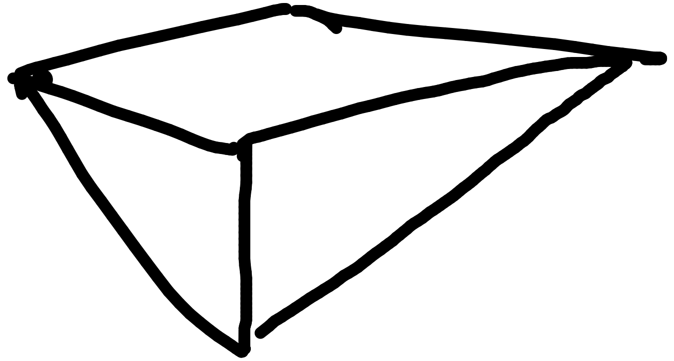
So far:

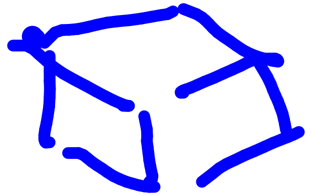
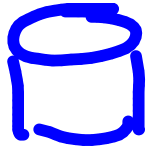
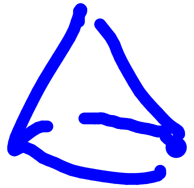
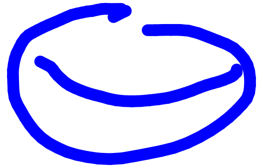
→ differentiation on multivariable functions

→ integration of multivariable functions

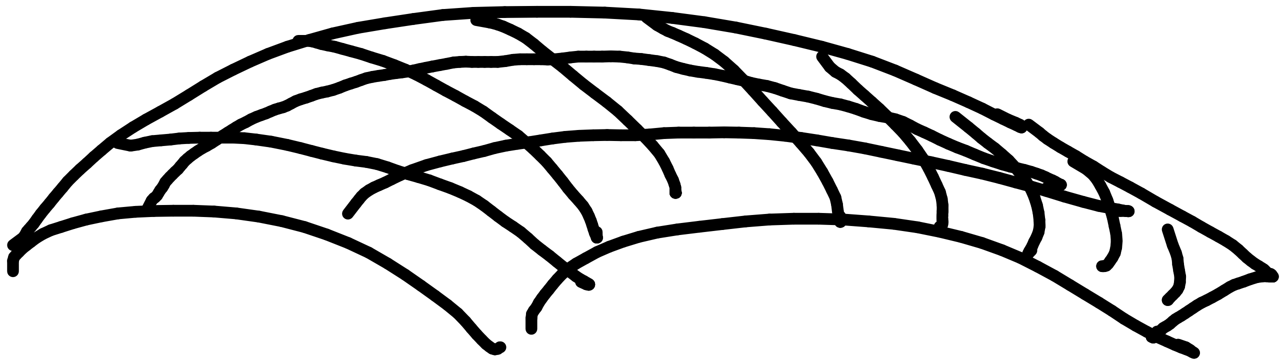
Sample applications of multivariable integration



: calculate volume/mass of any 3d shape

    $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

$\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$



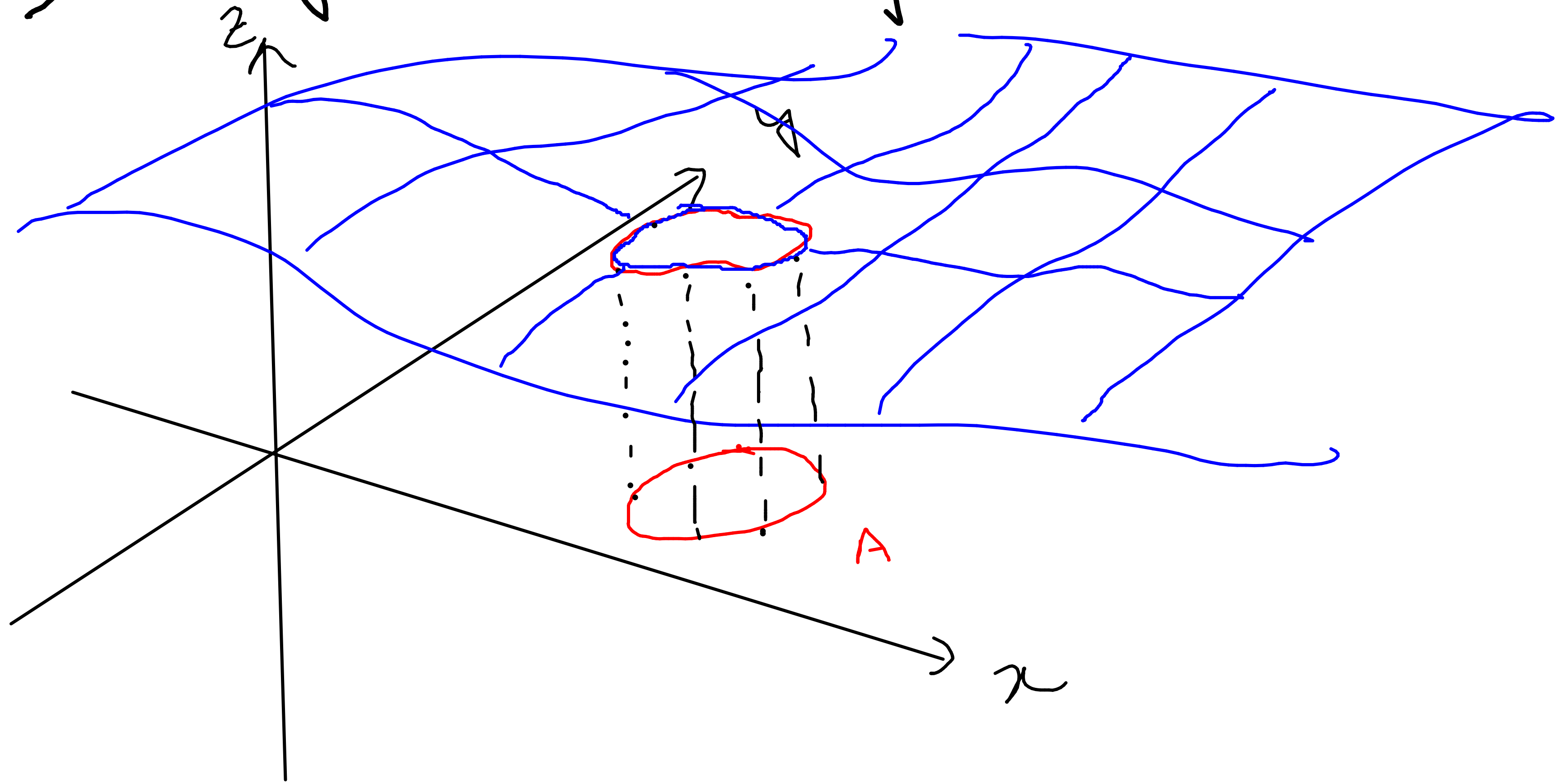
calculus on surfaces

Chapter 15

Calculate $\iint_A f(x,y)\, ds = ??$

= what would this might be

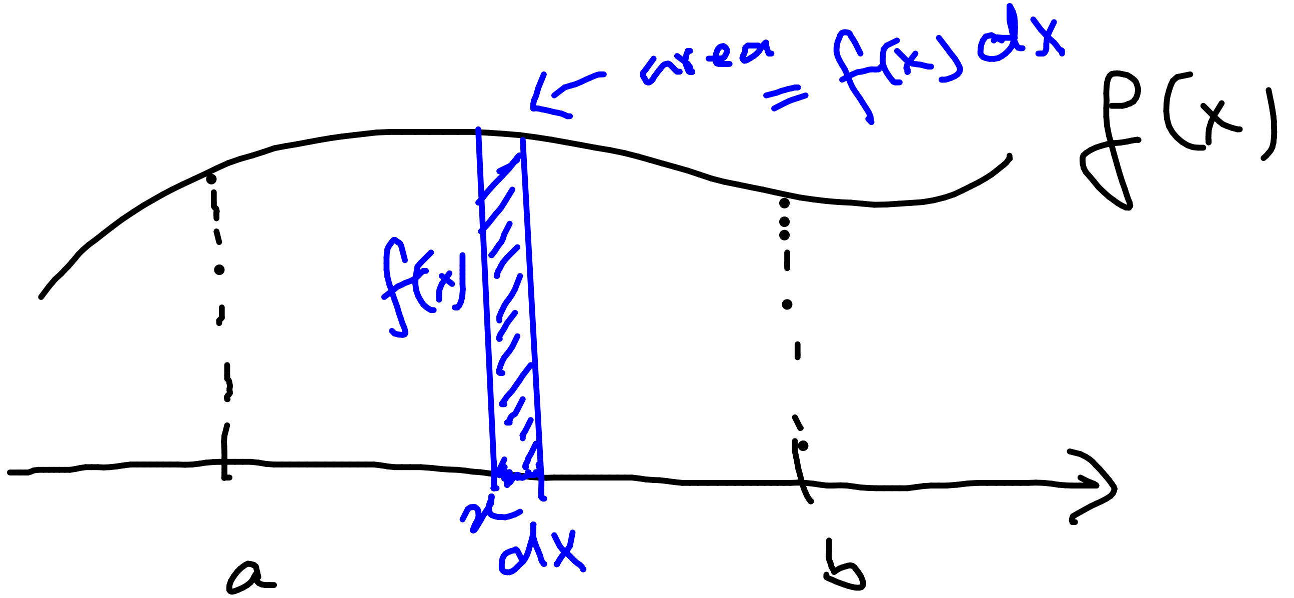
→ integration of $f(x,y)$ over a region A



A : is an area in xy plane

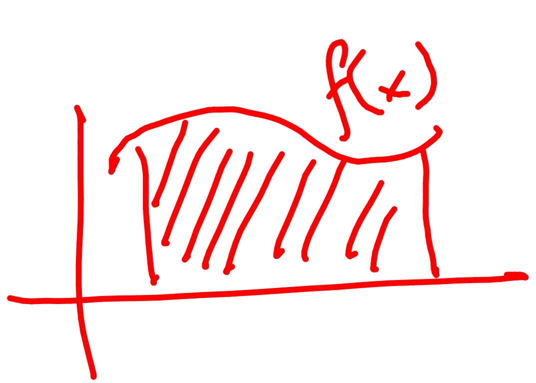
= volume under the graph of $f(x,y)$ & above the region A

