PROPERTIES OF DOUBLE INTEGRALS

We list here three properties of double integrals that can be proved in the same manner as in Section 5.2. We assume that all of the integrals exist. Properties 7 and 8 are referred to as the *linearity* of the integral.

7 $$\iint_R [f(x, y) + g(x, y)]\, dA = \iint_R f(x, y)\, dA + \iint_R g(x, y)\, dA$$

■ Double integrals behave this way because the double sums that define them behave this way.

8 $$\iint_R cf(x, y)\, dA = c \iint_R f(x, y)\, dA \qquad \text{where } c \text{ is a constant}$$

If $f(x, y) \geqslant g(x, y)$ for all (x, y) in R, then

9 $$\iint_R f(x, y)\, dA \geqslant \iint_R g(x, y)\, dA$$

15.1 EXERCISES

1. (a) Estimate the volume of the solid that lies below the surface $z = xy$ and above the rectangle

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 6,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 4\}$$

Use a Riemann sum with $m = 3$, $n = 2$, and take the sample point to be the upper right corner of each square.
(b) Use the Midpoint Rule to estimate the volume of the solid in part (a).

2. If $R = [-1, 3] \times [0, 2]$, use a Riemann sum with $m = 4$, $n = 2$ to estimate the value of $\iint_R (y^2 - 2x^2)\, dA$. Take the sample points to be the upper left corners of the squares.

3. (a) Use a Riemann sum with $m = n = 2$ to estimate the value of $\iint_R \sin(x + y)\, dA$, where $R = [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$. Take the sample points to be lower left corners.
(b) Use the Midpoint Rule to estimate the integral in part (a).

4. (a) Estimate the volume of the solid that lies below the surface $z = x + 2y^2$ and above the rectangle $R = [0, 2] \times [0, 4]$. Use a Riemann sum with $m = n = 2$ and choose the sample points to be lower right corners.
(b) Use the Midpoint Rule to estimate the volume in part (a).

5. A table of values is given for a function $f(x, y)$ defined on $R = [1, 3] \times [0, 4]$.
(a) Estimate $\iint_R f(x, y)\, dA$ using the Midpoint Rule with $m = n = 2$.
(b) Estimate the double integral with $m = n = 4$ by choosing the sample points to be the points farthest from the origin.

x \ y	0	1	2	3	4
1.0	2	0	−3	−6	−5
1.5	3	1	−4	−8	−6
2.0	4	3	0	−5	−8
2.5	5	5	3	−1	−4
3.0	7	8	6	3	0

6. A 20-ft-by-30-ft swimming pool is filled with water. The depth is measured at 5-ft intervals, starting at one corner of the pool, and the values are recorded in the table. Estimate the volume of water in the pool.

	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
0	2	3	4	6	7	8	8
5	2	3	4	7	8	10	8
10	2	4	6	8	10	12	10
15	2	3	4	5	6	8	7
20	2	2	2	2	3	4	4

7. Let V be the volume of the solid that lies under the graph of $f(x, y) = \sqrt{52 - x^2 - y^2}$ and above the rectangle given by $2 \leqslant x \leqslant 4$, $2 \leqslant y \leqslant 6$. We use the lines $x = 3$ and $y = 4$ to

EXAMPLE 5 If $R = [0, \pi/2] \times [0, \pi/2]$, then, by Equation 5,

$$\iint_R \sin x \cos y \, dA = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin x \, dx \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y \, dy$$
$$= \big[-\cos x\big]_0^{\pi/2} \big[\sin y\big]_0^{\pi/2} = 1 \cdot 1 = 1$$

■ The function $f(x, y) = \sin x \cos y$ in Example 5 is positive on R, so the integral represents the volume of the solid that lies above R and below the graph of f shown in Figure 6.

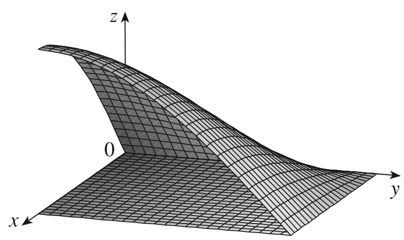


FIGURE 6

15.2 EXERCISES

1–2 Find $\int_0^5 f(x, y)\,dx$ and $\int_0^1 f(x, y)\,dy$.

1. $f(x, y) = 12x^2y^3$

2. $f(x, y) = y + xe^y$

3–14 Calculate the iterated integral.

