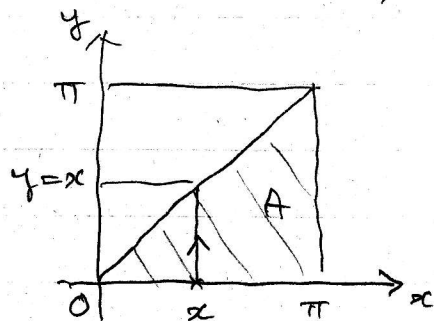
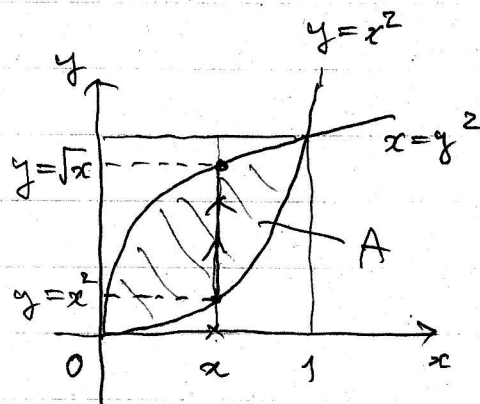


Cont. - F

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \iint_A \cos(x+y) \, dx \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left( \int_0^x \cos(x+y) \, dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left[ \sin(x+y) \right]_{y=0}^x dx \\
 &= \int_0^\pi (\sin 2x - \sin x) \, dx = \left[ -\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \cos x \right]_{x=0}^\pi \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\cos 2\pi}{1} - 1 \right) + \left( \frac{\cos \pi}{-1} - 1 \right) = -2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad & \iint_A \sqrt{xy} \, dx \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{xy} \, dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \left( \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{y} \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \left[ \frac{2}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{y=x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} \frac{2}{3} \left( x^{\frac{3}{4}} - x^3 \right) dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \left( x^{\frac{5}{4}} - x^{\frac{7}{2}} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{4}{9} x^{\frac{9}{4}} - \frac{2}{9} x^{\frac{9}{2}} \right]_{x=0}^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{4}{9} - \frac{2}{9} \right) = \frac{4}{27}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$(5) \iint_A (|x| + |y|) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \iint_{A_1} (|x| + |y|) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \iint_{A_1} (x+y) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^{1-x} (x+y) dy \right) dx = 4 \int_0^1 \left[ xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{1-x} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 \left\{ x(1-x) + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 \right\} dx$$

$$= 4 \int_0^1 \left\{ x - x^2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-1)^2 \right\} dx$$

$$= 4 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{6}(x-1)^3 \right]_{x=0}^1$$

$$= 4 \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6}(-1)^3 \right) = 4 \left( \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

