

MATH 2650: Quiz #6 – SOLUTIONS

/5 **Problem 1:** Evaluate $\iint_D \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} dA$ where D is the region between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ and $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$ with $0 < a < b$.

Convert to polar coordinates ($y = r \sin \theta$, $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$, $dA = r dr d\theta$):

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b \frac{(r \sin \theta)^2}{r^2} (r dr d\theta) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_a^b r \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta}_{\pi} \cdot \underbrace{\int_a^b r dr}_{\frac{1}{2}r^2 \Big|_a^b} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2}(b^2 - a^2)} \end{aligned}$$

/5 **Problem 2:** Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} (2x + y) dx dy$ by converting to polar coordinates.

$$= \iint_D (2x + y) dA$$

where D is the region within the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ above the x -axis. In polar coordinates ($x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$, $dA = r dr d\theta$):

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^a (2r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta) (r dr d\theta) \\ &= \int_0^\pi \int_0^a r^2 (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi (2 \cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta \cdot \int_0^a r^2 dr \\ &= \left[2 \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right]_0^\pi \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^a = 2 \cdot \frac{a^3}{3} = \boxed{\frac{2}{3} a^3} \end{aligned}$$