

## CHAPTER 1

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# Double Integrals Over Non-Rectangular Regions

Now that we've seen how to evaluate double integrals over rectangular regions, let's consider non-rectangular regions. Suppose we are interested in the integral of a function,  $f(x, y)$ , over a region,  $D$ , which exists such that it can be bounded by inside a rectangular region,  $R$  (see figure 1.1). We can then define a new function:

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is in } D \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is in } R \text{ but not in } D \end{cases}$$

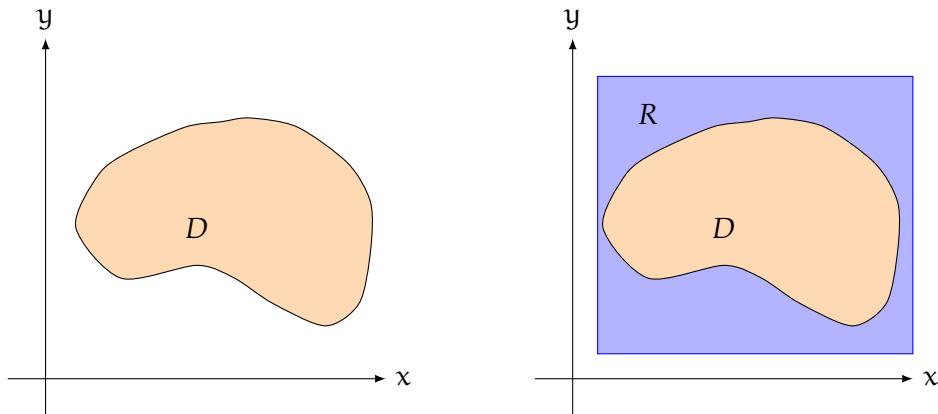


Figure 1.1: We can find a rectangular region,  $R$ , that completely encloses  $D$

Then, we can see that:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \iint_R F(x, y) dA$$

This makes sense intuitively, since integrating over  $F$  outside of  $D$  doesn't contribute anything to the integral, and the integral of  $F$  inside  $D$  is equal to the integral of  $f$  inside  $D$ . In general, there are two types of regions for  $D$ . A region is **type I** if it lies between two continuous functions of  $x$  and can be defined thusly:

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)\}$$

Some type I regions are shown in figure 1.2. To evaluate  $\iint_D f(x, y) dA$ , we begin by choosing a rectangle  $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  such that  $D$  is completely contained in  $R$ . We again

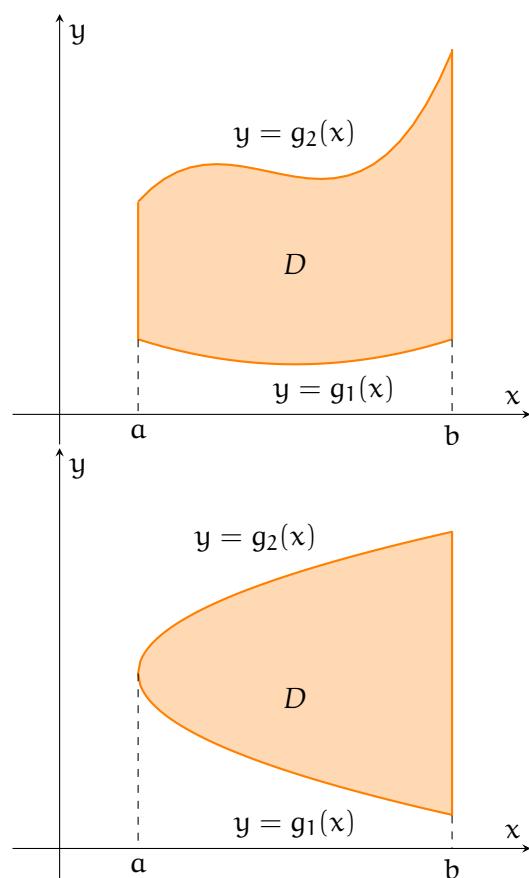


Figure 1.2: Two examples of type I domains

define  $F(x, y)$  such that  $F(x, y) = f(x, y)$  on  $D$  and  $F = 0$  outside of  $D$ . Then, by Fubini's theorem:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \iint_R F(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} F(x, y) dy dx$$

Since  $F(x, y) = 0$  when  $y \leq g_1(x)$  or  $y \geq g_2(x)$ , we know that:

$$\int_c^d F(x, y) dy = \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} F(x, y) dy = \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

Substituting this into the iterated integral above, we see that for a type I region  $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)\}$ ,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$$

Another way to visualize the double integral over a type I region is shown in figure 1.3. For any value of  $x \in [a, b]$ , we know that  $g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)$ . The inner integral represents moving along one blue line from  $y = g_1(x)$  to  $y = g_2(x)$  and integrating with respect to  $y$ . Next, for the outer integral, we integrate with respect to  $x$ , which is represented by moving the line from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$ .

