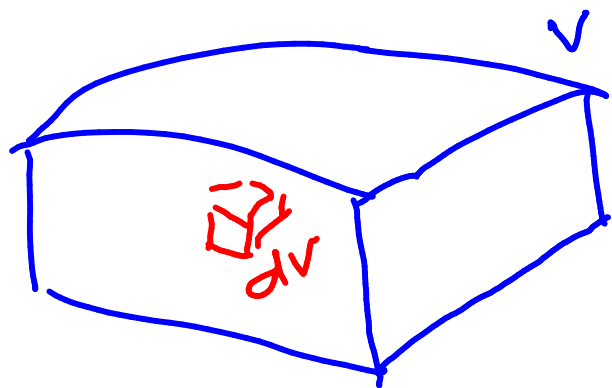


12.5

TRIPLE INTEGRALS



$\rho(x, y, z)$: density at point (x, y, z)

$$\iiint_V \underbrace{\rho(x, y, z) dv}$$

$$dm = \rho dv = \text{local mass}$$

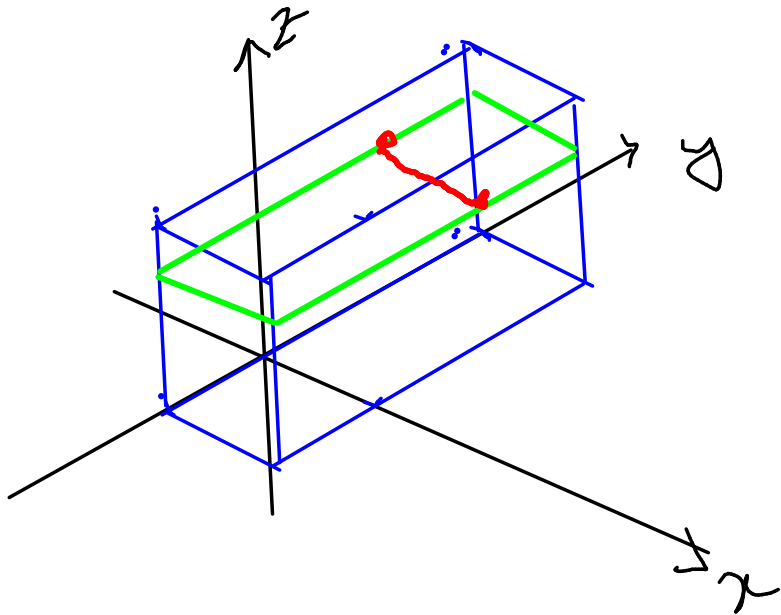
$$= \iiint_V dm = \text{total mass}$$

Note: Do 12.4 by yourself (Don't skip)

V EXAMPLE I Evaluate the triple integral $\iiint_B xyz^2 dV$, where B is the rectangular box given by

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$$

Sketch the domain



$$= \int_0^3 \int_{-1}^2 \int_0^1 xyz^2 dx dy dz$$

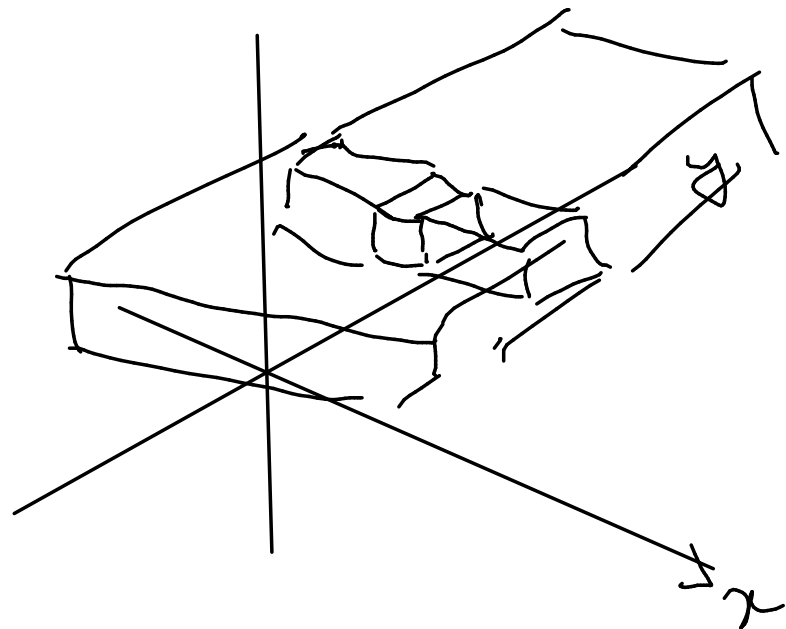
start integrating
from inner most
integration

$$= \int_0^3 \int_{-1}^2 \frac{1}{2} y z^2 dy dz$$

V EXAMPLE I Evaluate the triple integral $\iiint_B xyz^2 dV$, where B is the rectangular box given by

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$$

Sketch the domain



$$= \int_0^3 \int_{-1}^2 \int_0^1 xyz^2 dx dy dz$$

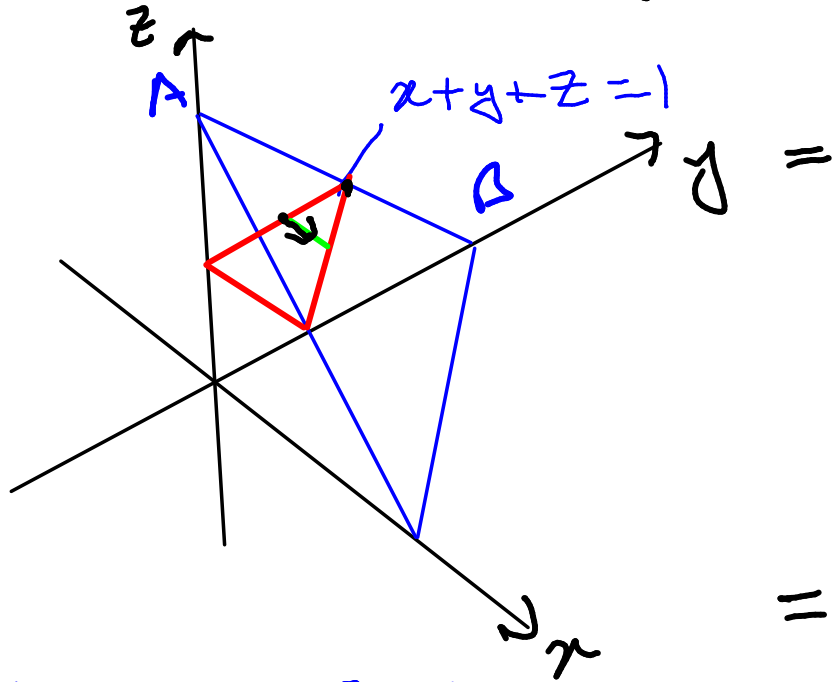
$$= \int_0^3 \int_{-1}^2 \left(\int_0^1 xyz^2 dx \right) dy dz$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^3 z^2 dz = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 = \frac{27}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^3 z^2 dz = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 27 = \frac{27}{4}$$

EXAMPLE 2 Evaluate $\iiint_E z \, dV$, where E is the solid tetrahedron bounded by the four planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + y + z = 1$.

Sketch the region E



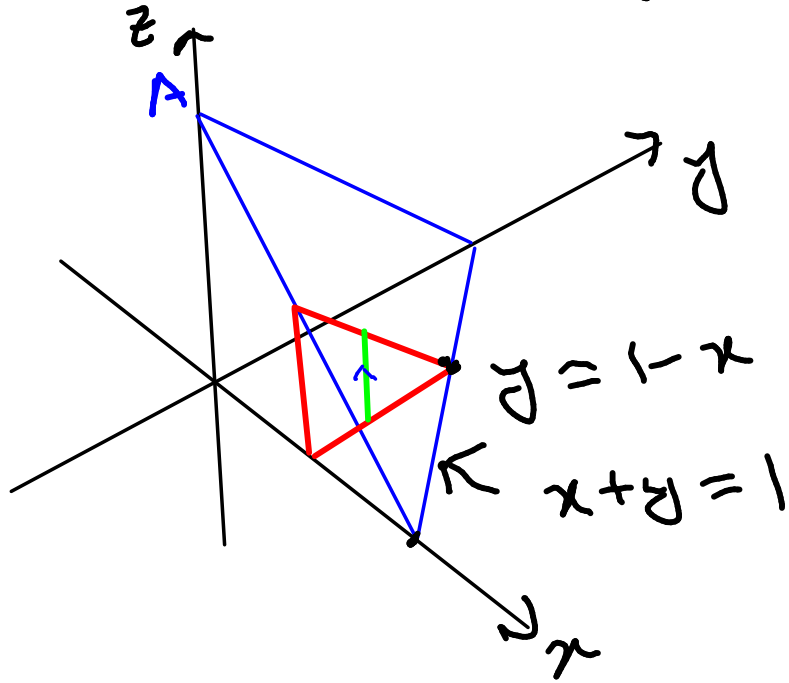
Ans: $y+z=1$
 $x=0$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-z} \int_0^{1-y-z} z \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_?^? \int_?^? \int_?^? z \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

EXAMPLE 2 Evaluate $\iiint_E z \, dV$, where E is the solid tetrahedron bounded by the four planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, and $x + y + z = 1$.

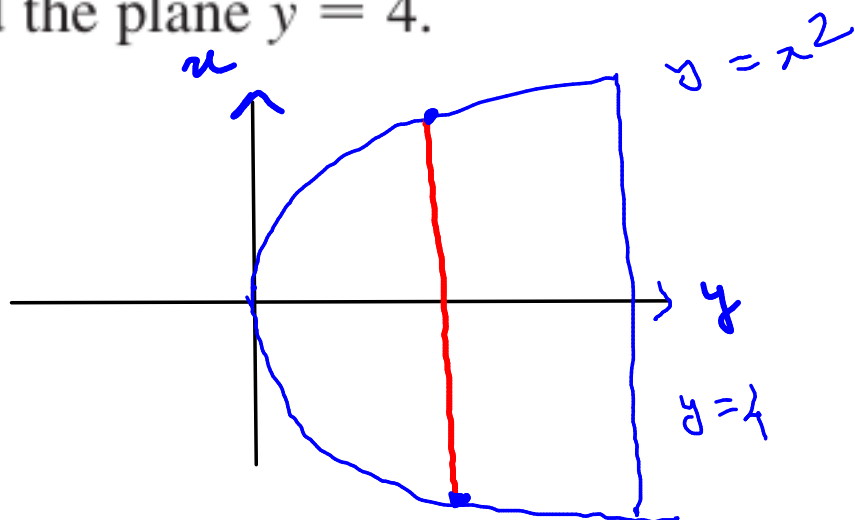
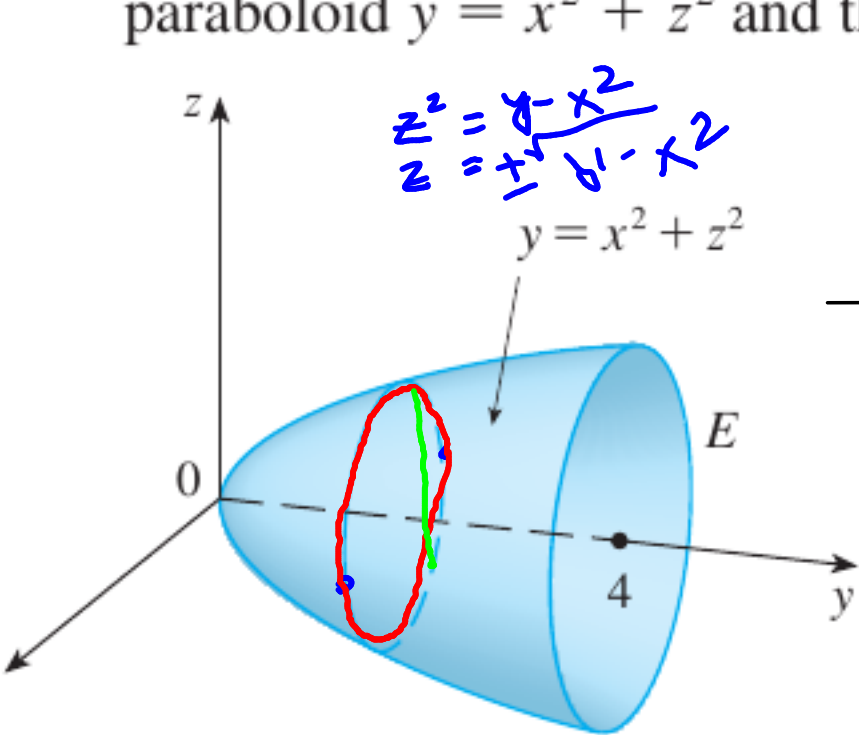
Sketch the region E



$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} z \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

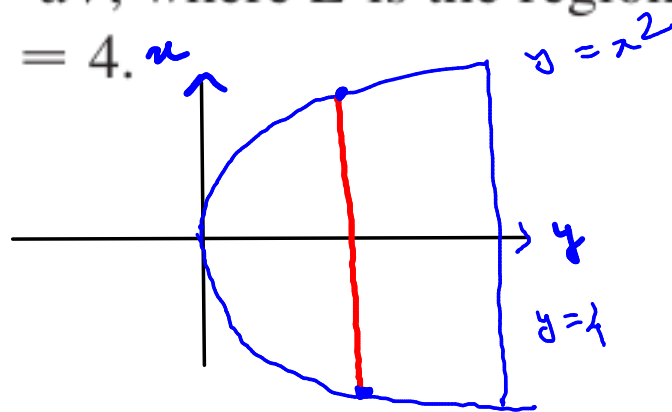
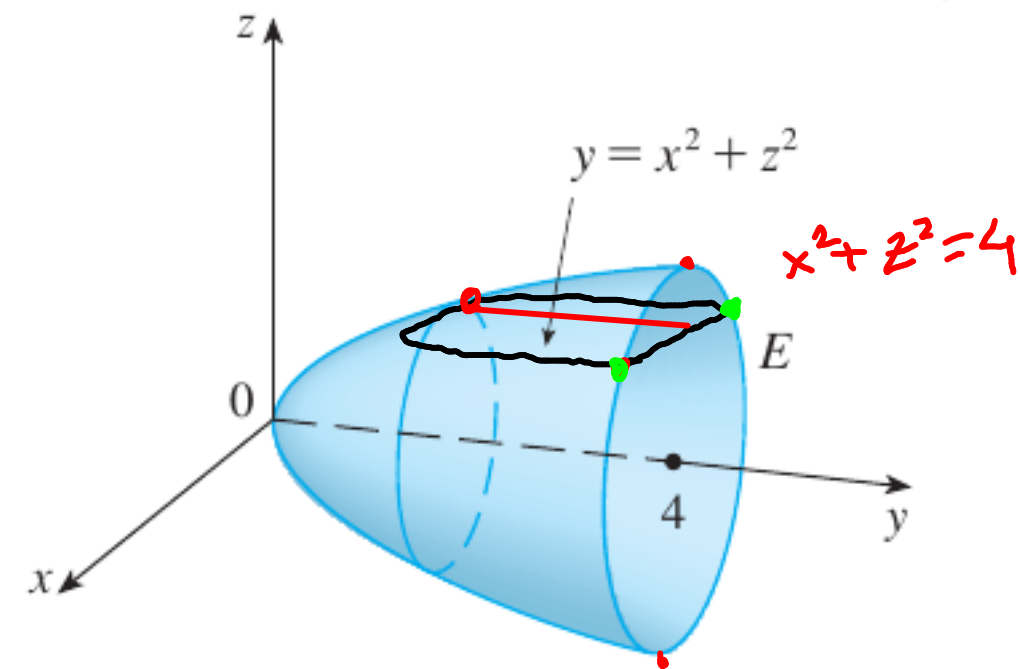
$$= \frac{1}{24}$$

EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \, dV$, where E is the region bounded by the paraboloid $y = x^2 + z^2$ and the plane $y = 4$.



$$= \int_0^4 \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\sqrt{4-y}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \, dz \, dx \, dy$$

V EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \, dV$, where E is the region bounded by the paraboloid $y = x^2 + z^2$ and the plane $y = 4$.