3. $\int_1^3 \int_0^1 (1 + 4xy)\,dx\,dy$

4. $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 (4x^3 - 9x^2y^2)\,dy\,dx$

5. $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} x \sin y\,dy\,dx$

6. $\int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \int_{-1}^5 \cos y\,dx\,dy$

7. $\int_0^2 \int_0^1 (2x + y)^8\,dx\,dy$

8. $\int_0^1 \int_1^2 \frac{xe^x}{y}\,dy\,dx$

9. $\int_1^4 \int_1^2 \left(\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}\right) dy\,dx$

10. $\int_0^1 \int_0^3 e^{x+3y}\,dx\,dy$

11. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (u - v)^5\,du\,dv$

12. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\,dy\,dx$

13. $\int_0^2 \int_0^\pi r \sin^2\theta\,d\theta\,dr$

14. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sqrt{s + t}\,ds\,dt$

15–22 Calculate the double integral.

15. $\iint_R (6x^2y^3 - 5y^4)\,dA, \quad R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 3,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

16. $\iint_R \cos(x + 2y)\,dA, \quad R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi,\ 0 \leq y \leq \pi/2\}$

17. $\iint_R \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + 1}\,dA, \quad R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$

18. $\iint_R \frac{1 + x^2}{1 + y^2}\,dA, \quad R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$

19. $\iint_R x \sin(x + y)\,dA, \quad R = [0, \pi/6] \times [0, \pi/3]$

20. $\iint_R \frac{x}{1 + xy}\,dA, \quad R = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$

21. $\iint_R xye^{x^2y}\,dA, \quad R = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$

22. $\iint_R \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\,dA, \quad R = [1, 2] \times [0, 1]$

23–24 Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral.

23. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (4 - x - 2y)\,dx\,dy$

24. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 (2 - x^2 - y^2)\,dy\,dx$

25. Find the volume of the solid that lies under the plane $3x + 2y + z = 12$ and above the rectangle $R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ -2 \leq y \leq 3\}$.

26. Find the volume of the solid that lies under the hyperbolic paraboloid $z = 4 + x^2 - y^2$ and above the square $R = [-1, 1] \times [0, 2]$.

27. Find the volume of the solid lying under the elliptic paraboloid $x^2/4 + y^2/9 + z = 1$ and above the rectangle $R = [-1, 1] \times [-2, 2]$.

28. Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the surface $z = 1 + e^x \sin y$ and the planes $x = \pm 1$, $y = 0$, $y = \pi$, and $z = 0$.

29. Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the surface $z = x \sec^2 y$ and the planes $z = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = 2$, $y = 0$, and $y = \pi/4$.

30. Find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the cylinder $z = 16 - x^2$ and the plane $y = 5$.

31. Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the paraboloid $z = 2 + x^2 + (y - 2)^2$ and the planes $z = 1$, $x = 1$, $x = -1$, $y = 0$, and $y = 4$.

32. Graph the solid that lies between the surface $z = 2xy/(x^2 + 1)$ and the plane $z = x + 2y$ and is bounded by the planes $x = 0$, $x = 2$, $y = 0$, and $y = 4$. Then find its volume.

CAS **33.** Use a computer algebra system to find the exact value of the integral $\iint_R x^5 y^3 e^{xy}\, dA$, where $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Then use the CAS to draw the solid whose volume is given by the integral.

CAS **34.** Graph the solid that lies between the surfaces $z = e^{-x^2} \cos(x^2 + y^2)$ and $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$ for $|x| \leqslant 1$, $|y| \leqslant 1$. Use a computer algebra system to approximate the volume of this solid correct to four decimal places.

35–36 Find the average value of f over the given rectangle.

35. $f(x, y) = x^2 y$, R has vertices $(-1, 0)$, $(-1, 5)$, $(1, 5)$, $(1, 0)$

36. $f(x, y) = e^y \sqrt{x + e^y}$, $R = [0, 4] \times [0, 1]$

CAS **37.** Use your CAS to compute the iterated integrals

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^3}\, dy\, dx \qquad \text{and} \qquad \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^3}\, dx\, dy$$

Do the answers contradict Fubini's Theorem? Explain what is happening.

38. (a) In what way are the theorems of Fubini and Clairaut similar?

(b) If $f(x, y)$ is continuous on $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ and

$$g(x, y) = \int_a^x \int_c^y f(s, t)\, dt\, ds$$

for $a < x < b$, $c < y < d$, show that $g_{xy} = g_{yx} = f(x, y)$.

15.3 DOUBLE INTEGRALS OVER GENERAL REGIONS

For single integrals, the region over which we integrate is always an interval. But for double integrals, we want to be able to integrate a function f not just over rectangles but also over regions D of more general shape, such as the one illustrated in Figure 1. We suppose that D is a bounded region, which means that D can be enclosed in a rectangular region R as in Figure 2. Then we define a new function F with domain R by

1
$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is in } D \\ 0 & \text{if } (x, y) \text{ is in } R \text{ but not in } D \end{cases}$$