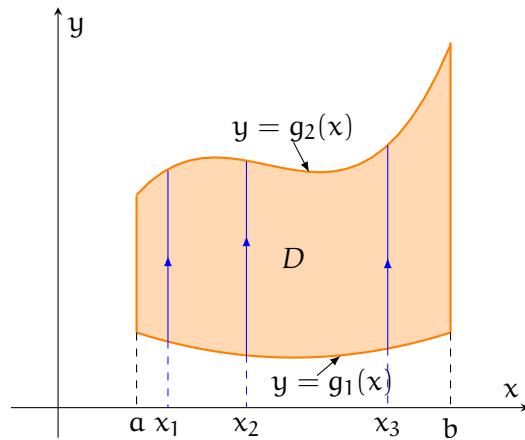


Figure 1.3: On type I domains, for a given value of  $x$ ,  $g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)$

A **type II** region is a region such that we can define the limits of  $x$  in terms of  $y$  (see figure 1.4). In other words, a type II region can be defined as:

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)\}$$

In a similar manner to above, we can show that:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$$

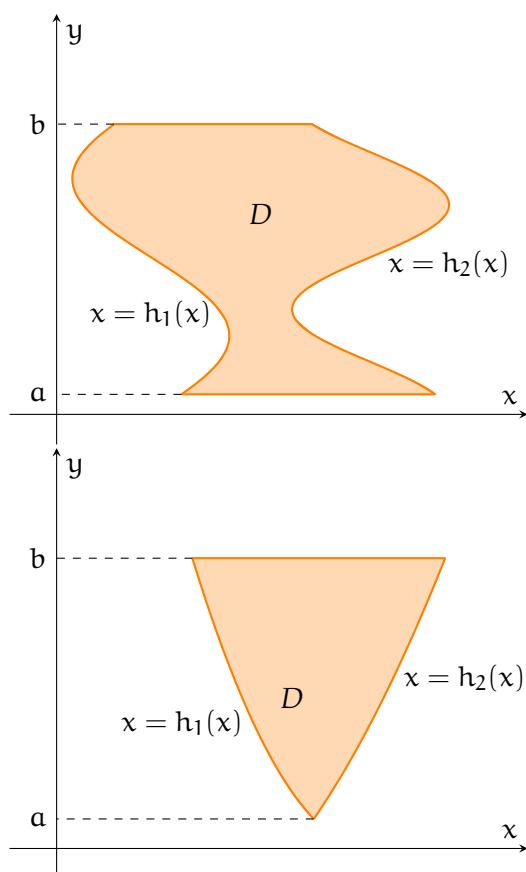


Figure 1.4: Two examples of type II domains

You can annotate type II regions with horizontal lines to show that, for a given  $y$  values, all  $x$  values in the region are contained in  $h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)$  (see figure 1.5).

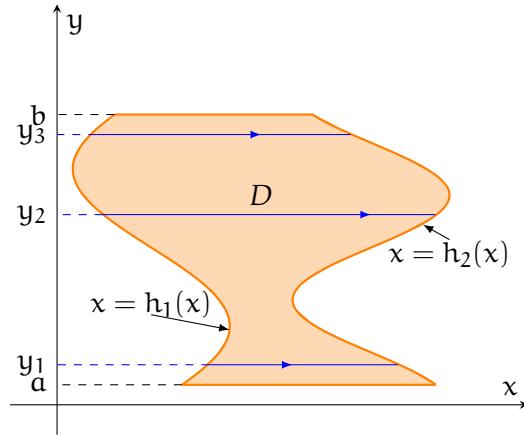


Figure 1.5: On type II domains, for a given value of  $y$ ,  $h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)$

## 1.1 Determining Region Type

Many regions can be described as either type I or type II. Consider the region between the curves  $y = \frac{3}{2}(x - 1)$  and  $y = \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)^2$  (see figure 1.6).

