

SIIT MAS 117 SUMMER 2006 QUIZ 4 SECTION 1

Circle your answer.

Prob. Prob. Prob. Prob.

1	2	3	4
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5

SOLUTION

Problem 1. Find the area enclosed by the curves $x^2 + y - 1 = 0$ and $x - y - 1 = 0$

1. **9/2** 2. 5 3. 5 4. 8/3 5. None of the above

The correct answer is 1.

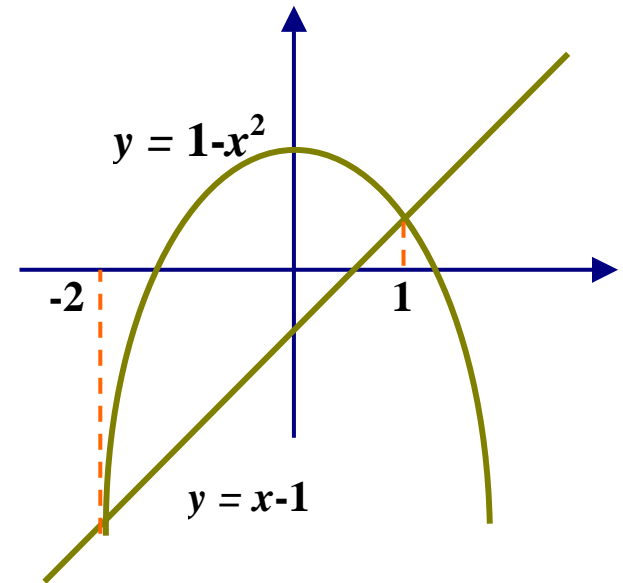
Intersecting the curves:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 - x^2 \\ y = x - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 - x^2 = x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow (x + 2)(x - 1)$$

$x = -2, x = 1$ Hence

$$A = \int_{-2}^1 \int_{x-1}^{1-x^2} 1 \, dy \, dx; \quad \int_{x-1}^{1-x^2} 1 \, dy = y \Big|_{x-1}^{1-x^2} = -x^2 - x + 2$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 (-x^2 - x + 2) \, dx = \left(-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{-2}^1 = \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) - \left(-\frac{-8}{3} - \frac{4}{2} - 4 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$



Problem 2. Find the area enclosed by the rays $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \pi/4$, and the curves $r = \cos \theta$ and $r = 1 + \cos \theta$

1. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 2. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 3. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{3}$ 4. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$ 5. None of the above

The correct answer is 4.

Setting the integral $\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_{\cos \theta}^{1+\cos \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta$ then

$$\int_{\cos \theta}^{1+\cos \theta} r \, dr = \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_{\cos \theta}^{1+\cos \theta} = \frac{(1+\cos \theta)^2 - \cos^2 \theta}{2} = \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos \theta + 1/2) \, d\theta = \sin \theta + \theta/2 \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

Problem 3. Evaluate $\int_C xy \, ds$ where C is the segment line between $(0,0)$ and $(1,3)$

1. $7/2$

2. 5

3. $\sqrt{10}$

4. $\sqrt{18}$

5. None of the above

The correct answer is 3.

$$x(t) = t, \quad y(t) = 3t. \quad \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} = \sqrt{1^2 + 3^2} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\int_C xy \, ds = \int_0^1 y(3t) \sqrt{10} \, dt = \sqrt{10} \int_0^1 3t^2 \, dt = \sqrt{10} t^3 \Big|_0^1 = \sqrt{10}$$

Problem 4. Integrate by converting to polar coordinates $\iint_R 2e^{x^2+y^2} dA$, where R is the region enclosed by the circle $x^2+y^2 = 1$

1. $\pi - 2e$ 2. $2\pi(e - 1)$ 3. $1 + 2\pi$ 4. $\pi + e$ 5. None of the above

The correct answer is 2.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2r e^{r^2} dr$$

$$\int_0^1 2re^{r^2} dr = e^{r^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1 \quad \int_0^{2\pi} (e - 1) d\theta = 2\pi(e - 1)$$