Directions:

- 1. Section: Math251 007
- 2. Write your name with one character in each box below.
- 3. Show all work. No credit for answers without work.
- 4. This assessment is closed book and closed notes. You may not use electronic devices, including calculators, laptops, and cell phones.

Academic Integrity Statement: I will complete this work on my own without assistance, knowing or otherwise, from anyone or anything other than the instructor. I will not use any electronic equipment or notes (except as permitted by an existing official, WVU-authorized accommodation).

Signature: Solutions

1. Evaluate the following.

(a)
$$[4 \text{ points}] \int_{-1}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2} xy^{2}z^{3} dz dy dx$$
. $= \int_{-1}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{4} \times y^{2}z^{4} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=2} dy dx$

$$= \int_{-1}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{4} \times y^{2} \cdot 2^{4} - 0 dy dx = \int_{-1}^{3} \int_{0}^{3} 4 \times y^{2} dy dx = \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{4}{3} \times y^{2} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=3} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{4}{3} \times (3)^{3} - 0 dx = \int_{-1}^{3} 4 \cdot 3^{2} \times dx = 36 \int_{-1}^{3} \times dx = 36 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right]_{x=-1}^{x=3}$$

$$= 36 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{2} \right] = (8 \left[9 - 1 \right] = (8 \cdot 8) = 144$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[x^{2} e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{1} ye^{xz} dz dy dx. = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{x} e^{x} \right]_{z=0}^{z=1} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{2} e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{e^{x-1}}{2} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - 0 dx \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - 0 dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - 0 dx \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - 0 dx \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx \right] dx$$

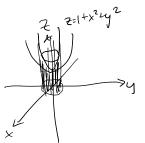
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{e^{x} - 1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - 0 dx \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \right] dx \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} \right] dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} \left[xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} \right] dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} xe^{x} - e^{x} - \frac{$$

(c) [3 points] Evaluate $\iiint_E e^z dV$ where E is enclosed by the paraboloid $z = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right)$ $1 + x^2 + y^2$, the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, and the xy-plane.



$$\iint_{R} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dV = \iint_{0}^{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\tau dA$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{1+r^{2}} e^{2} dz \quad r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} e^{2} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=1+r^{2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} r \Big(e^{1+r^{2}} - e^{0} \Big) dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} r e^{1+r^{2}} - r dr d\theta = \Big(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \Big) \Big(\int_{0}^{2} r e^{1+r^{2}} - r dr \Big)$$

$$= \Big(2\pi \Big) \Big(\int_{0}^{2} r e^{1+r^{2}} dr - \int_{0}^{2} r dr \Big) = 2\pi \Big(\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{1+r^{2}} 2 r dr - (\frac{1}{2}r^{2})_{r=0}^{r=2} \Big)$$

$$u = 1+r^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{1} dr - \int_{0}^{\pi} r dr \Big) = 2\pi \Big(\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{1} dr - \int_{0}^{\pi} r dr \Big) = 2\pi \Big(\frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{1}{2} e^{1} \Big)_{u=1}^{u=5} - \frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{1}{2} e^{5} - e^{-4} \Big) \Big)$$

$$= \Big(\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{1} dr - \int_{0}^{\pi} r dr \Big) = 2\pi \Big(\frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{1}{2} e^{1} \Big)_{u=1}^{u=5} - \frac{1}{2} \Big(\frac{1}{2} e^{5} - e^{-4} \Big) \Big)$$