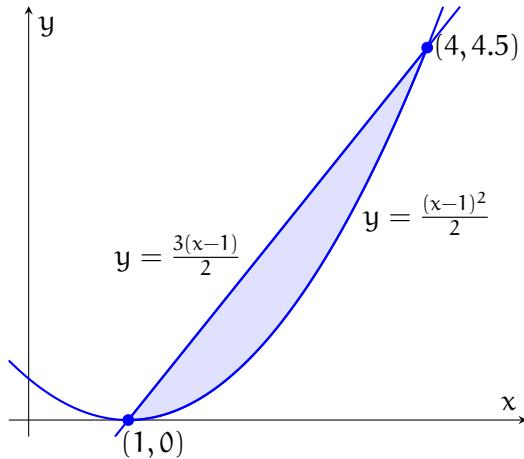


Figure 1.6: The region that lies between  $y = \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}$  and  $y = \frac{3(x-1)}{2}$  can be classified as type I or type II

We could classify this as a type I (see figure 1.7) or a type II domain (see figure 1.8).

However, not all domains can be classified as both type I or type II. A region can be classified as type I if you can take a vertical line ( $x = c$ , where  $c$  is some number in the domain of the region) and move it across the region without any gaps. Consider the two regions shown in figure 1.9. The top is type I, and if you put vertical lines, the line

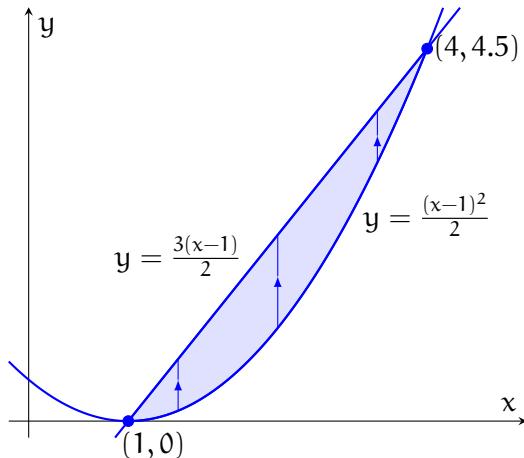


Figure 1.7: The region could be classified as type I, with  $\frac{(x-1)^2}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{3(x-1)}{2}$

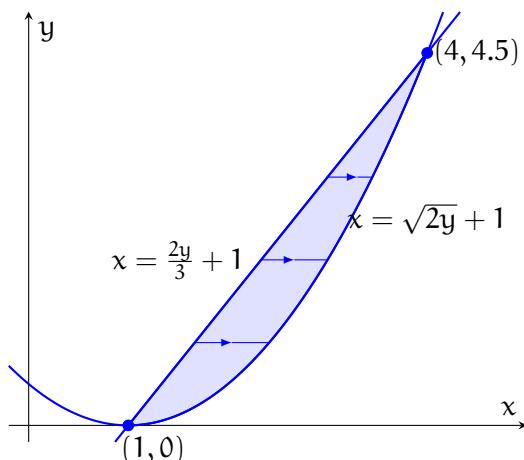


Figure 1.8: The region could be classified as type II, with  $\frac{2y}{3} + 1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2y} + 1$

traverses the entire region without leaving it. On the other hand, the lower region is not type I. There are vertical lines where the line exits the lower region before traversing the entire region.

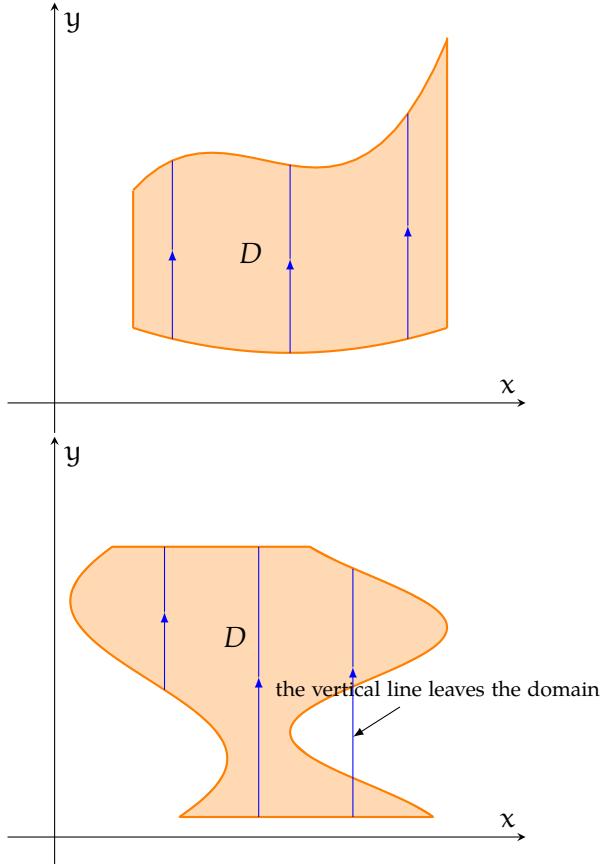


Figure 1.9: The top domain can be classified as type I; the bottom cannot.

