

FIGURE 15.42 The greater the polar moment of inertia of the cross-section of a beam about the beam's longitudinal axis, the stiffer the beam. Beams A and B have the same cross-sectional area, but A is stiffer.

Similarly, the moment of inertia about the y -axis is

$$I_y = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} x^2 \delta(x, y) dy dx = \frac{39}{5}.$$

Notice that we integrate y^2 times density in calculating I_x and x^2 times density to find I_y . Since we know I_x and I_y , we do not need to evaluate an integral to find I_0 ; we can use the equation $I_0 = I_x + I_y$ from Table 15.2 instead:

$$I_0 = 12 + \frac{39}{5} = \frac{60 + 39}{5} = \frac{99}{5}.$$

The moment of inertia also plays a role in determining how much a horizontal metal beam will bend under a load. The stiffness of the beam is a constant times I , the moment of inertia of a typical cross-section of the beam about the beam's longitudinal axis. The greater the value of I , the stiffer the beam and the less it will bend under a given load. That is why we use I-beams instead of beams whose cross-sections are square. The flanges at the top and bottom of the beam hold most of the beam's mass away from the longitudinal axis to increase the value of I (Figure 15.42).

Exercises 15.6

Plates of Constant Density

- Finding a center of mass** Find the center of mass of a thin plate of density $\delta = 3$ bounded by the lines $x = 0$, $y = x$, and the parabola $y = 2 - x^2$ in the first quadrant.
- Finding moments of inertia** Find the moments of inertia about the coordinate axes of a thin rectangular plate of constant density δ bounded by the lines $x = 3$ and $y = 3$ in the first quadrant.
- Finding a centroid** Find the centroid of the region in the first quadrant bounded by the x -axis, the parabola $y^2 = 2x$, and the line $x + y = 4$.
- Finding a centroid** Find the centroid of the triangular region cut from the first quadrant by the line $x + y = 3$.
- Finding a centroid** Find the centroid of the region cut from the first quadrant by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$.
- Finding a centroid** Find the centroid of the region between the x -axis and the arch $y = \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$.
- Finding moments of inertia** Find the moment of inertia about the x -axis of a thin plate of density $\delta = 1$ bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$. Then use your result to find I_y and I_0 for the plate.
- Finding a moment of inertia** Find the moment of inertia with respect to the y -axis of a thin sheet of constant density $\delta = 1$ bounded by the curve $y = (\sin^2 x)/x^2$ and the interval $\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ of the x -axis.
- The centroid of an infinite region** Find the centroid of the infinite region in the second quadrant enclosed by the coordinate axes and the curve $y = e^x$. (Use improper integrals in the mass-moment formulas.)
- The first moment of an infinite plate** Find the first moment about the y -axis of a thin plate of density $\delta(x, y) = 1$ covering

the infinite region under the curve $y = e^{-x^2/2}$ in the first quadrant.

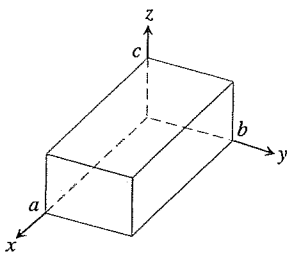
Plates with Varying Density

- Finding a moment of inertia** Find the moment of inertia about the x -axis of a thin plate bounded by the parabola $x = y - y^2$ and the line $x + y = 0$ if $\delta(x, y) = x + y$.
- Finding mass** Find the mass of a thin plate occupying the smaller region cut from the ellipse $x^2 + 4y^2 = 12$ by the parabola $x = 4y^2$ if $\delta(x, y) = 5x$.
- Finding a center of mass** Find the center of mass of a thin triangular plate bounded by the y -axis and the lines $y = x$ and $y = 2 - x$ if $\delta(x, y) = 6x + 3y + 3$.
- Finding a center of mass and moment of inertia** Find the center of mass and moment of inertia about the x -axis of a thin plate bounded by the curves $x = y^2$ and $x = 2y - y^2$ if the density at the point (x, y) is $\delta(x, y) = y + 1$.
- Center of mass, moment of inertia** Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the y -axis of a thin rectangular plate cut from the first quadrant by the lines $x = 6$ and $y = 1$ if $\delta(x, y) = x + y + 1$.
- Center of mass, moment of inertia** Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the y -axis of a thin plate bounded by the line $y = 1$ and the parabola $y = x^2$ if the density is $\delta(x, y) = y + 1$.
- Center of mass, moment of inertia** Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the y -axis of a thin plate bounded by the x -axis, the lines $x = \pm 1$, and the parabola $y = x^2$ if $\delta(x, y) = 7y + 1$.

