

# Lecture 2

September 19, 2022

## 1 Formal Definition of Double Integrals

We consider the function  $z = f(x, y)$  defined on  $R = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$ , assume  $f(x, y) \geq 0$  over  $R$ .

### 1.1 Formal Definition 1

Similar to the case for integrals,

$$V \approx \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*, y_i^*) \Delta A_i$$

where  $\Delta A_i$  is a partition of  $R$ .

The Riemann sum is bounded by

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*, y_i^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^N M_i \Delta x_i \Delta y_i$$

The definition then follows similar to the case for integrals.

### 1.2 Formal Definition 2

We use a double sum

$$V \approx \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$$

and similarly

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n m_{ij} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n M_{ij} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$$

**Example 1.1.** Estimate the volume of the solid that lies above the square  $R = [0, 2] \times [0, 2]$  and below the elliptic paraboloid  $z = 16 - x^2 - 2y^2$ . Divide  $R$  into four equal squares and choose the sample point to be the upper corner of each square.

$$\text{Area} = 13 + 10 + 7 + 4 = 34$$

The exact integral is

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^2 \int_0^2 16 - x^2 - 2y^2 dy dx \\ &= \int_0^2 16y - x^2y - \frac{2y^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^2 32 - 2x^2 - \frac{16}{3} dx \\ &= 32x - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{16x}{3} \Big|_0^2 \\ &= 64 - \frac{16}{3} - \frac{32}{3} \\ &= 48 \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3 Double Integrals over Non- rectangular Regions

Approximate the region  $R$  with its upper and lower bounds (corresponding to upper and lower Riemann sums).

$$V \approx \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i^*, y_i^*) \Delta A_i$$

and

$$\sum_{i=1}^N m_i \Delta A_i \leq V \leq \sum_{i=1}^N M_i \Delta A_i$$

Alternatively, consider the region itself as an integral. Replace the Riemann sum above with a double sum such as

$$V \approx \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$$

and take the limit.