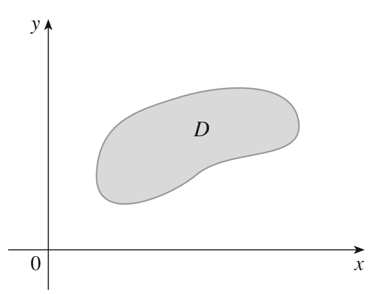


FIGURE 1

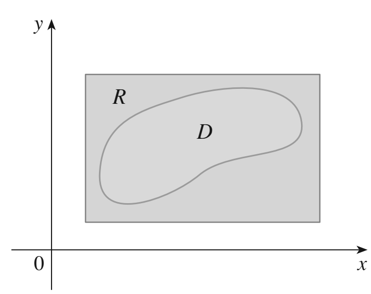


FIGURE 2

EXAMPLE 6 Use Property 11 to estimate the integral $\iint_D e^{\sin x \cos y}\,dA$, where D is the disk with center the origin and radius 2.

SOLUTION Since $-1 \leqslant \sin x \leqslant 1$ and $-1 \leqslant \cos y \leqslant 1$, we have $-1 \leqslant \sin x \cos y \leqslant 1$ and therefore

$$e^{-1} \leqslant e^{\sin x \cos y} \leqslant e^{1} = e$$

Thus, using $m = e^{-1} = 1/e$, $M = e$, and $A(D) = \pi(2)^2$ in Property 11, we obtain

$$\frac{4\pi}{e} \leqslant \iint_D e^{\sin x \cos y}\,dA \leqslant 4\pi e$$ ■

15.3 EXERCISES

1–6 Evaluate the iterated integral.

1. $\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} xy^2\,dx\,dy$

2. $\int_0^1 \int_{2x}^2 (x - y)\,dy\,dx$

3. $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x (1 + 2y)\,dy\,dx$

4. $\int_0^2 \int_y^{2y} xy\,dx\,dy$

5. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos\theta} e^{\sin\theta}\,dr\,d\theta$

6. $\int_0^1 \int_0^v \sqrt{1 - v^2}\,du\,dv$

7–18 Evaluate the double integral.

7. $\iint_D y^2\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1,\ -y - 2 \leqslant x \leqslant y\}$

8. $\iint_D \frac{y}{x^5 + 1}\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x^2\}$

9. $\iint_D x\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sin x\}$

10. $\iint_D x^3\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leqslant x \leqslant e,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \ln x\}$

11. $\iint_D y^2 e^{xy}\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 4,\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant y\}$

12. $\iint_D x\sqrt{y^2 - x^2}\,dA$, $\quad D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1,\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant y\}$

13. $\iint_D x \cos y\,dA$, $\quad D$ is bounded by $y = 0,\ y = x^2,\ x = 1$

14. $\iint_D (x + y)\,dA$, $\quad D$ is bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$

15. $\iint_D y^3\,dA$,
D is the triangular region with vertices (0, 2), (1, 1), (3, 2)

16. $\iint_D xy^2\,dA$, $\quad D$ is enclosed by $x = 0$ and $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$

17. $\iint_D (2x - y)\,dA$,
D is bounded by the circle with center the origin and radius 2

18. $\iint_D 2xy\,dA$, $\quad D$ is the triangular region with vertices (0, 0), (1, 2), and (0, 3)

19–28 Find the volume of the given solid.

19. Under the plane $x + 2y - z = 0$ and above the region bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^4$

20. Under the surface $z = 2x + y^2$ and above the region bounded by $x = y^2$ and $x = y^3$

21. Under the surface $z = xy$ and above the triangle with vertices (1, 1), (4, 1), and (1, 2)

22. Enclosed by the paraboloid $z = x^2 + 3y^2$ and the planes $x = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = x$, $z = 0$

23. Bounded by the coordinate planes and the plane $3x + 2y + z = 6$

24. Bounded by the planes $z = x$, $y = x$, $x + y = 2$, and $z = 0$

25. Enclosed by the cylinders $z = x^2$, $y = x^2$ and the planes $z = 0$, $y = 4$

26. Bounded by the cylinder $y^2 + z^2 = 4$ and the planes $x = 2y$, $x = 0$, $z = 0$ in the first octant

27. Bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and the planes $y = z$, $x = 0$, $z = 0$ in the first octant

28. Bounded by the cylinders $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ and $y^2 + z^2 = r^2$

29. Use a graphing calculator or computer to estimate the x-coordinates of the points of intersection of the curves $y = x^4$ and $y = 3x - x^2$. If D is the region bounded by these curves, estimate $\iint_D x\,dA$.

30. Find the approximate volume of the solid in the first octant that is bounded by the planes $y = x$, $z = 0$, and $z = x$ and the cylinder $y = \cos x$. (Use a graphing device to estimate the points of intersection.)

31–32 Find the volume of the solid by subtracting two volumes.

