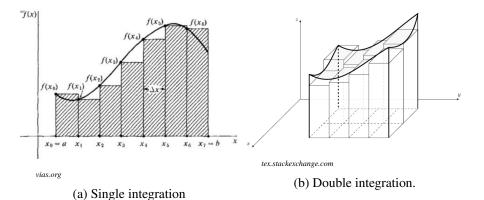
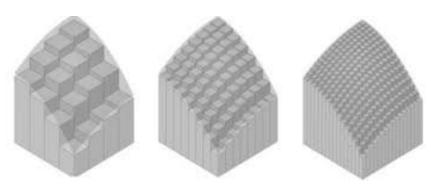
#### Lecture 9: Multiple Integration Part I

September 24, 2019

#### **Single to Double Integration**



## **Riemann Double Integral**



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$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dA = \lim_{||P|| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \Delta A_{i,j}$$

## **Properties**

- (a)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} cf(x,y)dx dy = c \iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y)dx dy$  if c is a real number
- (b)  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} [f(x,y) + g(x,y)] dx dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y) dx dy + \iint_{\mathbb{R}} g(x,y) dx dy$
- (c) If  $\mathbb{R}$  is the union of two nonoverlapping regions  $\mathbb{R}_1 + \mathbb{R}_2$ ,

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}_2} f(x, y) dx dy$$

(d) If  $f(x, y) \ge 0$  throughout  $\mathbb{R}$ , then  $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x, y) dx dy \ge 0$ 

### **Evaluation of the Double Integral: Iterated Integral**

It is generally impossible to evaluate the double integral using the definition. Instead it is typical to express the double integral as an iterated integral and evaluate as two single integrals.

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

#### **Examples:**

(a) 
$$\int_{1}^{4} \int_{-1}^{2} (2x + 6x^2y) dy dx$$

(b) 
$$\int_{-1}^{2} \int_{1}^{4} (2x + 6x^2y) dx dy$$

### **Evaluation of the Double Integral: Fubini's Theorem**

#### Theorem (Fubini's Theorem)

*If f is a continuous function on rectangle*  $\mathbb{R} = \{(x,y) | a \leq b, c \leq d\}$  *then* 

$$\iint\limits_{\mathbb{R}} f(x,y)dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y)dx \, dy = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y)dy \, dx$$

#### **Example:**

(a) Integrate f(x, y) = 4xy on the rectangle with corners at (0, 0), (4, 0), (0, 2), and (4, 2).

# Evaluation of the Double Integral: Factorizable f

If 
$$f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$$
 on  $\mathbb{R} = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  then

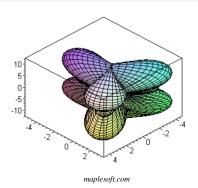
$$\int_{c}^{d} \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx \int_{c}^{d} h(y) dy$$

Note: This only works if the limits are constant. (Don't depend on x or y.)

#### **Example:**

(a) 
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin(x) \cos(y) dx dy$$

### **Triple Integral**



$$\iiint_{x} F(x, y, z) dV = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \int_{y=y_1(x)}^{y=y_2(x)} \int_{z=z_1(x, y)}^{z=z_2(x, y)} F(x, y, z) dz dy dx$$

**Example:** 

(a) 
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{2-x} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

