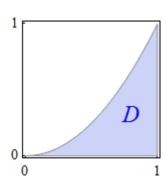
```
f[x_{-}, y_{-}] = 1 - x^{2}/2 - y^{2}/2;
pontos = Flatten[Table[\{i, j\}, \{i, 1/8, 1, 1/4\}, \{j, 1/8, 1, 1/4\}], 1];
VolumeAprox = Plus @@ f @@@ pontos/16;
VolumeEx = Integrate[f[x, y], \{x, 0, 1\}, \{y, 0, 1\}];
Print["Valor aproximado para o volume: ", VolumeAprox, " ~ ", N[VolumeAprox]];
Print["Valor exato do volume: ", VolumeEx, " ~ ", N[VolumeEx]];
Valor aproximado para o volume: \frac{43}{64} = 0.671875
Valor exato do volume: \frac{2}{3} = 0.666667
```

Exercício 7.2

a)
$$\frac{31}{12}$$
 b) $-1 + (-1 + e) e$ c) $\frac{7 \sin[1]}{9}$ d)

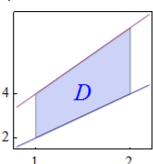
-2 + Log[16]

a)



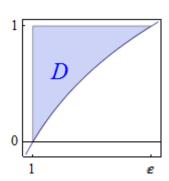
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\mathbf{x}^2} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{3}$$

b)



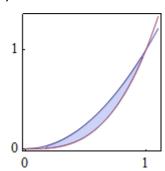
$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{2}^{3} x^{+1} dy dx = \frac{5}{2}$$

c)



$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{1}^{e^{y}} (x+y) dxdy = \frac{1}{4} \left(-1 + e^{2}\right)$$

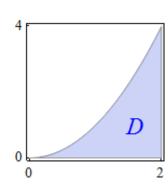
d)



$$\int_0^1 \int_{\mathbf{x}^3}^{\mathbf{x}^2} \mathbf{y} d\mathbf{y} d\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{35}$$

Exercício 7.4

a)



$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{x^2} xy dy dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

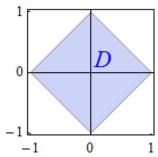
$$\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^2 xy dx dy = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin[x+y] dy dx = 2 (-1 + \cos[1] + \sin[1])$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin[x+y] dy dx = 2 (-1 + \cos[1] + \sin[1])$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} x \sin[x+y] dx dy = 2 (-1 + \cos[1] + \sin[1])$$

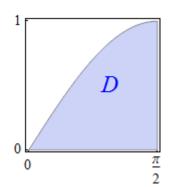
c)



$$\int_{-1}^{0} \int_{-\mathbf{x}-1}^{\mathbf{x}+1} \operatorname{Exp}\left[\,\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}\,\right] \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\mathbf{x}-1}^{-\mathbf{x}+1} \operatorname{Exp}\left[\,\mathbf{x}+\mathbf{y}\,\right] \, \mathrm{d}\mathbf{y} \mathrm{d}\mathbf{x} = -\,\frac{1}{\mathbf{e}} \,+\,\mathbf{e}$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{y-1}^{1-y} \exp[x+y] \, dx dy + \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-y-1}^{y+1} \exp[x+y] \, dx dy = -\frac{1}{e} + e$$

d)

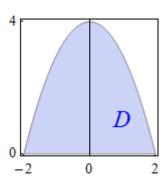


$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sin[x]} x^2 + y^2 dy dx = -\frac{16}{9} + \pi$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\sin[x]} x^{2} + y^{2} dy dx = -\frac{16}{9} + \pi$$

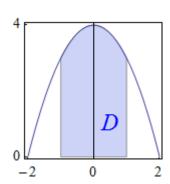
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{ArcSin[y]}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{2} + y^{2} dx dy = -\frac{16}{9} + \pi$$

a)



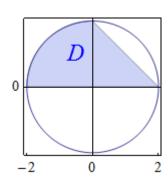
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{0}^{4-x^{2}} f[x, y] dy dx = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y}} f[x, y] dx dy$$

b)



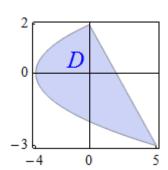
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{4-x^{2}} f[x,y] dy dx = \int_{3}^{4} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y}} f[x,y] dx dy + \int_{0}^{3} \int_{-1}^{1} f[x,y] dx dy$$

c)



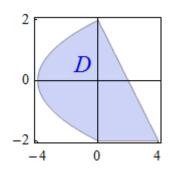
$$\int_{0}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{2-y} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{-2}^{0} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-x^{2}}} f[x,y] dydx + \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2-x} f[x,y] dydx$$

d)



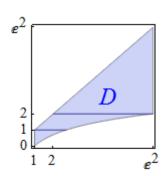
$$\int_{-3}^{2} \int_{-4+y^{2}}^{2-y} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{-4}^{0} \int_{-\sqrt{x+4}}^{\sqrt{x+4}} f[x,y] dydx + \int_{0}^{5} \int_{-\sqrt{x+4}}^{2-x} f[x,y] dydx$$

e)



