

## Assignment 6

Coverage: 15.8 in Text.

Exercises: 15.8 no 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 19, 20, 25.

Additional and Advanced Exercises: 12, 14, 19, 23.

Submit 15.8 no. 15, 20; Additional and Advanced Ex. no. 12, 14 by March 2.

### Supplementary Problems

1. Find the volume of the ball in  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , that is,  $\{(x, y, z, w) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 \leq R^2\}$ . Suggestion: Apply the change of variables formula after introducing generalized polar coordinates  $w = \rho \cos \psi$ ,  $z = \rho \sin \psi \cos \varphi$ ,  $x = \rho \sin \psi \sin \varphi \cos \theta$ ,  $y = \rho \sin \psi \sin \varphi \sin \theta$ ,  $\psi, \varphi \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

## Assignment 6

Please submit the following questions by **2 Mar 2021, 23:00**.

§15.8: Q15, Q20

Additional and Advanced Exercises (§AA, for simplicity): Q12, Q14.

### §15.8 Q15

Use the transformation  $x = u/v$  and  $y = uv$  to evaluate the integral sum

$$\int_1^2 \int_{1/y}^y (x^2 + y^2) dx dy + \int_2^4 \int_{y/4}^{4/y} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy.$$

### §15.8 Q20

Let  $D$  be the region in  $xyz$ -space defined by the inequalities

$$1 \leq x \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq xy \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq z \leq 1.$$

Evaluate

$$\iiint_D (x^2y + 3xyz) dx dy dz$$

by applying the transformation

$$u = x, \quad v = xy, \quad w = 3z$$

and integrating over an appropriate region  $G$  in  $uvw$ -space.

### §AA Q12

(a) **Polar coordinates** Show, by changing to polar coordinates that

$$\int_0^{a \sin \beta} \int_{y \cot \beta}^{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \ln(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = a^2 \beta \left( \ln a - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

where  $a > 0$  and  $0 < \beta < \pi/2$ .

(b) Rewrite the Cartesian integral with the order of integration reversed.

## §AA Q14

### Transforming a double integral to obtain constant limits

Sometimes a multiple integral with variables limits can be changed into one with constant limits. By changing the order of integration, show that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 f(x) \left( \int_0^x g(x-y)f(y) dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 f(y) \left( \int_y^1 g(x-y)f(x) dx \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 g(|x-y|)f(x)f(y) dx dy\end{aligned}$$