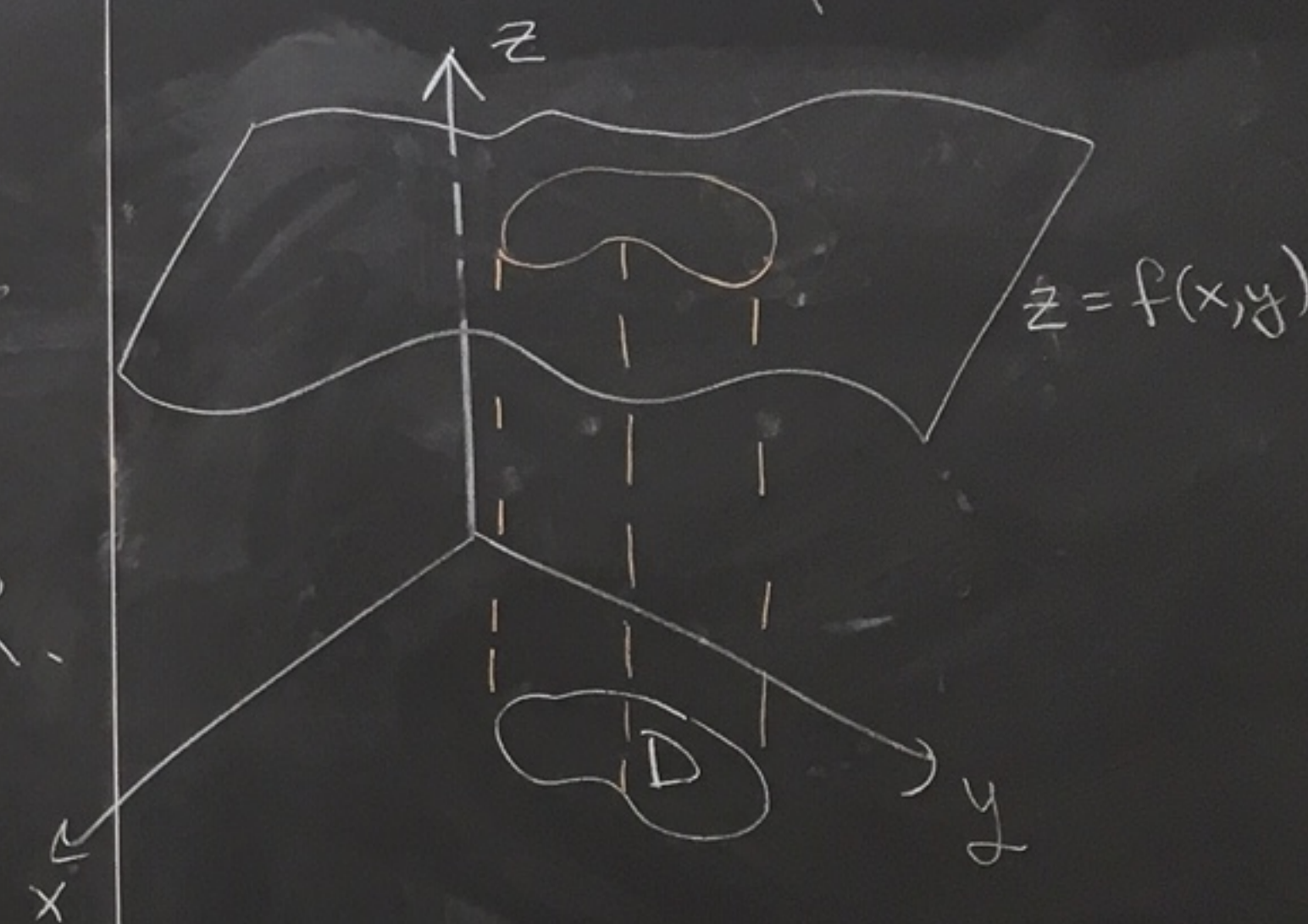


Tues
10/15

13.2 - Double integrals over
General regions

We know how to integrate
a function $f(x,y)$ over a rectangle R .
What if D is some bounded
region in the xy -plane?



To integrate f over D .