Recall one variable integration



$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx = \text{area under the graph } f(x)$$

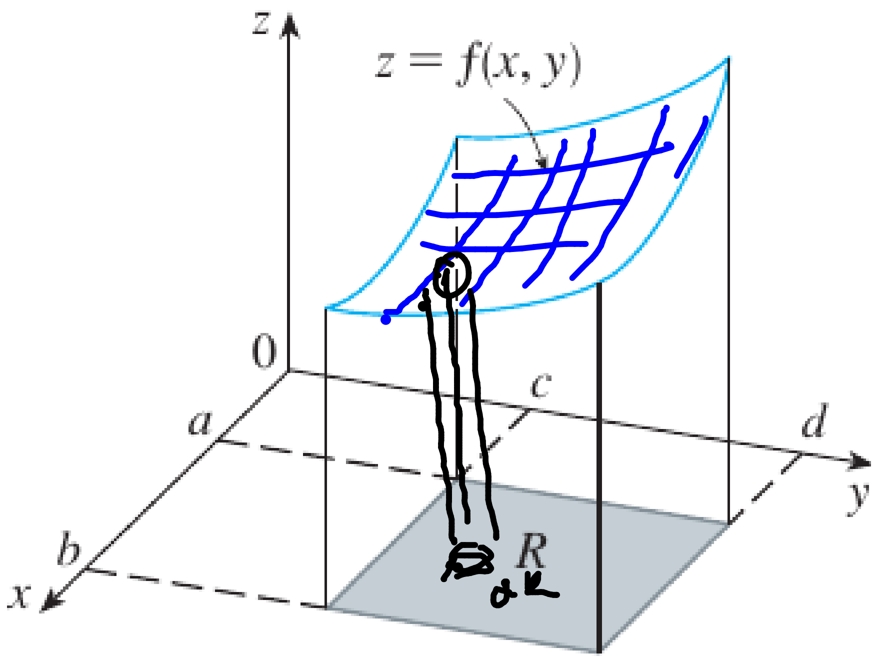
$$= \int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

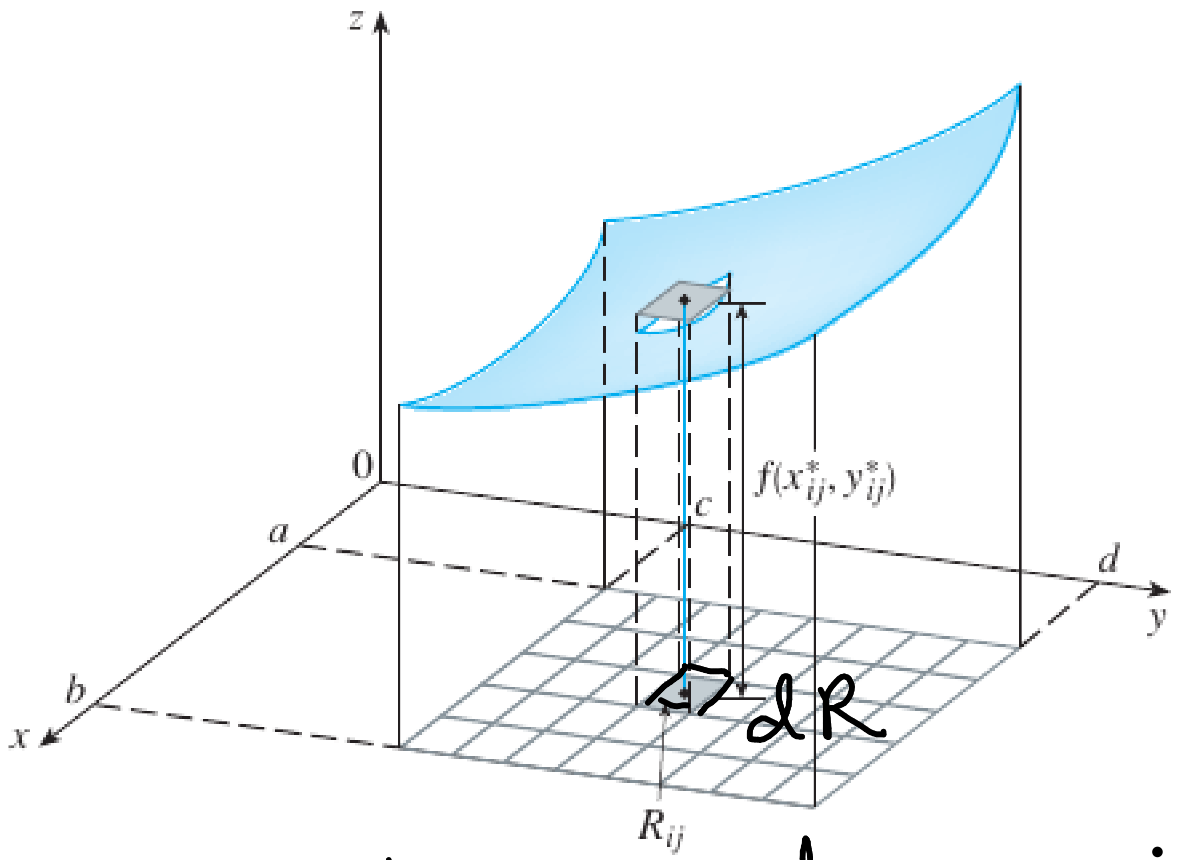


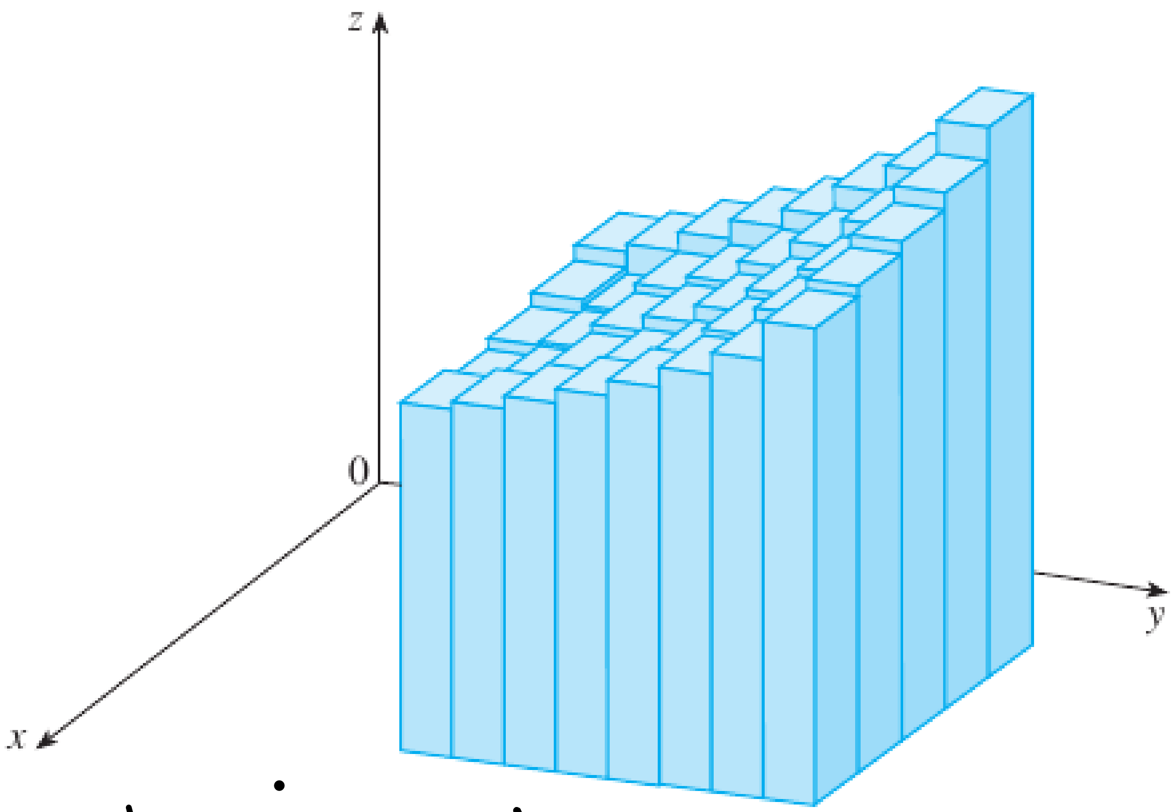
15

MULTIPLE INTEGRALS

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







$f(x,y)\, dS$ = volume of an infinitesimally thin rectangular pipe with base dS.