To determine if a region can be classified as type II, you can use a horizontal line. If you can move a horizontal line ( $y = c$ , where  $c$  is in the domain of the region) across the region and the line always traverses the entire region without leaving and re-entering it, then the region is type II (see figure 1.10).

**Example:** Evaluate  $\iint_D (2x + y) dA$ , where  $D$  is the region bounded by the parabolas  $y = 3x^2$  and  $y = 2 + x^2$ . Region  $D$  is shown in figure 1.11.

**Solution:** This is a type I region, since for a given  $x$ ,  $y \in [3x^2, 2 + x^2]$ . We can define region  $D$  as  $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 3x^2 \leq y \leq 2 + x^2\}$ . Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (2x + y) dA &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{3x^2}^{2+x^2} (2x + y) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ \int_{3x^2}^{2+x^2} 2x dy + \int_{3x^2}^{2+x^2} y dy \right] dx \end{aligned}$$

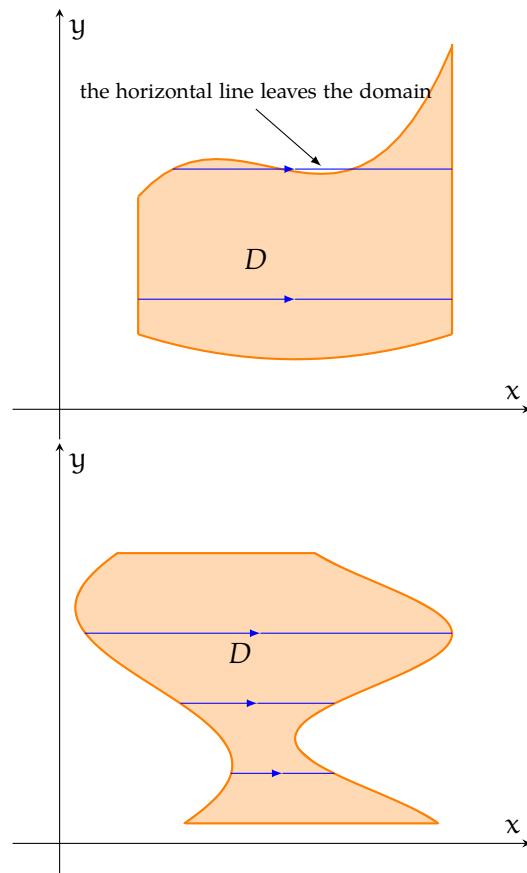


Figure 1.10: The bottom domain can be classified as type II; the top cannot.

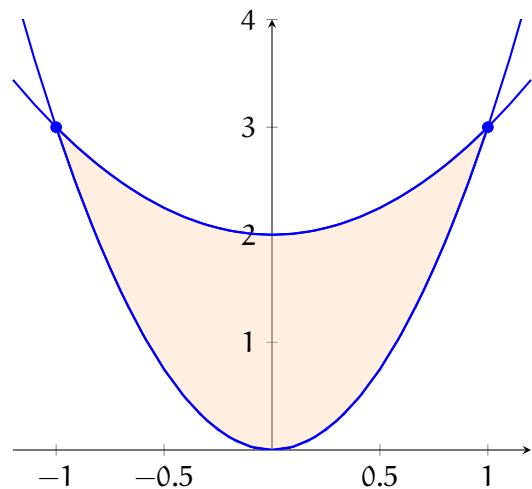
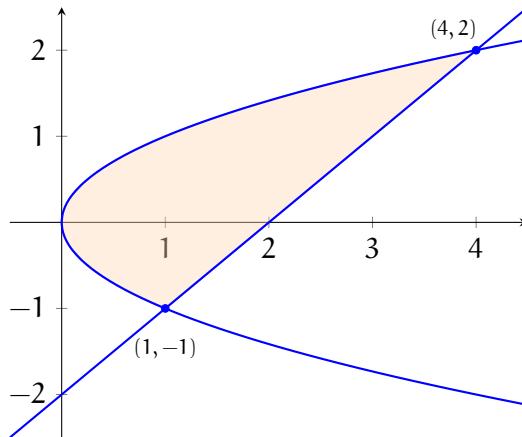