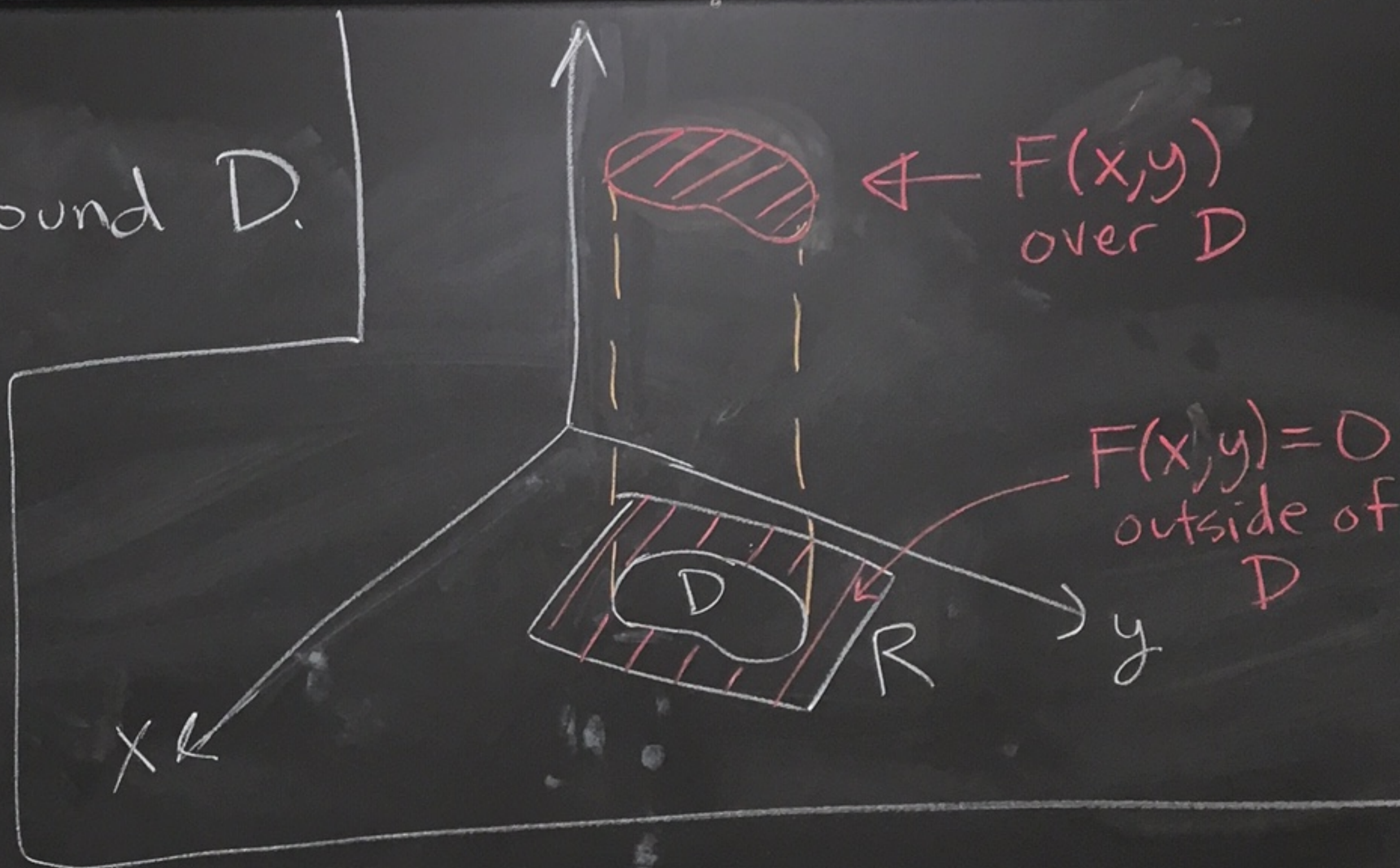
① Put a rectangle R around D .

② Define

$$F(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y), & \text{when } (x,y) \\ & \text{is in } D \\ 0, & \text{when } (x,y) \text{ is} \\ & \text{not in } D \text{ but} \\ & \text{is in } R. \end{cases}$$

