

Double Integrals

(Notes, examples, and worksheet w/solutions)

Topics include multiple integrals, volume, integration by parts, and more.

Example: Calculate the volume of $2x + y - z = 0$ over the rectangle $R = (x, y) \quad 3 \leq x \leq 5$
 $1 \leq y \leq 2$

We'll rewrite the volume equation: $z = 2x + y$

Then, construct the integrals....

$$\int_1^2 \int_3^5 2x + y \, dx \, dy$$

$$x^2 + xy \Big|_3^5 \Rightarrow 25 + 5y - 9 - 3y = 16 + 2y$$

$$\int_1^2 16 + 2y \, dy \Rightarrow 16y + y^2 \Big|_1^2 = 32 + 4 - 16 - 1 = 19$$

Example: Find volume of tetrahedron under the plane $2x + y + z = 4$ and above the coordinate planes (in first octant)

$z = 4 - 2x - y$ the up and down partitions...

Then,

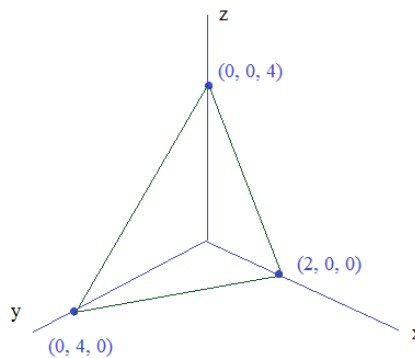
$y = -2x + 4$ the area partitions in the xy-plane

and,

$0 < x < 2$ the boundary of the area partitions

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-2x} \int_0^{4-2x-y} dz \, dy \, dx$$

16/3



$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-2x} \int_0^{4-2x-y} dz \, dy \, dx$$

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

$$\int_0^2 (4 - 2x)(4 - 2x) - \frac{(4 - 2x)^2}{2} \, dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{(4 - 2x)^2}{2} \, dx$$

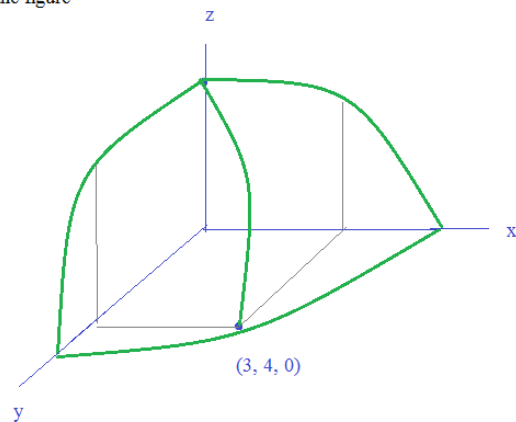
$$\frac{-(4 - 2x)^3}{12} \Big|_0^2 = 0 - (-64/12)$$

Example:

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^3 \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

Describe the shape and volume of the figure expressed in the double integral.

It describes the volume of a solid inscribed in a sphere with radius 5 in the 1st octant.



Integration
Buy Parts

"Tomorrow, we'll continue integration by parts.. Come prepared!"

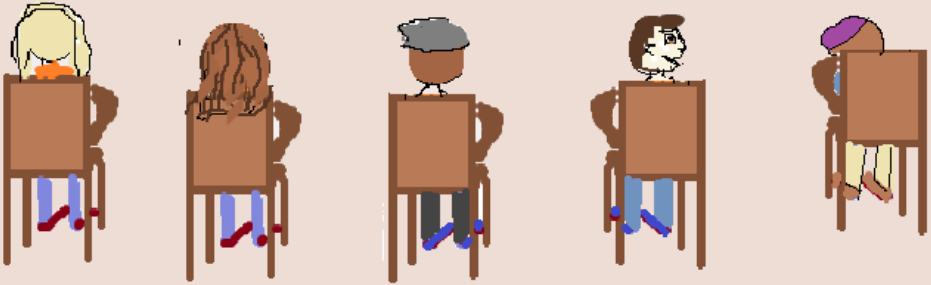
Integration
By Parts

$$uv = u'v + v'u$$
$$\int u dv = uv + \int v du$$
$$\int dx = \quad + C$$



"Hey, dude. Are you getting this parts thing?"

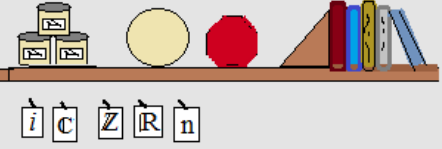
Zzzzz...



Calculus I

ACE'S
hardware
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"Huh???"



"Mr. Ace, I said I need to **buy integration parts**. It's for my math class. Are you sure you don't have a *dx*, a plus C, or a squiggly thing?"



