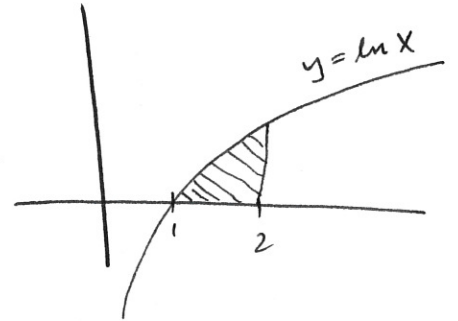


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Math 2030, Winter 2016, Quiz 8  
9 March 2016  
R. Bruner

No calculators needed or allowed.

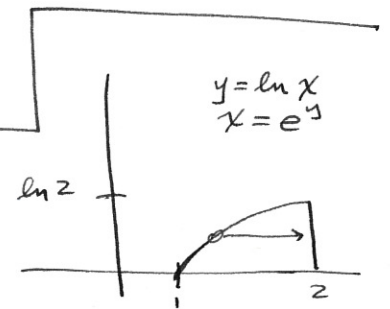
Let  $R = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq \ln x\}$ . Compute  $\iint_R e^y \, dA$ .



$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \int_0^{\ln x} e^y \, dy \, dx &= \int_1^2 e^y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=\ln x} \, dx \\ &= \int_1^2 e^{\ln x} - e^0 \, dx = \int_1^2 x - 1 \, dx = \left. \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right|_1^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(4) - 2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1\right) = 2 - 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Just FYI

If you wish to do it in the other order



$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\ln 2} \int_{e^y}^2 e^y \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^{\ln 2} e^y (2 - e^y) \, dy \\ &= \int_0^{\ln 2} 2e^y - e^{2y} \, dy = 2e^y - \frac{1}{2}e^{2y} \Big|_0^{\ln 2} = 2e^{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2\ln 2} - (2e^0 - \frac{1}{2}e^0) \\ &= 2(2) - \frac{1}{2}(4) - (2 - \frac{1}{2}) = 4 - 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Also FYI

$$\text{Area} = \int_1^2 \ln x \, dx = x \ln x - x \Big|_1^2 = 2 \ln 2 - 2 - (0 - 1) = \ln 4 - 1$$