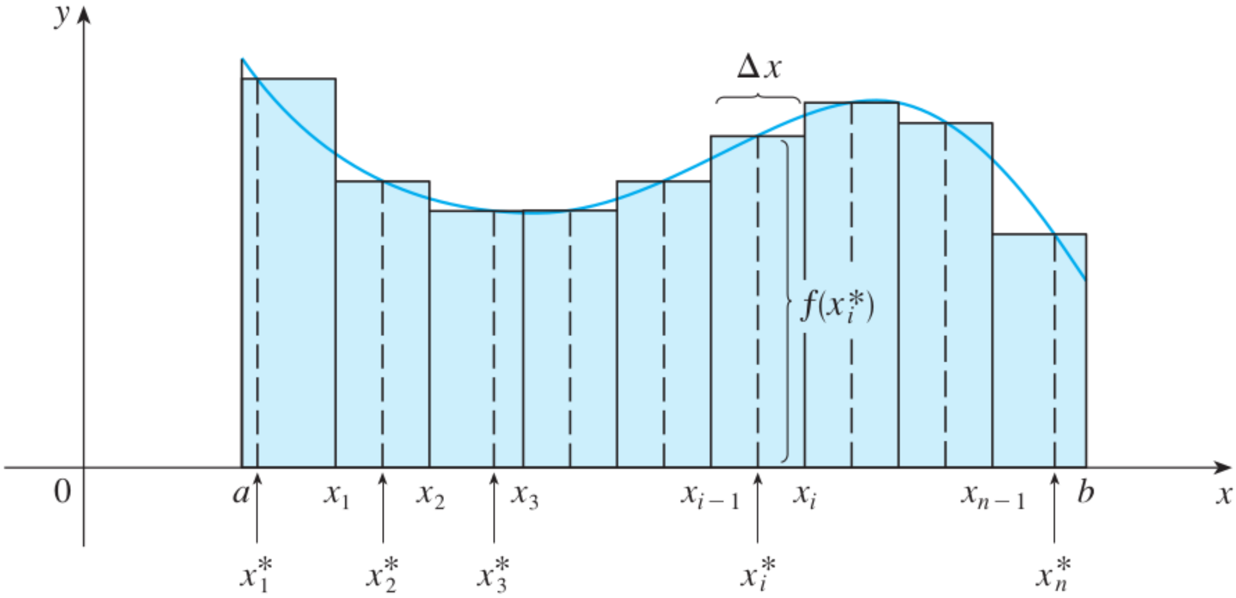
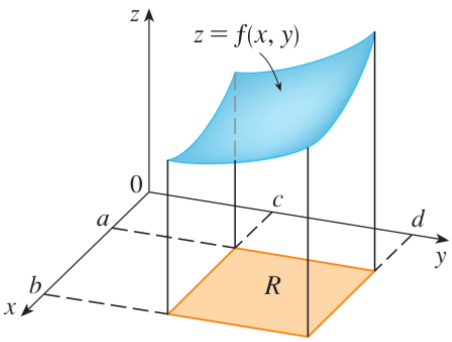
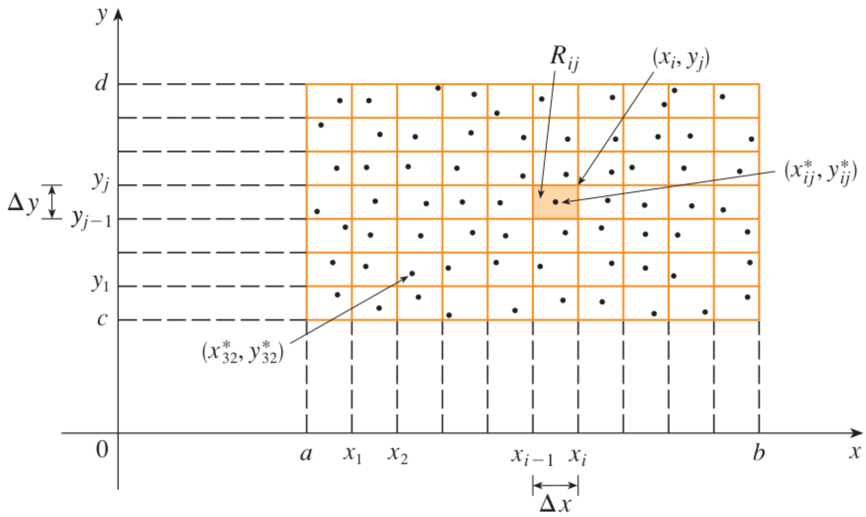
15.1 Double integrals over Rectangles.

