Nature of the problem

Given Jacobian:

$$determinant: -abc\rho^2 \sin(\varphi)$$

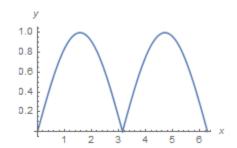
Triple Integral:

- The triple integral will need to be broken up into 2 integrals

$$|abc\rho^{2}(-\sin(\varphi))| = |abc\rho^{2}| * |-\sin(\varphi)|$$

|abc| Is just a constant and $|\rho^2|$ will always range from 0 to 1 and won't be negative

 $|-\sin(\varphi)|$ On the other hand is different from $-\sin(\varphi)$ and looks like this:



- Therefore it needs to be broken up into two integrals, one from 0 to π and the other from π to 2π
- Luckily, due to symmetry, you have:

$$2\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 [(abc)\rho^2 \sin(\varphi)] d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$V = 2abc \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\varphi) \int_0^1 [\rho^2] d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$V = 2abc \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\varphi) \int_0^1 [\rho^2] d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$V = 2abc \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\varphi) \, d\varphi d\theta \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \right) p^3 \right] \, \bigg|_0^1$$

$$V = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) abc \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(\varphi) \, d\varphi d\theta$$

$$V = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) abc \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \left[-\cos(\varphi)\right] \bigg|_0^{\pi}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)abc(-(-1) + (1))\int_0^{\pi} d\theta$$

$$V = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)abc(2)[\theta] \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

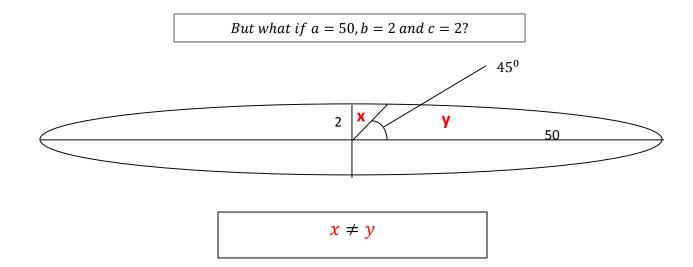
$$V = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)abc[\pi - 0]$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3}abc$$

Unfortunately, this still does not solve the problem for values other than increments of $\frac{\pi}{2}$. For example if we integrated the ellipsoid using this jacobian from o to $\frac{\pi}{2}$ for φ and 0 to $\frac{\pi}{4}$ for θ , I do not get an accurate volume for that portion of an ellipsoid. This means the way I am approaching this problem is fundamentally wrong.

$$V_{\mathbf{y}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 [(abc)\rho^2 \sin(\varphi)] \, d\rho d\varphi d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} abc$$

$$V_{\mathbf{x}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 [(abc)\rho^2 \sin(\varphi)] \, d\rho d\varphi d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6} abc$$
This is only true if $a = b = c$



But according to the above integration, it does. This is what I need to fix.