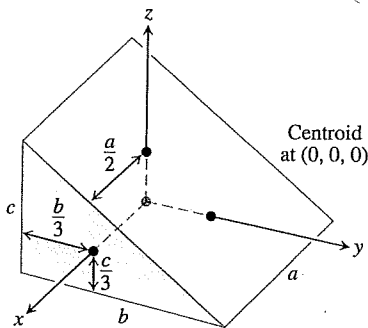
18. **Center of mass, moment of inertia** Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the x -axis of a thin rectangular plate bounded by the lines $x = 0$, $x = 20$, $y = -1$, and $y = 1$ if $\delta(x, y) = 1 + (x/20)$.
19. **Center of mass, moments of inertia** Find the center of mass, the moment of inertia about the coordinate axes, and the polar moment of inertia of a thin triangular plate bounded by the lines $y = x$, $y = -x$, and $y = 1$ if $\delta(x, y) = y + 1$.
20. **Center of mass, moments of inertia** Repeat Exercise 19 for $\delta(x, y) = 3x^2 + 1$.

Solids with Constant Density

21. **Moments of inertia** Find the moments of inertia of the rectangular solid shown here with respect to its edges by calculating I_x , I_y , and I_z .



22. **Moments of inertia** The coordinate axes in the figure run through the centroid of a solid wedge parallel to the labeled edges. Find I_x , I_y , and I_z if $a = b = 6$ and $c = 4$.



23. **Center of mass and moments of inertia** A solid "trough" of constant density is bounded below by the surface $z = 4y^2$, above by the plane $z = 4$, and on the ends by the planes $x = 1$ and $x = -1$. Find the center of mass and the moments of inertia with respect to the three axes.

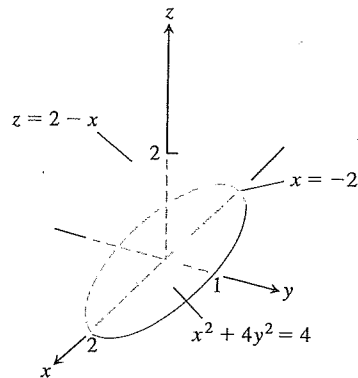
24. **Center of mass** A solid of constant density is bounded below by the plane $z = 0$, on the sides by the elliptical cylinder $x^2 + 4y^2 = 4$, and above by the plane $z = 2 - x$ (see the accompanying figure).

a. Find \bar{x} and \bar{y} .

b. Evaluate the integral

$$M_{xy} = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-(1/2)\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{(1/2)\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_0^{2-x} z \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

using integral tables to carry out the final integration with respect to x . Then divide M_{xy} by M to verify that $\bar{z} = 5/4$.



25. a. **Center of mass** Find the center of mass of a solid of constant density bounded below by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above by the plane $z = 4$.

b. Find the plane $z = c$ that divides the solid into two parts of equal volume. This plane does not pass through the center of mass.

26. **Moments** A solid cube, 2 units on a side, is bounded by the planes $x = \pm 1$, $z = \pm 1$, $y = 3$, and $y = 5$. Find the center of mass and the moments of inertia about the coordinate axes.

27. **Moment of inertia about a line** A wedge like the one in Exercise 22 has $a = 4$, $b = 6$, and $c = 3$. Make a quick sketch to check for yourself that the square of the distance from a typical point (x, y, z) of the wedge to the line $L: z = 0, y = 6$ is $r^2 = (y - 6)^2 + z^2$. Then calculate the moment of inertia of the wedge about L .

28. **Moment of inertia about a line** A wedge like the one in Exercise 22 has $a = 4$, $b = 6$, and $c = 3$. Make a quick sketch to check for yourself that the square of the distance from a typical point (x, y, z) of the wedge to the line $L: x = 4, y = 0$ is $r^2 = (x - 4)^2 + y^2$. Then calculate the moment of inertia of the wedge about L .

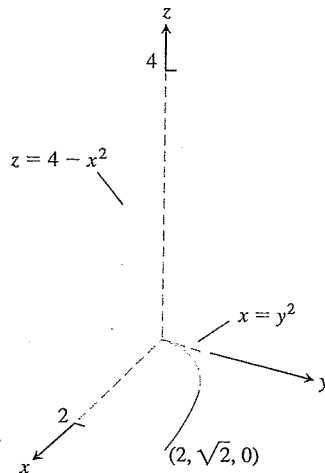
Solids with Varying Density

In Exercises 29 and 30, find

- a. the mass of the solid. b. the center of mass.