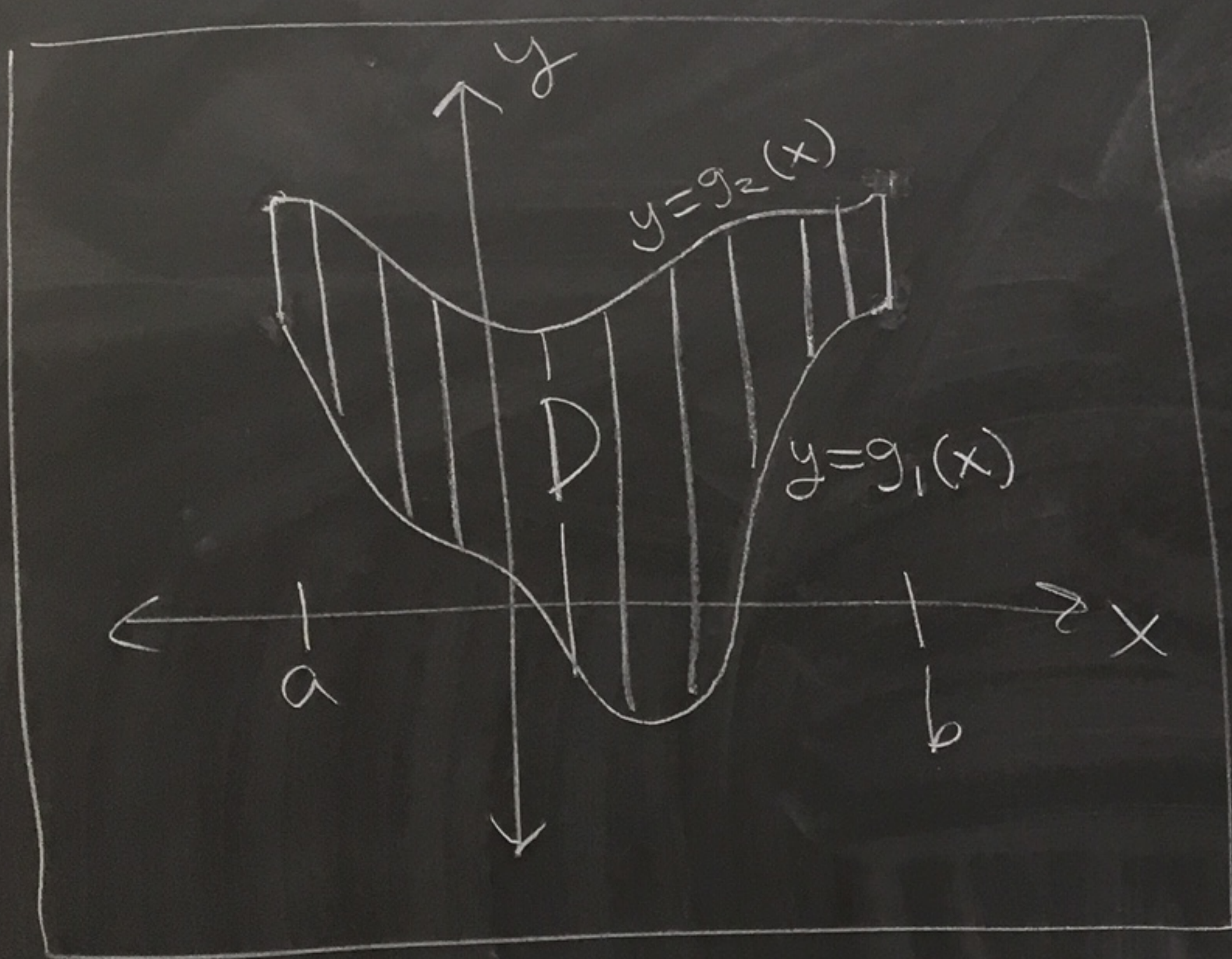
Define

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA = \underbrace{\iint_R F(x,y) dA}_{\text{we defined this in 13.1}} \quad \text{if it exists.}$$



