

Lessons 23 & 24 Review

1. $\iint_S 6xy \, dS$, $S =$ portion of plane $x+y+z=1$ in 1st octant

$$z = 1 - x - y$$

$$\vec{r}(x,y) = \langle x, y, 1-x-y \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 6xy \sqrt{1+1+1} \, dy \, dx &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 3x(1-x)^2 \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 3x(x^2 - 2x + 1) \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 3x^3 - 6x^2 + 3x \, dx \\ &= \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{3}{4} - 2 + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \boxed{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}} \end{aligned}$$

2. $\vec{F} = \langle x, y, z \rangle$, $S = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$, positive orientation

$$\vec{r}(\phi, \theta) = \langle 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta, 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta, 2 \cos \phi \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{r}_\phi &= \langle 2 \cos \phi \cos \theta, 2 \cos \phi \sin \theta, -2 \sin \phi \rangle \\ \vec{r}_\theta &= \langle -2 \sin \phi \sin \theta, 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta, 0 \rangle \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \vec{r}_\phi \times \vec{r}_\theta = \langle 4 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta, 4 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta, 4 \sin \phi \cos \phi \rangle$$

$$= 4 \sin \phi \langle \sin \phi \cos \theta, \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \phi \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \langle 2 \sin \phi \cos \theta, 2 \sin \phi \sin \theta, 2 \cos \phi \rangle \cdot 4 \sin \phi \langle \sin \phi \cos \theta, \sin \phi \sin \theta, \cos \phi \rangle \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi 8 \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta = 16\pi (-\cos \phi) \Big|_0^\pi = \boxed{32\pi} \end{aligned}$$

3. $\iint_S z \, dS$, $S =$ upper hemisphere of sphere with radius 3

$$z = \sqrt{9 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2-y^2}}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 3 \, r \, dr \, d\theta = 2\pi \left(\frac{3}{2} (3)^2 \right) = \boxed{27\pi}$$

4. $\vec{F} = \langle z, y, x \rangle$, $S: x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = v, 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq \pi$, downward orient.

$$\vec{r}_u = \langle \cos v, \sin v, 0 \rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \langle \sin v, -\cos v, u \rangle \leftarrow \text{positive}$$

$$\vec{r}_v = \langle -u \sin v, u \cos v, 1 \rangle \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \vec{n} = \langle -\sin v, \cos v, -u \rangle \leftarrow \text{negative}$$

$$\int_0^\pi \int_0^1 -v \sin v + u \sin v \cos v - u^2 \cos v \, du \, dv$$

$$= \int_0^\pi -v \sin v + \frac{1}{2} \sin v \cos v - \frac{1}{3} \cos v \, dv \quad \begin{array}{l} w = -v \quad dx = \sin v \, dv \\ dw = -dv \quad x = -\cos v \end{array}$$

$$= \left[v \cos v - \sin v \right]_0^\pi + \left[\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 v \right]_0^\pi - \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin v \right]_0^\pi = \boxed{-\pi}$$

5. $\vec{F} = \langle \underset{P}{xy}, \underset{Q}{2yz}, \underset{R}{xyz} \rangle$, $S: z = x^2 + y^2$ above $z = 0$ below $z = 4$, upward orientation
 $f_x = 2x$, $f_y = 2y$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D -2x^2y - 4y^2(x^2 + y^2) + xy(x^2 + y^2) dA &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (-2r^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - 4r^4 \sin^2 \theta + r^4 \sin \theta \cos \theta) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{2}{5} (2)^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \frac{4}{6} (2)^6 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{6} (2)^6 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -\frac{32}{5} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta - \frac{128}{3} \sin^2 \theta + \frac{32}{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= +\frac{32}{5} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) - \frac{64}{3} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) + \frac{32}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \boxed{-\frac{128\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

6. $\iint_S y + z dS$, $S: z = 4 - y$ above $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

$$\iint_D [y + (4 - y)] \sqrt{1 + 0 + 0} dA = 4\sqrt{2} \iint_D dA = 4\sqrt{2} (3\pi) = \boxed{12\sqrt{2}\pi}$$