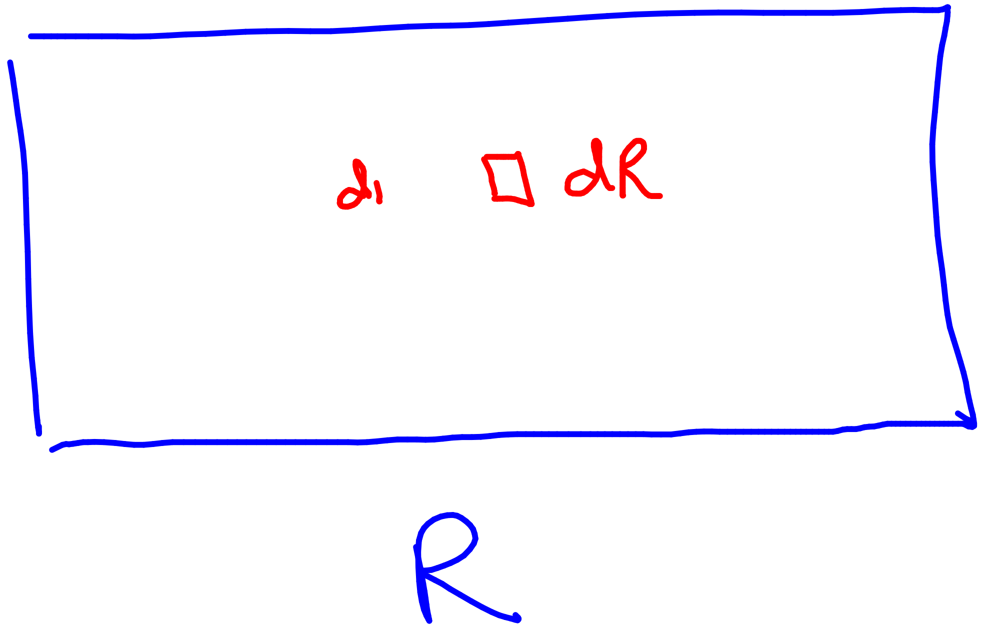
$$\iint_R f(x,y)\, dR$$

typically:

$f(x,y)$: some kind of density

e.g. mass per unit area

or charge per unit area



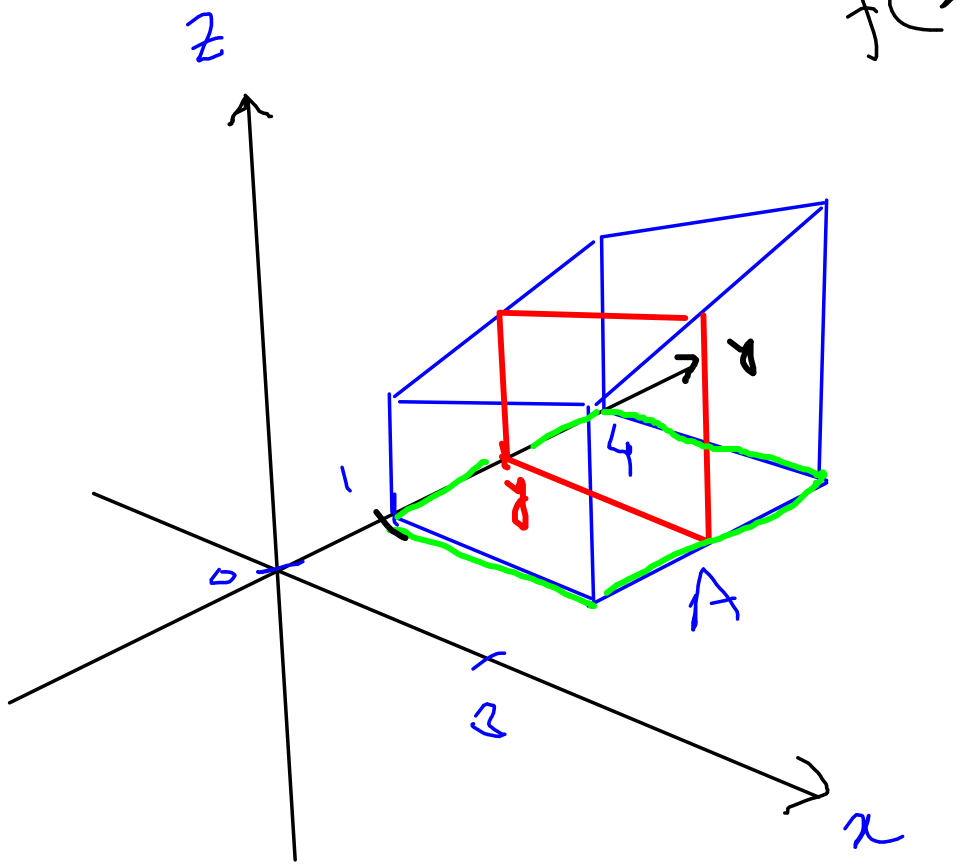
$$dm = f(x,y)\, dR = \text{mass of } dR$$

$$\iint_R f(x,y)\, dR = \iint_R dm = \text{mass of } R$$

8.

$$\iint_A (x+y)\, ds \quad \text{where} \quad A = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le 3,\ 1 \le y \le 4\}$$

$f(x,y) = x+y$



$$\iint_A (x+y)\, ds = \int_1^4 \int_0^3 (x+y)\, dx\, dy$$

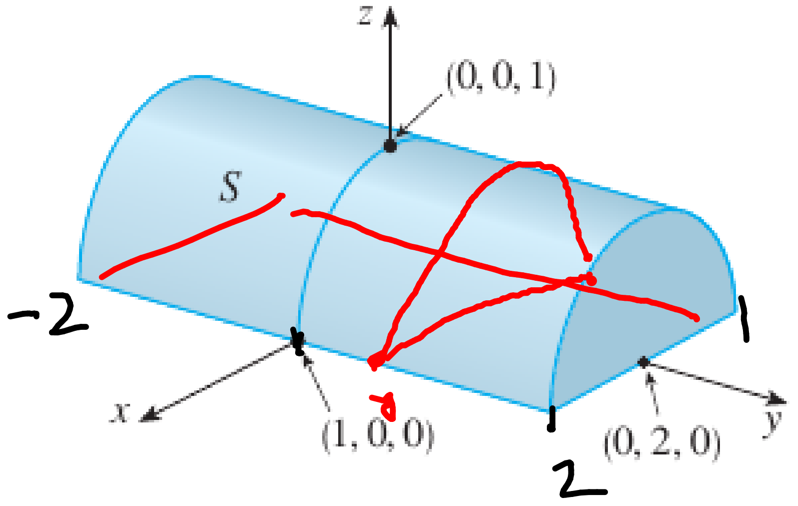
= integrate inside out.

$$= \int_1^4 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + xy\right]_{x=0}^{x=3} dy = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{9}{2} + 3y\right) dy$$

$$= 36$$

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

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



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

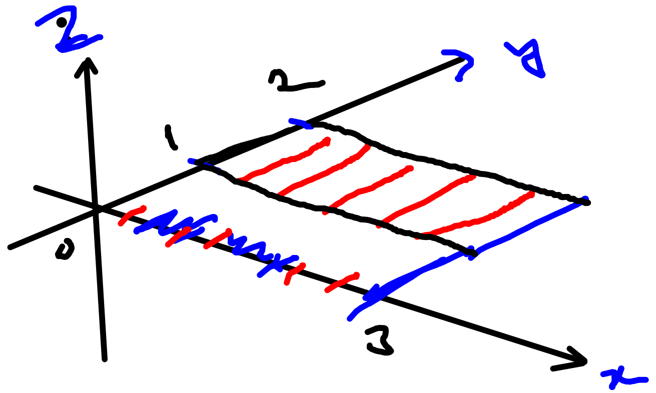
$$\iint_R \sqrt{1-x^2}\, dA = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1-x^2}\, dx\, dy$$

EXAMPLE 4 Evaluate the iterated integrals.

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

sketch the region of integration

a)

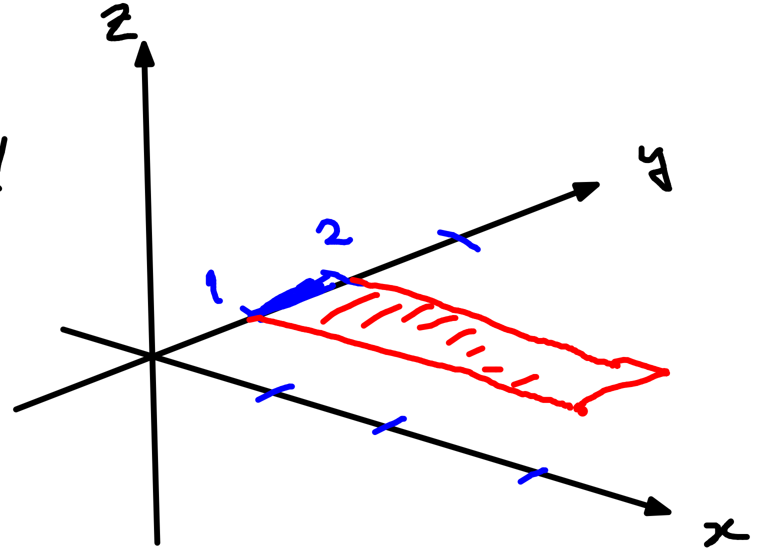


$$\int_0^3 \left(\int_1^2 x^2 y \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \left| \frac{x^2 y^2}{2} \right|_{y=1}^{y=2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \frac{3}{2} x^2 \, dx = \frac{27}{2}$$

b) DIY



$$\int_1^2 \left(\int_0^3 x^2 y \, dx \right) dy = \int_1^2 \left| \frac{x^3}{3} y \right|_{x=0}^{x=3} dy$$

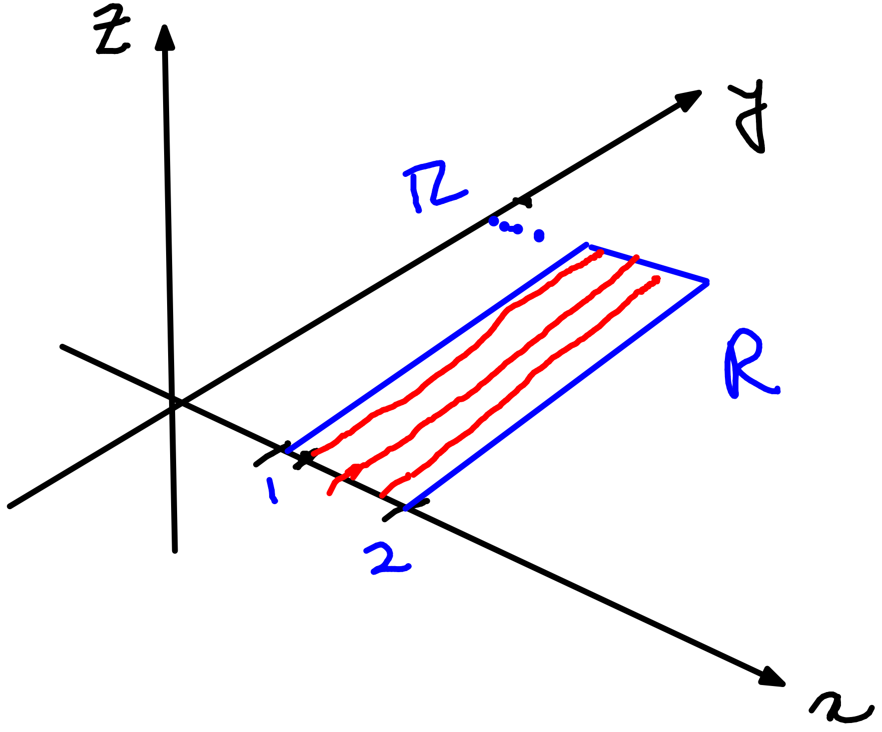
$$= \int_1^2 \frac{27}{3} y \, dy = \frac{27}{2}$$

10 FUBINI'S THEOREM If f is continuous on the rectangle $R = \{(x, y) \mid a \leqslant x \leqslant b,\ c \leqslant y \leqslant d\}$, 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 $R = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi]$.

$$\iint_R y \sin(xy)\, dA = \int_1^2 \int_0^{\pi} y \sin(xy)\, dy\, dx$$

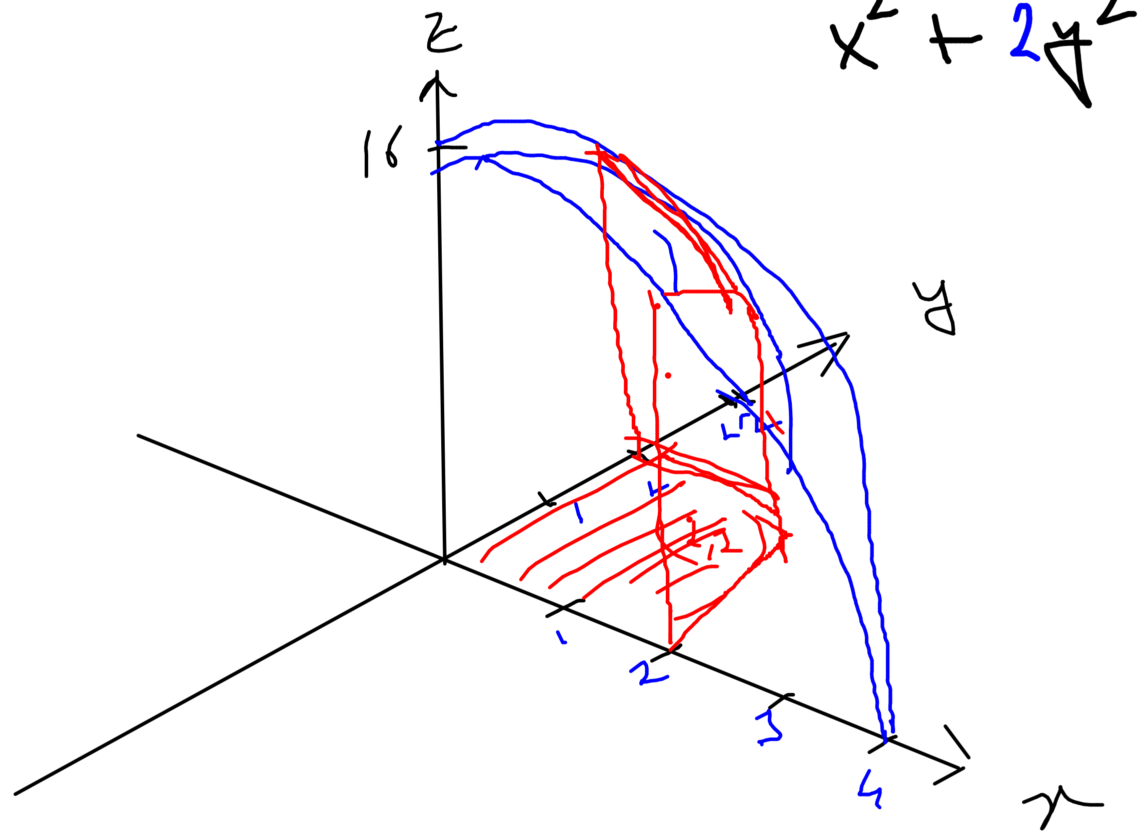


DIY

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.

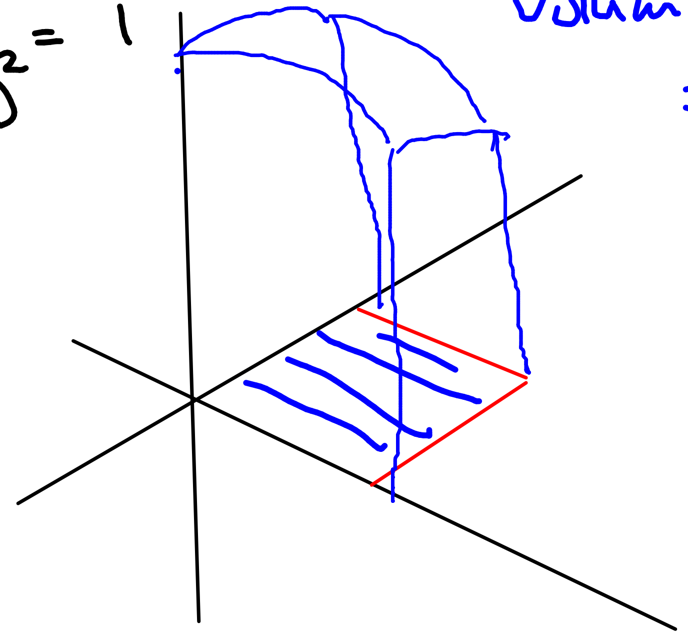
Try to sketch the solid S

$x^2 + 2y^2 + z = 16$ | related to $z = -x^2 - 2y^2 + 16$



$x^2 + 2y^2 = 16$

$\frac{x^2}{4^2} + \frac{y^2}{(2\sqrt{2})^2} = 1$



$$\text{volume} = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (16 - x^2 - 2y^2)\,dx\,dy$$

symbolab.com/solver/step-by-step/%5Cint_%7B0%7D%5E%7B2%7D%20%5Cint_%7B0%7D%5E%7B2%7D%2016%20-%20x%5E%7

Calculus

Functions

Matrices & Vectors

Geometry

Trigonometry

Statistics

Physics

Chemistry

Finance

Conversions

Most Used Actions

simplify | solve for | inverse | tangent | line | See All

$\int_0^2 \int_0^2 16 - x^2 - 2 \cdot y^2 \, dx \, dy$

Go

Examples »

Solution

Keep Practicing >

Show Steps

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^2 16 - x^2 - 2y^2 dxdy = 48$$

Steps

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^2 16 - x^2 - 2y^2 dxdy$$

$$\int_0^2 \left(16 - x^2 - 2y^2\right) dx = 32 - \frac{8}{3} - 4y^2$$

Show Steps

$$= \int_0^2 \left(32 - \frac{8}{3} - 4y^2\right) dy$$

$= 48$

Relat

PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE INTEGRALS

12 $$\iint\limits_R [f(x, y) + g(x, y)]\, dA = \iint\limits_R f(x, y)\, dA + \iint\limits_R g(x, y)\, dA$$

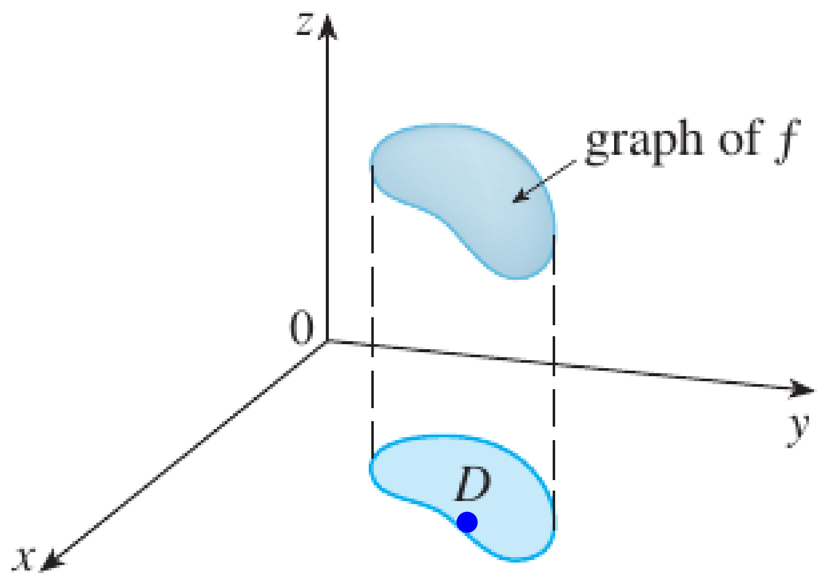
13 $$\iint\limits_R c f(x, y)\, dA = c \iint\limits_R f(x, y)\, dA \qquad \text{where } c \text{ is a constant}$$