31. The solid enclosed by the parabolic cylinders $y = 1 - x^2$, $y = x^2 - 1$ and the planes $x + y + z = 2$, $2x + 2y - z + 10 = 0$

32. The solid enclosed by the parabolic cylinder $y = x^2$ and the planes $z = 3y$, $z = 2 + y$

33–34 Sketch the solid whose volume is given by the iterated integral.

33. $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} (1 - x - y)\, dy\, dx$

34. $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} (1 - x)\, dy\, dx$

CAS **35–38** Use a computer algebra system to find the exact volume of the solid.

35. Under the surface $z = x^3y^4 + xy^2$ and above the region bounded by the curves $y = x^3 - x$ and $y = x^2 + x$ for $x \geqslant 0$

36. Between the paraboloids $z = 2x^2 + y^2$ and $z = 8 - x^2 - 2y^2$ and inside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

37. Enclosed by $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ and $z = 0$

38. Enclosed by $z = x^2 + y^2$ and $z = 2y$

39–44 Sketch the region of integration and change the order of integration.

39. $\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$

40. $\int_0^1 \int_{4x}^4 f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$

41. $\int_0^3 \int_{-\sqrt{9-y^2}}^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} f(x, y)\, dx\, dy$

42. $\int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-y}} f(x, y)\, dx\, dy$

43. $\int_1^2 \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$

44. $\int_0^1 \int_{\arctan x}^{\pi/4} f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$

45–50 Evaluate the integral by reversing the order of integration.

45. $\int_0^1 \int_{3y}^3 e^{x^2}\, dx\, dy$

46. $\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(x^2)\, dx\, dy$

47. $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \frac{1}{y^3 + 1}\, dy\, dx$

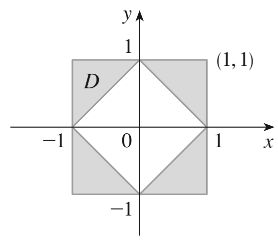
48. $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 e^{x/y}\, dy\, dx$

49. $\int_0^1 \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi/2} \cos x \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 x}\, dx\, dy$

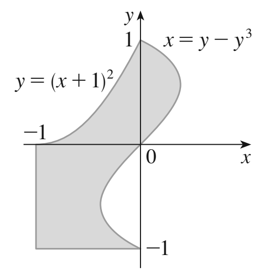
50. $\int_0^8 \int_{\sqrt[3]{y}}^2 e^{x^4}\, dx\, dy$

51–52 Express D as a union of regions of type I or type II and evaluate the integral.

51. $\iint_D x^2\, dA$



52. $\iint_D y\, dA$



53–54 Use Property 11 to estimate the value of the integral.

53. $\iint_Q e^{-(x^2+y^2)^2}\, dA$, $\quad Q$ is the quarter-circle with center the origin and radius $\frac{1}{2}$ in the first quadrant

54. $\iint_T \sin^4(x + y)\, dA$, $\quad T$ is the triangle enclosed by the lines $y = 0$, $y = 2x$, and $x = 1$

55–56 Find the average value of f over region D.

55. $f(x, y) = xy$, $\quad D$ is the triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(1, 3)$

56. $f(x, y) = x \sin y$, $\quad D$ is enclosed by the curves $y = 0$, $y = x^2$, and $x = 1$

57. Prove Property 11.

58. In evaluating a double integral over a region D, a sum of iterated integrals was obtained as follows:

$$\iint_D f(x, y)\, dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2y} f(x, y)\, dx\, dy + \int_1^3 \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y)\, dx\, dy$$

Sketch the region D and express the double integral as an iterated integral with reversed order of integration.

59. Evaluate $\iint_D (x^2 \tan x + y^3 + 4)\, dA$, where $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2\}$. [*Hint:* Exploit the fact that D is symmetric with respect to both axes.]

60. Use symmetry to evaluate $\iint_D (2 - 3x + 4y)\, dA$, where D is the region bounded by the square with vertices $(\pm 5, 0)$ and $(0, \pm 5)$.

61. Compute $\iint_D \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}\, dA$, where D is the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1$, by first identifying the integral as the volume of a solid.

CAS **62.** Graph the solid bounded by the plane $x + y + z = 1$ and the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ and find its exact volume. (Use your CAS to do the graphing, to find the equations of the boundary curves of the region of integration, and to evaluate the double integral.)

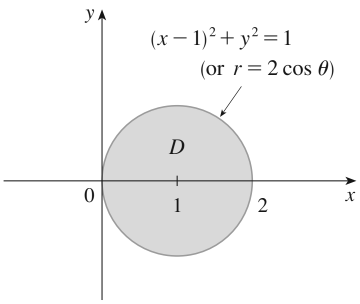


FIGURE 9

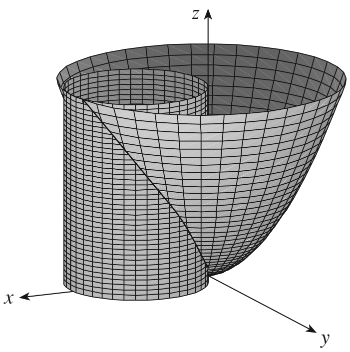


FIGURE 10

V EXAMPLE 4 Find the volume of the solid that lies under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$, above the xy-plane, and inside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.

