

(Easier) Practice Quiz 7 Calc 3 11/15/2005

1. Parametrize and give bounds for the portion of the paraboloid $f(x,y) = 9 - x^2 - y^2$ which lies above the rectangle in the xy -plane with vertices at the origin, $(1,0)$, $(1,2)$, and $(0,2)$.

$$x(u,v) = u$$

$$y(u,v) = v$$

$$z(u,v) = 9 - u^2 - v^2$$

for $0 \leq u \leq 1$ and $0 \leq v \leq 2$

2. Parametrize and give bounds for the rectangle in the plane $z = 0$ with vertices $(0,0,0)$, $(10,0,0)$, $(10,3,0)$, and $(0,3,0)$.

$$x(u,v) = u$$

$$y(u,v) = v$$

$$z(u,v) = 0$$

for $0 \leq u \leq 10$ and $0 \leq v \leq 3$

3. Parametrize and give bounds for the cylinder centered on the z -axis with radius 5 and between the planes $z = 2$ and $z = 8$.

$$x(u,v) = 5 \cos u$$

$$y(u,v) = 5 \sin u$$

$$z(u,v) = v$$

for $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$ and $2 \leq v \leq 8$

4. Let $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, -z, y \rangle$, and let S be the surface from problem 2 with upward orientation.

Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

I get 45.

(Harder) Practice Quiz 7 Calc 3 11/15/2005

1. Parametrize and give bounds for the portion of the paraboloid $x = f(y,z) = 9 - y^2 - z^2$ which lies inside the cylinder $y^2 + z^2 = 9$.

$$x(u,v) = 9 - u^2 - v^2$$

$$y(u,v) = u$$

$$z(u,v) = v$$

for $-\sqrt{9-v^2} \leq u \leq \sqrt{9-v^2}$ and $-3 \leq v \leq 3$, if you have to list them.

2. Parametrize and give bounds for the parallelogram with vertices $(0,0,0)$, $(10,0,0)$, $(10,3,0)$, and $(0,3,0)$.

$$x(u,v) = u$$

$$y(u,v) = v$$

$$z(u,v) = 0$$

for $0 \leq u \leq 10$ and $0 \leq v \leq 3$

3. Parametrize and give bounds for the cylinder centered on the x -axis with radius R and between the planes $x = x_1$ and $x = x_2$. [Notice the change in the problem from the printed version – it makes more sense this way, and this is what I intended in the first place].

$$x(u,v) = v$$

$$y(u,v) = R \cos u$$

$$z(u,v) = R \sin u$$

for $0 \leq u \leq 2\pi$ and $x_1 \leq v \leq x_2$

4. Let $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \langle 2x, -z, y \rangle$, and let S be the surface from problem 3 with outward orientation.

Evaluate $\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$.

I get 0, because the integrand is actually 0.