To sleepy calculus students,
Integration by Parts sounds like a bunch of junk...

$$1) \int_2^4 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 + y^2 \, dy \, dx$$

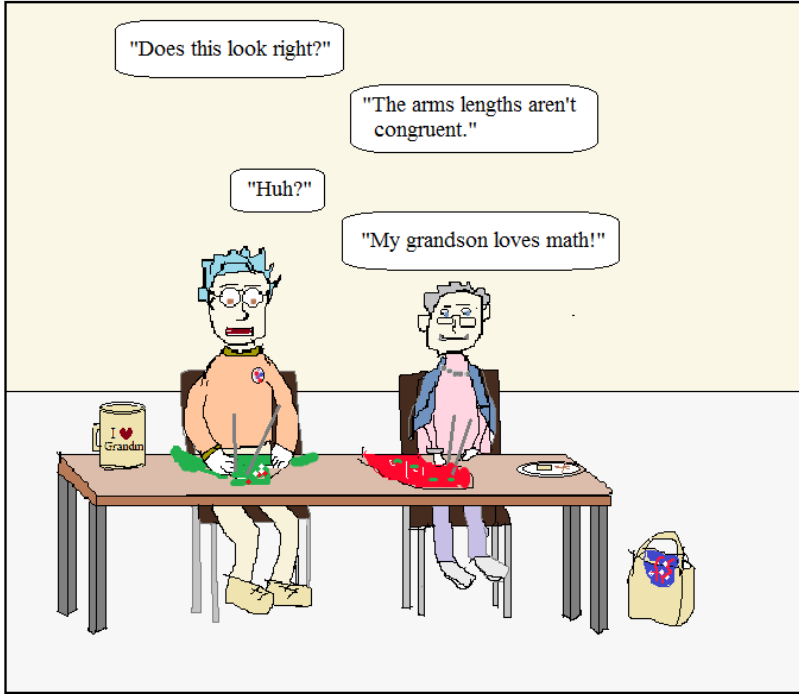
$$2) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} \, dy \, dx$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \int_0^{s^2} \cos(s^3) \, dt \, ds$$

$$4) \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{x^y}{y} dy dx$$

$$5) \iint_R x \sin(y) - y \sin(x) \quad \begin{array}{l} 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array}$$

$$6) \iint_R x \cos(xy) dA \quad \text{over the region} \quad \begin{array}{l} 1 < x < 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < y < \pi \end{array}$$



LanceAF #367 (12-22-19)
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Ugly
Sweaters



Thoughtful -- and, colorful -- gifts for the holiday season?!?!

SOLUTIONS-→

SOLUTIONS

$$1) \int_2^4 \int_{-1}^1 x^2 + y^2 \, dy \, dx$$

Integrate the inside first...

$$\int_{-1}^1 x^2 + y^2 \, dy \Rightarrow yx^2 + \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^1 = (1)x^2 + \frac{(1)^3}{3} - \left((-1)x^2 + \frac{(-1)^3}{3} \right) = 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3}$$

Then, integrate the outside...

$$\int_2^4 2x^2 + \frac{2}{3} \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3}x \Big|_2^4 = \frac{128}{3} + \frac{8}{3} - \left(\frac{16}{3} + \frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{116}{3}$$

$$2) \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} \, dy \, dx$$

Integrate the inside first...

where x is the constant...

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2}{1+y^2} \, dy \Rightarrow (1+x^2) \tan^{-1} y \Big|_0^1 = (1+x^2) \frac{\pi}{4} - (1+x^2) 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} (1+x^2)$$

Then, integrate the outside...

where x is the variable...

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{4} (1+x^2) \, dx \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4} \left(x + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

3) $\int_0^1 \int_0^{s^2} \cos(s^3) dt ds$

SOLUTIONS

$$\int_0^1 t \cdot \cos(s^3) \Big|_0^{s^2} ds$$

$$\int_0^1 s^2 \cdot \cos(s^3) - 0 \cdot \cos(s^3) ds \Rightarrow \int_0^1 s^2 \cos(s^3) ds$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \sin(s^3) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \sin(1)$$

4) $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{xe^x}{y} dy dx$

Take first inner integral (where x is constant)

$$\int_1^2 \frac{xe^x}{y} dy \Rightarrow xe^x \ln y \Big|_1^2 = xe^x \ln(2) - xe^x \ln(1) = \ln(2)xe^x$$

Must apply integration by parts...

$$\int_0^1 \ln(2)xe^x dx$$

$\begin{matrix} \downarrow & \downarrow \\ u & dv \end{matrix}$

$$u = x \quad v = e^x \quad u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$du = 1 \quad dv = e^x$$

$$\ln(2) \left(xe^x - \int_0^1 e^x dx \right)$$

$$\ln(2) \left(xe^x - e^x \Big|_0^1 \right) = \ln(2)$$

$$5) \iint_{R} x \sin(y) - y \sin(x) \quad \begin{matrix} 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{3} \end{matrix}$$