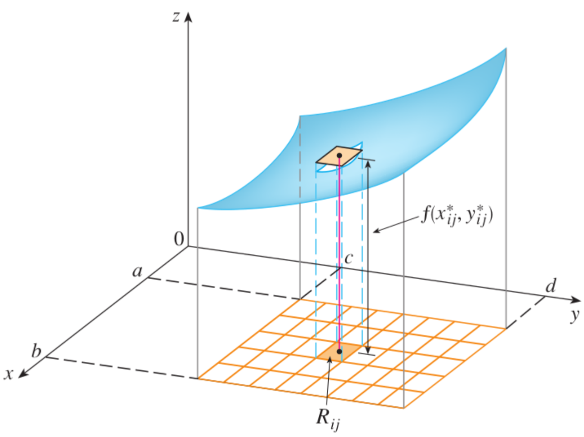
Definite integrals over an interval.

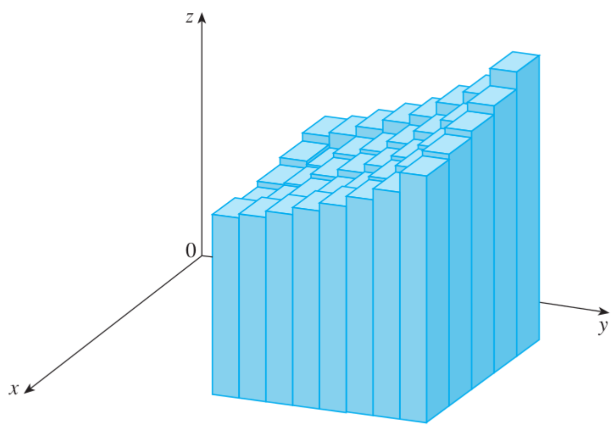


Volumes and Double Integrals.







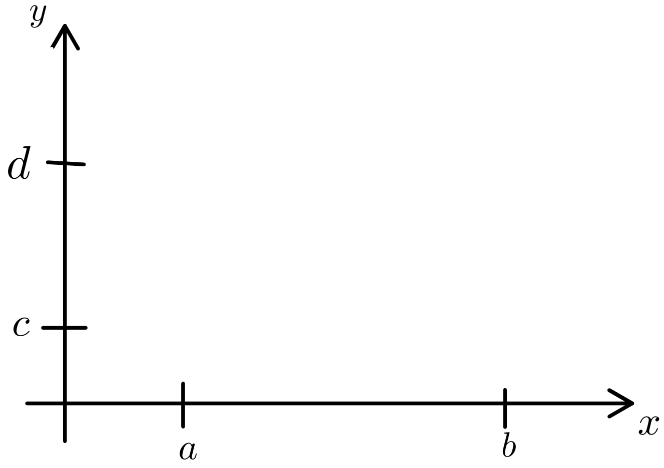


EXAMPLE 1 Estimate the volume of the solid that lies above the square $R = [0, 2] \times [0, 2]$ and below the elliptic paraboloid $z = 16 - x^2 - 2y^2$. Divide R into four equal squares and choose the sample point to be the upper right corner of each square R_{ij}. Sketch the solid and the approximating rectangular boxes.

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

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

Midpoint rule.



$$\iint_R f(x,y)\,dA \approx$$

EXAMPLE 3 Use the Midpoint Rule with $m = n = 2$ to estimate the value of the integral $\iint_R (x - 3y^2)\,dA$, where $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2,\ 1 \leqslant y \leqslant 2\}$.

Iterated integrals.

EXAMPLE 4 Evaluate the iterated integrals.

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

$\boxed{10}$ **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

$$\iint_R f(x, y) \, dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \, dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

More generally, this is true if we assume that f is bounded on R, f is discontinuous only on a finite number of smooth curves, and the iterated integrals exist.

EXAMPLE 5 Evaluate the double integral $\iint_R (x - 3y^2)\, dA$, where $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2,\ 1 \leqslant y \leqslant 2\}$. (Compare with Example 3.)

EXAMPLE 6 Evaluate $\iint_R y \sin(xy)\, dA$, where $R = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi]$.

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.

