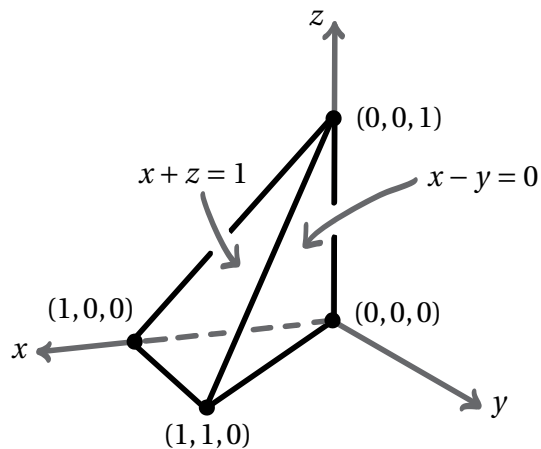


1. Fill in the limits and integrand of the triple integral below so that it computes the volume of the tetrahedron shown at right. **(4 points)**

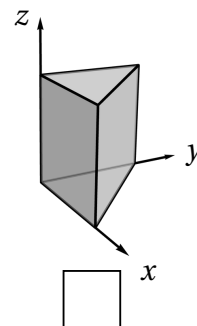
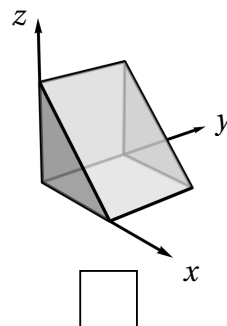
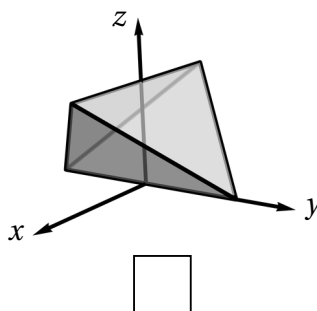
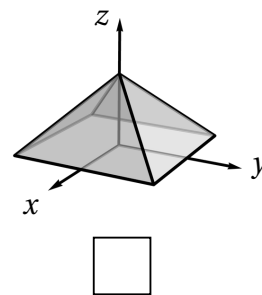
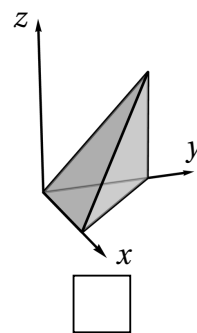
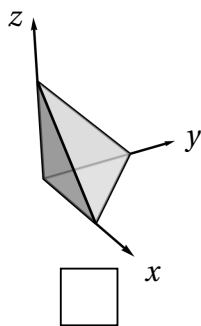


$\text{Volume} = \int \int \int d \, d \, d$
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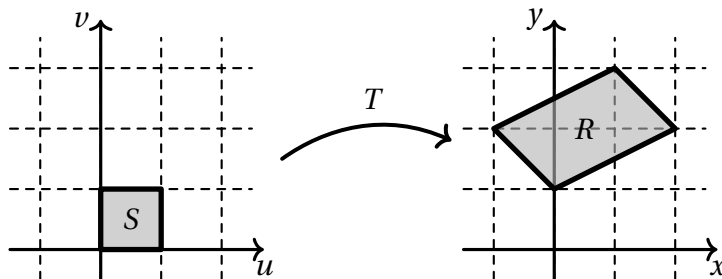
2. Mark the box below the picture corresponding to the region of integration for the triple integral:

$$\int_0^1 \int_z^1 \int_0^{1-y} f(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

**(2 points)**



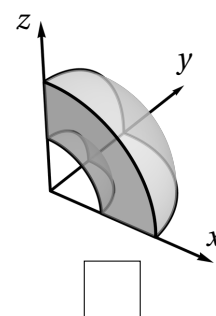
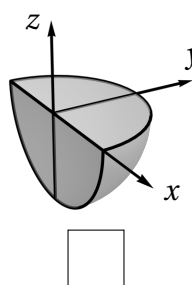
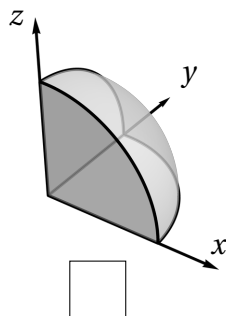
3. Find a transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  taking the unit square  $S$  to the parallelogram  $R$  shown at right, where both are shown against a grid of unit squares. **(4 points)**