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

14 $$\iint\limits_R f(x, y)\, dA \geqslant \iint\limits_R g(x, y)\, dA$$

15.2

DOUBLE INTEGRALS OVER GENERAL REGIONS



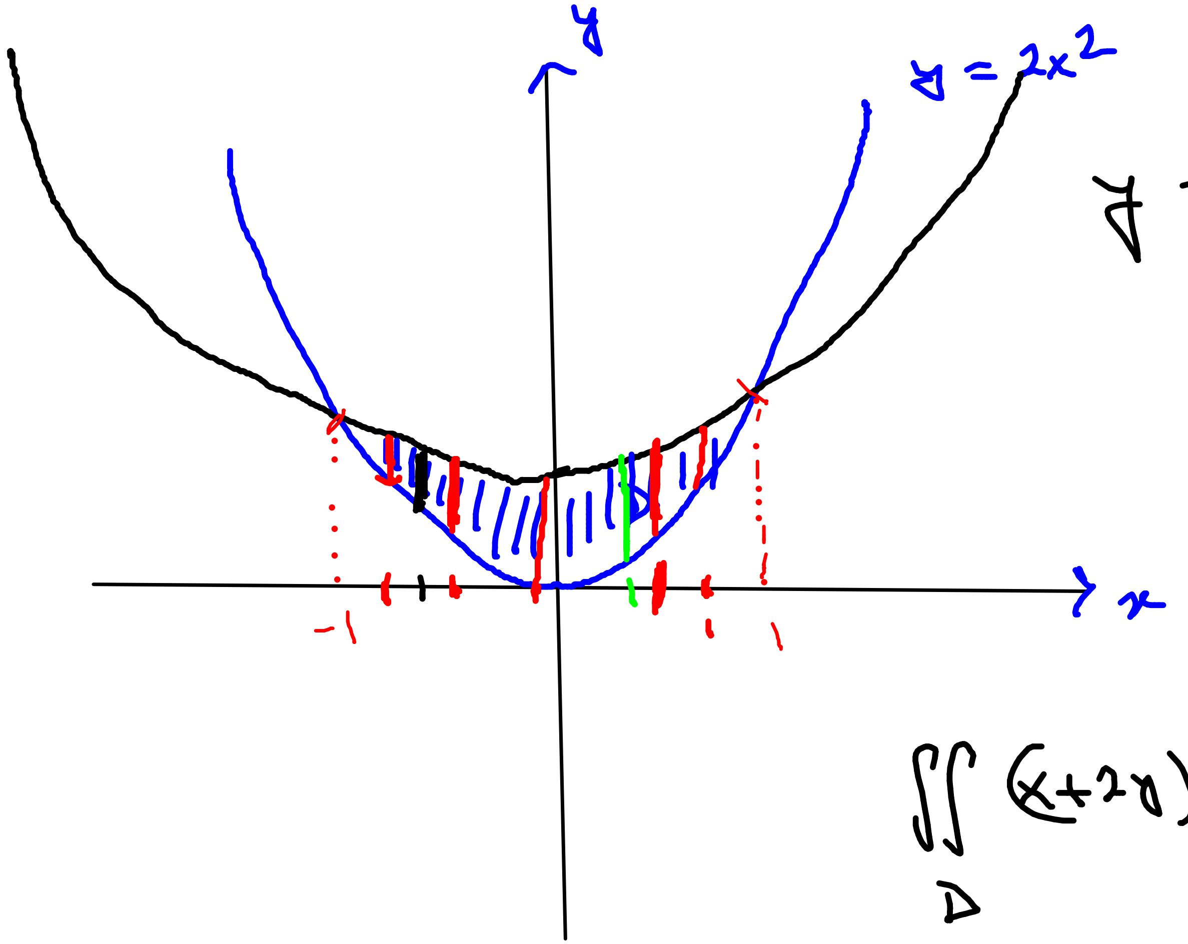
math end sem:

Dec 7 th ??

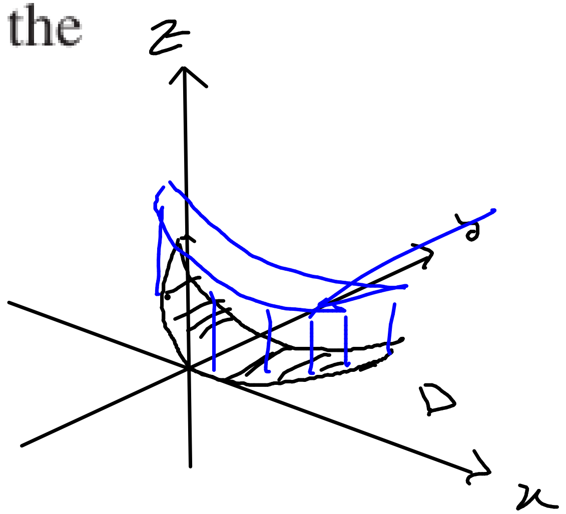
Tuesday 3 - 5 pm

$\boxed{\text{fixed}}$

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



$y = 1 + x^2$



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

$1 = x^2$

$x = \pm 1$

$$\iint_D (x+2y)\,dA = \int_{-1}^{1} \cancel{\int_0^2} x+2y \,dy\,dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} (x+2y)\,dy \;dx$$

symbolab.com/solver/step-by-step/%5Cint_%7B-1%7D%5E%7B1%7D%20%5Cint_...

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{2\cdot x^2}^{1+x^2} x + 2\cdot y\,dy\,dx$$

Examples »

Solution

Keep

Show St

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} x+2y\,dy\,dx=\frac{32}{15}$$ (Decimal: 2.13333...)

Steps

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} x+2y\,dy\,dx$$

$$\int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2}(x+2y)\,dy=x-x^3+1+2x^2-3x^4$$

$$=\int_{-1}^{1}\left(x-x^3+1+2x^2-3x^4\right)dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^{1}\left(x-x^3+1+2x^2-3x^4\right)dx=\frac{32}{15}$$

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

Chapter 15 — integration of multivariable functions

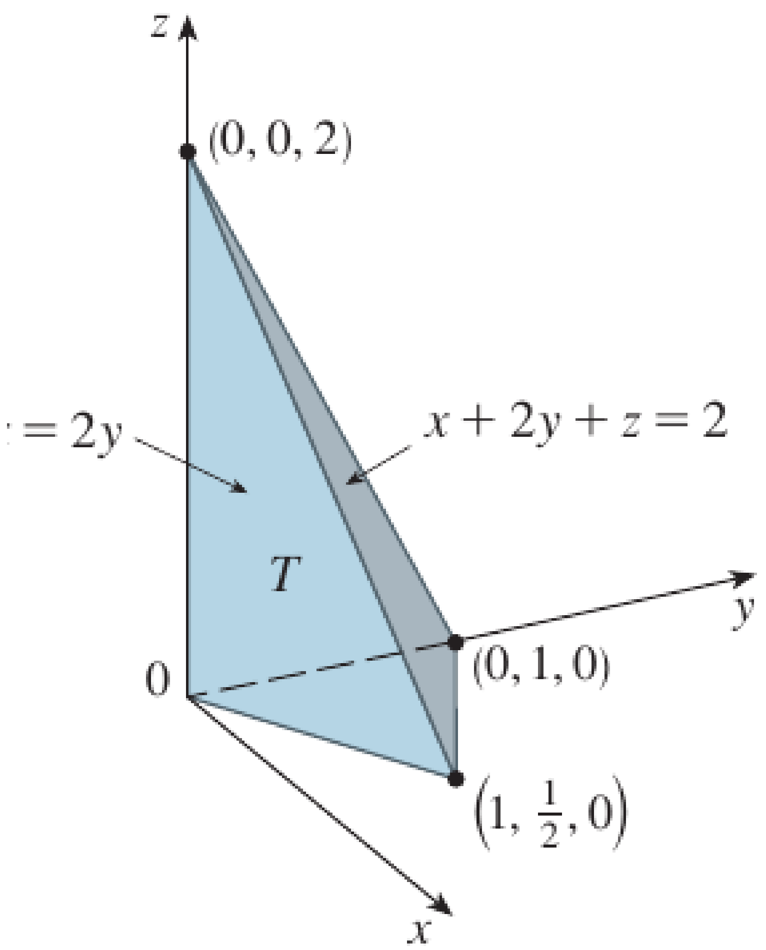
$\left[\begin{array}{l}15.1\\15.2\end{array}\right]$ introduction for two variable f^n, $f(x,y)$

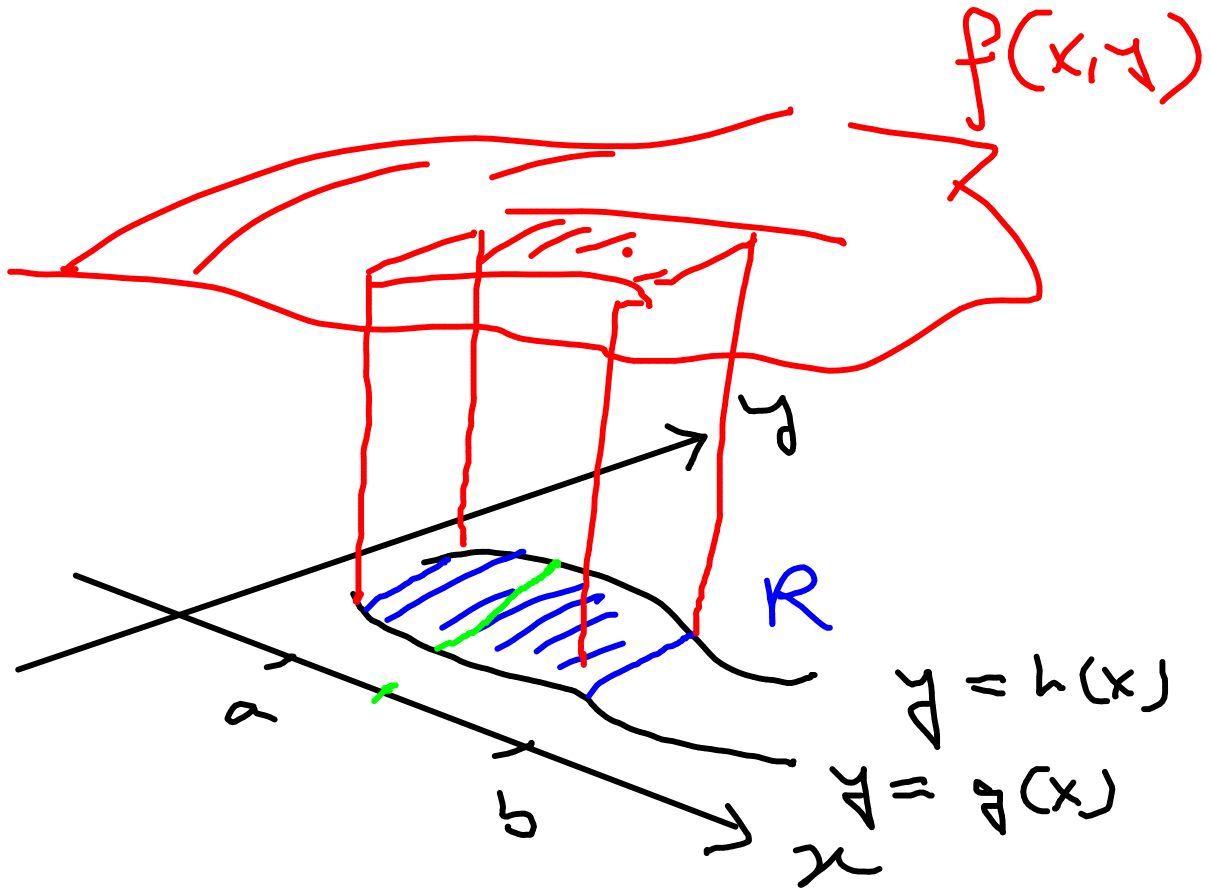
$\left[\,15.3\,\right]$ two variable f^n & in polar coordinates

