

1.) Consider a flat plate lying in the region bounded by the graphs of $x = y^2$ and $x = 2 - y$. Assume that density at point (x, y) is given by $\delta(x, y) = \ln(x^2y^2 + 4)$.

- a.) Set up but do not evaluate a double integral which represents the area of the plate.
- b.) Set up but do not evaluate a double integral which represents the mass of the plate.
- c.) Set up but do not evaluate double integrals which represent the centroid of the plate.
- d.) Set up but do not evaluate double integrals which represent the center of mass of the plate.
- e.) Set up but do not evaluate double integrals which represent the moment of inertia of the plate about
 - i.) the origin.
 - ii.) the y -axis.
 - iii.) the line $y = -3$.

2.) Let R be the region in the first quadrant on or inside the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.

- a.) Describe R using vertical cross-sections.
- b.) Describe R using horizontal cross-sections.
- c.) Describe R using polar coordinates in the format
 - i.) $a \leq \theta \leq b, f(\theta) \leq r \leq g(\theta)$
 - ii.) $a \leq r \leq b, f(r) \leq \theta \leq g(r)$

3.) Let R be the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x, x = 0$, and $y = 3$.

- a.) Describe R using vertical cross-sections.
- b.) Describe R using horizontal cross-sections.
- c.) Describe R using polar coordinates in the format
 - i.) $a \leq \theta \leq b, f(\theta) \leq r \leq g(\theta)$
 - ii.) $a \leq r \leq b, f(r) \leq \theta \leq g(r)$

4.) Let R be the region on or inside the circle $x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4$.

- a.) Describe R using vertical cross-sections.
- b.) Describe R using horizontal cross-sections.
- c.) Describe R using polar coordinates in the format
 - i.) $a \leq \theta \leq b, f(\theta) \leq r \leq g(\theta)$
 - ii.) $a \leq r \leq b, f(r) \leq \theta \leq g(r)$

5.) Evaluate the following double integrals.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a.) } \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin \theta} r \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta & \text{b.) } \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos \theta} r \, dr \, d\theta \\ \text{c.) } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin \theta} r^2 \, dr \, d\theta & \text{d.) } \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{1-\sin \theta} r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta \end{array}$$

6.) For each of the following problems, sketch the two-dimensional region described by the iterated integral, convert to polar coordinates, and evaluate the double integral.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{a.) } \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx & \text{b.) } \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \, dx \, dy \\ \text{c.) } \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx & \text{d.) } \int_0^4 \int_3^{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dy \, dx \end{array}$$

7.) Use a double integral to find the area of the region in the first quadrant between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.

THE FOLLOWING PROBLEM IS FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY.

8.) The minute and hour hand of a watch line up perfectly at 12 o'clock. In how many minutes and seconds will the hands line up perfectly again ?