Section 15.1 Double Integrals over Rectangles

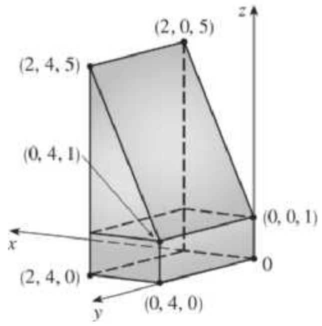
10. Evaluate the double integral by first identifying it as the volume of a solid.

$$\iint_R (2x+1)dA, \quad R = \{(x,y)|0 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 4\}$$

Solution:

$z = 2x + 1 \ge 0$ for $0 \le x \le 2$, so we can interpret the integral as the volume of the solid S that lies below the plane $z = 2x + 1$ and above the rectangle $[0, 2] \times [0, 4]$. We can picture S as a rectangular solid (with height 1) surmounted by a triangular cylinder; thus

$$\iint_R (2x+1)\, dA = (2)(4)(1) + \tfrac{1}{2}(2)(4)(4) = 24$$



22. Calculate the iterated integral. $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 ye^{x-y} dx dy$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \int_0^2 ye^{x-y}\, dx\, dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^2 ye^x e^{-y}\, dx\, dy = \int_0^2 e^x\, dx \int_0^1 ye^{-y}\, dy \quad \text{[by Equation 11]} \\
&= [e^x]_0^2 \left[(-y-1)e^{-y}\right]_0^1 \quad \text{[by integrating by parts]} \\
&= \left(e^2 - e^0\right)\left[-2e^{-1} - \left(-e^0\right)\right] = (e^2 - 1)(1 - 2e^{-1}) \text{ or } e^2 - 2e + 2e^{-1} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

34. Calculate the double integral. $\iint_R \frac{1}{1+x+y} dA$, $R = [1,3] \times [1,2]$.

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_R \frac{1}{1+x+y}\, dA &= \int_1^3 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+x+y}\, dy\, dx = \int_1^3 [\ln(1+x+y)]_{y=1}^{y=2}\, dx = \int_1^3 [\ln(x+3) - \ln(x+2)]\, dx \\
&= \left[\big((x+3)\ln(x+3) - (x+3)\big) - \big((x+2)\ln(x+2) - (x+2)\big)\right]_1^3 \\
&\qquad \text{[by integrating by parts separately for each term]} \\
&= (6\ln 6 - 6 - 5\ln 5 + 5) - (4\ln 4 - 4 - 3\ln 3 + 3) = 6\ln 6 - 5\ln 5 - 4\ln 4 + 3\ln 3
\end{aligned}$$

54. Find the average value of f over the given rectangle.

$$f(x,y) = e^y\sqrt{x + e^y}, \quad R = [0,4] \times [0,1]$$

Solution:

$A(R) = 4 \cdot 1 = 4$, so

$$\begin{aligned}
f_{\text{ave}} &= \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x,y)\, dA = \tfrac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \int_0^1 e^y \sqrt{x+e^y}\, dy\, dx = \tfrac{1}{4} \int_0^4 \left[\tfrac{2}{3}(x+e^y)^{3/2}\right]_{y=0}^{y=1} dx \\
&= \tfrac{1}{4} \cdot \tfrac{2}{3} \int_0^4 [(x+e)^{3/2} - (x+1)^{3/2}]\, dx = \tfrac{1}{6}\left[\tfrac{2}{5}(x+e)^{5/2} - \tfrac{2}{5}(x+1)^{5/2}\right]_0^4 \\
&= \tfrac{1}{6} \cdot \tfrac{2}{5}[(4+e)^{5/2} - 5^{5/2} - e^{5/2} + 1] = \tfrac{1}{15}[(4+e)^{5/2} - e^{5/2} - 5^{5/2} + 1] \approx 3.327
\end{aligned}$$