

41) $\vec{r}(t, \theta) = \langle 2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, t \rangle$ $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $0 \leq t \leq 1$
 $\vec{r}_\theta = \langle -2\sin\theta, 2\cos\theta, 0 \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_t = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_\theta \times \vec{r}_t = \langle 2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, 0 \rangle$
 $\iint_{\text{st}} \langle 2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, 0 \rangle \cdot \langle t, 4\sin^2\theta, 4\cos^2\theta \rangle dA$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (2t\cos\theta + 8\sin^3\theta) dt d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} [t^2\cos\theta + 8t\sin^3\theta]_0^1 d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos\theta + 8\sin^3\theta) d\theta$
 $= \left[\sin\theta + \frac{8}{3}\cos^3\theta - \frac{8}{1}\cos\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$

45) $\vec{r}(t, \theta) = \langle t, \sqrt{6}\cos\theta, \sqrt{6}\sin\theta \rangle$ $0 \leq t \leq 4$
 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$
 $\vec{r}_t = \langle 1, 0, 0 \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_\theta = \langle 0, -\sqrt{6}\sin\theta, \sqrt{6}\cos\theta \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_t \times \vec{r}_\theta = \langle 0, -\sqrt{6}\cos\theta, -\sqrt{6}\sin\theta \rangle$
Heat Flux: $k \nabla u$
 $\nabla u = \langle 0, 4y, 4z \rangle$
 $-6.5 \langle 0, 4y, 4z \rangle = \langle 0, -26y, -26z \rangle$
 $= \langle 0, -26\sqrt{6}\cos\theta, -26\sqrt{6}\sin\theta \rangle$
 $\iint_{\text{st}} \langle 0, -26\sqrt{6}\cos\theta, -26\sqrt{6}\sin\theta \rangle \cdot \langle 0, -\sqrt{6}\cos\theta, -\sqrt{6}\sin\theta \rangle dA$
 $= \iint_{\text{st}} (156\cos^2\theta + 156\sin^2\theta) dA$
 $= \iint_{\text{st}} 156 dA = \int_0^4 \int_0^{2\pi} 156 dt d\theta$
 $= 1248\pi$

ID of 11

43) $\vec{r}(\theta, \phi) = \langle a\cos\theta\sin\phi, a\sin\theta\sin\phi, a\cos\theta \rangle$
 $S_1: \vec{r}_\theta = \langle -a\sin\theta\sin\phi, a\cos\theta\sin\phi, 0 \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_\phi = \langle a\cos\theta\cos\phi, a\sin\theta\cos\phi, -a\sin\phi \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_\theta \times \vec{r}_\phi = \langle a^2\cos\theta\sin^2\phi, a^2\sin\theta\sin^2\phi, a^2\cos\theta\cos\phi\sin\phi + a^2\sin\theta\cos\phi\sin\phi \rangle$
 \downarrow
 $a^2\cos\phi\sin\phi$

Author's Note
 43) S_1 was attempted using the ∇g method, but led to a near-unsolvable integral.

$\iint_{\text{st}} \langle a^2\cos\theta\sin^2\phi, a^2\sin\theta\sin^2\phi, a^2\cos\phi\sin\phi \rangle \cdot \langle a\cos\theta\sin\phi, a\sin\theta\sin\phi, 2a\cos\phi \rangle dA$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} a^3\cos^2\theta\sin^3\phi + a^3\sin^2\theta\sin^3\phi + 2a^3\cos\theta\sin\theta\cos\phi\sin\phi d\phi d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} a^3\sin\phi(1-\cos^2\phi) + 2a^3\sin\phi\cos^2\phi d\phi d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} a^3\sin\phi + a^3\cos^2\phi\sin\phi d\phi d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-a^3\cos\phi - \frac{1}{3}a^3\cos^3\phi \right]_0^{\pi/2} d\theta$
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 + \frac{1}{3}a^3 d\theta$
 $= \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3$

7) $g = z + x + y - 1$
 $\nabla g = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$ $|\nabla g| = \sqrt{3}$
 $\iint_{xy} y(1-x-y)\sqrt{3} dA = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (y-xy-y^2) dy dx$

13) $g = y - x^2 - z^2$
 $\nabla g = \langle -2x, 1, -2z \rangle$ $|\nabla g| = \sqrt{4x^2 + 4z^2 + 1}$
 $\iint_{xz} (x^2+z^2)\sqrt{4x^2+4z^2+1} dA = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^3\sqrt{4r^2+1} dr d\theta$

$S_2: z=0$ $x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$
 $\nabla g = \langle 0, 0, 1 \rangle$
 $-\nabla g = \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle$
 $\iint_{xy} -2z dA$
 $= \iint_{xy} -2(0) dA = 0$
 $S_1 + S_2 = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3 + 0 = \frac{8}{3}\pi a^3$

