

**SPRING 2021: MATH 147 QUIZ 8**

You must show all work to receive full credit. Each problem is worth 5 points.

1. Using spherical coordinates, rewrite, but do not calculate, the triple integral  $\int \int \int_B \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV$ , where  $B$  is the solid bounded by the spheres  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = b^2$ , with  $0 < b < a$ .

**Solution.** Recalling that in spherical coordinates we have  $dV = \rho^2 \sin(\phi)$  and  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ , so that  $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \rho^3$ , we have

$$\int \int \int_B \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_b^a \frac{1}{\rho^3} \cdot \rho^2 \sin(\phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta.$$

2. Using a change of variables, set up the triple integral giving the volume of the football  $B$  in the shape of the spheroid  $\frac{x^2+y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = 1$ . You do not have to calculate the volume.

**Solution.** We take  $G(u, v, w) = (au, av, bw)$ , so that

$$1 = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{a^2} + \frac{z^2}{b^2} = \frac{(au)^2 + (av)^2}{a^2} + \frac{(bw)^2}{b^2} = u^2 + v^2 + w^2,$$

showing that  $G$  takes the sphere  $B_0$  of radius one centered at the origin in the  $u, v, w$  coordinate system to  $B$  in the  $x, y, z$  coordinate system. We also have that

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b \end{pmatrix} = a^2b.$$

Since  $a > b > 0$ ,  $|a^2b| = a^2b$ . Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol}(B) &= \int \int \int_B dV \\ &= \int \int \int_{B_0} a^2b dV \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 a^2b \cdot \rho^2 \sin(\phi) d\rho d\phi d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

3. Suppose  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}(t)$ , where  $\boldsymbol{\sigma}(t) = e^t i + \sin(t)j + t^3k$ . Find  $\mathbf{r}'(t)$  in two different ways.

**Solution.** First, we may rewrite  $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^{2t}i + e^t \sin(t)j + t^3e^tk$ . Therefore,

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = 2e^{2t}i + (e^t \sin(t) + e^t \cos(t))j + (3t^2e^t + t^3e^t)k.$$

Second, we use the product rule

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}'(t) &= (e^t)' \boldsymbol{\sigma}(t) + e^t \boldsymbol{\sigma}'(t) \\ &= e^t(e^t i + \sin(t)j + t^3k) + e^t(e^t i + \cos(t)j + 3t^2k) \\ &= 2e^{2t}i + (e^t \sin(t) + e^t \cos(t))j + (t^3e^t + 3t^2e^t)k. \end{aligned}$$