$\left[\begin{array}{l}15.4\\15.5\\15.6\\15.7\end{array}\right]$ integration of 3 variable f^n, $f(x,y,z)$

$\left[\,15.8\,\right]$ u-substitution for multivariable f^ns

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

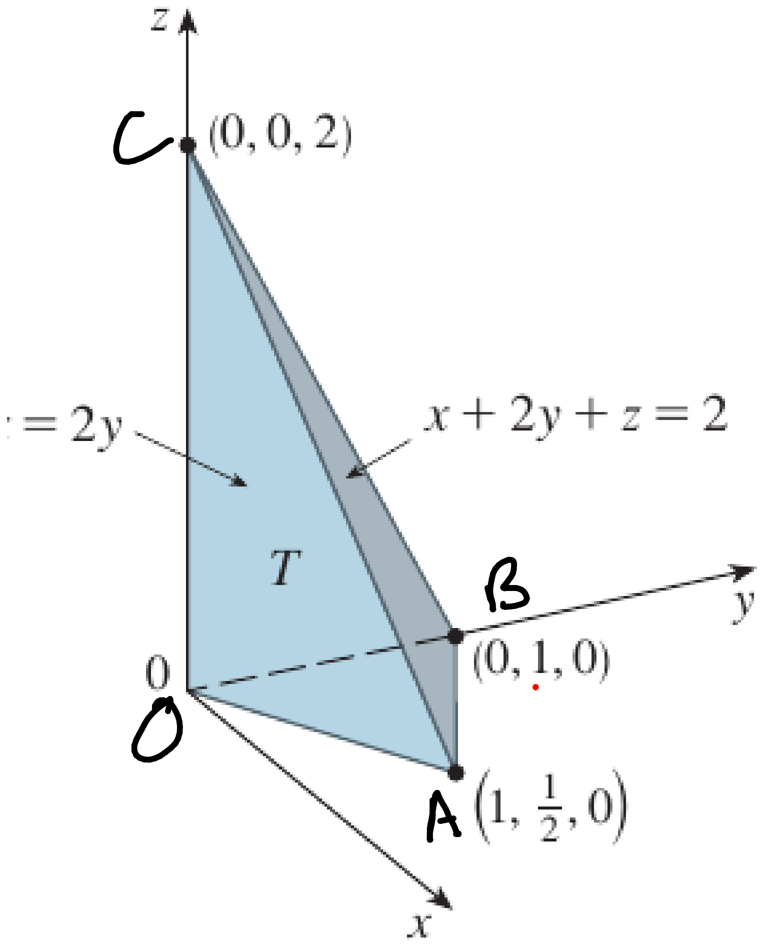




$$\iint_R f(x,y)\, dR = \text{volume}$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x,y)\, dy\, dx$$

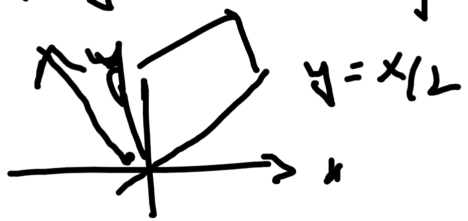
EXAMPLE 4 Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the planes $x + 2y + z = 2$, $x = 2y$, $x = 0$, and $z = 0$.



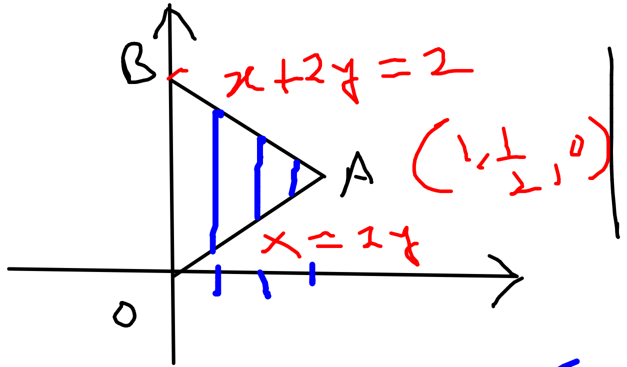
$z = 0$] OAB

$x = 0$] OCB

$x = 2y$] OAC



Top view



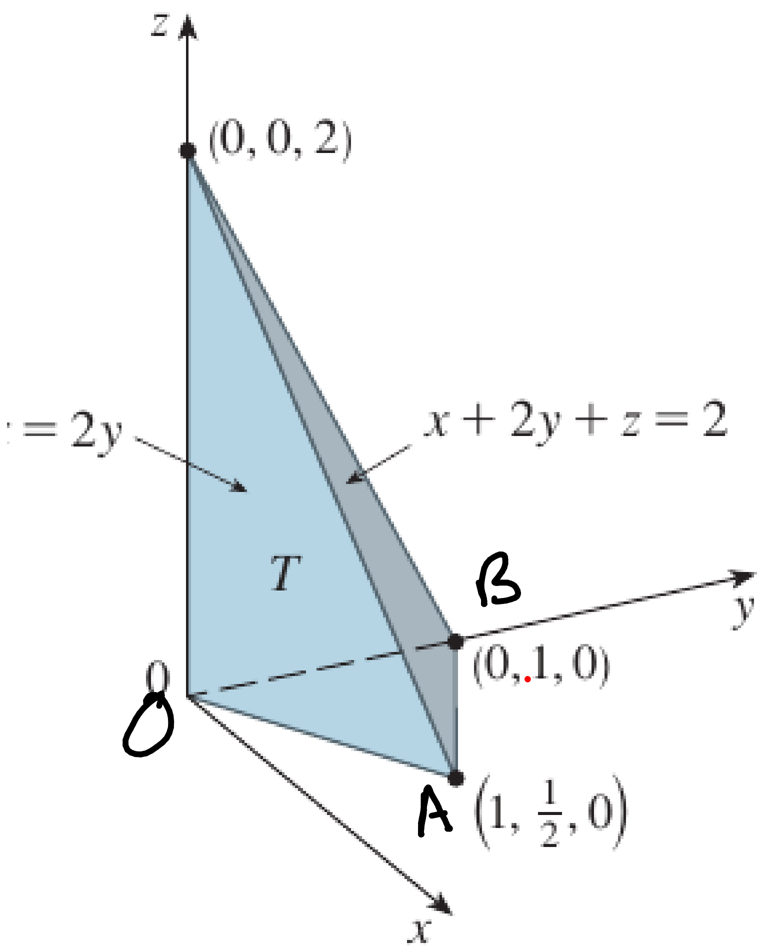
Q: volume under the $z = 2 - x - 2y$ & above the ΔOAB

$$\iint_{\Delta OAB} *** \, dR = \int_0^1 \int_{x/2}^{(2-x)/2} (2 - x - 2y)\, dy\, dx$$

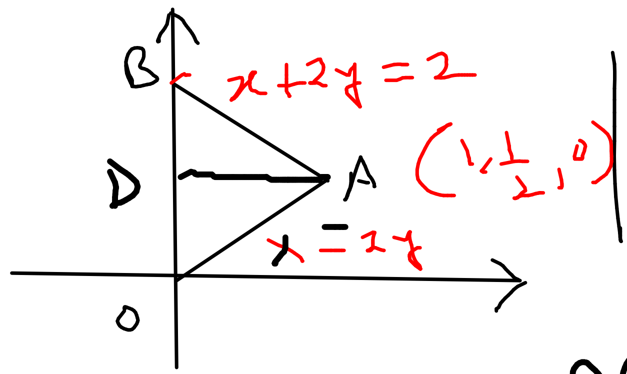
$$= \int_0^1 \left[2y - xy - y^2 \right]_{y = x/2}^{y = (2-x)/2} dx$$