SOLUTION The solid lies above the disk D whose boundary circle has equation $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ or, after completing the square,

$$(x - 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

(See Figures 9 and 10.) In polar coordinates we have $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ and $x = r\cos\theta$, so the boundary circle becomes $r^2 = 2r\cos\theta$, or $r = 2\cos\theta$. Thus the disk D is given by

$$D = \{(r, \theta) \mid -\pi/2 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi/2,\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 2\cos\theta\}$$

and, by Formula 3, we have

$$V = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)\, dA = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\cos\theta} r^2\, r\, dr\, d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^4}{4}\right]_0^{2\cos\theta} d\theta$$

$$= 4\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4\theta\, d\theta = 8\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4\theta\, d\theta = 8\int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2}\right)^2 d\theta$$

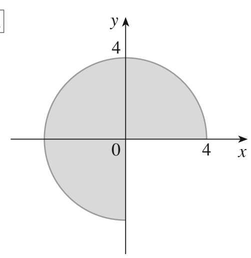
$$= 2\int_0^{\pi/2} \left[1 + 2\cos 2\theta + \tfrac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4\theta)\right] d\theta$$

$$= 2\left[\tfrac{3}{2}\theta + \sin 2\theta + \tfrac{1}{8}\sin 4\theta\right]_0^{\pi/2} = 2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$ ■

15.4 EXERCISES

1–4 A region R is shown. Decide whether to use polar coordinates or rectangular coordinates and write $\iint_R f(x, y)\, dA$ as an iterated integral, where f is an arbitrary continuous function on R.

1.



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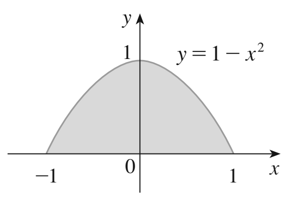

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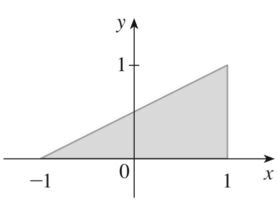
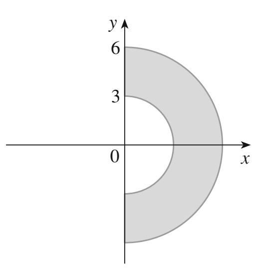


4.



5–6 Sketch the region whose area is given by the integral and evaluate the integral.

5. $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \int_4^7 r\, dr\, d\theta$

6. $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{4\cos\theta} r\, dr\, d\theta$

7–14 Evaluate the given integral by changing to polar coordinates.

7. $\iint_D xy\, dA$, where D is the disk with center the origin and radius 3

8. $\iint_R (x + y)\, dA$, where R is the region that lies to the left of the y-axis between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

9. $\iint_R \cos(x^2 + y^2)\, dA$, where R is the region that lies above the x-axis within the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 9$

10. $\iint_R \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}\, dA$, where $R = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4,\ x \geqslant 0\}$

11. $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2}\, dA$, where D is the region bounded by the semicircle $x = \sqrt{4 - y^2}$ and the y-axis

12. $\iint_R ye^x\, dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 25$

13. $\iint_R \arctan(y/x)\, dA$,
where $R = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4,\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x\}$

14. $\iint_D x\, dA$, where D is the region in the first quadrant that lies between the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

15–18 Use a double integral to find the area of the region.

15. One loop of the rose $r = \cos 3\theta$

16. The region enclosed by the curve $r = 4 + 3\cos\theta$

17. The region within both of the circles $r = \cos\theta$ and $r = \sin\theta$

18. The region inside the cardioid $r = 1 + \cos\theta$ and outside the circle $r = 3\cos\theta$

19–27 Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the given solid.

19. Under the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and above the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4$

20. Below the paraboloid $z = 18 - 2x^2 - 2y^2$ and above the xy-plane

21. Enclosed by the hyperboloid $-x^2 - y^2 + z^2 = 1$ and the plane $z = 2$

22. Inside the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$ and outside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

23. A sphere of radius a

24. Bounded by the paraboloid $z = 1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2$ and the plane $z = 7$ in the first octant

25. Above the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and below the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$

26. Bounded by the paraboloids $z = 3x^2 + 3y^2$ and $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$

27. Inside both the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the ellipsoid $4x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 64$

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28. (a) A cylindrical drill with radius r_1 is used to bore a hole through the center of a sphere of radius r_2. Find the volume of the ring-shaped solid that remains.
(b) Express the volume in part (a) in terms of the height h of the ring. Notice that the volume depends only on h, not on r_1 or r_2.

