

1. Rewrite each of the following regions in terms of polar coordinates.

(i)  $R_1 = \{(x, y) : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq -x\}$

(ii)  $R_2 =$  the region in the first quadrant bounded by the circles  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and  $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ .

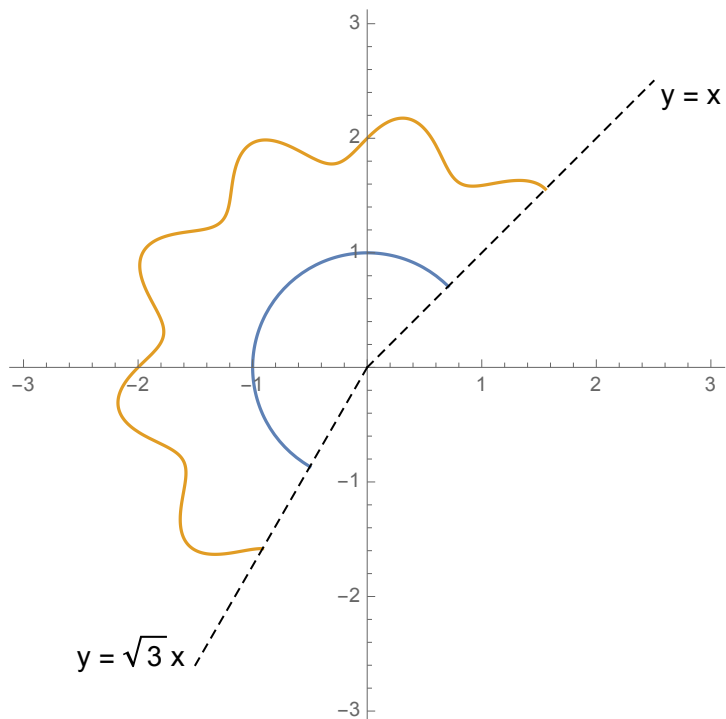
(iii)  $R_3$  = the region bounded between the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , the curve defined implicitly as

$$5\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 10 + \sin\left(10 \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)\right),$$

and the lines  $y = x$  in quadrant 1 and  $y = \sqrt{3}x$  in quadrant 3 (see below).

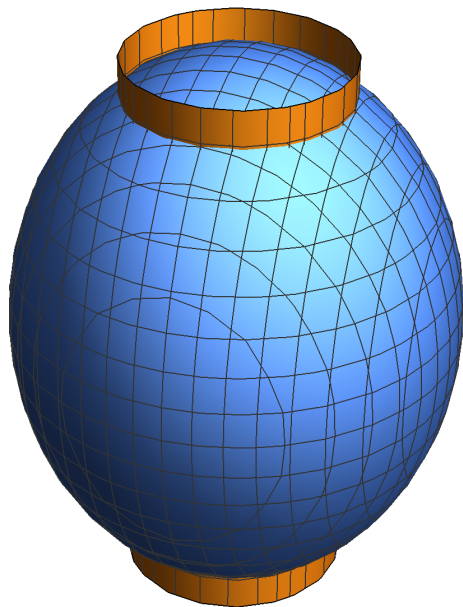
**Hints:**

- (a) Use  $x = r \cos(\theta)$  and  $y = r \sin(\theta)$  to solve for  $\tan(\theta)$  and *then* use what you know about  $\tan(\theta)$  to figure out what angles the two lines determine;
- (b) figure out the  $r = \dots$  form of the (scary-looking) implicit curve by first doing direct substitution of  $x$  and  $y$ , and then solving for  $r$  (via lots of algebra); and
- (c) Do your work on scratch paper!



2. Use polar coordinates to find the volume inside both the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$  and the ellipsoid  $4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 64$  (see below).

SOLUTION:



3. Find the surface area of the part of the surface  $z = 1 + 2x + 3y^2$  that lies above the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ , and  $(3, 1)$ .

SOLUTION:

4. Evaluate

$$\iiint_E 3xy \, dV,$$

where  $E$  is the region under the plane  $z = 1 + x + y$  and above the region in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by the curves  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $x = 1$ .

SOLUTION:

5. Use cylindrical coordinates to evaluate

$$\iiint_E x^2 dV,$$

where  $E$  is the solid that lies within the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , above the plane  $z = 1$ , and below the cone  $z^2 = 3x^2 + 3y^2$ .

SOLUTION: