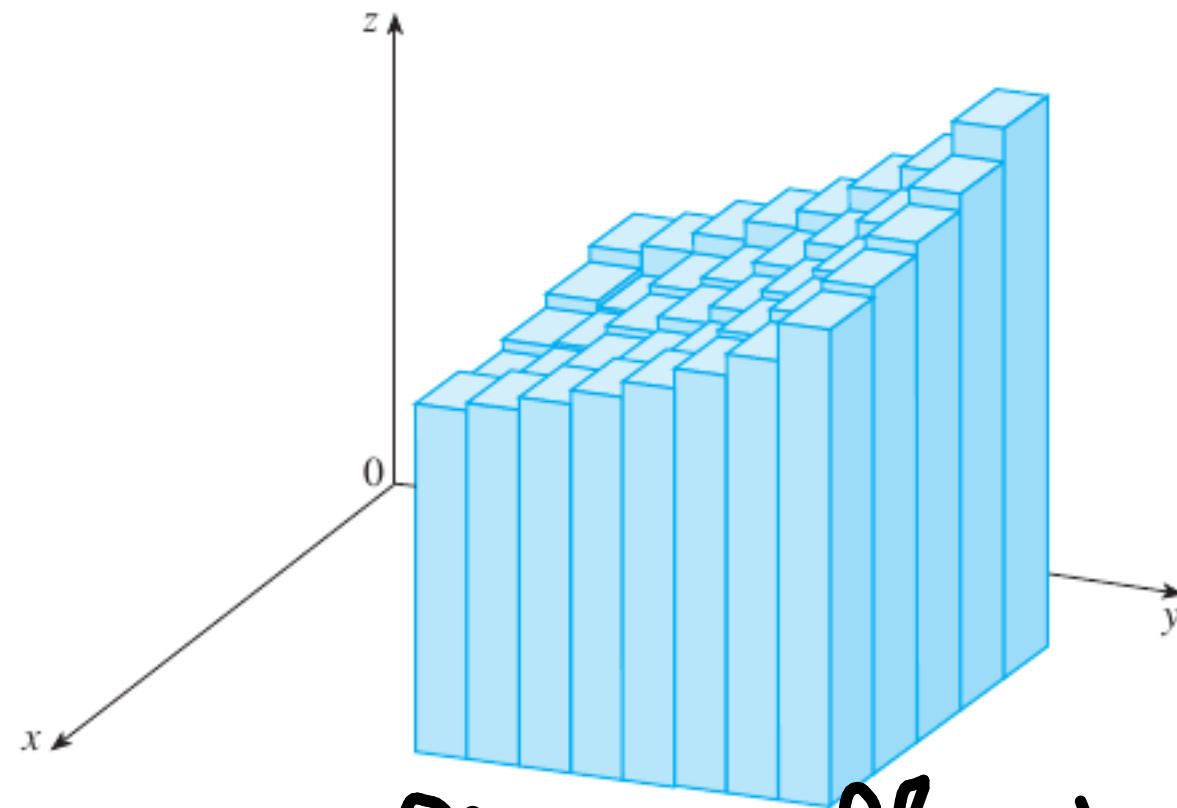
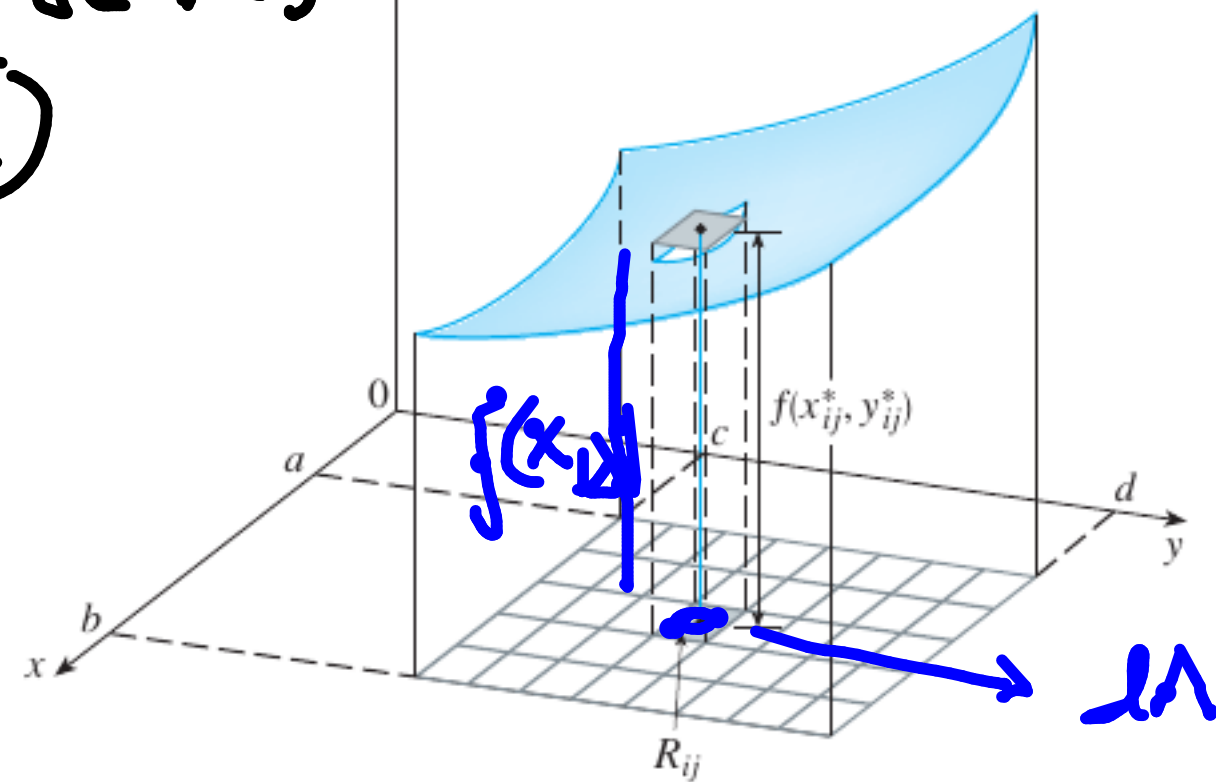