=

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-z^2}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} \int_{x^2+z^2}^4 \sqrt{x^2+z^2} \, dy \, dx \, dz$$

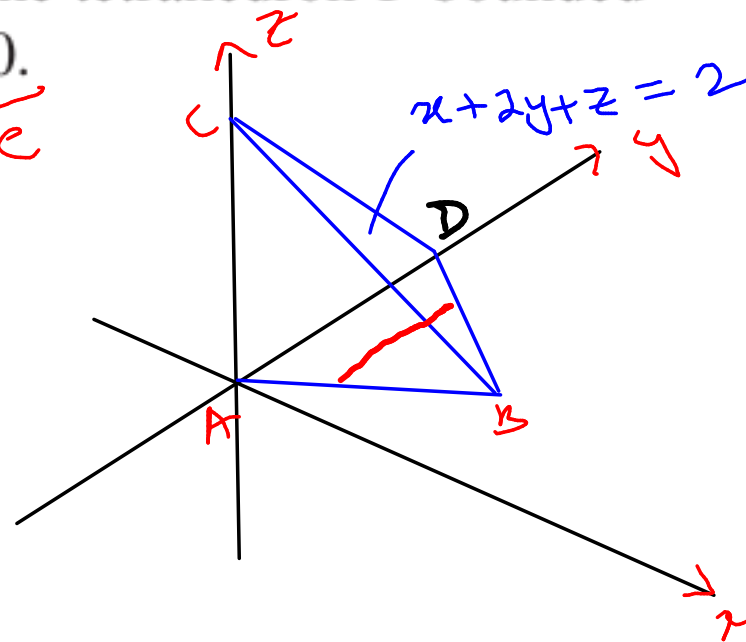
EXAMPLE 4 Use a triple integral to find the volume of the tetrahedron T bounded by the planes $x + 2y + z = 2$, $x = 2y$, $x = 0$, and $z = 0$.

$$\text{Volume} = \iiint_V dv$$

sketch these planes & the enclosed volume

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{2-x}{2}} \int_0^{2-x-2y} dz dy dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$



$$ABC : x = 2y$$

$$x + 2y = 2$$

$$x = 2y$$

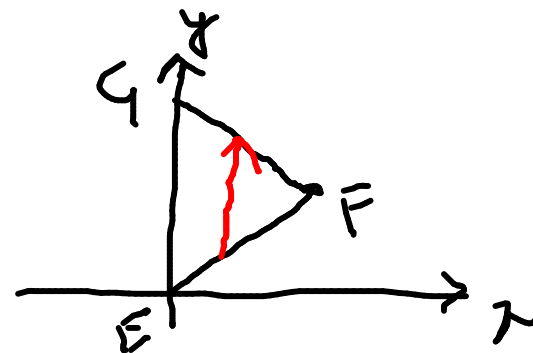
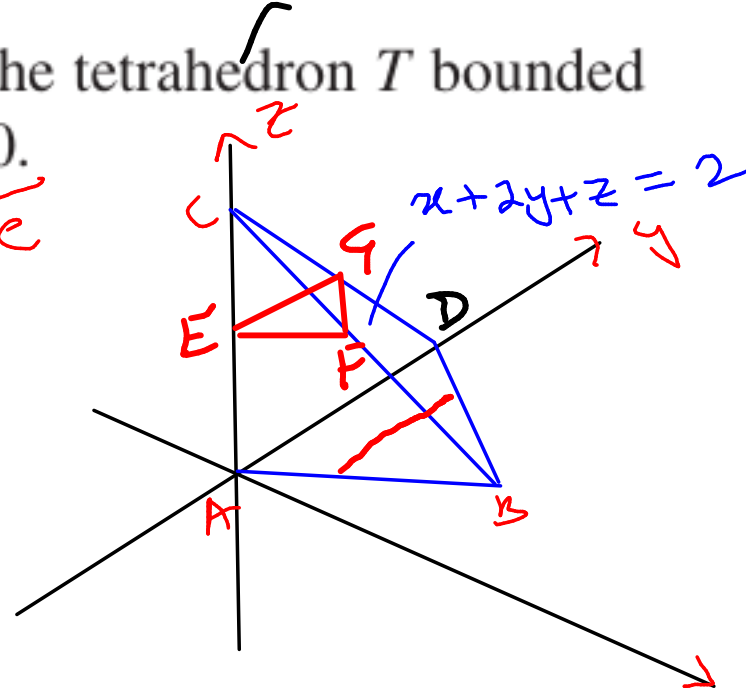
$$y = \frac{1}{2}, x = 1$$