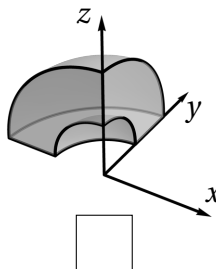
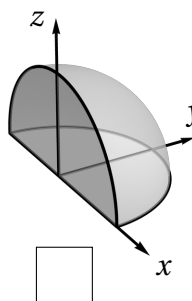
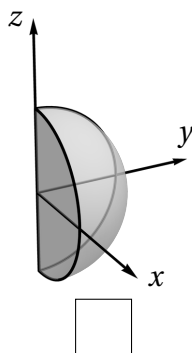
$$T(u, v) = ( \quad , \quad )$$

4. For each of the given integrals, label the box below the picture of the corresponding region of integration in spherical coordinates. **(2 points each)**

(A)  $\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_1^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$



(B)  $\int_0^{\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$

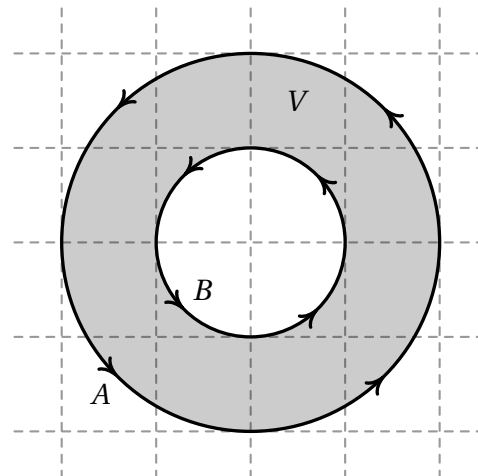


**Scratch Space**

5. Let  $A$  and  $B$  be the oriented circles shown at right against a grid of unit squares, and let  $V$  be the region between them. Suppose  $F = \langle P, Q \rangle$  is a vector field on  $V$  where

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - 3 \quad \text{and} \quad \int_A \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = 10.$$

Compute  $\int_B \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$ . (5 points)

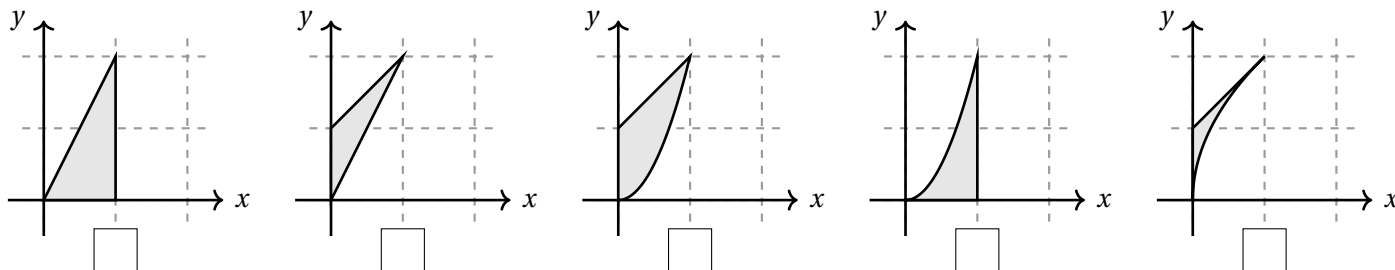


$$\int_B \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} =$$

Scratch Space

6. Let  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be the transformation  $T(u, v) = (v, u - v + 2uv)$ . Let  $S$  be the triangle in the  $(u, v)$ -plane whose vertices are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  and let  $R = T(S)$  be the region that is the image of  $S$  under  $T$ .

