

11/16/2014

$$\frac{15.}{-} \int_{-3}^3 \int_0^{\pi/2} y + y^2 \cos x \, dx \, dy = \int_{-3}^3 \left[ xy + y^2 \sin x \right]_{x=0}^{x=\pi/2} dy$$

$$= \int_{-3}^3 \left( \frac{\pi}{2} y + y^2 \right) dy = \left[ \frac{\pi}{4} y^2 + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_{-3}^3 = \boxed{18}$$

$$\frac{19.}{-} \int_0^1 \int_0^1 v(u+v^2)^4 \, du \, dv = \int_0^1 \frac{v}{5} (u+v^2)^5 \Big|_{u=0}^{u=1} dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{v}{5} \left[ (1+v^2)^5 - v^{10} \right] dv = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 v(1+v^2)^5 - v^{11} \, dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (1+v^2)^6 - \frac{1}{12} v^{12} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{60} \left[ (2^6 - 1) - (1 - 0) \right]$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{31}{30}}$$

let  $u = x^2 + 1$   
 $du = 2x \, dx$

$$\frac{21.}{-} \int_{-3}^3 y^2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-3}^3 y^2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{u} \, du \, dy$$

$$= \frac{\ln(2)}{2} \int_{-3}^3 y^2 \, dy = \ln(2) \int_0^3 y^2 \, dy = \frac{\ln 2}{3} y^3 \Big|_0^3 = \boxed{9 \ln 2}$$

25.

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^2 y e^{-xy} dx dy = \int_0^3 -e^{-xy} \Big|_0^2 dy$$

$$= \int_0^3 1 - e^{-2y} dy = y + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2y} \Big|_0^3 = 3 + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-6} - 1)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{5 + e^{-6}}{2}}$$

29.

$$z = 2x + 3y + \frac{15}{2}$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^2 2x + 3y + \frac{15}{2} dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 x^2 + 3xy + \frac{15}{2} x \Big|_{-1}^2 dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 3 + 9y + \frac{45}{2} dy = 6 + 45 = \boxed{51}$$

32.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 1 + e^x \sin y dx dy = \int_0^{\pi} [x + e^x \sin y]_{x=-1}^{x=1} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} 2 + (e - \frac{1}{e}) \sin y dy = 2y + (\frac{1}{e} - e) \cos y \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \boxed{2\pi + 2(e - \frac{1}{e})}$$

33.

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi/4} x \sec^2 y \, dy \, dx = \int_0^2 x \tan y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\pi/4} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^2 = \boxed{2}$$

39.  $A(R) = 2 \times 5 = 10$

$$f_{\text{AVE}} = \frac{1}{10} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^5 x^2 y \, dy \, dx = \frac{1}{20} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 y^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{y=5} dx$$

$$= \frac{25}{20} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 \, dx = \frac{25}{60} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{50}{60} = \boxed{\frac{5}{6}}$$

43. NOTE THAT FOR EACH  $(a, b)$  IN DOMAIN,  $(-a, b)$  IS ALSO IN DOMAIN

&  $f(a, b) = -f(-a, b)$ , WHERE  $f(x, y) = \frac{xy}{1+x^4}$

THAT IS

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 \frac{xy}{1+x^4} \, dy \, dx = \underbrace{\int_{-1}^0 \int_0^1 \frac{xy}{1+x^4} \, dy \, dx}_{\text{EXACT OPPOSITES}} + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{xy}{1+x^4} \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \boxed{0}$$