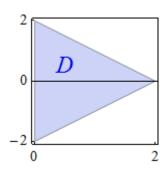
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-4+y^{2}}^{2-y} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{-4}^{0} \int_{-\sqrt{x+4}}^{\sqrt{x+4}} f[x,y] dydx + \int_{0}^{4} \int_{-2}^{2-x} f[x,y] dydx$$

t)



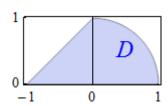
$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \int_{\text{Log}[x]}^{x} f[x,y] \, dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\text{Exp}[y]} f[x,y] \, dx dy + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{y}^{\text{Exp}[y]} f[x,y] \, dx dy + \int_{2}^{e^{2}} \int_{y}^{e^{2}} f[x,y] \, dx dy$$

g)



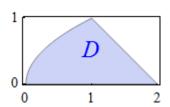
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{0}^{-|y|+2} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{x-2}^{2-x} f[x,y] dydx$$

h)



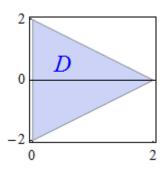
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{y-1}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{-1}^{0} \int_{0}^{x+1} f[x,y] dydx + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f[x,y] dydx$$

i)



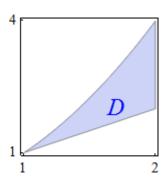
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x}} f[x,y] dy dx + \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{-x+2} f[x,y] dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{y^{2}}^{2-y} f[x,y] dx dy$$

j)



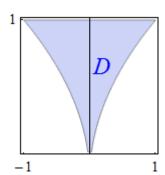
$$\int_{-2}^{0} \int_{0}^{y+2} f[x,y] dxdy + \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{-y+2} f[x,y] dxdy = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{x-2}^{2-x} f[x,y] dydx$$

a)



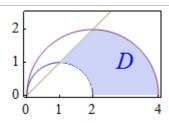
$$\text{Área} = \frac{5}{6}$$

b)



$$\text{Área} = \frac{2}{3}$$

Exercício 7.7



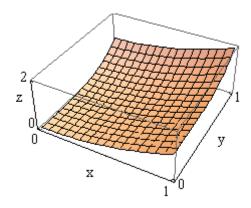
$$\text{Área} = \frac{3 (2 + \pi)}{4}$$

Área da circunferência= $4\int_0^r \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} dy dx = \pi r^2$

Área da elipse= $4\int_0^a\int_0^{\frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}dydx=a\,b\,\pi$

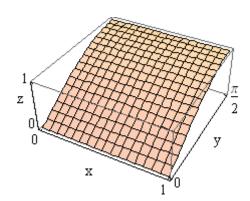
Exercício 7.9

a)



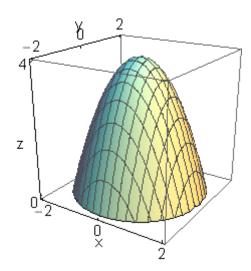
$$Volume = \frac{8}{15}$$

b)



Volume=1

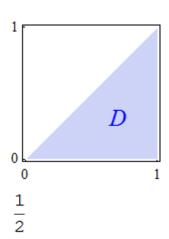
c)



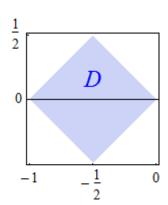
 ${\tt Volume=8}\;\pi$

Exercício 7.10

a)

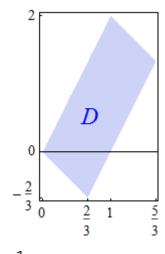


a)



Integrate $\left[x^2 + y^2, \left\{ x, -1, \frac{-1}{2} \right\}, \left\{ y, -1 - x, 1 + x \right\} \right] + Integrate \left[x^2 + y^2, \left\{ x, \frac{-1}{2}, 0 \right\}, \left\{ y, x, -x \right\} \right]$ $\frac{1}{2}$

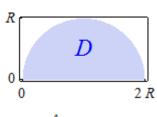
b)



_ 3

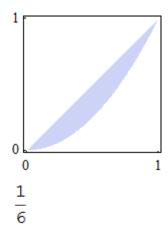
Exercício 7.12

a)

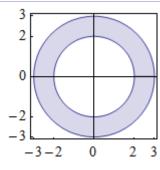


$$\frac{3~\pi~R^4}{4}$$

b)

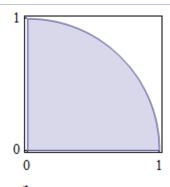


Exercício 7.13



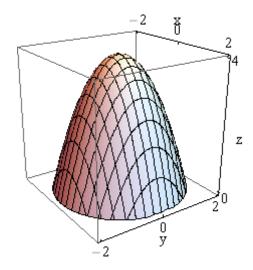
$$\frac{38 \pi}{3}$$

Exercício 7.14



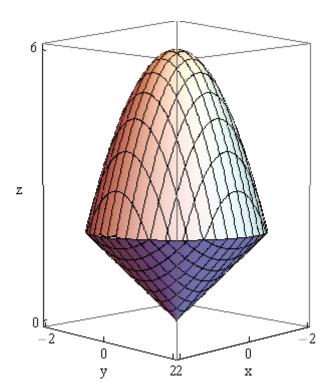
$$\frac{1}{24}$$

a)



8 π

b)



 $\frac{32 \pi}{3}$