29–32 Evaluate the iterated integral by converting to polar coordinates.

29. $\displaystyle\int_{-3}^{3}\int_{0}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \sin(x^2 + y^2)\, dy\, dx$

30. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{a}\int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{0} x^2 y\, dx\, dy$

31. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{1}\int_{y}^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} (x + y)\, dx\, dy$

32. $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{2}\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\, dy\, dx$

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33. A swimming pool is circular with a 40-ft diameter. The depth is constant along east-west lines and increases linearly from 2 ft at the south end to 7 ft at the north end. Find the volume of water in the pool.

34. An agricultural sprinkler distributes water in a circular pattern of radius 100 ft. It supplies water to a depth of e^{-r} feet per hour at a distance of r feet from the sprinkler.
(a) If $0 < R \leqslant 100$, what is the total amount of water supplied per hour to the region inside the circle of radius R centered at the sprinkler?
(b) Determine an expression for the average amount of water per hour per square foot supplied to the region inside the circle of radius R.

35. Use polar coordinates to combine the sum

$$\int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^{1}\int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{x} xy\, dy\, dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}}\int_{0}^{x} xy\, dy\, dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2}\int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} xy\, dy\, dx$$

into one double integral. Then evaluate the double integral.

36. (a) We define the improper integral (over the entire plane $\mathbb{R}^2$)

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dy\, dx$$
$$= \lim_{a\to\infty} \iint_{D_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA$$

where D_a is the disk with radius a and center the origin. Show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \pi$$

(b) An equivalent definition of the improper integral in part (a) is

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \lim_{a\to\infty} \iint_{S_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA$$

where S_a is the square with vertices $(\pm a, \pm a)$. Use this to show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\, dx \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-y^2}\, dy = \pi$$

(c) Deduce that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\, dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

(d) By making the change of variable $t = \sqrt{2}\, x$, show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2}\, dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

(This is a fundamental result for probability and statistics.)

37. Use the result of Exercise 36 part (c) to evaluate the following integrals.

(a) $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2}\, dx$ (b) $\displaystyle\int_{0}^{\infty} \sqrt{x}\, e^{-x}\, dx$

EXAMPLE 8 A factory produces (cylindrically shaped) roller bearings that are sold as having diameter 4.0 cm and length 6.0 cm. In fact, the diameters X are normally distributed with mean 4.0 cm and standard deviation 0.01 cm while the lengths Y are normally distributed with mean 6.0 cm and standard deviation 0.01 cm. Assuming that X and Y are independent, write the joint density function and graph it. Find the probability that a bearing randomly chosen from the production line has either length or diameter that differs from the mean by more than 0.02 cm.

SOLUTION We are given that X and Y are normally distributed with $\mu_1 = 4.0$, $\mu_2 = 6.0$, and $\sigma_1 = \sigma_2 = 0.01$. So the individual density functions for X and Y are

$$f_1(x) = \frac{1}{0.01\sqrt{2\pi}}\, e^{-(x-4)^2/0.0002} \qquad f_2(y) = \frac{1}{0.01\sqrt{2\pi}}\, e^{-(y-6)^2/0.0002}$$

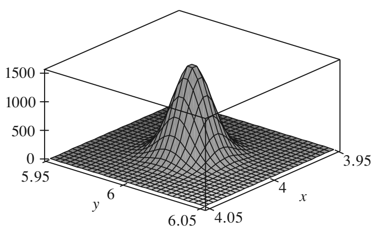

FIGURE 9
Graph of the bivariate normal joint density function in Example 8

Since X and Y are independent, the joint density function is the product:

$$f(x, y) = f_1(x)f_2(y) = \frac{1}{0.0002\pi}\, e^{-(x-4)^2/0.0002}e^{-(y-6)^2/0.0002}$$

$$= \frac{5000}{\pi}\, e^{-5000[(x-4)^2+(y-6)^2]}$$

A graph of this function is shown in Figure 9.

Let's first calculate the probability that both X and Y differ from their means by less than 0.02 cm. Using a calculator or computer to estimate the integral, we have

$$P(3.98 < X < 4.02,\, 5.98 < Y < 6.02) = \int_{3.98}^{4.02}\int_{5.98}^{6.02} f(x, y)\, dy\, dx$$

$$= \frac{5000}{\pi}\int_{3.98}^{4.02}\int_{5.98}^{6.02} e^{-5000[(x-4)^2+(y-6)^2]}\, dy\, dx$$

$$\approx 0.91$$

Then the probability that either X or Y differs from its mean by more than 0.02 cm is approximately

$$1 - 0.91 = 0.09$$

15.5 EXERCISES

1. Electric charge is distributed over the rectangle $1 \leqslant x \leqslant 3$, $0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2$ so that the charge density at (x, y) is $\sigma(x, y) = 2xy + y^2$ (measured in coulombs per square meter). Find the total charge on the rectangle.