$$D = \{ (x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x) \}$$

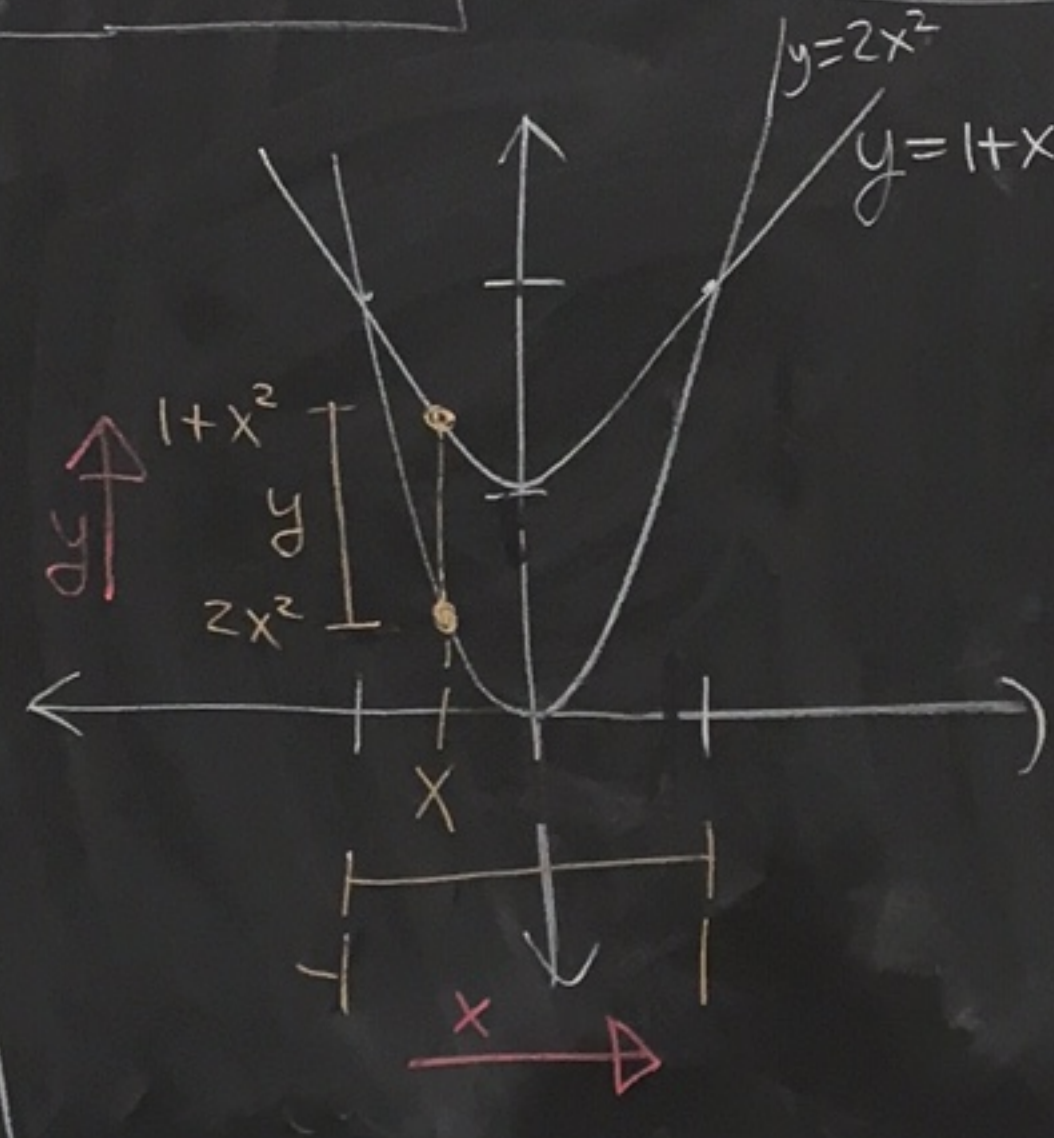
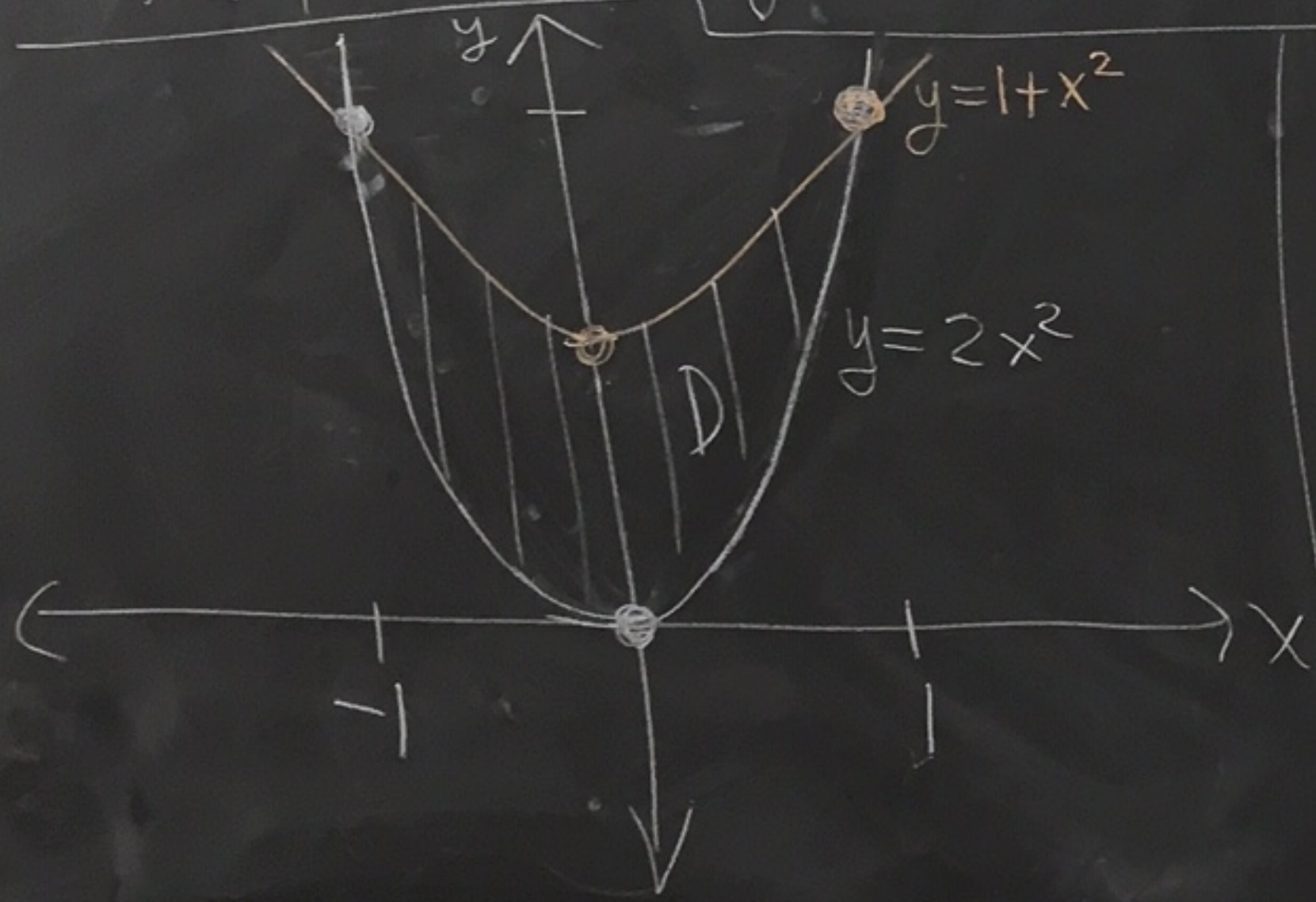
where $g_1(x)$ and $g_2(x)$ are continuous for $a \leq x \leq b$.



