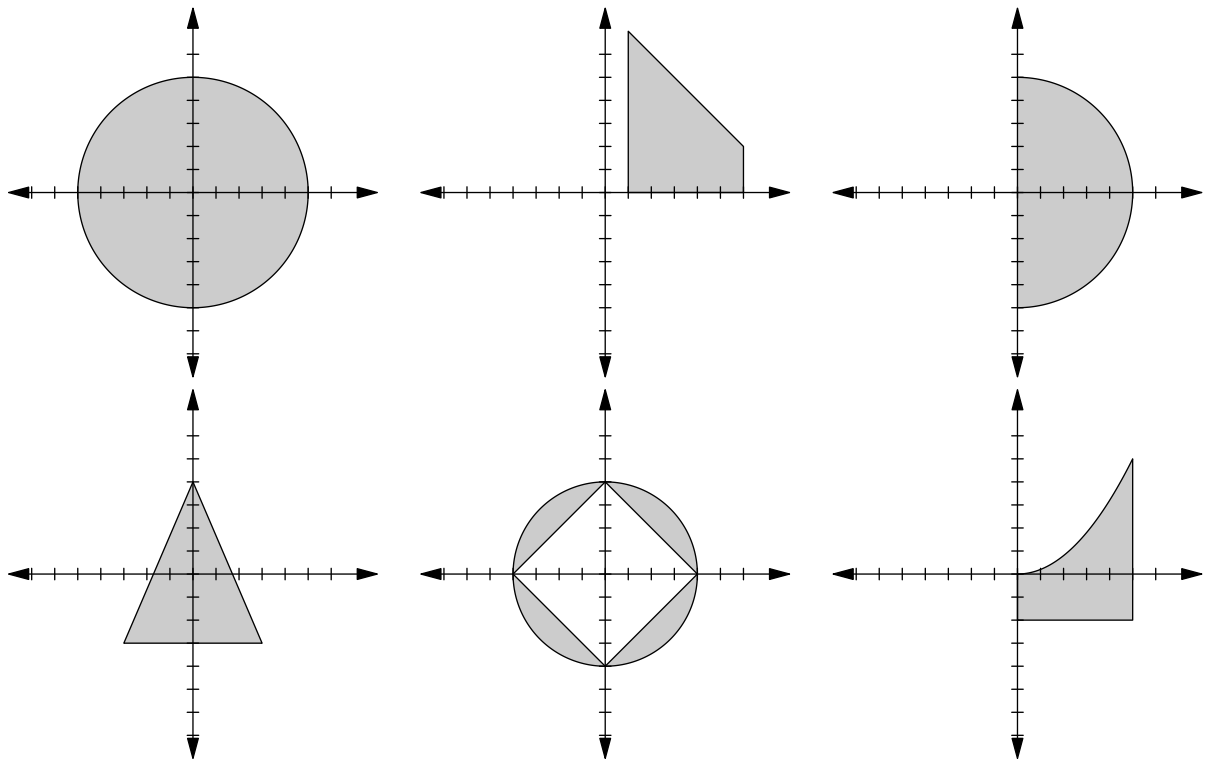


1. Compute the integral of the function  $f(x, y) = xe^{xy}$  over the rectangle  $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ ,  $-1 \leq y \leq 1$ . Do you get the same answer for both orders of integration?
2. What about the same function, integrated over the region between the above rectangle and the rectangle  $-4 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $-2 \leq y \leq 3$ ?
3. Integrate the function  $f(x, y) = 1$  over the unit circle. Does your answer make sense? Can you do the integral in polar coordinates?
4. Set up limits of integration for integrals of  $f(x, y)$  over the following regions. Can you find more than one way? In particular, try to use polar coordinates for the first, third, and fifth examples.



5. Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{x=1}^2 \int_{y=0}^x \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} dy dx$$

by converting to polar coordinates.

6. How do the bounds of integration change when you translate a region in the plane by  $(a, b)$ ? When you rotate the region clockwise by an angle  $\psi$ ? Rescale by a factor  $\lambda$ ?
7. Find the volume of a circular cone with base a circle of radius  $r$  and vertex at  $(0, 0, h)$ .
8. Soon we'll talk about integrals in three dimensional space, where the volume element is  $dx dy dz$ . Can you figure out how to express this element in cylindrical coordinates  $(r, \theta, h)$ ? Spherical coordinates?