2. Electric charge is distributed over the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4$ so that the charge density at (x, y) is $\sigma(x, y) = x + y + x^2 + y^2$ (measured in coulombs per square meter). Find the total charge on the disk.

3–10 Find the mass and center of mass of the lamina that occupies the region D and has the given density function ρ.

3. $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2,\, -1 \leqslant y \leqslant 1\}$; $\rho(x, y) = xy^2$

4. $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant x \leqslant a,\, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant b\}$; $\rho(x, y) = cxy$

5. D is the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(2, 1)$, $(0, 3)$; $\rho(x, y) = x + y$

6. D is the triangular region enclosed by the lines $x = 0$, $y = x$, and $2x + y = 6$; $\rho(x, y) = x^2$

7. D is bounded by $y = e^x$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$; $\rho(x, y) = y$

8. D is bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 0$, and $x = 1$; $\rho(x, y) = x$

9. $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sin(\pi x/L),\, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant L\}$; $\rho(x, y) = y$

10. D is bounded by the parabolas $y = x^2$ and $x = y^2$; $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{x}$

11. A lamina occupies the part of the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ in the first quadrant. Find its center of mass if the density at any point is proportional to its distance from the x-axis.

12. Find the center of mass of the lamina in Exercise 11 if the density at any point is proportional to the square of its distance from the origin.

13. The boundary of a lamina consists of the semicircles $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$ and $y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$ together with the portions of the x-axis that join them. Find the center of mass of the lamina if the density at any point is proportional to its distance from the origin.

14. Find the center of mass of the lamina in Exercise 13 if the density at any point is inversely proportional to its distance from the origin.

15. Find the center of mass of a lamina in the shape of an isosceles right triangle with equal sides of length a if the density at any point is proportional to the square of the distance from the vertex opposite the hypotenuse.

16. A lamina occupies the region inside the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ but outside the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$. Find the center of mass if the density at any point is inversely proportional to its distance from the origin.

17. Find the moments of inertia I_x, I_y, I_0 for the lamina of Exercise 7.

18. Find the moments of inertia I_x, I_y, I_0 for the lamina of Exercise 12.

19. Find the moments of inertia I_x, I_y, I_0 for the lamina of Exercise 15.

20. Consider a square fan blade with sides of length 2 and the lower left corner placed at the origin. If the density of the blade is $\rho(x, y) = 1 + 0.1x$, is it more difficult to rotate the blade about the x-axis or the y-axis?

CAS **21–22** Use a computer algebra system to find the mass, center of mass, and moments of inertia of the lamina that occupies the region D and has the given density function.

21. $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq \sin x,\ 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$; $\rho(x, y) = xy$

22. D is enclosed by the cardioid $r = 1 + \cos\theta$; $\rho(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

CAS **23–26** A lamina with constant density $\rho(x, y) = \rho$ occupies the given region. Find the moments of inertia I_x and I_y and the radii of gyration $\bar{\bar{x}}$ and $\bar{\bar{y}}$.

23. The rectangle $0 \leq x \leq b$, $0 \leq y \leq h$

24. The triangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(b, 0)$, and $(0, h)$

25. The part of the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$ in the first quadrant

26. The region under the curve $y = \sin x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = \pi$

27. The joint density function for a pair of random variables X and Y is

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} Cx(1 + y) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Find the value of the constant C.
(b) Find $P(X \leq 1, Y \leq 1)$.
(c) Find $P(X + Y \leq 1)$.

28. (a) Verify that

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 4xy & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq 1,\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

is a joint density function.
(b) If X and Y are random variables whose joint density function is the function f in part (a), find
(i) $P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{2}\right)$ (ii) $P\left(X \geq \frac{1}{2}, Y \leq \frac{1}{2}\right)$
(c) Find the expected values of X and Y.

29. Suppose X and Y are random variables with joint density function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0.1e^{-(0.5x + 0.2y)} & \text{if } x \geq 0,\ y \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(a) Verify that f is indeed a joint density function.
(b) Find the following probabilities.
(i) $P(Y \geq 1)$ (ii) $P(X \leq 2, Y \leq 4)$
(c) Find the expected values of X and Y.

30. (a) A lamp has two bulbs of a type with an average lifetime of 1000 hours. Assuming that we can model the probability of failure of these bulbs by an exponential density function with mean $\mu = 1000$, find the probability that both of the lamp's bulbs fail within 1000 hours.
(b) Another lamp has just one bulb of the same type as in part (a). If one bulb burns out and is replaced by a bulb of the same type, find the probability that the two bulbs fail within a total of 1000 hours.