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

Ex: Evaluate $\iint_D (x+2y) dA$

D is the region bounded by the parabolas $y=2x^2$ and $y=1+x^2$



$$\iint_D (x+2y) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} (x+2y) dy \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[xy + 2 \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=2x^2}^{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[\underbrace{\left(x(1+x^2) + (1+x^2)^2 \right)}_{y=1+x^2} - \underbrace{\left(x(2x^2) + (2x^2)^2 \right)}_{y=2x^2} \right] dx$$

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

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (-3x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1) dx$$

$$= -3 \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^4}{4} + 2 \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \Big|_{-1}^1$$

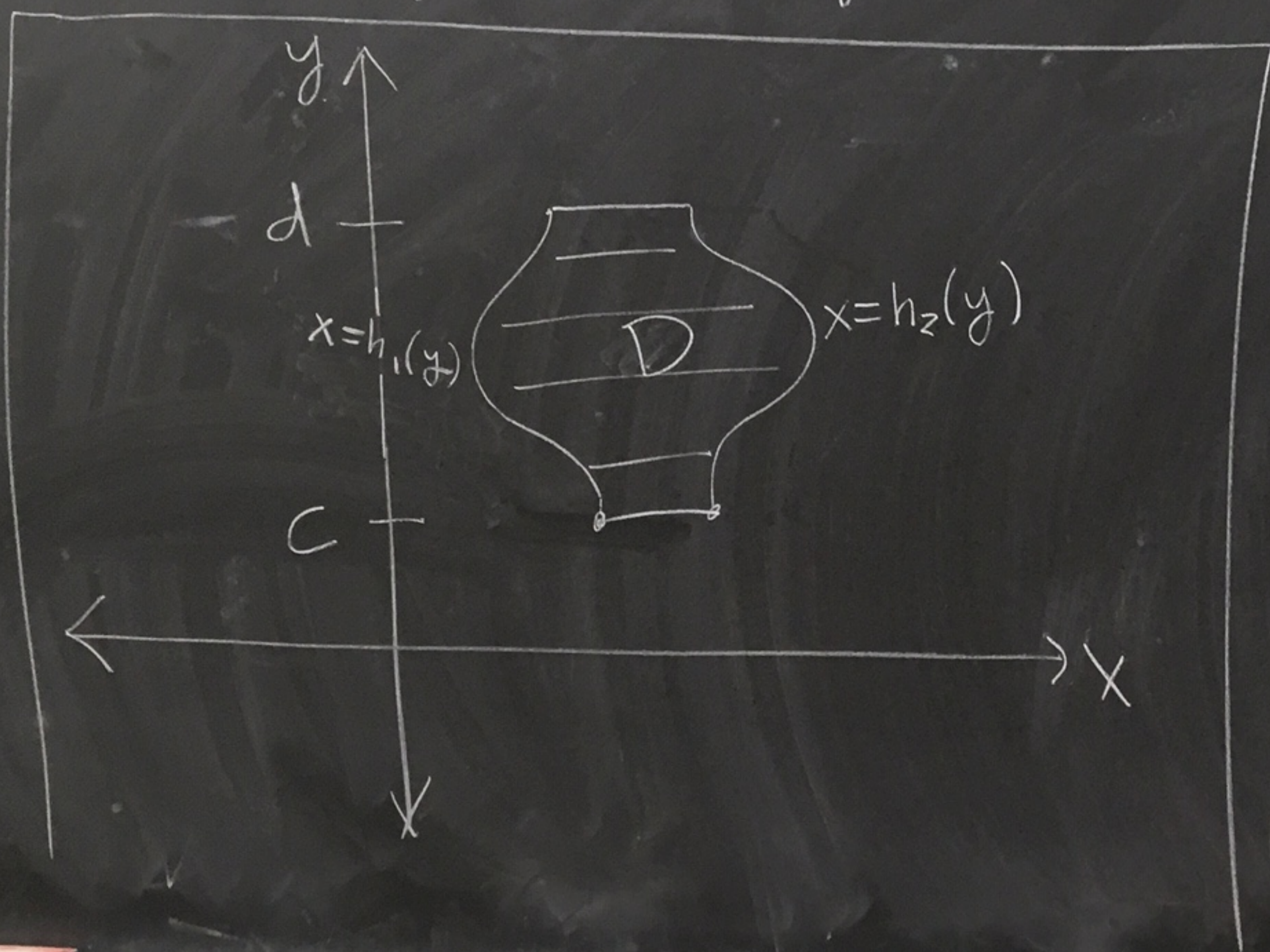
$$= \left[\left(-\frac{3}{5}(1)^5 - \frac{(1)^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}(1)^3 + \frac{(1)^2}{2} + (1) \right) - \left(-\frac{3}{5}(-1)^5 - \frac{(-1)^4}{4} + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^3 + \frac{(-1)^2}{2} + (-1) \right) \right]$$

cancel

$$= \left[\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 + 1 \right] = -\frac{6}{5} + \frac{4}{3} + 2 = \frac{-18 + 20 + 30}{15} = \frac{32}{15}$$