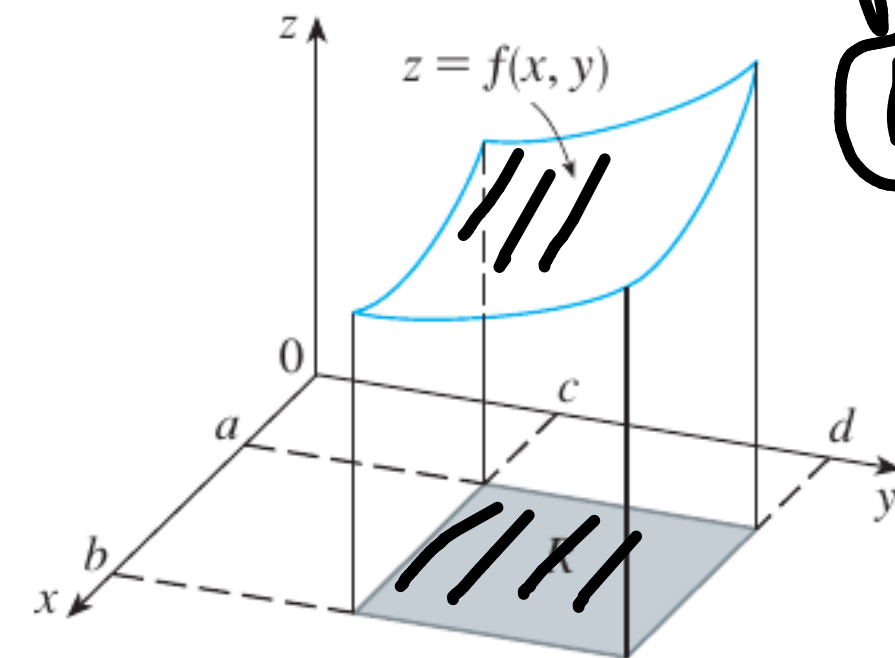