EXAMPLE 4 Use a triple integral to find the volume of the tetrahedron T bounded by the planes $x + 2y + z = 2$, $x = 2y$, $x = 0$, and $z = 0$.

$$\text{Volume} = \iiint_V dv$$

sketch these planes & the enclosed volume

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{1-\frac{z}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{2-x-z}{2}} dy dx dz = \frac{1}{3}$$



F: lies on the planes

$$x = 2y, \quad x + 2y + z = 2$$

$$x + 2 \cdot \frac{x}{2} + z = 2$$

$$2x + z = 2$$

$$x = \frac{(2 - z)}{2}$$

25-26 ■ Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral.

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{2-2x} dy \, dz \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} y + 2z &= 2 \\ \frac{y}{2} + z &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Simply plot the surfaces

$$x = 0$$

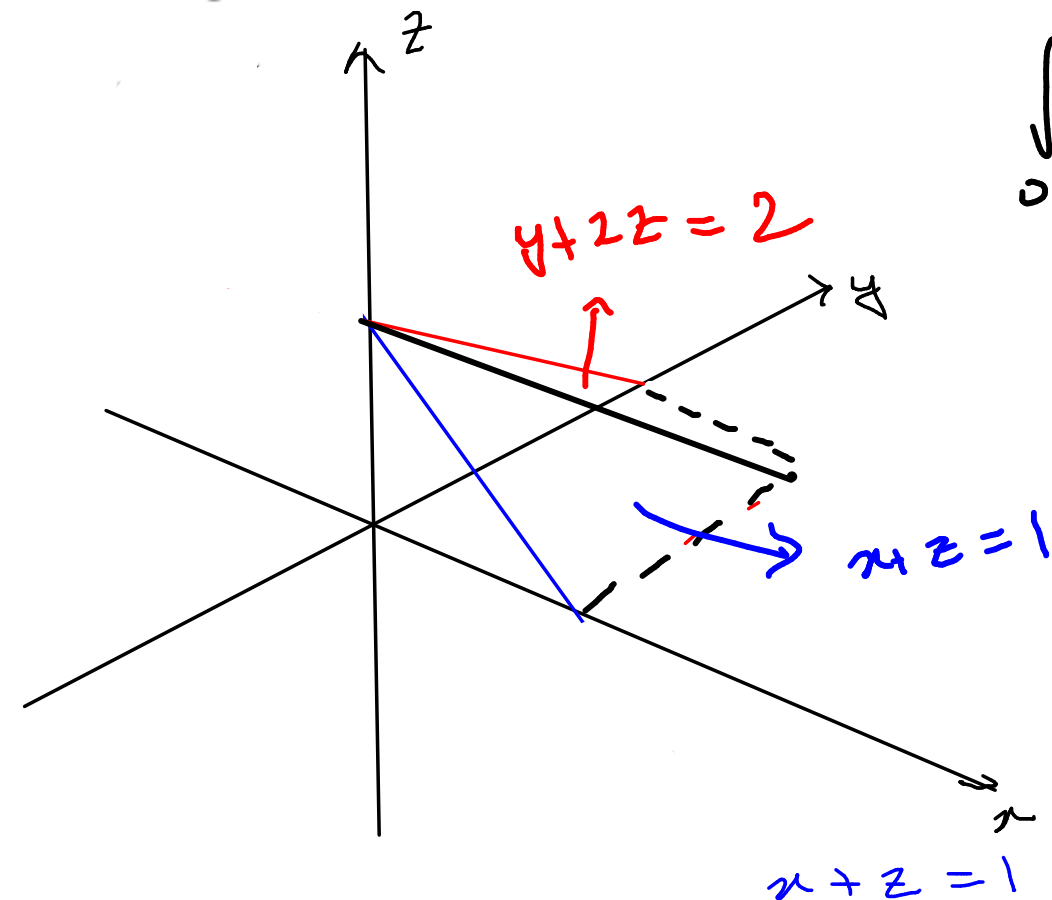
$$x = 1$$

$$z = 0$$

$$z = 1 - x$$

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 2 - 2z$$



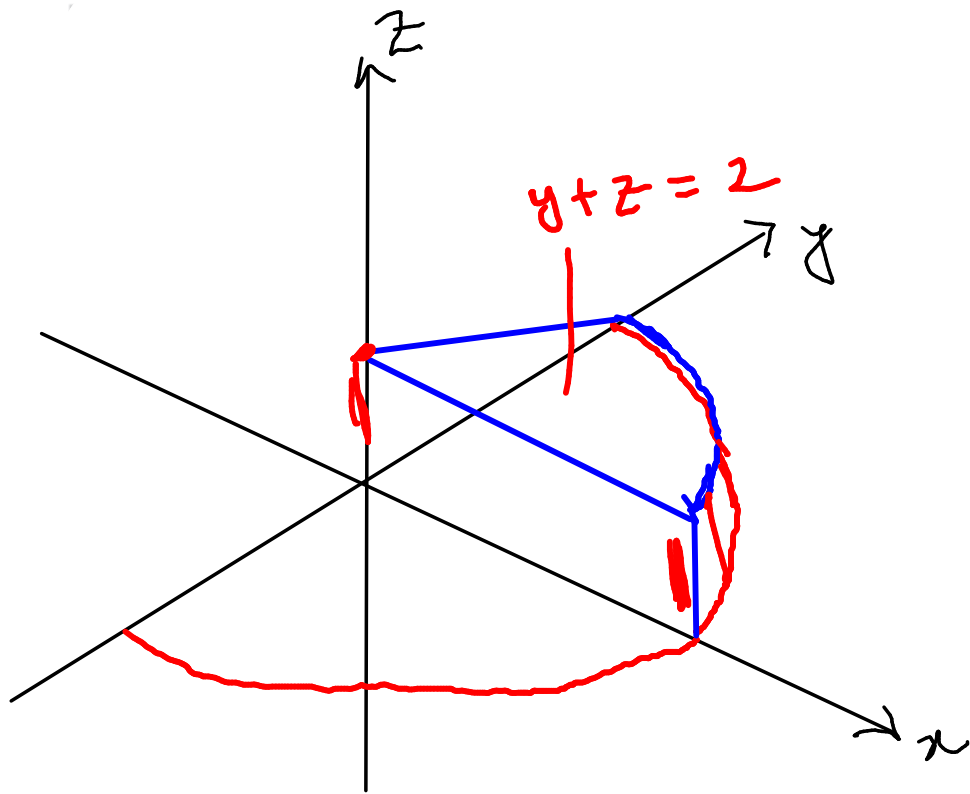
25-26 ■ Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral.

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{2-y} \int_0^{4-y^2} dx \, dz \, dy$$

$$z = 2 - y$$

$$y + z = 2$$

$$x = 4 - y^2$$



32. The figure shows the region of integration for the integral

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) \, dy \, dz \, dx$$

Rewrite this integral as an equivalent iterated integral in the five other orders.

