Por tanto,

$$\iiint_{W} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2-x^{2}}} \left(\int_{x^{2}+y^{2}}^{2} x \, dz \right) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2-x^{2}}} x (2 - x^{2} - y^{2}) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} x \left[(2 - x^{2})^{3/2} - \frac{(2 - x^{2})^{3/2}}{3} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2x}{3} (2 - x^{2})^{3/2} \, dx = \frac{-2(2 - x^{2})^{5/2}}{15} \Big|_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{2^{5/2}}{15} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{15}.$$

Método 2. También podemos establecer primero los límites para x y describir W mediante $0 \le x \le (z-y^2)^{1/2}$ y (y,z) en D, donde D es el subconjunto del plano yz tal que $0 \le z \le 2$ y $0 \le y \le z^{1/2}$ (véase la Figura 5.5.7).

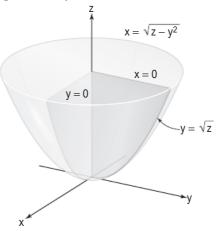


Figura 5.5.7 Una descripción diferente de la región del Ejemplo 5.

Por tanto,

$$\iiint_{W} x \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{D} \left(\int_{0}^{(z-y^{2})^{1/2}} x \, dx \right) \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \left[\int_{0}^{z^{1/2}} \left(\int_{0}^{(z-y^{2})^{1/2}} x \, dx \right) \, dy \right] dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{z^{1/2}} \left(\frac{z-y^{2}}{2} \right) \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left(z^{3/2} - \frac{z^{3/2}}{3} \right) \, dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{3} z^{3/2} \, dz$$

$$= \left[\frac{2}{15} z^{5/2} \right]_{0}^{2} = \frac{2}{15} 2^{5/2} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{15},$$

que coincide con la respuesta anterior.