# 12

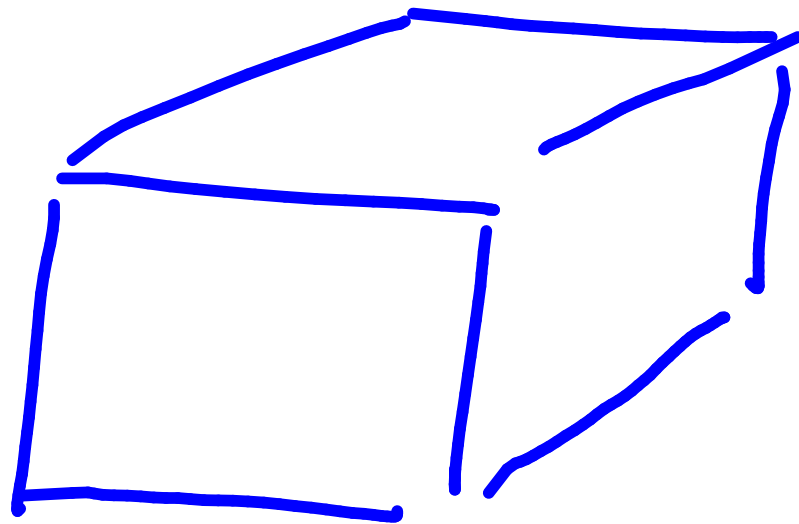
## MULTIPLE INTEGRALS

$$\iint_R f(x, y) \, dA$$

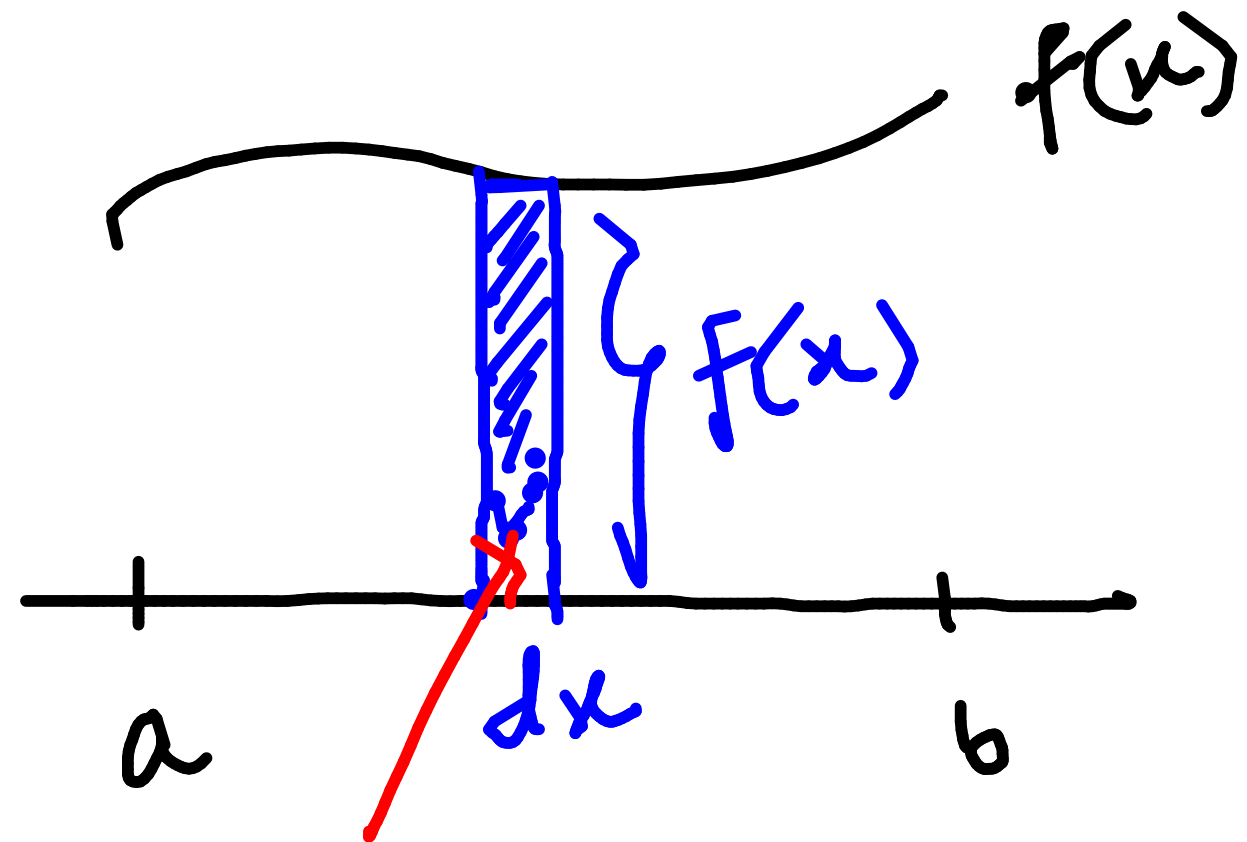


$$dV = f(x, y) \, dA$$

$$V = \iint_R dV = \iint_R f(x, y) \, dA$$



$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) \, dv$$



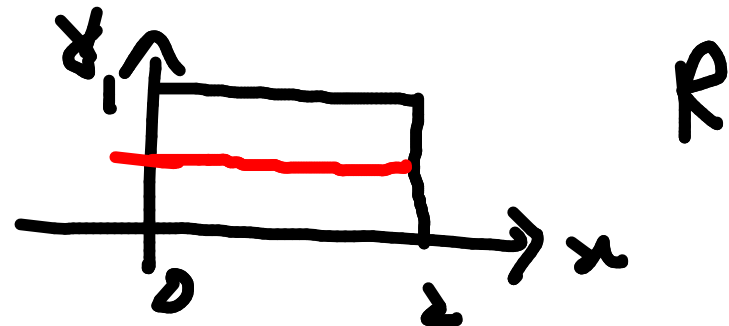
$$\text{area} = f(x) dx$$

$$\int f(x) dx = \text{infinite sum of } f(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$f(x) dx$$

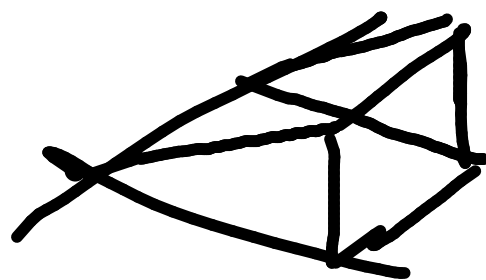
2.  $f(x, y) = x$



$$\iint_R x \, dA = ?? = \int_0^2 \left( \int_0^1 x \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left[ xy \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} \right] dx = \int_0^2 x \, dx$$

