

Be neat. Submit to Canvas site by midnight on Wednesday 4-23-25. One page PDF only. 5 pts each.

4-23-25

1. Find the surface area of the plane in the first octant passing through (2,0,0), (0,8,0) and (0,0,5). Exact answers only.

Plane is $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{8} + \frac{z}{5} = 1$, or $20x + 5y + 8z = 40$.

Solved for z , we get $z = -\frac{5}{2}x - \frac{5}{8}y + 5$.

The normal will be $\mathbf{n} = \langle \frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{8}, 1 \rangle$.

Its magnitude is $\sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^2 + 1} = \frac{\sqrt{489}}{8}$.

The area is $\frac{\sqrt{489}}{8} \iint_R dA$ where R is the triangular region in the xy -plane, and its area is $\frac{1}{2}(2)(8) = 8$, so the surface area of the planar portion is $8\left(\frac{\sqrt{489}}{8}\right) = \sqrt{489}$.

2. Find the surface area of the paraboloid $z = 16 - x^2 - y^2$ confined to the first octant. Exact answers only.

The paraboloid is $\mathbf{r}(x, y) = \langle x, y, 16 - x^2 - y^2 \rangle$, its partial derivatives are $\mathbf{r}_x = \langle 1, 0, -2x \rangle$ and $\mathbf{r}_y = \langle 0, 1, -2y \rangle$. Cross product is $\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y = \langle 2x, 2y, 1 \rangle$,

The magnitude of the cross product is $|\mathbf{r}_x \times \mathbf{r}_y| = \sqrt{(2x)^2 + (2y)^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1}$.

The paraboloid intersects the xy -plane ($z = 0$) at a circle of radius 4, centered at the origin, so that the region of integration R is given by $x^2 + y^2 \leq 16$. Remember, this is all in the first octant. Use polar coordinates:

$$\iint_R \sqrt{4x^2 + 4y^2 + 1} dA = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^4 \sqrt{4r^2 + 1} r dr d\theta.$$

The inside integral is:

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{4r^2 + 1} r dr = \left[\frac{1}{12} (4r^2 + 1)^{3/2} \right]_0^4 = \frac{1}{12} (65^{3/2} - 1).$$

Then, the outside integral is evaluated:

$$\frac{1}{12} (65^{3/2} - 1) \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{24} (65^{3/2} - 1).$$