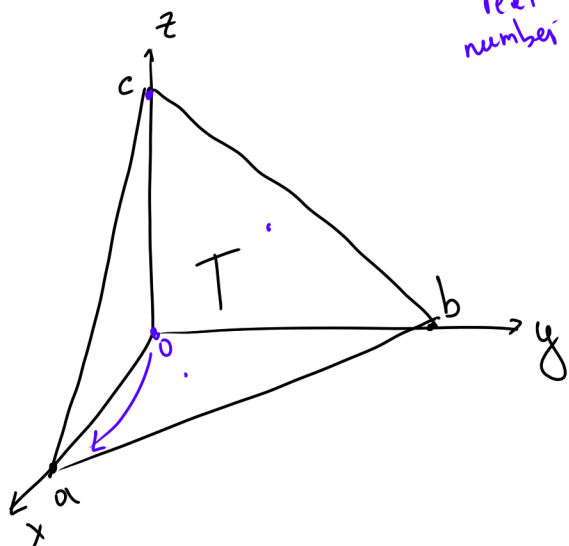


① Find the volume enclosed by planes

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \quad x=0, \quad y=0, \quad z=0$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

real number (pointing to \mathbb{R})
except zero (pointing to $\{0\}$)



$$V_T = \iiint_T dV$$

Hints:

- Find boundaries of x, y, z

$$- V = \iiint dxdydz$$

Can depend on y, x
 Can only depend on x
 Can't depend on y, x

Solution

Else Conjecture

Find z in terms of y and x , then

$$z = c \left(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} \right) \leftarrow \text{upper bound}$$

What are the bounds?

$$0 \leq z \leq c \left(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} \right)$$

Bryon's Lemma

Find y in terms of x

$$\text{let } z=0 \Rightarrow \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = b\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{upper} \\ \text{bound} \end{matrix}$$

Then

$$0 \leq y \leq b\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

Mykle's Theorem

find x , so

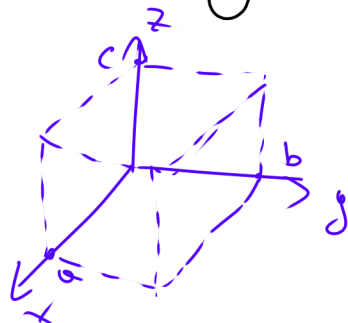
$$0 \leq x \leq a$$

Chaire's Proof

$$V_T = \iiint_T dV = \int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} \int_0^{c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b})} dz dy dx$$

Note: Why can't we say

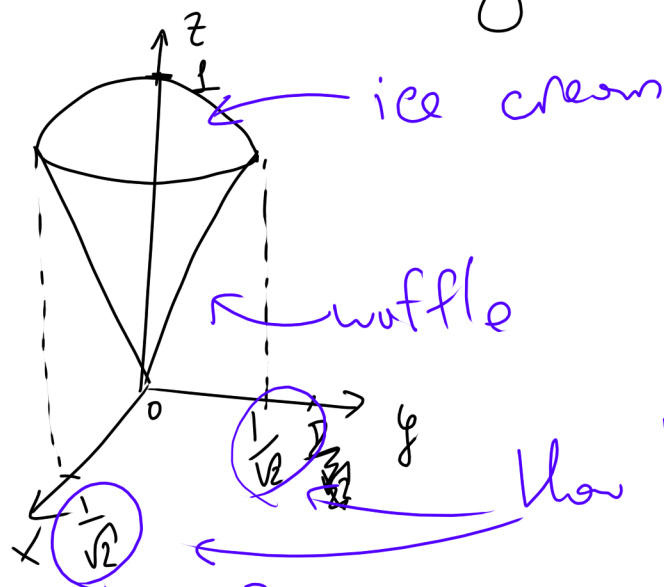
$$\begin{matrix} 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b \\ 0 \leq z \leq c \end{matrix}$$



② [Ice-Cream] Problem

Express volume of a solid bounded by

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$



waffle: $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

ice cream: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

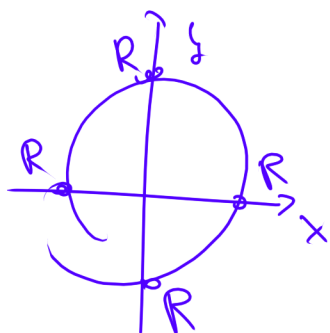
$$V_I = \iiint_I 1 dV$$

★ $z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + (x^2 + y^2) = 1$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

R is the radius

Reep on circles:



$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

- $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ is the lower part of the ice cream, therefore $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ is the lower bound.
- $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ is the upper part of the ice cream. Then

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

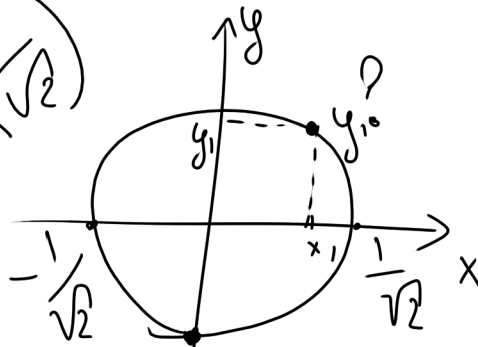
is the upper bound.

Our Volume looks as follow:

$$V_I = \iiint_I dV = \iint_{\substack{\text{shadow} \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^{\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}} 1 \, dz \, dA.$$

Here's the shadow

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



$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2}$$

$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x_1^2}$$

Recap: $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - x^2}$$

Back to Volume

$$V_I = \iiint_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}} dV$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{1}{2} \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2}}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dz dA$$

Volume of the Ice Cream

$$\int dz dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-1/\sqrt{2}}^{1/\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\int_{-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2}}^{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2}}$$

$$\int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$$

Density of the Ice Cream:

$$\delta(x, y, z) = z$$

Find the mass of the Ice Cream:

$$M_I = \iiint_I \delta(x, y, z) dv$$

$$= \int_{x=-1/\sqrt{2}}^{x=1/\sqrt{2}} \int_{y=-\sqrt{1/2-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{1/2-x^2}} \int_{z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{z=\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=-1/\sqrt{2}}^{x=1/\sqrt{2}} \int_{y=-\sqrt{1/2-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{1/2-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} \left[(1-x^2-y^2) - (x^2+y^2) \right] dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-1/\sqrt{2}}^{1/\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\sqrt{1/2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1/2-x^2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right] - y^2 \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=-1/\sqrt{2}}^{x=1/\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right) y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right] \bigg|_{y=-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2}}^{y=\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{x=-1/\sqrt{2}}^{x=1/\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right)^{3/2} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right)^{3/2}}{3} dx$$

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

(we make an observation
the function is symmetric)

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - x^2 \right)^{3/2} dx$$



$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^b f(x) dx$$

$$\sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$45^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Trig sub!!! let $x = \sin t, \lambda = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \lambda^2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin^2(t)$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin^2 t) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4(t) dt$$

$$= (\text{magic, integration by parts})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8}$$