29. A solid region in the first octant is bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane $x + y + z = 2$. The density of the solid is $\delta(x, y, z) = 2x$.

30. A solid in the first octant is bounded by the planes $y = 0$ and $z = 0$ and by the surfaces $z = 4 - x^2$ and $x = y^2$ (see the accompanying figure). Its density function is $\delta(x, y, z) = kxy$, k a constant.



For the region D in Example 5, this becomes

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_0^1 \rho^4 \sin^3 \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \left[\frac{\rho^5}{5} \right]_0^1 \sin^3 \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} (1 - \cos^2 \phi) \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\cos \phi + \frac{\cos^3 \phi}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/3} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{3} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5}{24} d\theta = \frac{1}{24} (2\pi) = \frac{\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

Coordinate Conversion Formulas

CYLINDRICAL TO RECTANGULAR	SPHERICAL TO RECTANGULAR	SPHERICAL TO CYLINDRICAL
$x = r \cos \theta$	$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$	$r = \rho \sin \phi$
$y = r \sin \theta$	$y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$	$z = \rho \cos \phi$
$z = z$	$z = \rho \cos \phi$	$\theta = \theta$

Corresponding formulas for dV in triple integrals:

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

In the next section we offer a more general procedure for determining dV in cylindrical and spherical coordinates. The results, of course, will be the same.

Exercises 15.7

Evaluating Integrals in Cylindrical Coordinates

Evaluate the cylindrical coordinate integrals in Exercises 1–6.

- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \int_{r^2/3}^{\sqrt{18-r^2}} dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\theta/2\pi} \int_0^{3+24r^2} dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
- $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\theta/\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{3\sqrt{4-r^2}} z \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_r^{1/\sqrt{2-r^2}} 3 \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$
- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2) \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$

$$9. \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} \int_0^{2\pi} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta + z^2) r \, d\theta \, dr \, dz$$

$$10. \int_0^2 \int_{r-2}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (r \sin \theta + 1) r \, d\theta \, dz \, dr$$

- Let D be the region bounded below by the plane $z = 0$, above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$, and on the sides by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Set up the triple integrals in cylindrical coordinates that give the volume of D using the following orders of integration.
 - $dz \, dr \, d\theta$
 - $dr \, dz \, d\theta$
 - $d\theta \, dz \, dr$
- Let D be the region bounded below by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and above by the paraboloid $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$. Set up the triple integrals in cylindrical coordinates that give the volume of D using the following orders of integration.
 - $dz \, dr \, d\theta$
 - $dr \, dz \, d\theta$
 - $d\theta \, dz \, dr$

Changing the Order of Integration in Cylindrical Coordinates

The integrals we have seen so far suggest that there are preferred orders of integration for cylindrical coordinates, but other orders usually work well and are occasionally easier to evaluate. Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 7–10.

- $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^3 \int_0^{z/3} r^3 \, dr \, dz \, d\theta$
- $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1+\cos \theta} 4r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz$

Finding Iterated Integrals in Cylindrical Coordinates

- Give the limits of integration for evaluating the integral

$$\iiint f(r, \theta, z) \, dz \, r \, dr \, d\theta$$

as an iterated integral over the region that is bounded below by the plane $z = 0$, on the side by the cylinder $r = \cos \theta$, and on top by the paraboloid $z = 3r^2$.

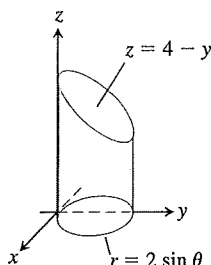
14. Convert the integral

$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_0^x (x^2 + y^2) dz dx dy$$

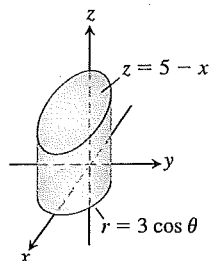
to an equivalent integral in cylindrical coordinates and evaluate the result.

In Exercises 15–20, set up the iterated integral for evaluating $\iiint_D f(r, \theta, z) dz r dr d\theta$ over the given region D .