CAS **31.** Suppose that X and Y are independent random variables, where X is normally distributed with mean 45 and standard deviation 0.5 and Y is normally distributed with mean 20 and standard deviation 0.1.
(a) Find $P(40 \leq X \leq 50, 20 \leq Y \leq 25)$.
(b) Find $P(4(X - 45)^2 + 100(Y - 20)^2 \leq 2)$.

32. Xavier and Yolanda both have classes that end at noon and they agree to meet every day after class. They arrive at the coffee shop independently. Xavier's arrival time is X and Yolanda's arrival time is Y, where X and Y are measured in minutes after noon. The individual density functions are

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-x} & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \end{cases} \qquad f_2(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{50}y & \text{if } 0 \leq y \leq 10 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

(Xavier arrives sometime after noon and is more likely to arrive promptly than late. Yolanda always arrives by 12:10 PM and is more likely to arrive late than promptly.) After Yolanda arrives, she'll wait for up to half an hour for Xavier, but he won't wait for her. Find the probability that they meet.

15.9 EXERCISES

1–6 Find the Jacobian of the transformation.

1. $x = 5u - v, \quad y = u + 3v$

2. $x = uv, \quad y = u/v$

3. $x = e^{-r}\sin\theta, \quad y = e^{r}\cos\theta$

4. $x = e^{s+t}, \quad y = e^{s-t}$

5. $x = u/v, \quad y = v/w, \quad z = w/u$

6. $x = v + w^2, \quad y = w + u^2, \quad z = u + v^2$

7–10 Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

7. $S = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 3,\ 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 2\}$; $x = 2u + 3v,\ y = u - v$

8. S is the square bounded by the lines $u = 0$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, $v = 1$; $\quad x = v,\ y = u(1 + v^2)$

9. S is the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 1)$, $(0, 1)$; $x = u^2,\ y = v$

10. S is the disk given by $u^2 + v^2 \leqslant 1$; $\quad x = au,\ y = bv$

11–16 Use the given transformation to evaluate the integral.

11. $\iint_R (x - 3y)\,dA$, where R is the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(2, 1)$, and $(1, 2)$; $\quad x = 2u + v,\ y = u + 2v$

12. $\iint_R (4x + 8y)\,dA$, where R is the parallelogram with vertices $(-1, 3)$, $(1, -3)$, $(3, -1)$, and $(1, 5)$; $x = \frac{1}{4}(u + v),\ y = \frac{1}{4}(v - 3u)$

13. $\iint_R x^2\,dA$, where R is the region bounded by the ellipse $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$; $\quad x = 2u,\ y = 3v$

14. $\iint_R (x^2 - xy + y^2)\,dA$, where R is the region bounded by the ellipse $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 2$; $x = \sqrt{2}\,u - \sqrt{2/3}\,v,\ y = \sqrt{2}\,u + \sqrt{2/3}\,v$

15. $\iint_R xy\,dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the lines $y = x$ and $y = 3x$ and the hyperbolas $xy = 1$, $xy = 3$; $\quad x = u/v,\ y = v$

16. $\iint_R y^2\,dA$, where R is the region bounded by the curves $xy = 1$, $xy = 2$, $xy^2 = 1$, $xy^2 = 2$; $\quad u = xy,\ v = xy^2$. Illustrate by using a graphing calculator or computer to draw R.

17. (a) Evaluate $\iiint_E dV$, where E is the solid enclosed by the ellipsoid $x^2/a^2 + y^2/b^2 + z^2/c^2 = 1$. Use the transformation $x = au,\ y = bv,\ z = cw$.

(b) The earth is not a perfect sphere; rotation has resulted in flattening at the poles. So the shape can be approximated by an ellipsoid with $a = b = 6378$ km and $c = 6356$ km. Use part (a) to estimate the volume of the earth.

18. If the solid of Exercise 17(a) has constant density k, find its moment of inertia about the z-axis.

19–23 Evaluate the integral by making an appropriate change of variables.

19. $\displaystyle\iint_R \frac{x - 2y}{3x - y}\,dA$, where R is the parallelogram enclosed by the lines $x - 2y = 0$, $x - 2y = 4$, $3x - y = 1$, and $3x - y = 8$

20. $\iint_R (x + y)e^{x^2 - y^2}\,dA$, where R is the rectangle enclosed by the lines $x - y = 0$, $x - y = 2$, $x + y = 0$, and $x + y = 3$

21. $\displaystyle\iint_R \cos\left(\frac{y - x}{y + x}\right) dA$, where R is the trapezoidal region with vertices $(1, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$, and $(0, 1)$

22. $\iint_R \sin(9x^2 + 4y^2)\,dA$, where R is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the ellipse $9x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$

23. $\iint_R e^{x+y}\,dA$, where R is given by the inequality $|x| + |y| \leqslant 1$

24. Let f be continuous on $[0, 1]$ and let R be the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, and $(0, 1)$. Show that

$$\iint_R f(x + y)\,dA = \int_0^1 u f(u)\,du$$