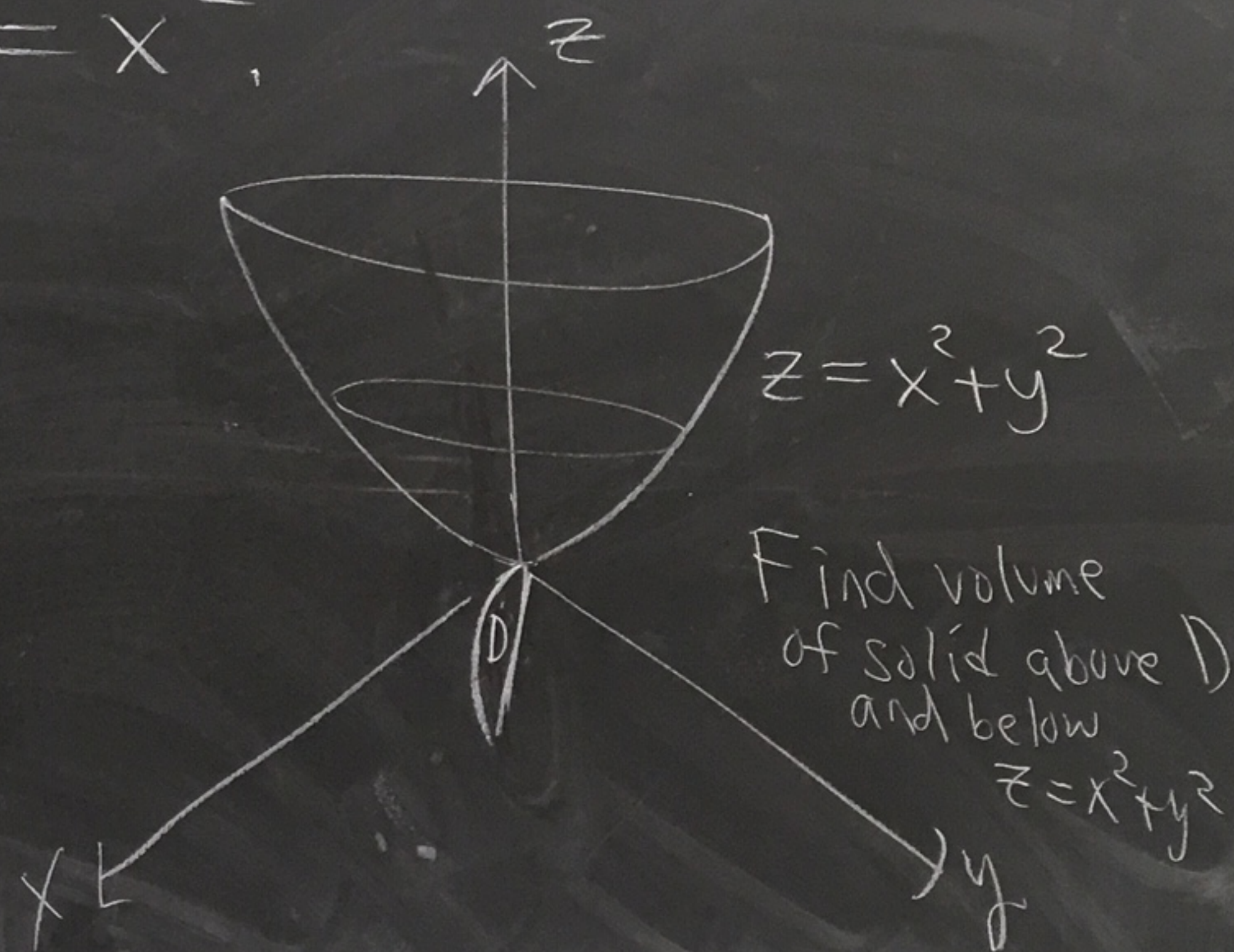
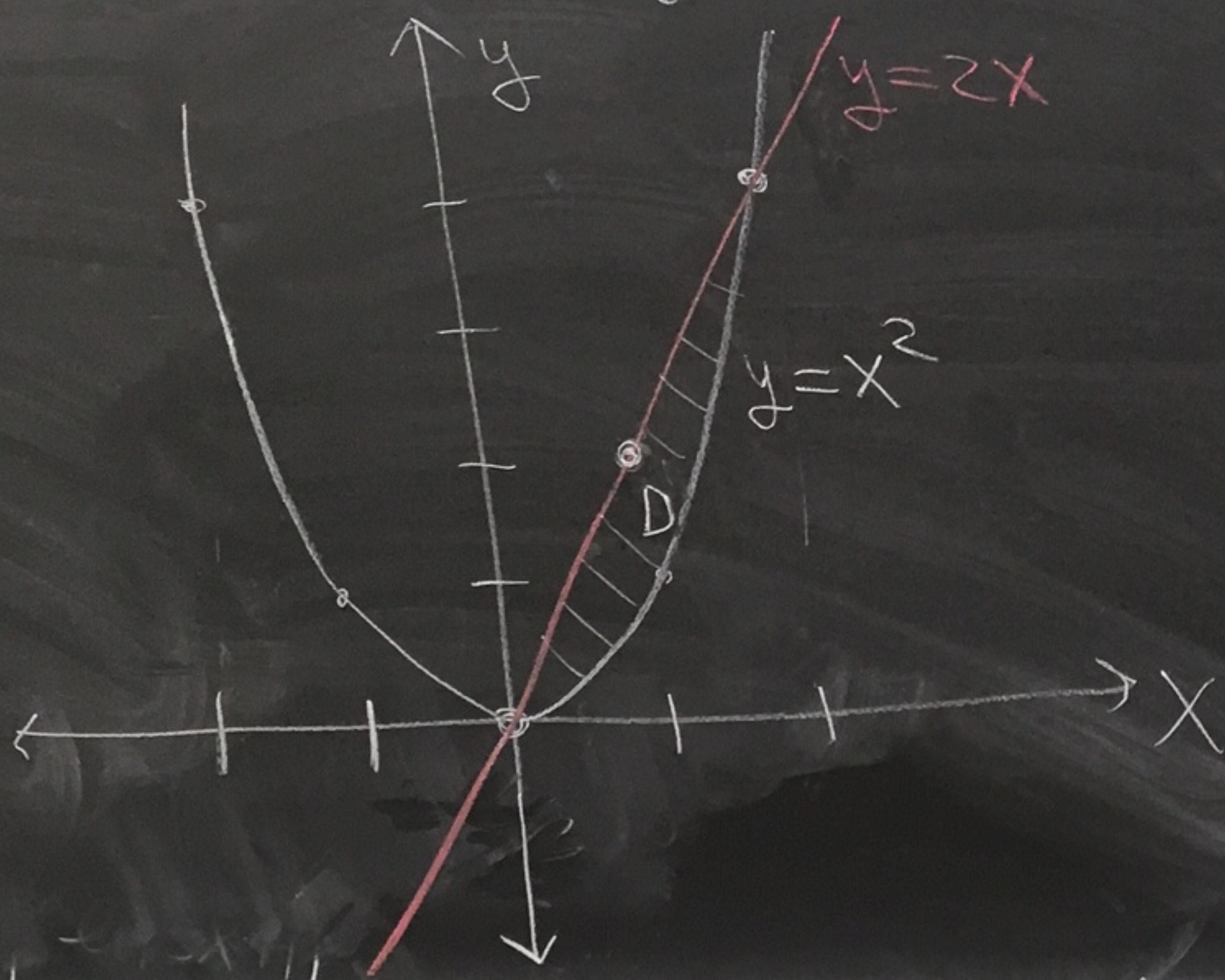
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} c \leq y \leq d \\ h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y) \end{array} \right\}$$