$$= 2$$



$$= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^2 x \, dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 2 \, dy = 2$$

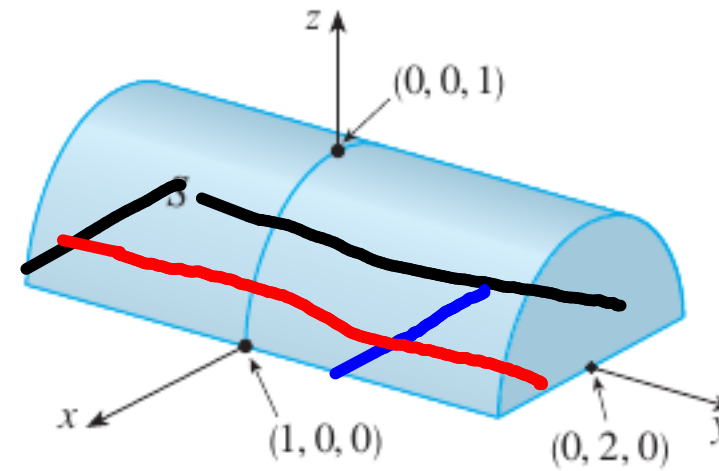
**EXAMPLE 2** If  $R = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, -2 \leq y \leq 2\}$ , evaluate the integral

$$\iint_R \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dA$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$z = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$z^2 + x^2 = 1$$



$$= \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 4\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx = 2\pi$$