SOLUTIONS

We'll set up the definite integral, considering which part we want to integrate first.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin(y) - y \sin(x) \, dx \, dy$$

(inside dx) $\frac{x}{2} \sin(y) + y \cos(x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{8} \sin(y) + y(0) - \left(\frac{0}{2} \sin(y) + y(1) \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \sin(y) - y$

(outside dy) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} \sin(y) - y \right) dy \Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{8} (-\cos(y)) - \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi^2}{18} - \left(\frac{\pi^2}{8} (-1) - 0 \right)$

$$-\frac{\pi^2}{18} + \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

$$6) \iint_R x \cos(xy) \, dA \quad \text{over the region} \quad \begin{matrix} 1 < x < 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} < y < \pi \end{matrix}$$

$$\int_1^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \cos(xy) \, dy \, dx \quad \text{At first glance, it appears that integrating with respect to } y \text{ first is easier...}$$

$$\sin(xy) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \Rightarrow \sin(\pi x) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right)$$

$$\int_1^2 \left(\sin(\pi x) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \right) dx$$

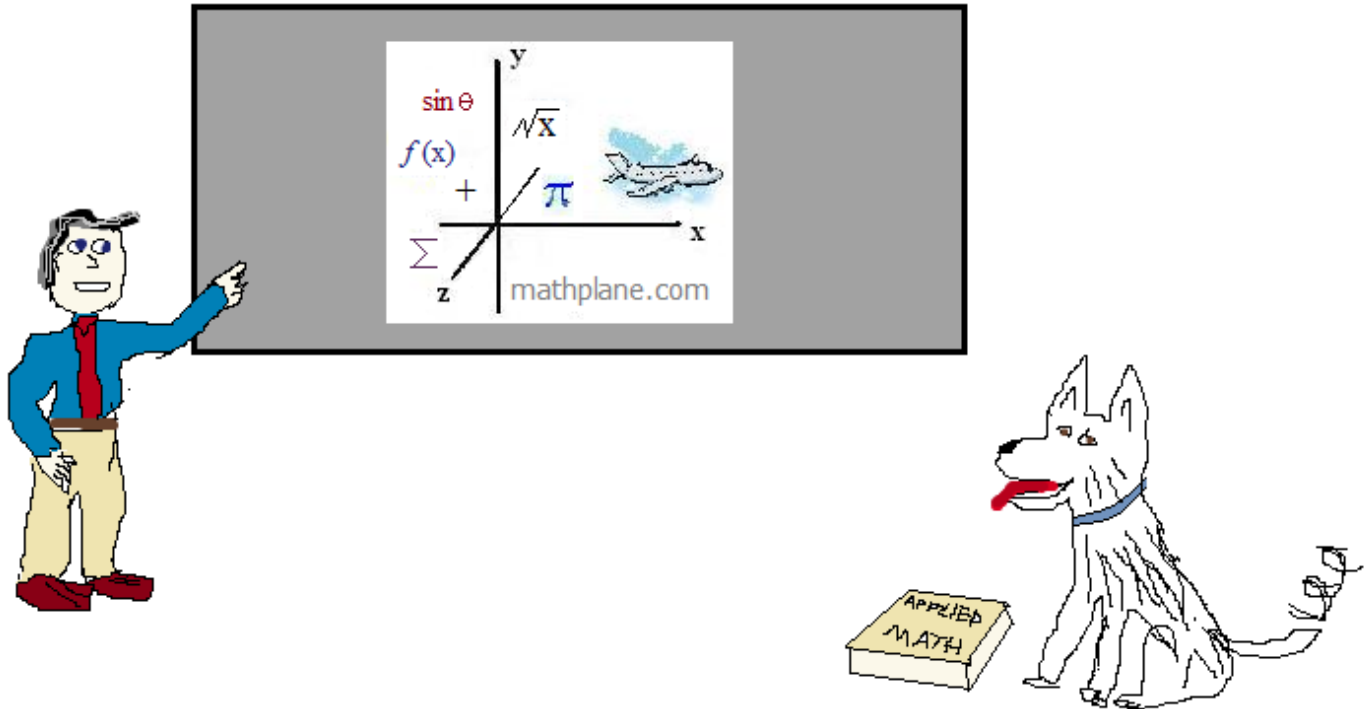
$$-\frac{1}{\pi} \cos(\pi x) + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x\right) \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{\pi} (1) + \frac{2}{\pi} (-1) - \left(\frac{1}{\pi} + 0 \right) = -\frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$-\frac{4}{\pi}$$

Thanks for Visiting. (Hope it helped!)

If you have questions, suggestions, or requests, let us know.

Cheers.



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