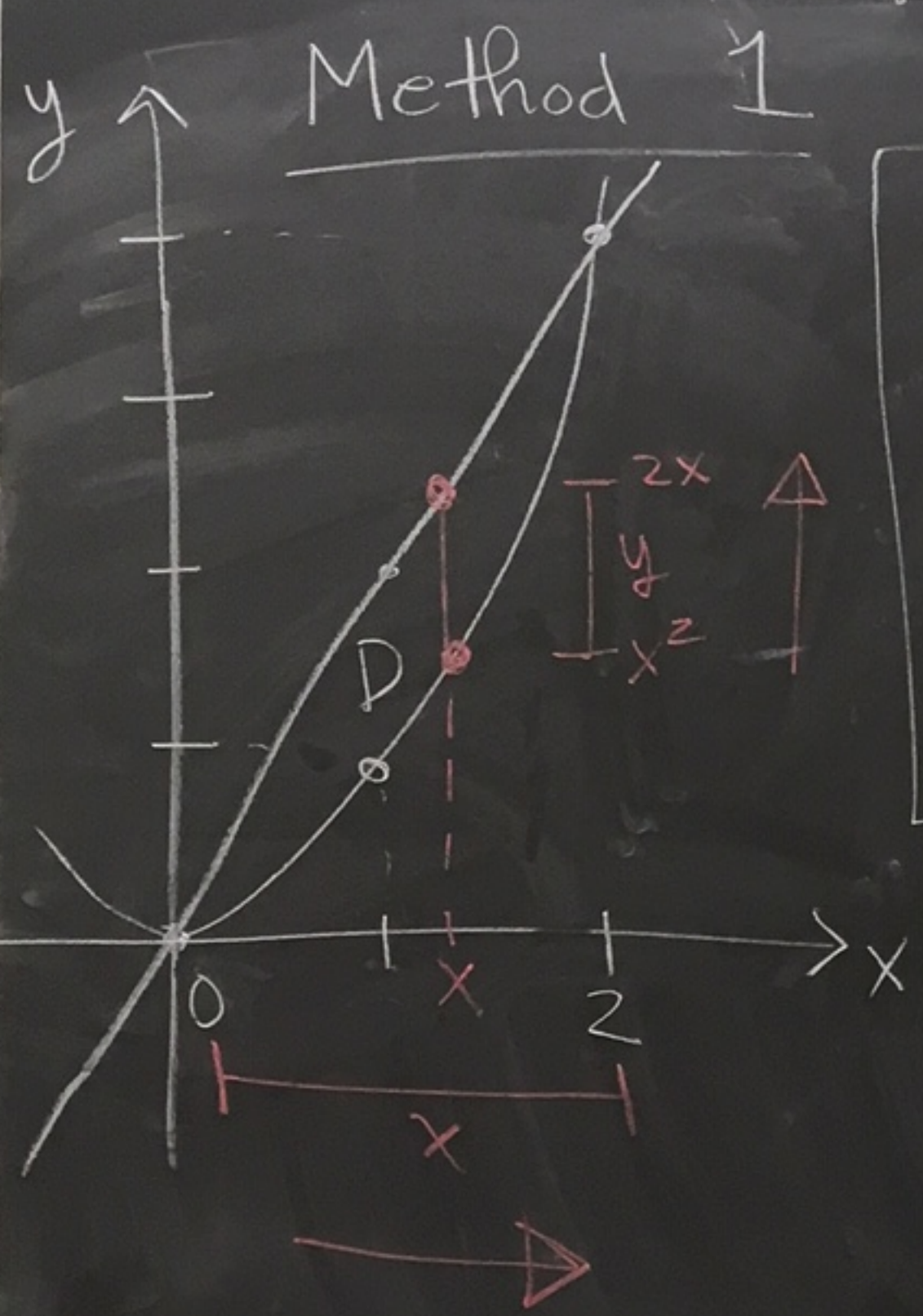
where $h_1(y)$ and $h_2(y)$ are continuous for $c \leq y \leq d$.



