

For each double integral below: (a) sketch the region D defined by the bounds of integration; (b) reverse the order of integration; and (c) evaluate the integral in the most efficient way.

$$1. \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=x^3}^{x^2} y \, dy \, dx \quad 2. \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=1}^{e^x} y(x+y) \, dy \, dx \quad 3. \int_{y=0}^1 \int_{x=y}^1 \sin(x^2) \, dx \, dy$$

For each of the two solids below, write it in terms of a graph $z = f(x, y)$ over a domain D , and evaluate its volume using the polar substitution $P(r, \theta)$; if the domain is parametrized as $D = P(D^*)$, we have:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D^*} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r \, dr \, d\theta.$$

4. A right circular cone with base radius R and height h .

5. A sphere of radius R . *Hint:* Work with a hemisphere.

6. For the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x+y, xy)$, the unit disk D , and its boundary the counterclockwise unit circle \mathbf{c} , evaluate integrals to verify:

(a) *Curl Theorem:* The integral of the rate of circulation of \vec{F} over the region is equal to the total circulation of \vec{F} around the region:

$$\iint_D \text{curl } \vec{F}(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \oint_{\mathbf{c}} \vec{F}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{c}.$$

(b) *Divergence Theorem:* The integral of the rate of flux of \vec{F} over the region is equal to the total flux of \vec{F} out of the region:

$$\iint_D \text{div } \vec{F}(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \oint_{\mathbf{c}} \vec{F}(\mathbf{c}) \cdot d\mathbf{n}.$$