

**Instructions:** Write your name and section number on your quiz. Show all work, with clear logical steps. No work or hard-to-follow work will lose points.

**Problem 1.** (6 points) This question was taken from Stewart 16.2.3. Evaluate the line integral

$$\int_C xy^4 \, ds,$$

where  $C$  is the right half of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ .

*Solution.* As stated, the problem does not indicate whether the half-circle is oriented counterclockwise or clockwise. We'll assume the standard counterclockwise. (The reverse orientation will obtain the same answer). We can parametrize  $C$  by

$$\mathbf{r}(t) = \langle 4 \cos t, 4 \sin t \rangle,$$

where  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Then we have

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \langle -4 \sin t, 4 \cos t \rangle$$

so that

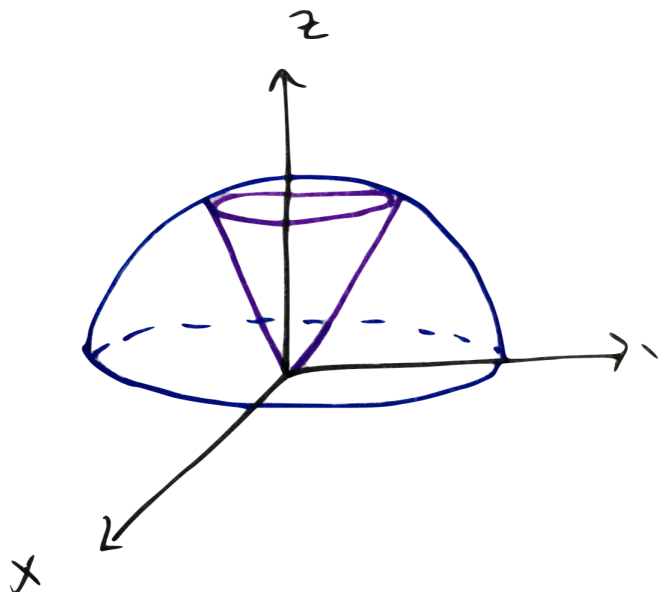
$$|\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-4 \sin t)^2 + (4 \cos t)^2} = 4.$$

Now

$$\begin{aligned} \int_C xy^4 \, ds &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 \cos t)(4 \sin t)^4(4) \, dt \\ &= 4^6 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \sin^4 t \, dt \\ &= 4^6 \int_{-1}^1 u^4 \, du \quad (u = \sin t, du = \cos t) \\ &= 4^6 \left[ \frac{1}{5} u^5 \right]_{-1}^1 = 4^6 \left( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{2 \cdot 4^6}{5} \quad \odot \end{aligned}$$

**Problem 2.** (6 points) Calculate the volume of the solid inside  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ , below  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  and above the  $xy$ -plane.

*Solution.* The Region we're interested in is inside the upper hemisphere of radius 2 and below the cone that sits inside it.



Recall that the cone  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  in spherical coordinates is given by  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . So

$$E = \left\{ (\rho, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}.$$

Now the integral that represents this volume is

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\varphi &= \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^2 \, d\rho \\ &= -\cos \varphi \Big|_{\varphi=\pi/4}^{\varphi=\pi/2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \rho^3 \Big|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{8}{3} \\ &= \frac{16\pi}{3\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

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**Problem 3.** (3 points) What is your section number?  
(11:30 = 241, 12:30 = 324, 1:30 = 338)