Figure 1.11: Region \$D\$ is bounded above by  $y = 2 + x^2$  and below by  $y = 3x^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 2xy|_{y=3x^2} + \frac{1}{2}y^2|_{y=3x^2} \right] dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 2x(2+x^2 - 3x^2) + \frac{1}{2}((2+x^2)^2 - (3x^2)^2) \right] dx \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 \left[ 2 + 4x + 2x^2 - 4x^3 - 4x^4 \right] dx \\
&= \left[ 2x + 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - x^4 - \frac{4}{5}x^5 \right]_{x=-1}^{x=1} \\
&= \left( 2 + 2 + \frac{2}{3} - 1 - \frac{4}{5} \right) - \left( -2 + 2 - \frac{2}{3} - 1 + \frac{4}{5} \right) \\
&= 4 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{8}{5} = \frac{56}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

**Example:** Set up integrals to evaluate  $\iint_D xy \, dA$  if  $D$  is the region bounded by  $y = x - 2$  and  $x = y^2$  as both a type I and type II region. Which method will be easier to evaluate? Evaluate the easier double integral.

**Solution:** Let's begin by visualizing  $D$ :



This region could be classified as type I and type II. To set up an integral as if  $D$  were a type I region, we need to describe  $y$  in terms of  $x$ . However, we run into a little problem. For  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ , the region is bounded by the parabola  $x = y^2$ , and for  $1 \leq x \leq 4$ , the region is bounded by both the parabola and the line. So, we will have to split the integral into two parts:  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  and  $1 \leq x \leq 4$ :

$$\iint_D xy \, dA = \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} xy \, dy \, dx + \int_1^4 \int_{x-2}^{\sqrt{x}} xy \, dy \, dx$$

To set up an integral as if  $D$  were a type II region, we need to describe  $x$  in terms of  $y$ . This time, we will not need to split the integral, because  $y + 2 \leq x \leq y^2$  over the entire region:

$$\iint_D xy \, dA = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y+2}^{y^2} xy \, dx \, dy$$

It is easier to evaluate the integral with  $D$  as a type II region, since we do not need to split the integral. Evaluating:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 \int_{y+2}^{y^2} xy \, dx \, dy &= \int_{-1}^2 \frac{y}{2} \left[ x^2 \right]_{x=y+2}^{x=y^2} \, dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^2 \frac{y}{2} \left[ (y^2)^2 - (y+2)^2 \right] \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 y \left[ y^4 - (y^2 + 4y + 4) \right] \, dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 y^5 - y^3 - 4y^2 - 4y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}y^6 - \frac{1}{4}y^4 - \frac{4}{3}y^3 - \frac{4}{2}y^2 \right]_{y=-1}^{y=2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{6}(2)^6 - \frac{1}{4}(2)^4 - \frac{4}{3}(2)^3 - 2(2)^2 - \left( \frac{1}{6}(-1)^6 - \frac{1}{4}(-1)^4 - \frac{4}{3}(-1)^3 - 2(-1)^2 \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{32}{3} - 4 - \frac{32}{3} - 8 - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{3} + 2 \right] = -\frac{45}{8} \end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 1 Double Integrals over Non-Rectangular Regions**

Evaluate the double integral.

Working Space

1.  $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dA$ ,  $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq x \leq 2y\}$ .

2.  $\iint_D x \sin y dA$ ,  $D$  is bounded by  $y = 0$ ,  $y = x^2$ ,  $x = 2$ .

3.  $\iint_D (2y - x) dA$ ,  $D$  is bounded by the circle with center at the origin and radius 3.

Answer on Page 19

## 1.2 Double Integrals in Other Coordinate Systems

Consider a region composed of a semi-circular ring (see figure ??). Describing the region in Cartesian coordinates is complicated; you would have to split it into three regions (see figure ...). However, in polar coordinates, we can describe the whole region in one statement:

$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 1 \leq r \leq 4, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$$

There are many instances where a region is simpler to describe in polar coordinates, so

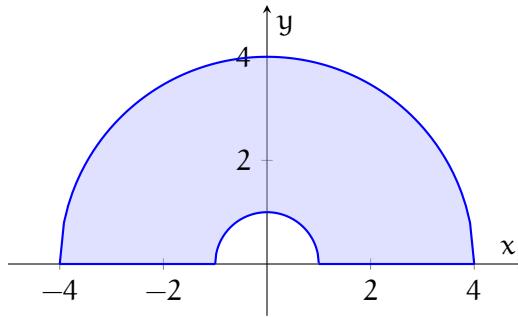
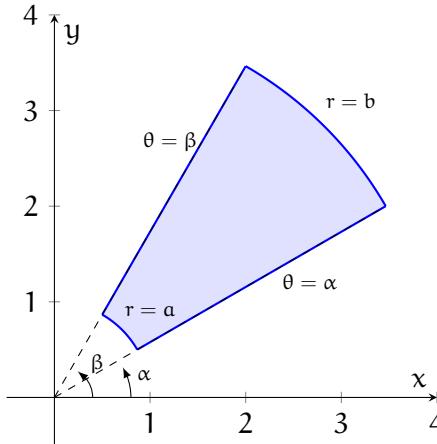


