

Name:

ID #:

Section #:

- (1) [3 Points] Evaluate $\iint_D y^2 dA$, where D is the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 0)$.

- (2) [3 Points] Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(y^2) dy dx$$

- (3) [4 Points] Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the hyperboloid $-2x^2 - 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and the plane $z = 3$.

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- (1) [3 Points] Evaluate $\iint_D x \cos y \, dA$, where D is the region bounded by $y = 0$, $y = x^2$ and $x = \sqrt{\pi}$.

- (2) [3 Points] Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration

$$\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \frac{2}{1+y^3} \, dy dx$$

- (3) [4 Points] Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the solid bounded by the paraboloid $z = 1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2$ and the plane $z = 5$ in the first octant.

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- (1) [4 Points] Find the volume of the solid bounded by the cylinder $y^2 + z^2 = 4$ and the planes $x = 2y$, $x = 0$, $z = 0$ in the first octant.

- (2) [3 Points] Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration

$$\int_0^1 \int_{3x}^3 e^{y^2} dy dx$$

(3) [3 Points] Evaluate the integral by changing to polar coordinates:

$$\iint_R \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dA,$$

where R is the region that lies between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ above the x -axis.