$$= 1/3$$

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



Top view

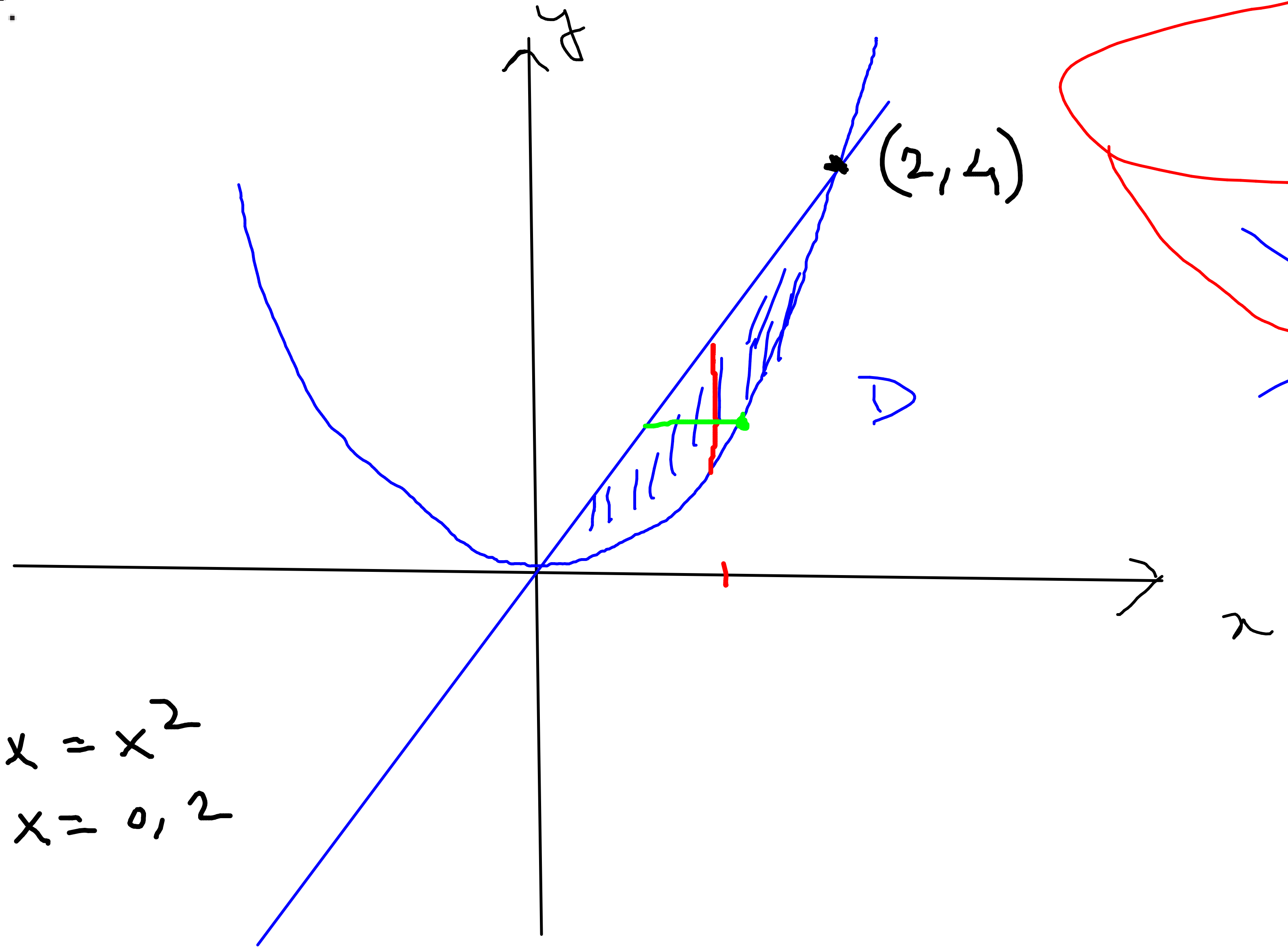


d: volu
z =
& ab

$$\iint_{\Delta OAB} *** \, dR = \iint_{\Delta OAD} *** \, dx\,dy + \iint_{\Delta DAB} *** \, dx\,dy$$

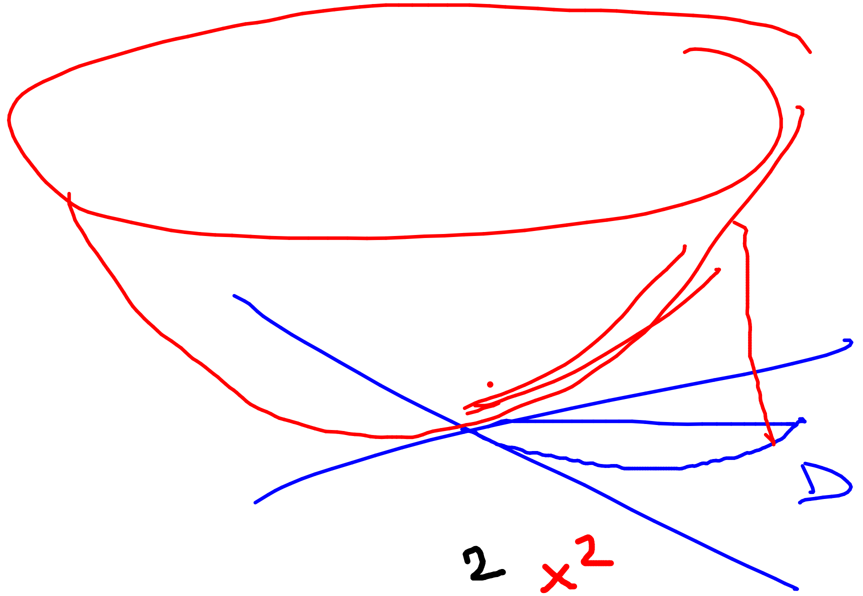
$$= \int_0^{1/2}\int_0^{2y}(2-x-2y)\,dx\,dy + \int_{1/2}^{1}\int_0^{2-2y}(2-x-2y)\,dx\,dy$$

EXAMPLE 2 Find the volume of the solid that lies under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above the region D in the xy-plane bounded by the line $y = 2x$ and the parabola $y = x^2$.



$2x = x^2$

$x = 0, 2$



$$\int_0^2 \int_{2x}^{x^2} (x^2+y^2)\, dy\, dx = \int_0^4 \int_{y/2}^{\sqrt{y}} x^2+y^2\, dx\, dy$$

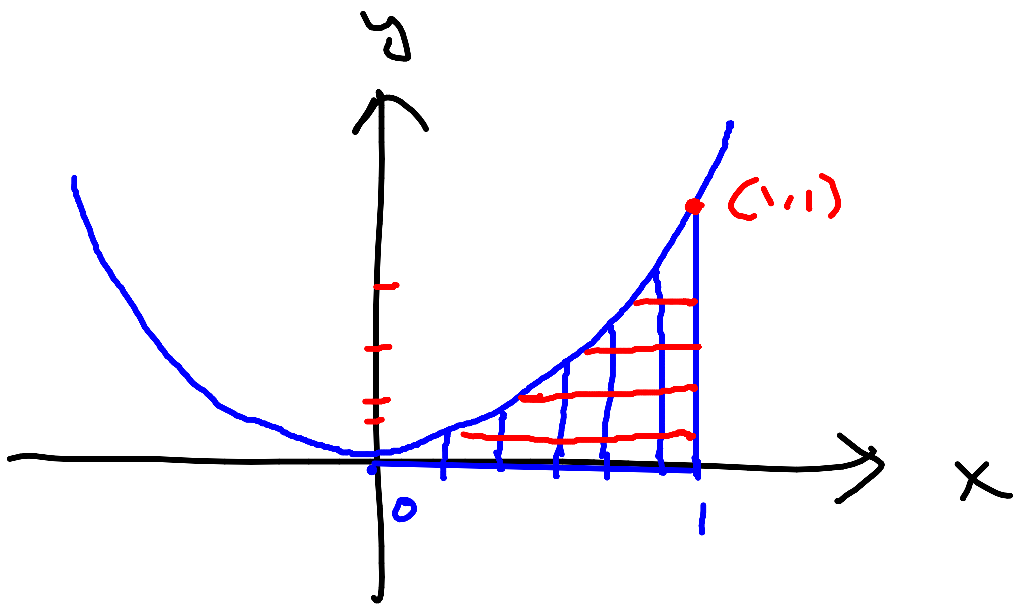
EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\iint_D xy\,dA$, where D is the region bounded by the line $y = x - 1$ and the parabola $y^2 = 2x + 6$.

V EXAMPLE 3 Evaluate $\iint_D xy\, dA$, where D is the region bounded by the line $y = x - 1$ and the parabola $y^2 = 2x + 6$.

Q: Sketch the region of integration

1. $\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} (x + 2y)\, dy\, dx$

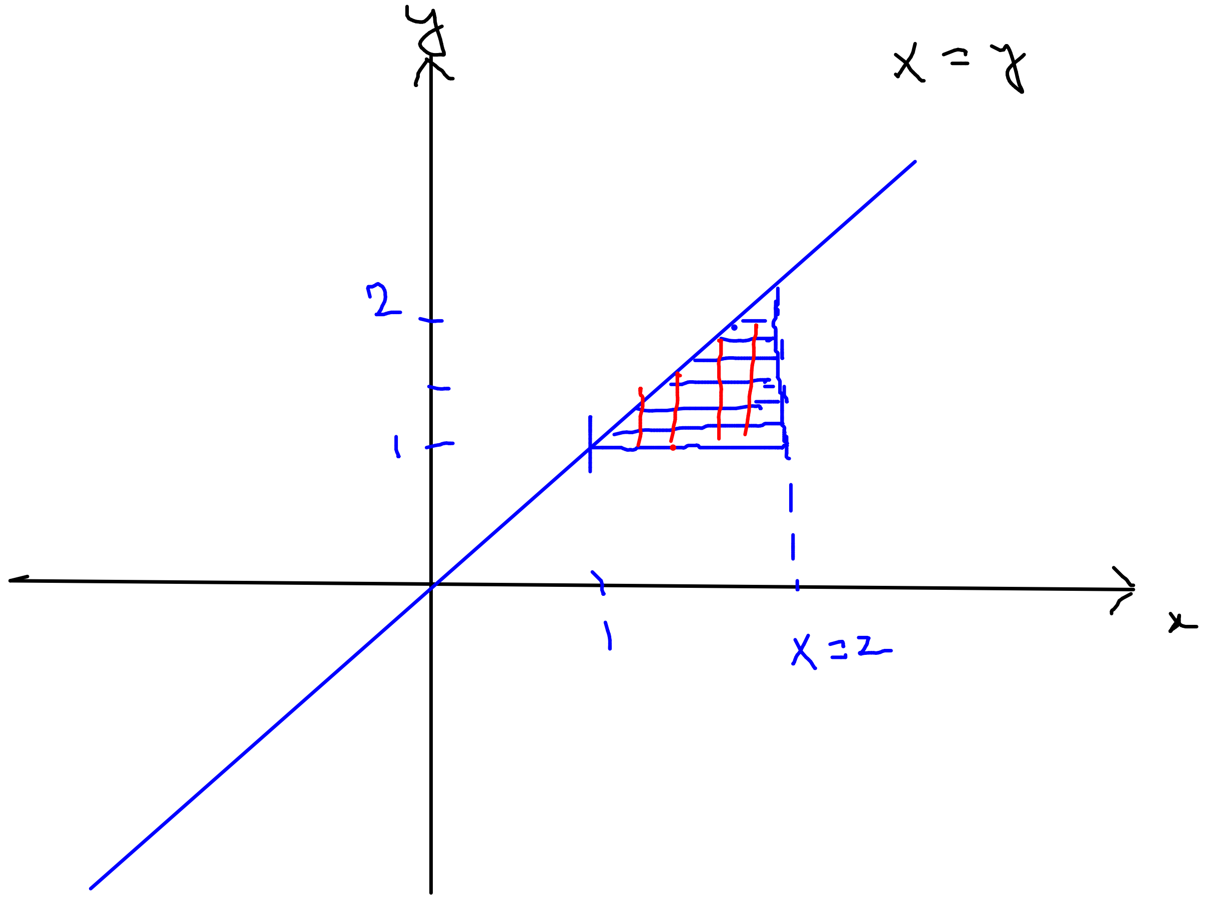
$y = x^2$



$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} (x + 2y)\ dx\, dy$$

Q: Sketch the region of integration & reverse the order

2. $\int_1^2 \int_y^{2} xy\,dx\,dy$ ($x=2$)



$$\int_1^2 \int_1^x xy\,dy\,dx$$

1–6 ▪ Evaluate the iterated integral.

