Supplementary Exercises for Sections 14.3

- 1. The plane ax + by + cz = d cuts a triangle in the first octant provided that a, b, c and d are all positive. Set up the integral to find the area of this triangle.
- 2. The surface area formula can be used to compute the surface area of the upper half of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, but an improper integral results as the function as we approach what would be the bounds.
 - (a) Set up the appropriate integral to calculate this area and give two algebraic reasons why it is improper (one will look similar to our work from the Implicit Function Theorem).
 - (b) Find the surface area of the upper hemisphere of $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ above a circle of radius t where t < a
 - (c) Find the surface area of the whole upper hemisphere by taking a limit of your answer in part (b) as t approaches a.
- 3. For each of the integrals in Section 14.5, give a description of the volume (both algebraic and geometric) that is the domain of integration.
- 4. Find the region for which

$$\int\!\!\int\!\!\int_E (1-x^2-y^2-z^2) \, dV$$

is a maximum.