-x/4} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx$$

Problem 2. Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{4(1-x)} \int_0^{2-y^2/8} dz \, dy \, dx$$

Problem 3. Evaluate the integral $\iiint_D xyz \, dV$, where D is the solid region bounded below by xy -plane and above by the hemisphere $z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$.

Problem 4. Evaluate $\iiint_D x \, dV$, where D is the solid region in the first octant bounded by the coordinate planes with $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9$.

Problem 5. Evaluate $\iiint_D (1 + z^2) \, dV$, where D is the solid region bounded below by the upper portion of the cone $z^2 = 3x^2 + 3y^2$ and above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

Problem 6. Find the volume of the solid region in the first octant bounded by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the upper portion of the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

Problem 7. Find the volume of the solid region in the first octant bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, the plane $z = 3y$, the xy -plane, and the yz -plane.

Problem 8. Evaluate the following integral, by using a suitable change of variables $\iint_R (2x - y^2) \, dx \, dy$, where R is the region bounded by the lines $x - y = 1$, $x - y = 3$, $x + y = 2$, and $x + y = 4$.

Problem 9. Evaluate the following integral, by using a suitable change of variables $\iint_R \cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right) \, dA$, where R is the region bounded by the lines $x + y = 2$, $x + y = 4$, $x = 0$, and $y = 0$.

Problem 10. Evaluate the following $\iint_R \frac{16xy(x^2 - y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} \, dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the curves $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $x^2 + y^2 = 9$, $x^2 - y^2 = 1$, and $x^2 - y^2 = 4$.

Problem 11. Evaluate the integral $\iint_R (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 - y^2) \, dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the lines $y = x$, $y = x - 1$, and circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, and $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.

Problem 12. Find the area of the region in the first quadrant bounded by $x^2 - y^2 = 1$, $x^2 - y^2 = 4$, $x + y = 2$, and $x + y = 3$.

Problem 13. Evaluate the integral $\iint_R (x+y)^2(x-y) dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by $x^2 - y^2 = 1$, $x^2 - y^2 = 4$, $x + y = 2$, and $x + y = 3$.

Problem 14. Is the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 3x^2y^2 + 10x, 2x^3y + 4 \rangle$ conservative? If it is, find a potential function for $\vec{F}$.

Problem 15. Is the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y) = (y^2 e^{xy}) \vec{i} + (1 + xy)e^{xy} \vec{j}$ conservative? If it is, find a potential function for $\vec{F}$.

Problem 16. Is the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \langle y^2 e^z + 10x, 2xye^z - 6z^2, xy^2 e^z - 12yz \rangle$ conservative? If it is, find a potential function for $\vec{F}$.

Problem 17. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (2x + 3y) ds$, where C is the portion of the circles $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ from $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 0)$.

Problem 18. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (2x + 3y) dx$, where C is the portion of the circles $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 4$ in the first quadrant from $(3, 0)$ to $(0, \sqrt{3})$.

Problem 19. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the portion of the circles $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ from $(1, 1)$ to $(2, 0)$ clockwise and $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle y, x \rangle$.

Problem 20. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the portion of the circles $(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ from $(1, -1)$ to $(1, 1)$ counter-clockwise and $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 3x^2y + 2x, x^3 \rangle$.

Problem 21. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 4x^3y^2 - 3y, 2x^4y \rangle$.

Problem 22. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the triangle formed by the lines $3x + y = 3$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 4x^3y^2 + 3y, 2x^4y + 5x \rangle$.

Problem 23. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where C is the closed curve consists of semi-circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ($y \geq 0$) and the portion of x -axis joining $(-1, 0)$ to $(1, 0)$ traversed counterclockwise, and $\vec{F}(x, y) = \langle 2xe^{y^2} - 3y^4, 2x^2ye^{y^2} + 4x^3y \rangle$.