1. $\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} (x + 2y)\, dy\, dx$

2. $\int_1^2 \int_y^2 xy\, dx\, dy$

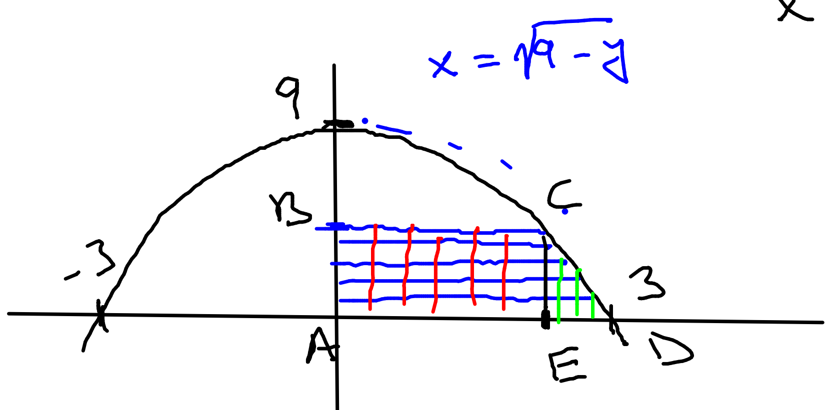
1–6 ▪ Evaluate the iterated integral.

2. $\int_1^2 \int_y^2 xy \, dx \, dy$

31–36 ■ Sketch the region of integration and change the order of integration.

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y}} f(x, y)\, dx\, dy$$

$$\int_A^B \int_C^D f(x,y) \quad dy\ dx$$



$x^2 = 9 - y$

$y = 9 - x^2$

at E

$x = \sqrt{6}$

reverse order

$$= \iint_{ABCE} f(x,y)\ dy\, dx + \iint_{ECD} f(x,y)\, dy\, dx$$

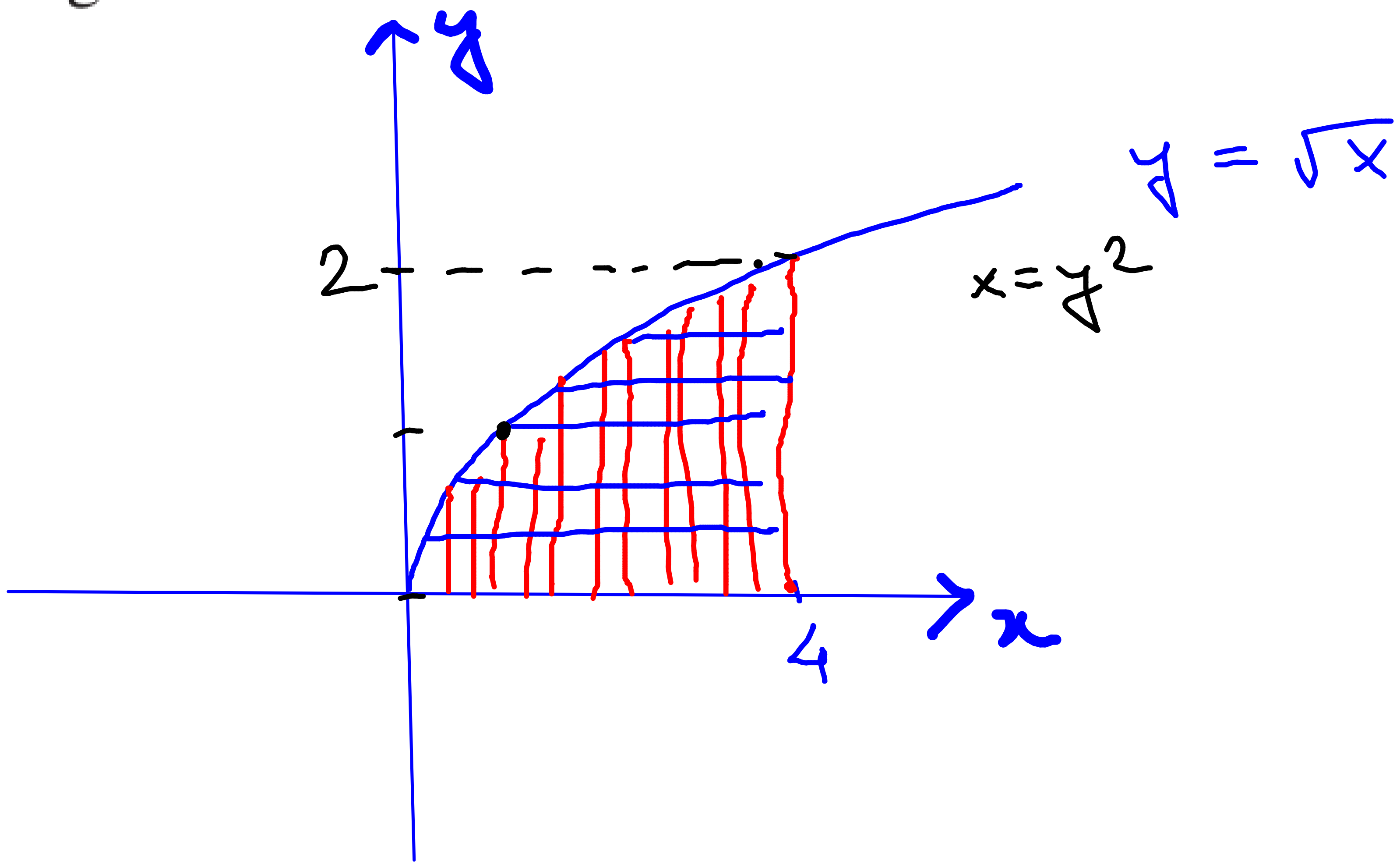
reverse order

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{6}} \int_0^{3} f(x,y)\ dy\, dx + \int_{\sqrt{6}}^{3} \int_0^{9-x^2} f(x,y)\, dy\, dx$$

31–36 ▪ Sketch the region of integration and change the order of integration.

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$$

$y = \sqrt{x}$



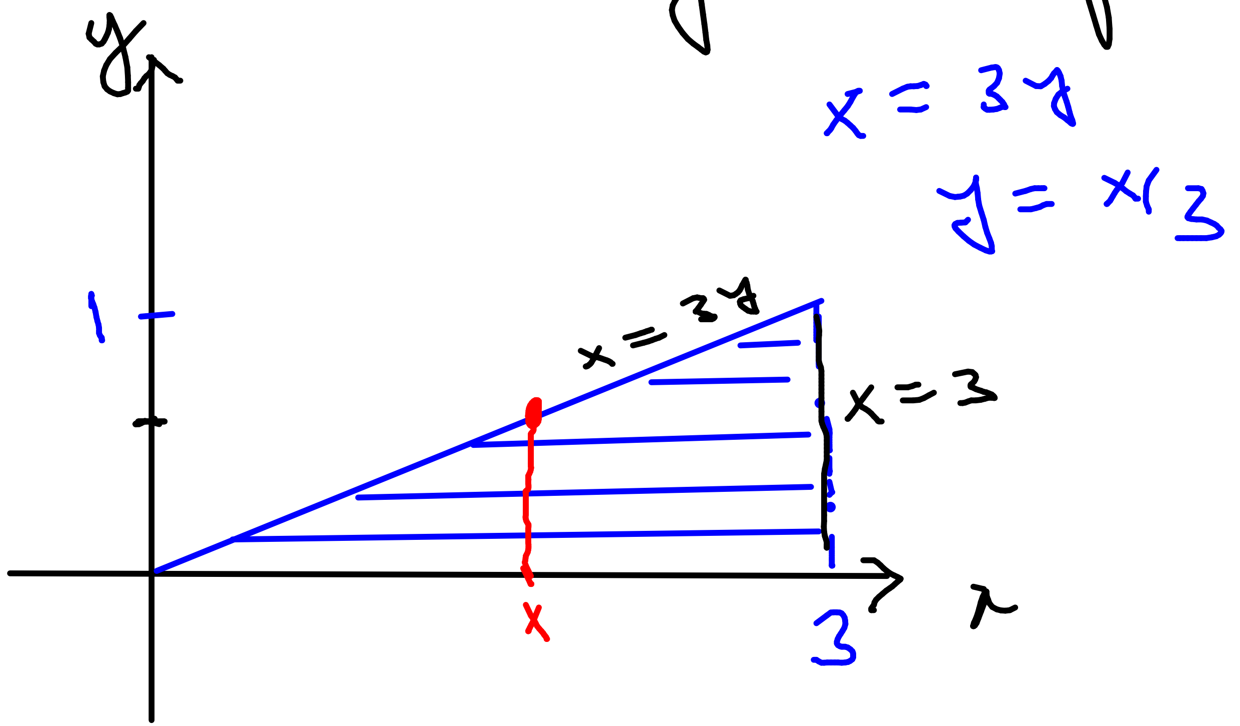
$$\int_0^2 \int_{y^2}^4 f(x,y)\, dx\, dy$$

37–42 ▪ Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration.

$$\int_0^1 \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2}\,dx\,dy$$

$x = 3y \longrightarrow x = 3$

Sketch the region of integration



$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{x/3} e^{x^2}\,dy\,dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 \frac{x}{3} e^{x^2}\,dx$$

= easy

$\int e^{x^2}dx$ = don't know

$\frac{d}{dx}$(don't know) $= e^{x^2}$

what w.r.t y

$$\int_0^{x/3} \boxed{e^{x^2}}\,dy$$

$$= e^{x^2}\frac{x}{3}$$