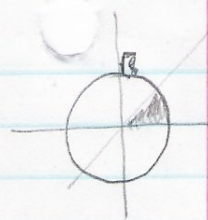


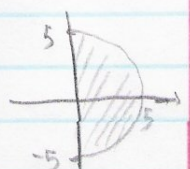
Sec 14.3 #18.



$$\int_0^2 \int_{\sqrt{8-y^2}}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \, dx \, dy = \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r^2 \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/4} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r^2 \, dr = \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/4} \cdot \frac{r^3}{3} \Big|_0^{2\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}}$$

#24.



$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^5 e^{-r^2/2} r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \cdot \int_0^5 e^{-r^2/2} r \, dr \, d\theta$$

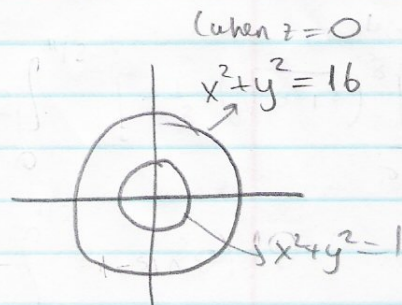
substitute $u = r^2/2$
 $du = r \, dr$

$$= \theta \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cdot \int_{r=0}^{r=5} e^{-u} \, du = \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cdot \left[-e^{-u}\right]_{r=0}^{r=5} = \boxed{\pi(1 - e^{-25/2})}$$

#32.



→ On the xy-plane



$$S \propto V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^4 \sqrt{16-r^2} r \, dr \, d\theta \quad (\text{substitute } u = 16-r^2)$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (\sqrt{16-r^2})^3 \right]_1^4 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} 5\sqrt{15} \, d\theta = \boxed{10\sqrt{15}\pi}$$

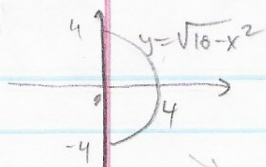
#42.

$$8 \cdot \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{3\cos 2\theta} r \, dr \, d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\pi/4} 9\cos^2(2\theta) \, d\theta =$$

$$= 18 \int_0^{\pi/4} [1 + \cos(4\theta)] \, d\theta = 18 \left[\theta + \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \boxed{\frac{9\pi}{2}}$$

(half angle formula)

Sec 14.5 #16. $z = 16 - x^2 - y^2 = f(x, y) \Rightarrow f_x = -2x$
 $f_y = -2y$



$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dA = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dA$$

$$S = \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \sqrt{1 + 4(x^2 + y^2)} dy dx$$

polar
coordinates

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr d\theta = \frac{\pi}{24} (65\sqrt{65} - 1)$$

(substitute $u = 1 + 4r^2$)

#38. $f(x, y) = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow f_x = \frac{kx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, f_y = \frac{ky}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dA = \sqrt{1 + \frac{k^2 x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{k^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{k^2(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}} = \sqrt{1 + k^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow S = \iint_R \sqrt{1 + k^2} dA = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \iint_R 1 dA = \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \text{Area of } R$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + k^2} \cdot \pi r^2$$