1. Find maxima and maximal value of the function $2x^2-x+y^2$ in the half disk

$$x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
 and $x \ge 0$.
Let $f(x,y) = 2x^2 - x + y^2$.

a. Then $f_\pi=4x-1=f_y=2y=0$ will imply (1/4,0) is the only interior critical point.

b. On the semi-circle, we take $g(x,y)=x^2+y^2=1$. By the Lagrange multiplier,

There is a
$$\lambda$$
 so that
$$\begin{cases}
4x - 1 &= \lambda 2x \\
2y &= \lambda 2y \\
x^2 + y^2 &= 1
\end{cases}$$

which leads to points (1,0) and $(1/2,\pm\sqrt{3}/4)$. We should also include the points on the ends of the semi-circle $(0,\pm1)$.

Now let's look at the other part of the boundary, namely the interval on the y-axis. Here we have g(x,y)=x=0.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 4x - 1 &= \lambda \\ 2y &= 0 \\ x &= 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

which leads to one point (0,0). By comparing values at these seven points, one can see that the maxima are at $(0,\pm 1)$ and (1,0) with maximum value

2. Find the integral $\int \int \int_D x dv dt$, where D is the part of the unit ball $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1$ and $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$.

We will use spherical coordinates:

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$$\iint \int_D z dv dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{16}.$$