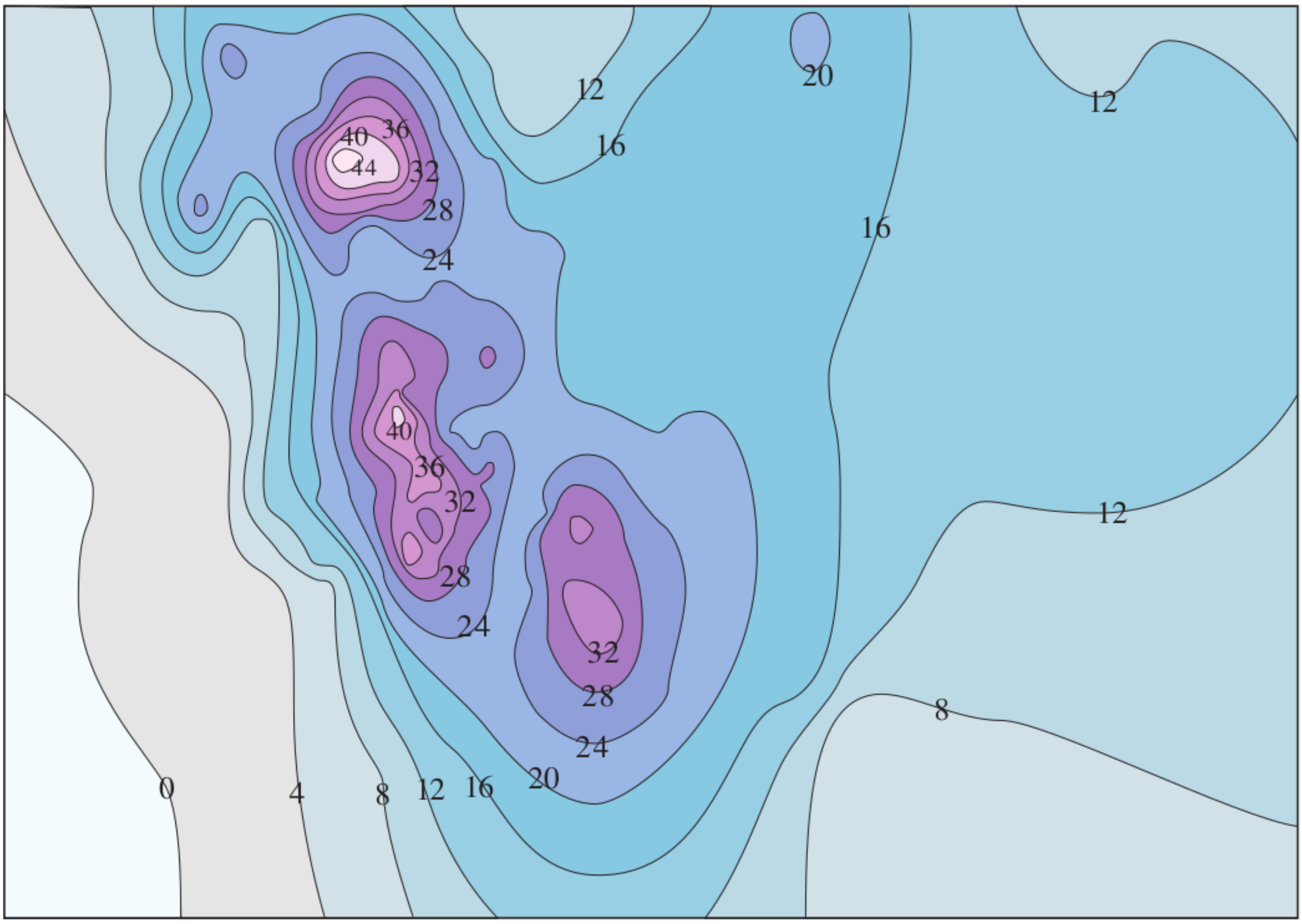
EXAMPLE 8 If $R = [0, \pi/2] \times [0, \pi/2]$, then compute $\displaystyle\iint_R \sin x \cos y \, dA$.

$$\boxed{11} \quad \iint_R g(x)\, h(y)\, dA = \int_a^b g(x)\, dx \int_c^d h(y)\, dy \qquad \text{where } R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

Average Value.

$$\boxed{f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{A(R)} \iint_R f(x, y)\, dA}$$

EXAMPLE 9 The contour map in Figure 18 shows the snowfall, in inches, that fell on the state of Colorado on December 20 and 21, 2006. (The state is in the shape of a rectangle that measures 388 mi west to east and 276 mi south to north.) Use the contour map to estimate the average snowfall for the entire state of Colorado on those days.



Remark.