Figure 1.12: A semi-circular ring

how do we take double integrals in polar coordinates? Suppose we want to integrate some function,  $f(x, y)$ , over a polar rectangle described by  $D = \{(r, \theta) | a \leq r \leq b, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}$  (see figure 1.13). Similar to Cartesian coordinates, we can divide this region into many smaller polar rectangles, with each subrectangle defined by  $D_{ij} = \{(r, \theta) | r_{i-1} \leq r \leq r_i, \theta_{j-1} \leq \theta \leq \theta_j\}$ . The center of each subrectangle has polar coordinates  $(r_i^*, \theta_j^*)$ , where:

$$r_i^* = \frac{1}{2}(r_{i-1} + r_i)$$

$$\theta_j^* = \frac{1}{2}(\theta_{j-1} + \theta_j)$$

Figure 1.13: A polar rectangle described by  $D = \{(r, \theta) | a \leq r \leq b, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}$ 

Each subrectangle is a larger radius sector minus a smaller radius sector, each with the same central angle,  $\Delta\theta = \theta_j - \theta_{j-1}$ . The total area of each subrectangle is given by:

$$\Delta A_i = \frac{1}{2}(r_i)^2 \Delta\theta - \frac{1}{2}(r_{i-1})^2 \Delta\theta = \frac{1}{2}(r_i^2 - r_{i-1}^2) \Delta\theta$$

Substituting  $(r_i^2 - r_{i-1}^2) = (r_i + r_{i-1})(r_i - r_{i-1})$ , we see that:

$$\Delta A_i = \frac{1}{2}(r_i + r_{i-1})(r_i - r_{i-1}) \Delta\theta$$

Recall that we have defined  $r_i^* = \frac{1}{2}(r_{i-1} + r_i)$ . Additionally,  $\Delta r = r_i - r_{i-1}$ . Substituting this, we find a simplified expression for the area of each subrectangle:

$$\Delta A_i = r_i^* \Delta r \Delta \theta$$

Therefore, the Riemann sum of  $f(x, y)$  over the region is:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(r_i^* \cos \theta_j^*, r_i^* \sin \theta_j^*) \Delta A_i$$

(Recall that to convert from Cartesian to polar coordinates, we use  $x = r \cos \theta$  and  $y = r \sin \theta$ ). Substituting for  $\Delta A_i$ :

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(r_i^* \cos \theta_j^*, r_i^* \sin \theta_j^*) r_i^* \Delta r \Delta \theta$$

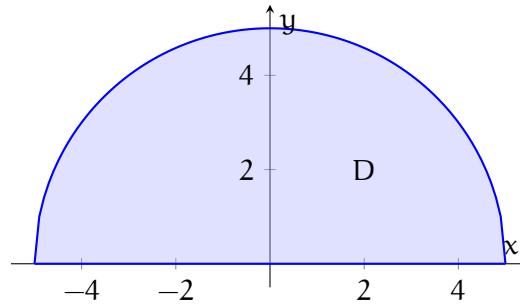
Taking the limit as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the Riemann sum becomes the double integral:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_a^b f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

Therefore, if  $f$  is continuous on the polar rectangle  $a \leq r \leq b$ ,  $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$ , then:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_a^b f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

**Example:** Evaluate  $\iint_D x^2 y dA$ , where  $D$  is the semi-circle shown below.



**Solution:** Since the region is a semi-circle with radius 5, we can describe  $D$  as  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 5, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$ . Therefore,

$$\iint_D x^2 y dA = \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^5 (r \cos \theta)^2 (r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^\pi \int_0^5 r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \left[ \frac{1}{5} r^5 \right]_{r=0}^{r=5} \, d\theta \\
&= \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \frac{5^5}{5} \, d\theta = 625 \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