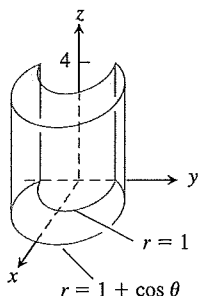
15. D is the right circular cylinder whose base is the circle $r = 2 \sin \theta$ in the xy -plane and whose top lies in the plane $z = 4 - y$.



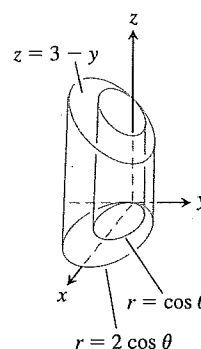
16. D is the right circular cylinder whose base is the circle $r = 3 \cos \theta$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 5 - x$.



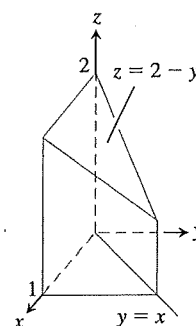
17. D is the solid right cylinder whose base is the region in the xy -plane that lies inside the cardioid $r = 1 + \cos \theta$ and outside the circle $r = 1$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 4$.



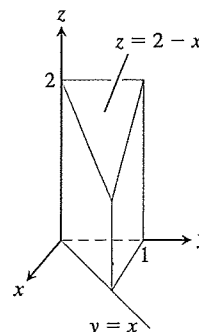
18. D is the solid right cylinder whose base is the region between the circles $r = \cos \theta$ and $r = 2 \cos \theta$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 3 - y$.



19. D is the prism whose base is the triangle in the xy -plane bounded by the x -axis and the lines $y = x$ and $x = 1$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 2 - y$.



20. D is the prism whose base is the triangle in the xy -plane bounded by the y -axis and the lines $y = x$ and $y = 1$ and whose top lies in the plane $z = 2 - x$.



Evaluating Integrals in Spherical Coordinates

Evaluate the spherical coordinate integrals in Exercises 21–26.

21. $\int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \sin \phi} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$
22. $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^2 (\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$
23. $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{(1-\cos \phi)/2} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$
24. $\int_0^{3\pi/2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 5\rho^3 \sin^3 \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$
25. $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/3} \int_{\sec \phi}^2 3\rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$

26.
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sec \phi} (\rho \cos \phi) \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

Changing the Order of Integration in Spherical Coordinates

The previous integrals suggest there are preferred orders of integration for spherical coordinates, but other orders give the same value and are occasionally easier to evaluate. Evaluate the integrals in Exercises 27–30.

27.
$$\int_0^2 \int_{-\pi}^0 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \rho^3 \sin 2\phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \, d\rho$$

28.
$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/3} \int_{\csc \phi}^{2 \csc \phi} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\theta \, d\rho \, d\phi$$

29.
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} 12\rho \sin^3 \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \, d\rho$$

30.
$$\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_{\csc \phi}^2 5\rho^4 \sin^3 \phi \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

31. Let D be the region in Exercise 11. Set up the triple integrals in spherical coordinates that give the volume of D using the following orders of integration.

- a. $d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$ b. $d\phi \, d\rho \, d\theta$

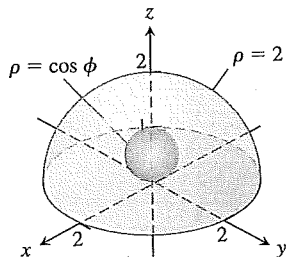
32. Let D be the region bounded below by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and above by the plane $z = 1$. Set up the triple integrals in spherical coordinates that give the volume of D using the following orders of integration.

- a. $d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$ b. $d\phi \, d\rho \, d\theta$

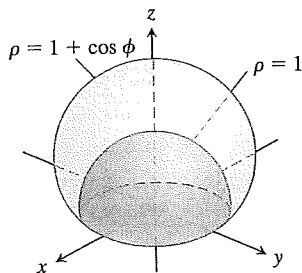
Finding Iterated Integrals in Spherical Coordinates

In Exercises 33–38, (a) find the spherical coordinate limits for the integral that calculates the volume of the given solid and then (b) evaluate the integral.

