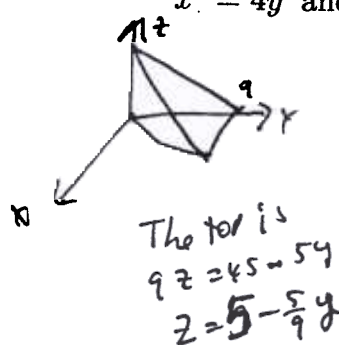
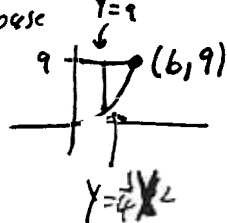


7. (6 points) Find the volume of the solid in the first octant which is bounded by $x^2 = 4y$ and $5y + 9z = 45$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol} &= \iint_{\text{base}} \text{top} dA = \int_0^6 \int_{\frac{1}{4}x^2}^9 \left(5 - \frac{5}{9}y \right) dy dx = \int_0^6 \left[5y - \frac{5}{18}y^2 \right]_{\frac{1}{4}x^2}^9 dx \\
 &= \int_0^6 \left(45 - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 9 - \frac{5}{4}x^2 + \frac{5}{(18)(16)}x^4 \right) dx \\
 &= \left[\frac{45}{2}x - \frac{5}{12}x^3 + \frac{x^5}{(18)(16)} \right]_0^6 \\
 &= \left(\frac{45}{2}(6) - \frac{5}{2}(36) + \frac{6^5}{18(16)} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$



8. (6 points) Find the volume of the solid in the first octant which is bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $x + y - z = 0$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Vol} &= \iint_{\text{base}} \text{top} dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (x+y) dy dx = \int_0^2 \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 \left(x\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4-x^2}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (4-x^2)^{3/2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{6} \right]_0^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 4 - \frac{8}{6} + \frac{(4)^{3/2}}{3} = 4 - \frac{4}{3} + \frac{8}{3} = 4 + \frac{4}{3} = \frac{16}{3}$$