Using  $u$ -substitution, let  $u = \cos \theta$ . Then  $-du = \sin \theta d\theta$ , therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
625 \int_0^\pi \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta &= 625 \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} -u^2 \, du \\
&= -625 \frac{1}{3} u^3 \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} = -625 \frac{1}{3} (\cos^3 \theta) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \\
&= -\frac{625}{3} [(-1)^3 - (1)^3] = -\frac{625}{3} (-2) = \frac{1250}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

**Exercise 2      Changing to Polar Coordinates**

Evaluate the following iterated integrals  
by converting to polar coordinates:

*Working Space*

$$1. \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dy dx$$

$$2. \int_0^{1/2} \int_{\sqrt{3}y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xy^2 dx dy$$

$$3. \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx$$

*Answer on Page 19*

**Exercise 3     Using Polar Coordinates in Multiple Integration***Working Space*

Find the volume of the solid that lies under the surface  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  and above the  $xy$ -plane.

*Answer on Page 21*

**Exercise 4**    **The volume of a pool**

A circular swimming pool has a 40-ft diameter. The depth of the pool is constant along the north-south axis and increases from 3 feet at the west end to 10 feet at the east end. What is the total volume of water in the pool?

*Working Space*

*Answer on Page 22*



## APPENDIX A

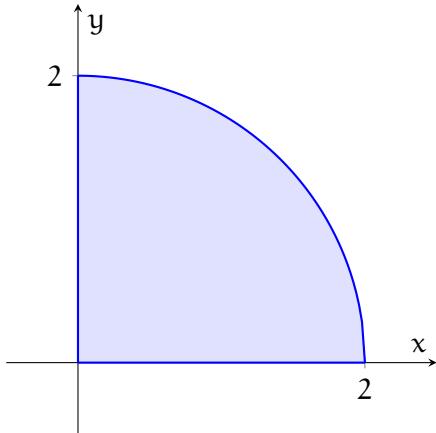
# Answers to Exercises

### Answer to Exercise 1 (on page 11)

1.  $\iint_D e^{-y^2} dA = \int_0^3 \int_0^{2y} e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^3 \left[ e^{-y^2} x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=2y} \right] dy = \int_0^3 2ye^{-y^2} dy = -e^{-y^2} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=3} = 1 - e^{-9} \approx 0.9999$
2.  $\iint_D x \sin y dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^{x^2} x \sin y dy dx = \int_0^2 x \int_0^{x^2} \sin y dy dx = \int_0^2 x [-\cos y]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \int_0^2 x (\cos 0 - \cos x^2) dx = \int_0^2 (x - x \cos x^2) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\sin x^2 \right]_{x=0}^{x=2} = \frac{1}{2}(2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2^2 - \sin 0) = 2 - \frac{1}{2}(\sin 4 - 0) = 2 - \frac{\sin 4}{2} \approx 2.378$
3. We can describe the region as  $D = \{(x, y) \mid -3 \leq x \leq -3, -\sqrt{9-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{9-x^2}\}$ .  
Therefore,  $\iint_D (2y - x) dA = \int_{-3}^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} (2x - y) dy dx = \int_{-3}^3 \left[ 2xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_{y=-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \int_{-3}^3 \left[ 2x \left( \sqrt{9-x^2} + \sqrt{9-x^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} (9-x^2 - (9-x^2)) \right] dx = \int_{-3}^3 4x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$ . Let  $u = 9-x^2$ , then  $du = -2x$  and  $4x = -2du$ . Substituting,  $\int_{-3}^3 4x\sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \int_{x=-3}^{x=3} -2\sqrt{u} du = -2 \cdot \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2} \Big|_{x=-3}^{x=3} = -\frac{4}{3}[(9-x^2)]_{x=-3}^{x=3} = 0$

### Answer to Exercise 2 (on page 15)

1. Let's visualize the region in the  $xy$ -plane:

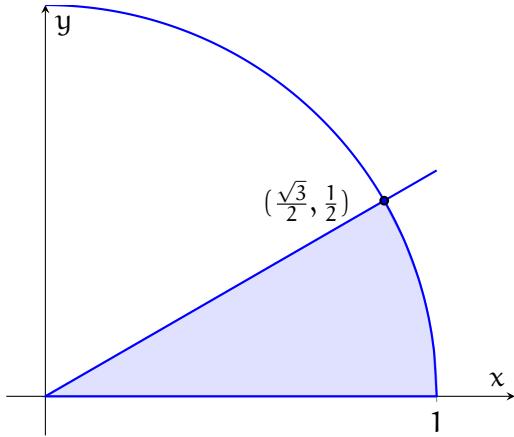


The region is a quarter-circle that can be described with  $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$ .