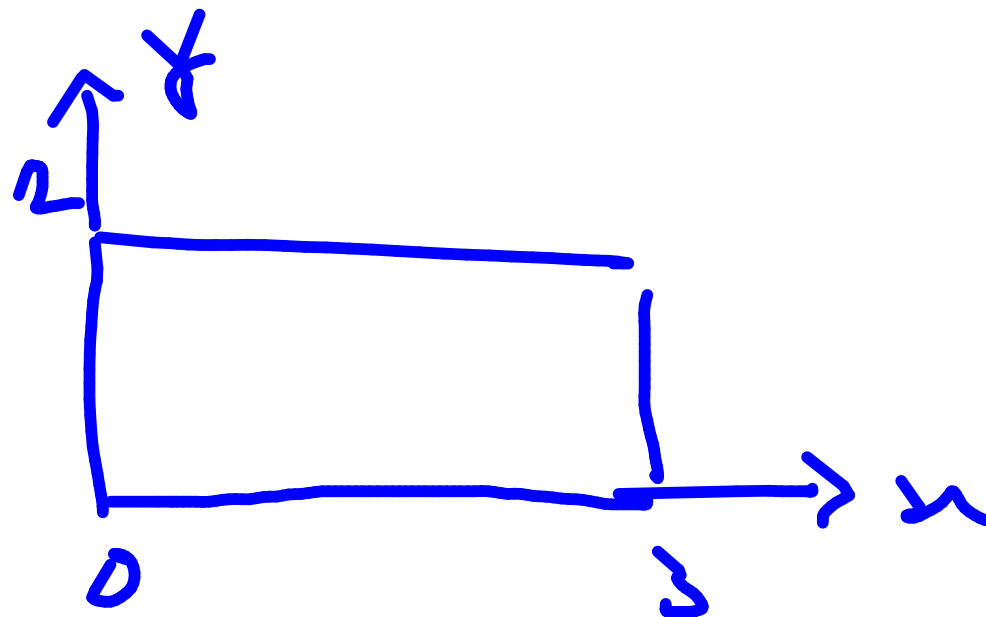
**EXAMPLE 4** Evaluate the iterated integrals.

(a)  $\int_0^3 \int_1^2 x^2 y \, dy \, dx$

$$\frac{27}{2}$$

(b)  $\int_1^2 \int_0^3 x^2 y \, dx \, dy$

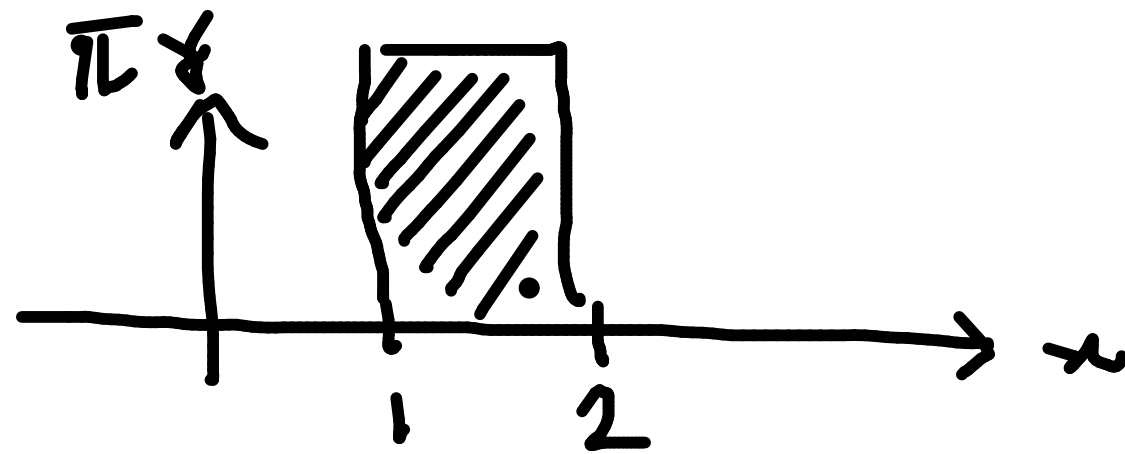
$$\frac{27}{2}$$



**10 FUBINI'S THEOREM** If  $f$  is continuous on the rectangle  
 $R = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$ , then

$$\iint_R f(x, y) \, dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \, dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

