

Lecture 13

Wednesday, May 25, 2022 1:52 AM

* Prayer

* Spiritual thought

Double integral:

$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) dA =$ volume of the solid under the graph of f
and above the rectangle $[a,b] \times [c,d]$

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

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

} Fubini's theorem: the order of
integration can be swapped.

Ex:

$$\iint_{[0,1] \times [1,3]} \frac{x}{(1+xy)^2} dA = \int_0^1 \int_1^3 \frac{x}{(1+xy)^2} dy dx$$

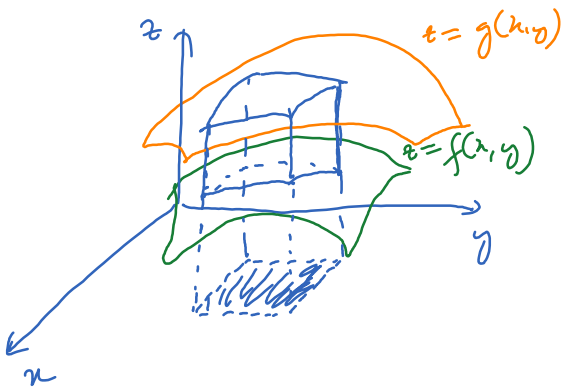
$$= \int_0^1 -\frac{1}{1+xy} \Big|_{y=1}^{y=3} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+3x} \right) dx$$

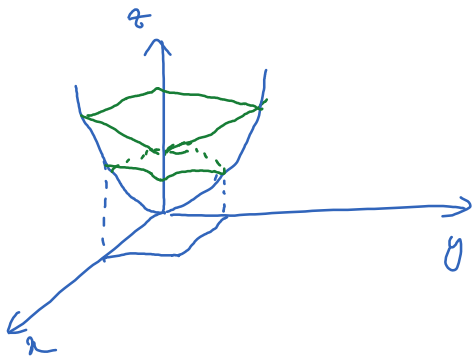
$$= \left[\ln(1+x) - \frac{1}{3} \ln(1+3x) \right]_0^1 = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \ln 4 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2.$$

The volume of the solid above a rectangle $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ and between the surfaces $z = f(x,y)$ and $z = g(x,y)$ is

$$\iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} (g(x,y) - f(x,y)) dA$$



Ex Find the volume of the solid between $z = x + y + 1$ and $z = x^2 + y^2$ where $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$.



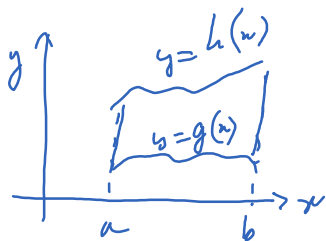
$$\iint_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} (x + y + 1 - x^2 - y^2) dA = \frac{4}{3}$$

In Mathematica, use the command Integrate:

$$\text{Integrate}[x + y + 1 - (x^2 + y^2), \{x, 0, 1\}, \{y, 0, 1\}]$$

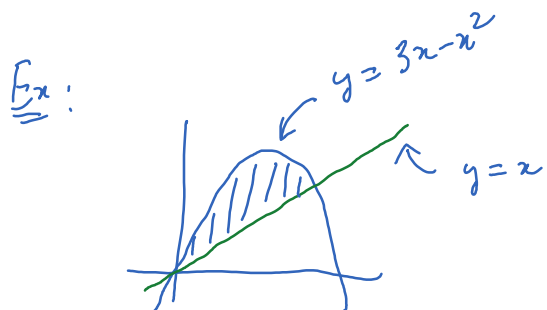
Double integral over a general region:

Type 1



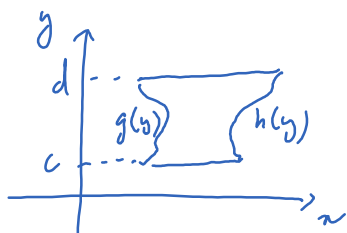
$$R = \{(x,y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq h(x)\}$$

$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_a^b \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x,y) dy dx$$



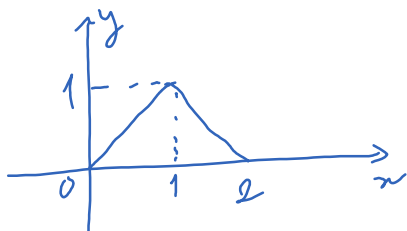
$$\iint_R 2y dA = ?$$

Type 2



$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_c^d \int_{g(y)}^{h(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

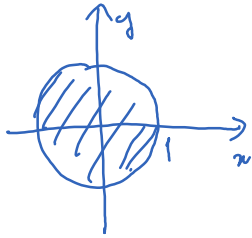
Ex:



$$\iint_R (x+y) dA = ?$$

Although the method above works for many regions other than the rectangles, it is still not very good for regions that have a circular part such as the circle.

Ex



$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy dx$$

this integral can be difficult to deal with because of the square root.

Polar coordinates provide a way to integrate over the circle (or generally, regions that has a circular part).