$\theta \leq \pi/2\}$ . We can then rewrite the integral in polar coordinates:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r e^{-r^2} dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) [e^{-4} - 1] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 - e^{-4} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e^4} \right) \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e^4} \right) \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{e^4} \right) \end{aligned}$$

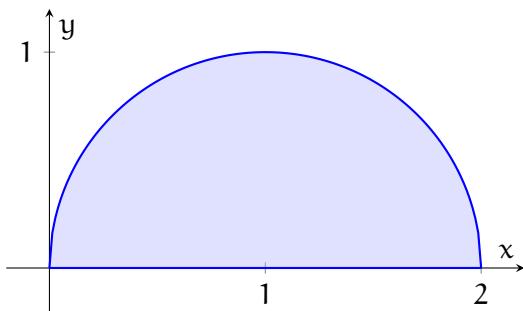
2. The region is bounded by the  $x$ -axis, the line  $y = x/\sqrt{3}$ , and the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ :



We see that the region defined in polar coordinates is  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/6\}$ . And therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{1/2} \int_{\sqrt{3}y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xy^2 dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^1 r(r \cos \theta)(r \sin \theta)^2 dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/6} [\cos \theta \sin^2 \theta] d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 r^4 dr \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/6} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_{r=0}^1 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{15} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{120} \end{aligned}$$

3. Visualizing the region:

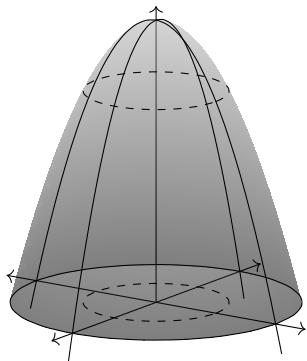


We see that the region is the top half of a circle of radius 1 centered at  $(1, 0)$ . In polar coordinates, this region is  $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2\cos\theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2\}$ . And therefore:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r\sqrt{r^2} \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2 \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{3} [r^3]_{r=0}^{r=2\cos\theta} \, d\theta \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3\theta \, d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\theta (1 - \sin^2\theta) \, d\theta \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \left[ \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\theta \, d\theta - \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos\theta \sin^2\theta \, d\theta \right] \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \left[ (\sin\theta)_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/2} - \left( \frac{1}{3} \sin^3\theta \right)_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi/2} \right] \\
 &= \frac{8}{3} \left[ (1 - 0) - \frac{1}{3} (1^3 - 0^3) \right] = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{9}
 \end{aligned}$$

### Answer to Exercise 3 (on page 16)

We are finding the volume of the solid that lies under the surface  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$  and above the  $xy$ -plane.



We can use polar coordinates to simplify the double integral. In polar coordinates,  $x = r \cos(\theta)$  and  $y = r \sin(\theta)$ , so  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ . The volume under the surface and above the  $xy$ -plane is given by

$$V = \int \int (4 - r^2) r \, dr \, d\theta, \quad (1.1)$$

where  $r$  ranges from 0 to 2 (since  $4 - r^2 \geq 0$  if  $0 \leq r \leq 2$ ) and  $\theta$  ranges from 0 to  $2\pi$ .

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 (4r - r^3) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ 2r^2 - \frac{1}{4}r^4 \right]_0^2 \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (8 - 4) \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} 4 \, d\theta \\ &= [4\theta]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 8\pi. \end{aligned}$$

So, the volume of the solid is  $8\pi$  cubic units.

## Answer to Exercise 4 (on page 17)

Let's describe the footprint of the pool as a 20-foot radius circle centered at the origin (that is, a region  $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 20, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$ ). Further, let's take north-south as parallel to the  $y$ -axis and east-west as parallel to the  $x$ -axis. So, the depth of water is then given by  $z = f(x, y) = \frac{7}{40}x + \frac{13}{2}$  over the footprint of the pool. The total volume of water is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{20} r \left( \frac{7}{40}r \cos \theta + \frac{13}{2} \right) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{20} \left[ \frac{7}{40}r^2 \cos \theta + \frac{13}{2}r \right] \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{7 \cos \theta}{40} \int_0^{20} r^2 \, dr + \frac{13}{2} \int_0^{20} r \, dr \right] \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{7 \cos \theta}{40} \left( \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right)_{r=0}^{r=20} + \frac{13}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2}r^2 \right)_{r=0}^{r=20} \right] \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1400}{3} \cos \theta + 1300 \right] d\theta = \left[ \frac{1400}{3} \sin \theta + 1300\theta \right]_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \\ &= 2600\pi \text{ cubic feet} \end{aligned}$$





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