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dA \\ = \int_c^d \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

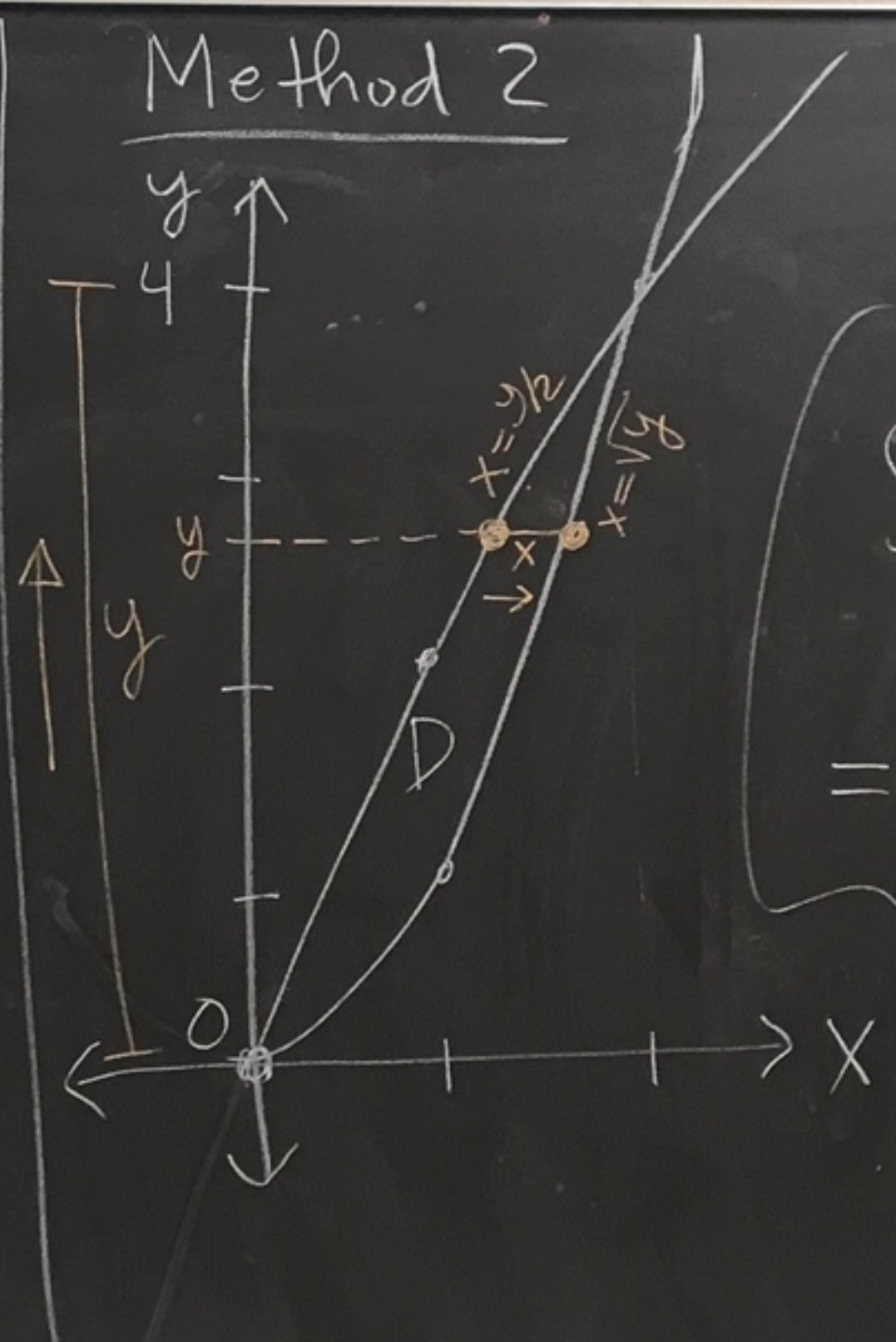
Ex: Find the volume of the solid that lies under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above the region D in the xy -plane bounded by $y = 2x$ and $y = x^2$.





$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

$$= \int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{2x} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$$



$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dA$$

$$= \int_0^4 \int_{y/2}^{\sqrt{y}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

Test 2

currently =

Tues 11/5

move to

Thurs 11/14