Define triple integrals for functions of three variables

Simple Case: Over a rectangular box

B = 1 (x,y,2) | Q = x & b, C = y = d, e = 2 = f?

AV = AX AY AZ

The triple Integral of f(x,y,z) over B is

 $\iiint f(x,y,z) dV = \lim_{l,m,n \to \infty} \iiint f(x,y,z_k) dV$

Fubini's Theorem for triple integrals: f continuous on B = [a,b] × [c,d] × [e,f] $\iiint f(x,y,z) dV = \iiint d b f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$

General Case: $E = \left\{ (x,y,\pm) \mid A \leq x \leq b, h_1(x) \leq y \leq h_2(x), h_1(x,y) \leq z \leq u_2(x,y) \right\}$ $\iiint_E f(x,y,\pm) dv = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{h_1(x)}^{h_2(x)} \int_{h_1(x,y)}^{u_2(x,y)} d\xi dy dx$ $E = \left\{ (x,y,\pm) \right\} c \leq y \leq d, g_1(y) \leq x \leq g_2(y), u_1(x,y) \leq \xi \leq u_2(x,y) \right\}$

 $\iiint f(x,y,2) dV = \int_{C}^{d} \int_{h_{1}(x)}^{h_{2}(x)} u_{2}(x,y) f(x,y,2) dz dx dy$ E

Note $\iiint f(x,y,\xi) dV = \iiint \int \frac{1}{2} u_2(x,y) dz dA$ E

D

2= $u_1(x,y)$ D

2= $u_1(x,y)$ Type I: Din xy-plane = S [Jenz(x,z) dy] dA To Type I: D in xz-plane

Type I: D in xz-plane = I [xe hz(x, z) dx] dx] dA

Type II: D:n yz-plane

D [xeh, (y, z) dx] dA

[Ex.3] Evaluate $\iiint \sqrt{x_2^2 x_2^2} dV$, where E is the region bounded by the paraboloid $y = x_2^2 + z_2^2$ and the plane y = 4.

 $\iiint_{\xi} x^{2} + z^{2} dV = \iiint_{\chi^{2} + z^{2}} dy dA = \iint_{\xi} (4 - x^{2} - z^{2}) \sqrt{x^{2} + z^{2}} dA$ $D = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \le r \le 2, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$ $= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{4 - r^{2}} \right] \cdot r^{2} dr d\theta = 2\pi \left[\frac{4(2)^{3}}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^{5} \right] = \frac{128\pi}{15}$ Ex4 Express the integral Solo f(x,y,z) dzdydx as an integral with dxdzdy.

$$E = \{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le x^2, 0 \le z \le y\}$$

$$E = \{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \le y \le 1, 0 \le z \le y, \sqrt{y} \le x \le 1\} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{1} f(x,y,z) dx dz dy \end{cases}$$

Applications of Triple Integrals:

E is the domain of
$$f(x,y,z)$$
 so if $f(x,y,z)=1$ then $\iiint 1 dV = V(E)$

Mass of a solid object with density function f(x,y,z) occupiging E:

a solid object with density function
$$\int (x,y,z) dV = \iiint y \int (x,y,z) dV$$

$$M = \iiint \int (x,y,z) dV \qquad M_{xz} = \iiint y \int (x,y,z) dV \qquad M_{xz} = \iiint y \int (x,y,z) dV$$

$$E \qquad M_{xy} = \iiint z \int (x,y,z) dV$$

Center of mass:
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \begin{pmatrix} M_{yz} & M_{xz} & M_{xy} \\ m & m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$I_{x} = \iiint (y^{2}+z^{2}) f(x,y,z) dV$$
 $I_{y} = \iiint (x^{2}+z^{2}) f(x,y,z) dV$

$$T_2 = M(x^2+y^2)f(x,y,z)dV$$

Ex 6 find the center of mass of a Solid of constant density that is bounded by the parabolic Cylinder x = y2 and the planes x = 2, 2=0, and x=1

Le paraboliz
$$E = \{(x, y, z) \mid -1 \le y \le 1, y \ge x \le 1, 0 \le z \le x \}$$

$$M = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{y^{2}}^{x} \int_{0}^{x} \rho \, dV = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{y^{2}}^{x} \rho x \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{z}^{z} (1 - y^{4}) \, dy$$

$$= \frac{f}{2} \left(\left(y - \frac{y^{5}}{5} \right) \right) \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{f}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5} - \left(-\frac{4}{5} \right) \right) = \boxed{\frac{4f}{5}}$$

By Symmetry
$$M_{xz} = \int \int \int_{yz}^{x} \int_{yz}^{x} \int_{yz}^{x} \int_{yz}^{x} \int_{x}^{x} \int_{x$$

$$= \frac{\int_{3}^{2} \left(1 - y^{6} \right) dy}{\int_{3}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{3}^{2} dz dx dy} = \int_{-1}^{2} \int_{y^{2}}^{1} \frac{f}{z} \times^{2} dx dy = \begin{bmatrix} 2f \\ 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Center of mass
$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (\frac{m_{yz}}{m}, \frac{m_{xz}}{m}, \frac{m_{xy}}{m}) = (\frac{5}{7}, 0, \frac{5}{14})$$