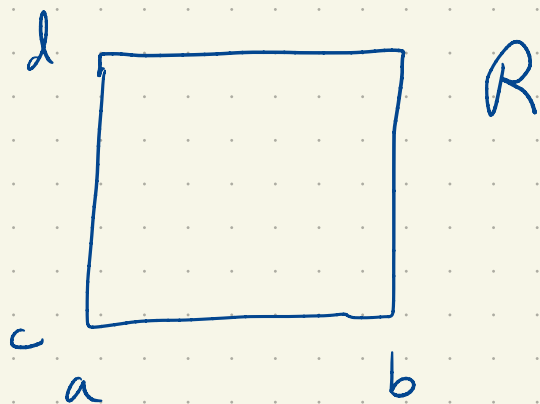


# Section 15.2



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

"

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

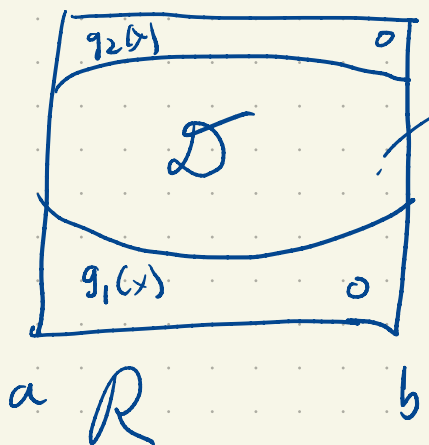
"

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

If  $f$  is obs.

In fact it's true for a broader class of nice

functions. Here we show

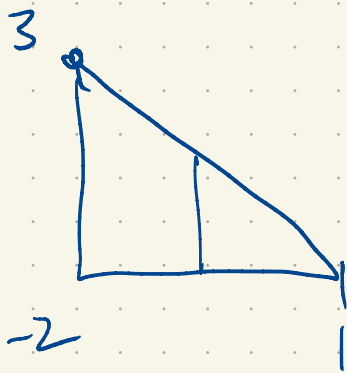


$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA = \iint_R f(x,y) dA$$

$$\int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x,y) dy dx$$

e.g. integrate  $f(x,y) = 4-x$  in region bounded by

$$x = -2, y = 0, y = 1-x$$



$$\int_{-2}^1 \int_0^{1-x} 4-y dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 \left( 4y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 4(1-x) - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} dx$$

$$= 4x - \frac{4x^2}{2} + \frac{(1-x)^3}{6} \Big|_{-2}^1$$

$$= 4 - 2 - \left[ -8 - 8 + \frac{27}{6} \right]$$

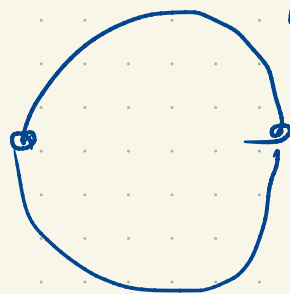
$$= 2 + 8 + 8 - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= 18 - 4 - \frac{1}{2} = 14 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{27}{2}$$

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Ex.  $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$

Find region bounded by above and  $z=0$



$$y = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$y = -\sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (4-x^2-y^2) dy dx$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \left[ (4y - x^2y - \frac{y^3}{3}) \Big|_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \right] dx$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \left[ (4-x^2) 2\sqrt{4-x^2} - \frac{2(\sqrt{4-x^2})^3}{3} \right] dx$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \frac{4}{3} (4-x^2) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \int_{-2}^2 (4-x^2)^{3/2} dx$$

$$x = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$dx = 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

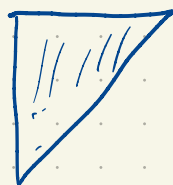
$$\frac{4}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} 4^{3/2} (\cos^2 \theta)^{3/2} 2 \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{64}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{64}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{4} \cos^3 x \sin x + \frac{3}{8} \cos x \sin x + \frac{3}{8} x \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2}$$

$$= 8\pi \quad (!)$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \sin(y^2) \, dy \, dx$$



$$\int_0^1 \int_0^y \sin(y^2) \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 y \sin(y^2) \, dy$$

$$u = y^2$$

$$du = 2y \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin(u) \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\cos(x)) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [-\cos(1) + \cos(0)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [1 - \cos(1)]$$

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