9) $\vec{r}(u, v) = \langle u^2, u\sin v, u\cos v \rangle$ $0 \leq u \leq 1$ $0 \leq v \leq \pi/2$
 $\vec{r}_u = \langle 2u, \sin v, \cos v \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_v = \langle 0, u\cos v, -u\sin v \rangle$
 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \langle -u\sin^2 v - u\cos^2 v, 2u^2\sin v, 2u^2\cos v \rangle$
 $|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v| = \sqrt{u^2 + 4u^4(\sin^2 v + \cos^2 v)} = u\sqrt{1+4u^2}$
 $\iint_{uv} u^3\sin v\cos v\sqrt{1+4u^2} dA$
 $= \int_0^1 \int_0^{\pi/2} u^3\sqrt{1+4u^2} \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2}\cos v \right]_0^{\pi/2} dv du$
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} u^3\sqrt{1+4u^2} du$
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{w-1}{4} \right) \sqrt{w} dw$
 $= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{3}{8} \sqrt{5} - \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{1} \right) = \frac{1}{16} (3.752)$

19) $g = z - 4 + x^2 + y^2$ $0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $\nabla g = \langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle$ $0 \leq y \leq 1$

$$\iint_{xy} \langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle \cdot \langle xy, yz, zx \rangle dA$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2x^2y + 2y^2(4-x^2-y^2) + x(4-x^2-y^2)) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2x^2y + 8y^2 - 2x^2y^2 - 2y^4 + 4x - x^3 - xy^2) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[2x^2 \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{8}{3} y^3 - \frac{2}{3} y^3 x^2 - \frac{2}{5} y^5 + 4xy - x^3 y - \frac{1}{3} xy^3 \right]_0^1 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x^2 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{3} x^2 - \frac{2}{5} + 4x - x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{8}{3} x - \frac{2}{9} x^3 - \frac{2}{5} x + 2x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{6} x^2 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{2}{5} + 2 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6} = \boxed{\frac{713}{180}}$$

23) $z = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$
 $\nabla g = \langle \frac{x}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}, 1 \rangle$

$$- \iint_{xy} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} - \frac{2y}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} + y \right) dA$$

$$= - \iint_{xy} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} - \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} y}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} + y \right) dA$$

$$= - \iint_{xy} \left(\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} - y + y \right) dA$$

$$= - \iint_{xy} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} dA$$

Polar: $x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$
 $|J| = r$

u-sub
 $4-r^2 = u$
 $-2r dr = du$
 $dr = \frac{du}{-2r}$
 $r^2 = 4-u$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \frac{(4-u) \cos^2 \theta}{\sqrt{u}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{4 \cos^2 \theta}{2\sqrt{u}} + \frac{\sqrt{u} \cos^2 \theta}{2} \right) du d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[-4\sqrt{u} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3} u^{3/2} \cos^2 \theta \right]_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[-4\sqrt{4-r^2} \cos^2 \theta + \frac{1}{3} (4-r^2)^{3/2} \cos^2 \theta \right]_0^2 d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(8 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{8}{3} \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{16}{3} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}\pi}$$

$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \pi/4$

21) $g = z + x + y - 1$
 $\nabla g = \langle 1, 1, 1 \rangle$
 $-\nabla g = \langle -1, -1, -1 \rangle$

$$\iint_{xy} \langle -1, -1, -1 \rangle \cdot \langle xze^y, xze^y, z \rangle dA$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (-xze^y + xze^y - z) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (-1 + x + y) dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[-y + xy + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_0^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(-(1-x) + x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2} (1-x)^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{2} + x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) dx$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{6} x^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} = \boxed{-\frac{1}{6}}$$

25) $S_1: g = y - x^2 - z^2$ $S_2: g = y - 1$ $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$
 $\nabla g = \langle -2x, 1, -2z \rangle$ $\nabla g = \langle 0, 1, 0 \rangle$
 $-\nabla g = \langle 2x, -1, 2z \rangle$

$$\iint_{x_2} \left(-(x^2+z^2) - 2z^2 \right) dA$$

Polar: $x = r \cos \theta$ $|J| = r$
 $z = r \sin \theta$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (-r^3 - 2r^3 \cos^2 \theta) dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{4} r^4 - \frac{1}{2} r^4 \cos^2 \theta \right]_0^1 d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \theta \right) d\theta$$

$$= -\pi - \pi = -2\pi$$

$\iint_{x_2} y dA$
 $= \iint_{x_2} (1) dA$
 $= \pi$

$S_1 + S_2 = -2\pi + \pi = \boxed{-\pi}$

Q204. Lesson 2
 Hw Solutions