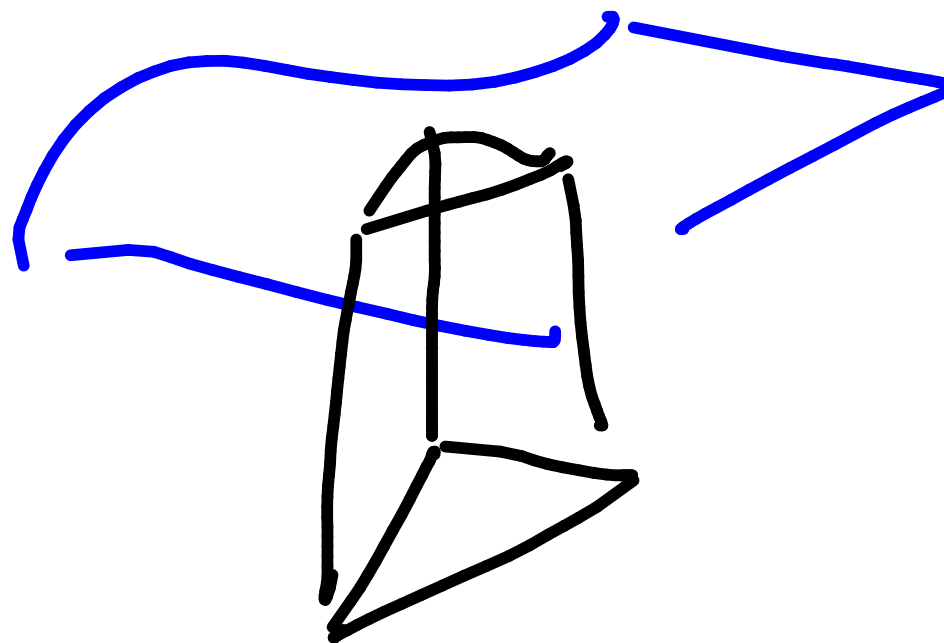
Evaluate  $\iint_R y \sin(xy) \, dA$ , where  $R = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi]$ .



H.W.



**V EXAMPLE 7** Find the volume of the solid  $S$  that is bounded by the elliptic paraboloid  $x^2 + 2y^2 + z = 16$ , the planes  $x = 2$  and  $y = 2$ , and the three coordinate planes.



## PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE INTEGRALS

---

$$\text{12} \quad \iint_R [f(x, y) + g(x, y)] dA = \iint_R f(x, y) dA + \iint_R g(x, y) dA$$

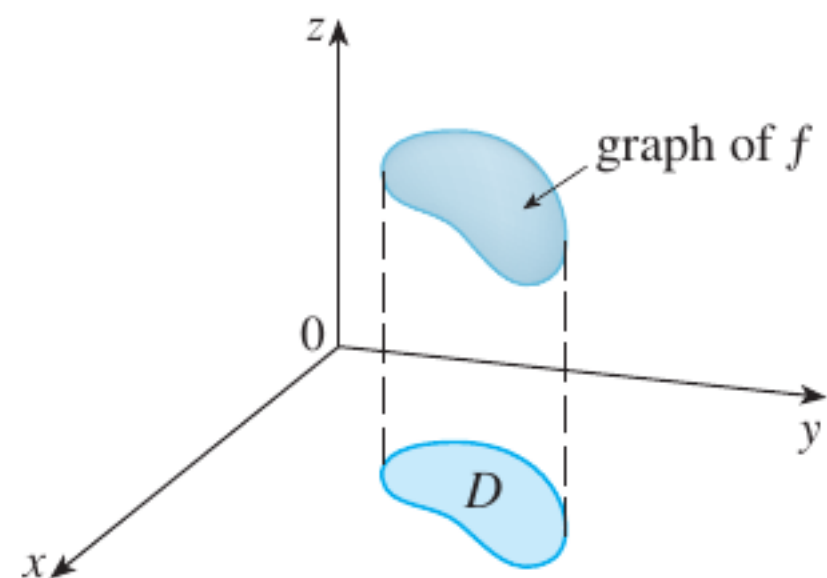
$$\text{13} \quad \iint_R cf(x, y) dA = c \iint_R f(x, y) dA \quad \text{where } c \text{ is a constant}$$

If  $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)$  for all  $(x, y)$  in  $R$ , then

$$\text{14} \quad \iint_R f(x, y) dA \geq \iint_R g(x, y) dA$$

## 12.2

## DOUBLE INTEGRALS OVER GENERAL REGIONS



**V EXAMPLE I** Evaluate  $\iint_D (x + 2y) \, dA$ , where  $D$  is the region bounded by the parabolas  $y = 2x^2$  and  $y = 1 + x^2$ .

**EXAMPLE 4** Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the planes  $x + 2y + z = 2$ ,  $x = 2y$ ,  $x = 0$ , and  $z = 0$ .

