

1. Stewart

Evaluate  $\iint_D (x + 2y) dA$ , where  $D$  is the region bounded by  $y = 2x^2$  and  $y = 1 + x^2$ .

Answer:  $32/5$

2. Evaluate the integral

$$\iint_R \sin(y^2) dA$$

where  $R$  is the region  $x \leq y \leq 1$ ,  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ .

3. John Hopkins Handout

Attempt to evaluate both  $\iint_R f(x, y) dydx$  and  $\iint_R f(x, y) dxdy$  over  $R = \{(x, y) \in [0, 2] \times [0, 1]\}$  with

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) = \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} & \text{for } (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ f(0, 0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Answers:  $dydx$  yields  $1/5$  while  $dxdy$  yields  $-1/20$ !?!

Optional: demonstrate that the following limit DNE:

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$$

4. HW #3 problem 4 - Folland

For each of the following regions  $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ , express the double integral  $\iint_S f dA$  in terms of iterated integrals in two different ways, e.g. find the limits of integration for  $dA = dxdy$  and  $dA = dydx$ . YOU DO NOT NEED TO EVALUATE THE INTEGRALS!

(a)  $S =$  the region in the left half plane between the curve  $y = x^3$  and the line  $y = 4x$ .

(b)  $S =$  the triangle with vertices  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(2, 2)$ , and  $(3, 1)$ .

(c)  $S =$  the region between the parabolas  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 6 - 4x - x^2$ .