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> restart: with(VectorCalculus) : with(LinearAlgebra) : with(plots) :
> x := r*cos(theta) :
> y := r*sin(theta) :
> z := 'z':
> # Find z upperbound
> z_eq := z =  $\frac{(x^2 - y^2)}{3}$  :
> solve(z_eq, z)

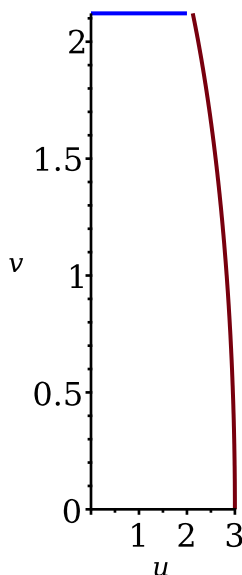
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$$\frac{r^2 \cos(\theta)^2}{3} - \frac{r^2 \sin(\theta)^2}{3} \quad (1)$$

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> # dit is eigenlijk: (r^2*cos(2*theta)) divided by 3 (ignore this shit formatting)
> j := r:
> plot_1 := implicitplot(u = sqrt(-v^2 + 9), u = 0 .. 3, v = 0 ..  $\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$ ) :
> plot_2 := plot(3/sqrt(2), u = 0 .. 2, color = blue) :
> # Not fully aligned but you get the point lol
> display(plot_1, plot_2)

```



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> # De boog (dat rechter stuk) is van 0 tot 3, dit is r.
> # dus per definitie is deze cirkel:  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  (r = 3)
> # theta gaat van 0 tot de grens van  $3:\sqrt{2}$ 

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> arctan  $\left( \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \right)$ 

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$$\frac{\pi}{4} \quad (2)$$

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> # voor de blauwe kromme zetten we de coords in y:(3:sqrt(2))

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$$\begin{aligned} &> r_blauw_eq := y = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} \\ & \quad \quad \quad r_blauw_eq := r \sin(\theta) = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> solve(r_blauw_eq, r) \\ & \quad \quad \quad \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2 \sin(\theta)} \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

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> # dus r gaat van 0 tot het bovenste
> # voor theta zou dit redelijk duidelijk moeten zijn, we gaan van pi:4 tot pi:2
> # Dus alles samengenomen (we nemen dz dr dtheta voor de simplificatie
> result := int( int( int( r*j, z = 0..(r^2*cos(2*theta))/3 ), r = 0..3 ), theta = 0..Pi/4 )
+ int( int( int( r*j, z = 0..(r^2*cos(2*theta))/3 ), r = 0..(3*sqrt(2)/(2*sin(theta)) ), theta = Pi/4
..Pi/2 )

```

$$result := \frac{243}{32} + \frac{81\sqrt{2} \ln(\sqrt{2} - 1)}{64} \tag{5}$$