33. The solid between the sphere $\rho = \cos \phi$ and the hemisphere $\rho = 2, z \geq 0$



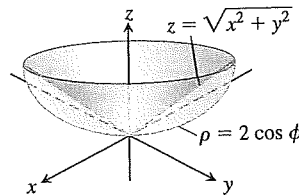
34. The solid bounded below by the hemisphere $\rho = 1, z \geq 0$, and above by the cardioid of revolution $\rho = 1 + \cos \phi$



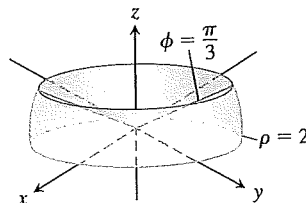
35. The solid enclosed by the cardioid of revolution $\rho = 1 - \cos \phi$

36. The upper portion cut from the solid in Exercise 35 by the xy -plane

37. The solid bounded below by the sphere $\rho = 2 \cos \phi$ and above by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



38. The solid bounded below by the xy -plane, on the sides by the sphere $\rho = 2$, and above by the cone $\phi = \pi/3$



Finding Triple Integrals

39. Set up triple integrals for the volume of the sphere $\rho = 2$ in (a) spherical, (b) cylindrical, and (c) rectangular coordinates.

40. Let D be the region in the first octant that is bounded below by the cone $\phi = \pi/4$ and above by the sphere $\rho = 3$. Express the volume of D as an iterated triple integral in (a) cylindrical and (b) spherical coordinates. Then (c) find V .

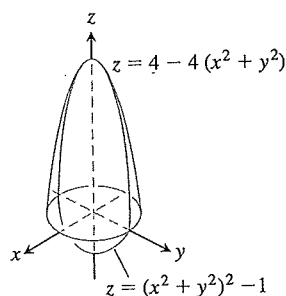
41. Let D be the smaller cap cut from a solid ball of radius 2 units by a plane 1 unit from the center of the sphere. Express the volume of D as an iterated triple integral in (a) spherical, (b) cylindrical, and (c) rectangular coordinates. Then (d) find the volume by evaluating one of the three triple integrals.

42. Express the moment of inertia I_z of the solid hemisphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 0$, as an iterated integral in (a) cylindrical and (b) spherical coordinates. Then (c) find I_z .

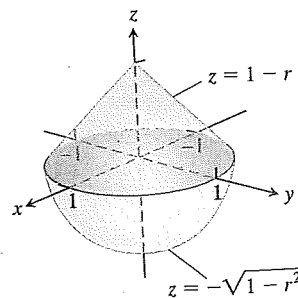
Volumes

Find the volumes of the solids in Exercises 43–48.

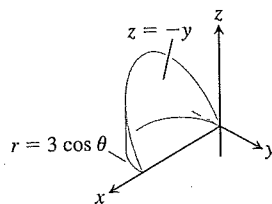
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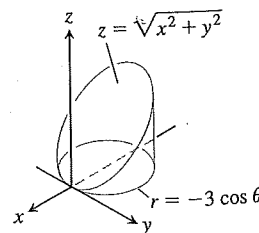
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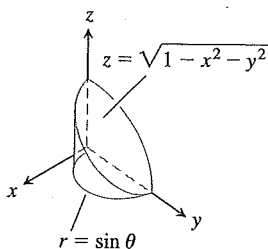
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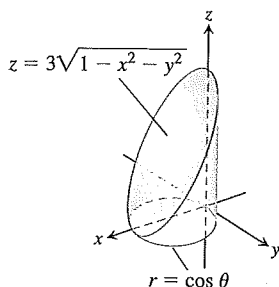
46.



47.



48.



49. **Sphere and cones** Find the volume of the portion of the solid sphere $\rho \leq a$ that lies between the cones $\phi = \pi/3$ and $\phi = 2\pi/3$.

50. **Sphere and half-planes** Find the volume of the region cut from the solid sphere $\rho \leq a$ by the half-planes $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = \pi/6$ in the first octant.

51. **Sphere and plane** Find the volume of the smaller region cut from the solid sphere $\rho \leq 2$ by the plane $z = 1$.

52. **Cone and planes** Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ between the planes $z = 1$ and $z = 2$.

53. **Cylinder and paraboloid** Find the volume of the region bounded below by the plane $z = 0$, laterally by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, and above by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$.

54. **Cylinder and paraboloids** Find the volume of the region bounded below by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$, laterally by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, and above by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$.

55. **Cylinder and cones** Find the volume of the solid cut from the thick-walled cylinder $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2$ by the cones $z = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

56. **Sphere and cylinder** Find the volume of the region that lies inside the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ and outside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

57. **Cylinder and planes** Find the volume of the region enclosed by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the planes $z = 0$ and $y + z = 4$.

