# Quiz 4 Math 2401

Tom Morley & Michael Loss Closed book, no notes, calculators allowed.

#### Problem 1 (10 points)

Find the z coordinate of the center of mass of a body with constant mass density  $\delta$  bounded below by the plane z = 0 and above by the sphere of radius 2 with center at **0**.

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Volume is (1/2) (4/3) \pi r^3

volume = (2/3) \pi 2^3

\frac{16 \pi}{3}

\int_0^{\sqrt{2^{A_2} - r^2}} z r dz

2 r - \frac{r^3}{2}

\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2^{A_2} - r^2}} z r dz dr

2

zMoment = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2^{A_2} - r^2}} z r dz dr d\theta

4 \pi

zBar = zMoment / volume

\frac{3}{4}

Can also be done in spherical coordinates
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$$\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \rho \operatorname{Cos}[\phi] \rho^{2} \operatorname{Sin}[\phi] d\rho d\theta d\phi$$
4  $\pi$ 

#### Again divide by volume

8 points for correctly setting up the two integrals. 2 points for evaluation of integrals. Note that the volume is 1/2 a sphere, and need not be set up as an integral. So getting demoninator as (1/2) (4/3)  $\pi$  r^3 (or since r = 2, (4/3)  $\pi$  2^3) is 5 points.

## Problem 2 (10 points)

Compute the volume of the region in the octant  $x \ge 0$ ,  $y \le 0$ ,  $z \ge 0$ , which is inside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , above the xy plane, and below the surface  $z = 4 + x^2 - y^2$ . Just fill in the missing limits and integrand. Do Not Evaluate!

$$\int_{-\pi/2} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0} dz dr d\theta$$

$$\ln[1]:= \int_{-\pi/2}^{0} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{4 + r^{2}} (\cos[\theta]^{2} - \sin[\theta]^{2}) r dz dr d\theta$$

$$Out[1]= \pi$$
or
$$\ln[2]:= \int_{3\pi/2}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{4 + r^{2}} (\cos[\theta]^{2} - \sin[\theta]^{2}) r dz dr d\theta$$

$$Out[1]= \pi$$

Out[2]= π

Note : Does not ask for evaluation. Typical grading: 7 points for  $\theta$  limits wrong. 8 points for all but upper z wrong. 5 points for almost anything.

Any reasonable response should be at least 5. Do not take off multiple times if the limits are in the wrong order, etc. Note: you can simplify  $(\cos[\theta]^2 - \sin[\theta]^2)$  by trig identities

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\ln[3]:= \operatorname{Simplify}[(\cos[\theta] \wedge 2 - \sin[\theta] \wedge 2)]
```

```
Out[3]= Cos[2 \theta]
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#### Problem 3 (10 points)

Let u= xy and v = x/y. Find x and y in terms of u and v. Use this to find the area of the region in the first quadrant of the xy plane given by  $1 \le xy \le 2$  and  $2 \le x/y \le 4$ . Hint: Change variables.

```
Clear[u, v, x, y]
ans = Solve[{u == xy, v == x/y}, {x, y}]
\left\{ \left\{ x \rightarrow -\sqrt{u} \sqrt{v}, y \rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}} \right\}, \left\{ x \rightarrow \sqrt{u} \sqrt{v}, y \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}} \right\} \right\}
old = {x, y} /. ans[[2]]
\left\{ \sqrt{u} \sqrt{v}, \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}} \right\}
```

(matrix = {D[old, u], D[old, v]}) // MatrixForm

$$\left( \begin{array}{ccc} \displaystyle \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2 \ \sqrt{u}} & \displaystyle \frac{1}{2 \ \sqrt{u} \ \sqrt{v}} \\ \displaystyle \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2 \ \sqrt{v}} & \displaystyle -\frac{\sqrt{u}}{2 \ v^{3/2}} \end{array} \right. \label{eq:scalar}$$

Det[matrix]

$$-\frac{1}{2 v}$$

With absolute value, it is 1/(2 v)

Now just integrate :

$$\frac{\int_{2}^{4} \int_{1}^{2} 1 / (2 \mathbf{v}) \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{u} \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{v}}{\log [2]}$$

4 points solve for x y 4 points for Jacobian 1/(2 v)

2 points for integral and evaluation

The other order gives almost the same and is correct. Note: Asks for evaluation, but this should only be a point or so.

### Extra Credit : (5 points)

Find the volume of the region inside the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ , and outside the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

(4/3) π (Sqrt[25-9]^3) 256 π 3

Answer is

Unless they get this, not much partial credit. 3 points for correctly setting up integral . Only get 5 if the integral is correctly evaluated.