(a) Check the box below the picture of  $R$  drawn against a dashed grid consisting of **unit squares**. (2 points)

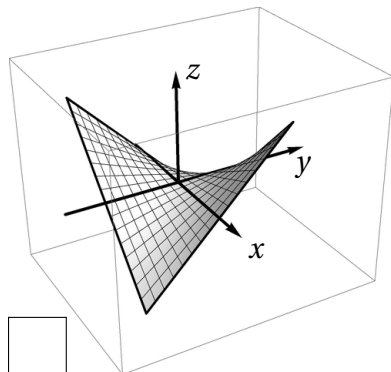
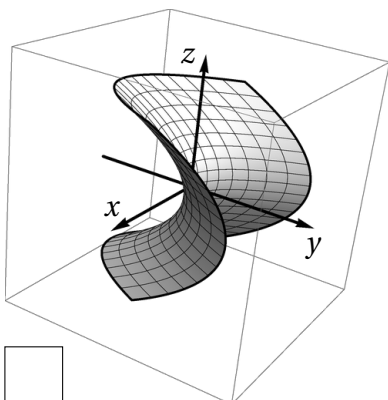
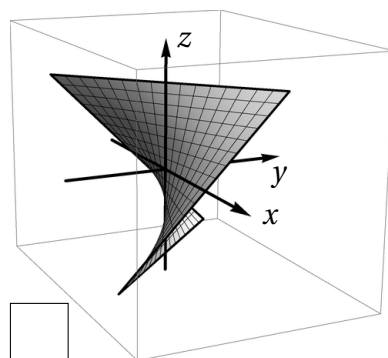


- (b) Fill in the limits and integrand of the integral below so that it computes  $\iint_R \cos(x + y) \, dA$  as an integral over the square  $S$ . (4 points)

$$\iint_R \cos(x + y) \, dA = \int \int \quad \quad \quad dv \, du$$

7. Let  $S$  be the surface parameterized by  $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle u, uv, v \rangle$  for  $-1 \leq u \leq 1$  and  $-1 \leq v \leq 1$ .

(a) Mark the picture of  $S$  below. **(2 points)**


☐

☐

☐

(b) Completely setup, but do not evaluate, the surface integral  $\iint_S x^2 dS$ . **(5 points)**

$$\iint_S x^2 dS = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1$$

$du dv$

(c) Circle the number closest to the area of  $S$ :

1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15

**(1 point)**

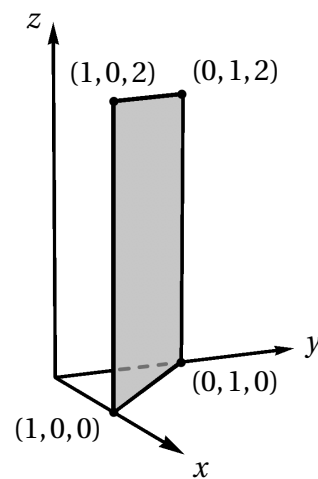
(d) Find the tangent plane to  $S$  at  $(0, 0, 0)$ . **(1 point)**

Equation:

$x +$    $y +$    $z =$

8. Let  $R$  be the rectangle in the plane  $x + y = 1$  with vertices shown at right.

- (a) Parameterize  $R$  by  $\mathbf{r}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ , being sure to specify the domain  $D$  of the parameterization in the  $(u, v)$ -plane. **(3 points)**

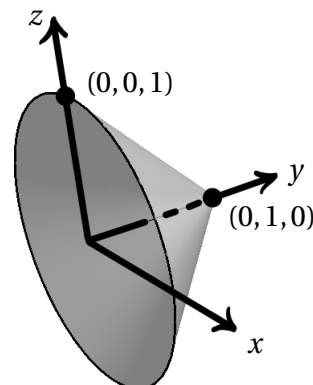


$D = \{ \quad \quad \quad \} \quad \mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad \rangle$

- (b) The integral  $\iint_R z - 1 \, dS$  is: negative   zero   positive **(1 point)**

9. Consider the cone  $C$  shown at right.

- (a) Parameterize  $C$  by  $\mathbf{r}: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ , being sure to specify the domain  $D$  of the parameterization in the  $(u, v)$ -plane. **(3 points)**



$D = \{ \quad \quad \quad \}$

$\mathbf{r}(u, v) = \langle \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad , \quad \quad \quad \rangle$

- (b) The integral  $\iint_C y \, dS$  is: negative   zero   positive **(1 point)**

**Extra Credit:** Consider the transformation  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  which distorts the plane as shown below. Draw in  $T(0,0)$  on the right-hand part of the picture and compute the Jacobian matrix of  $T$  at  $(0,0)$ , taking it as given that the entries of the matrix are integers and that the grid at left is made of unit squares. Be sure to explain your answer.

Note: If you need a makeshift ruler, you can tear off part of the upper right corner of this sheet.  
(2 points)