58. **Cylinder and planes** Find the volume of the region enclosed by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the planes $z = 0$ and $x + y + z = 4$.

59. **Region trapped by paraboloids** Find the volume of the region bounded above by the paraboloid $z = 5 - x^2 - y^2$ and below by the paraboloid $z = 4x^2 + 4y^2$.

60. **Paraboloid and cylinder** Find the volume of the region bounded above by the paraboloid $z = 9 - x^2 - y^2$, below by the xy -plane, and lying outside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

61. **Cylinder and sphere** Find the volume of the region cut from the solid cylinder $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

62. **Sphere and paraboloid** Find the volume of the region bounded above by the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$ and below by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$.

Average Values

63. Find the average value of the function $f(r, \theta, z) = r$ over the region bounded by the cylinder $r = 1$ between the planes $z = -1$ and $z = 1$.

64. Find the average value of the function $f(r, \theta, z) = r$ over the solid ball bounded by the sphere $r^2 + z^2 = 1$. (This is the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.)

65. Find the average value of the function $f(\rho, \phi, \theta) = \rho$ over the solid ball $\rho \leq 1$.

66. Find the average value of the function $f(\rho, \phi, \theta) = \rho \cos \phi$ over the solid upper ball $\rho \leq 1, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi/2$.

Masses, Moments, and Centroids

67. **Center of mass** A solid of constant density is bounded below by the plane $z = 0$, above by the cone $z = r, r \geq 0$, and on the sides by the cylinder $r = 1$. Find the center of mass.

68. **Centroid** Find the centroid of the region in the first octant that is bounded above by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, below by the plane $z = 0$, and on the sides by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the planes $x = 0$ and $y = 0$.

69. **Centroid** Find the centroid of the solid in Exercise 38.

70. **Centroid** Find the centroid of the solid bounded above by the sphere $\rho = a$ and below by the cone $\phi = \pi/4$.

71. **Centroid** Find the centroid of the region that is bounded above by the surface $z = \sqrt{r}$, on the sides by the cylinder $r = 4$, and below by the xy -plane.

72. **Centroid** Find the centroid of the region cut from the solid ball $r^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ by the half-planes $\theta = -\pi/3, r \geq 0$, and $\theta = \pi/3, r \geq 0$.

73. **Moment of inertia of solid cone** Find the moment of inertia of a right circular cone of base radius 1 and height 1 about an axis through the vertex parallel to the base. (Take $\delta = 1$.)

74. **Moment of inertia of solid sphere** Find the moment of inertia of a solid sphere of radius a about a diameter. (Take $\delta = 1$.)

75. **Moment of inertia of solid cone** Find the moment of inertia of a right circular cone of base radius a and height h about its axis. (*Hint:* Place the cone with its vertex at the origin and its axis along the z -axis.)

76. **Variable density** A solid is bounded on the top by the paraboloid $z = r^2$, on the bottom by the plane $z = 0$, and on the sides by the cylinder $r = 1$. Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the z -axis if the density is

a. $\delta(r, \theta, z) = z$ b. $\delta(r, \theta, z) = r$.

77. **Variable density** A solid is bounded below by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and above by the plane $z = 1$. Find the center of mass and the moment of inertia about the z -axis if the density is

a. $\delta(r, \theta, z) = z$ b. $\delta(r, \theta, z) = z^2$.

78. **Variable density** A solid ball is bounded by the sphere $\rho = a$. Find the moment of inertia about the z -axis if the density is

a. $\delta(\rho, \phi, \theta) = \rho^2$ b. $\delta(\rho, \phi, \theta) = r = \rho \sin \phi$.

79. **Centroid of solid semiellipsoid** Show that the centroid of the solid semiellipsoid of revolution $(r^2/a^2) + (z^2/h^2) \leq 1, z \geq 0$, lies on the z -axis three-eighths of the way from the base to the top. The special case $h = a$ gives a solid hemisphere. Thus, the centroid of a solid hemisphere lies on the axis of symmetry three-eighths of the way from the base to the top.

80. **Centroid of solid cone** Show that the centroid of a solid right circular cone is one-fourth of the way from the base to the vertex. (In general, the centroid of a solid cone or pyramid is one-fourth of the way from the centroid of the base to the vertex.)

81. **Density of center of a planet** A planet is in the shape of a sphere of radius R and total mass M with spherically symmetric density distribution that increases linearly as one approaches its center.