

Math 213: Calculus III – Exam 3

April 22, 2026

Calculators, cell phones, and formula sheets are **NOT** permitted. Show all work clearly.

1. (10 pts): Consider the region R in the first quadrant bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 5x$. Sketch the region R . Set up and evaluate a double integral to find the area of R .

2. (12 pts): Evaluate the integral by converting to polar coordinates: where R is the region in the upper half-plane ($y \geq 0$) bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ and the x axis.

$$\iint_R (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

3. (12 pts): Set up, but DO NOT EVALUATE, a triple integral using cylindrical coordinates for the mass of the solid region bounded below by the xy -plane, on the sides by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, and above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ where the density at each point is given by $\rho(x, y, z) = e^x$

4. (12 pts) Set up a triple integral in spherical coordinates for the $\iiint \int z dV$ on the region bounded below by the cone $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and on top by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$.

5. (16 pts): Show that $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = (2xy)\mathbf{i} + (x^2 + z)\mathbf{j} + (y)\mathbf{k}$ is a conservative vector field.

Then find a potential function $f(x, y, z)$ such that $\nabla f = \vec{F}$. Finally, evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where

C is any smooth path from $(0, 0, 0)$ to $(2, -1, 3)$.

6. (12 pts): Evaluate the path integral $\int_C \left(x + \frac{1}{y+1}\right) ds$ along the line segment from $(0,0)$ to $(3,2)$.

7. (12 pts): Use Green's Theorem to find the counterclockwise circulation of the vector field $\vec{F}(x, y) = (x - y^2)\mathbf{i} + (x^2 - 2y)\mathbf{j}$ around the boundary of the unit square with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$ and $(0, 1)$. Then use Green's Theorem to find the outward flux.

8. (14 pts) Use the transformation $u = xy$ and $v = \frac{y}{x}$ to convert $\iint e^{xy} dx dy$ over the region bounded by $y = \frac{1}{x}$; $y = \frac{4}{x}$; $y = x$ and $y = 5x$ into a double integral in u and v . First find x and y in terms of u and v . Then calculate the Jacobian and finally set up the integral. DO NOT EVALUATE.