Multiple Integral

Double Integrals over Rectangles

Remark：

1. Let $P=\{x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ and $a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$

   Then P is called a partition of [a , b]

2. Define $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1},\ i = 1,2,\ldots,n$

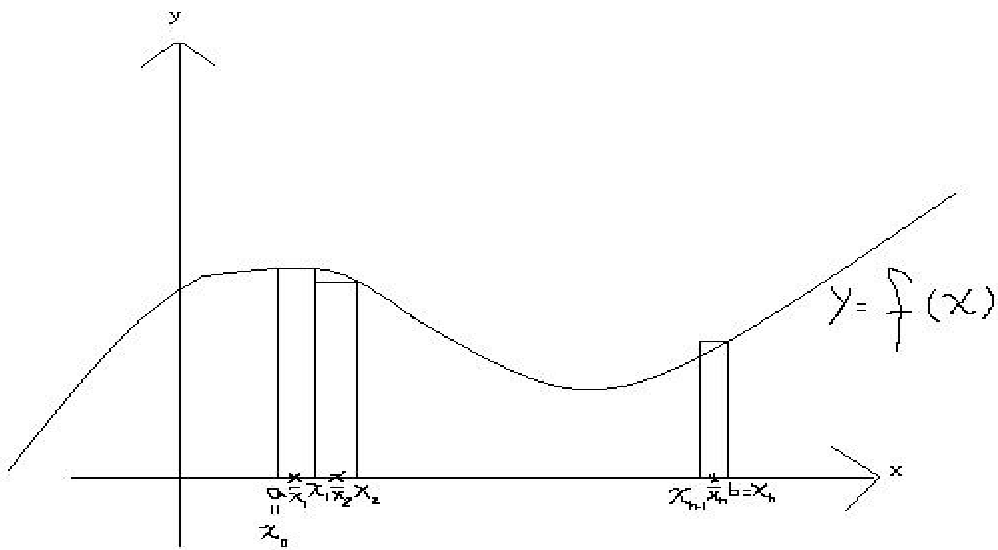
3. $|P| = \max\{\Delta x_1, \Delta x_2, \ldots, \Delta x_n\}$ The norm of P

4. Choose $\bar{x}_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i],\ i = 1,2,\ldots n,\ \bar{x}_i$ is called a

   sample point.

5. The definite integral of f on [a , b]

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{|P|\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\bar{x}_i)\Delta x_i = \text{The area of S}$$



$$S = \{(x, y) \mid a \le x \le b, 0 \le y \le f(x)\}$$

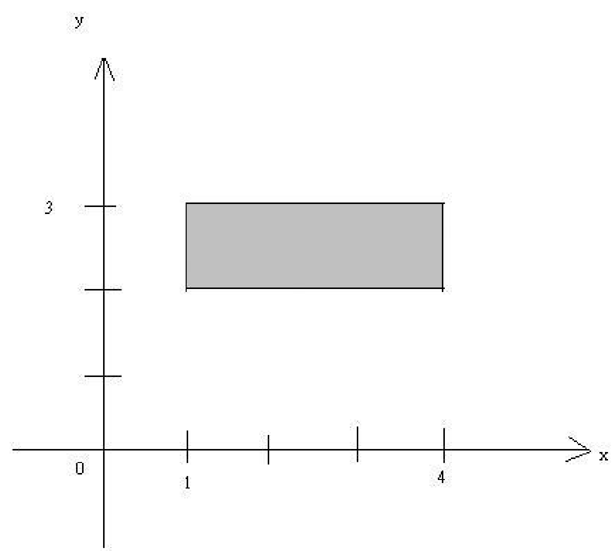
6. A closed rectangle R

$$R = [a, b] \times [c, d] = \{(x, y) \in R^2 \mid a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d\}$$

Example : Rectangle

1. $[0,1] \times [2,4] = \{(x, y) \in R^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 2 \le y \le 4\}$

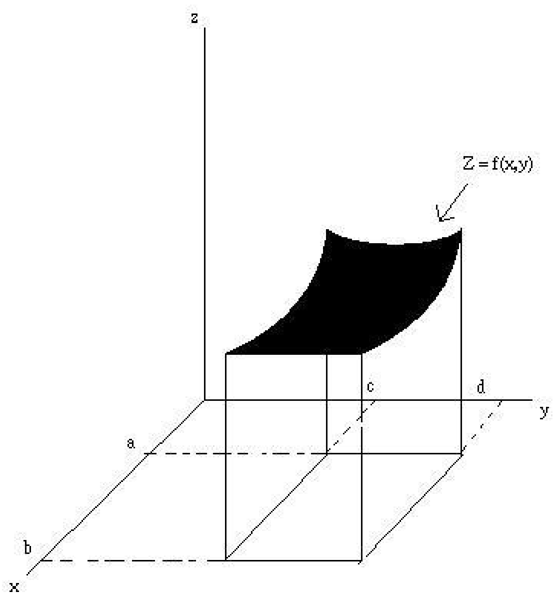
2. $[1,2] \times [2,3]$



Double Integrals and Volumes

$\text{Let } R = [a,b]\times[c,d],\ S = \{(x,y,z)\in R^3 \mid (x,y)\in R, 0 \le z \le f(x,y)\}$

To find the volume of S - V(S)



Similarly to define $\int_a^b f(x)dx$

Divide the rectangle R into subintervals

$[a, b]$ is divided into m subinterval $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$

$i = 1,2,\cdots m$, $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, and $[c, d]$ is divided

into n subinterval $[y_{j-1}, y_j]$, $\Delta y_j = y_j - y_{j-1}$, $j = 1,2,\cdots n$

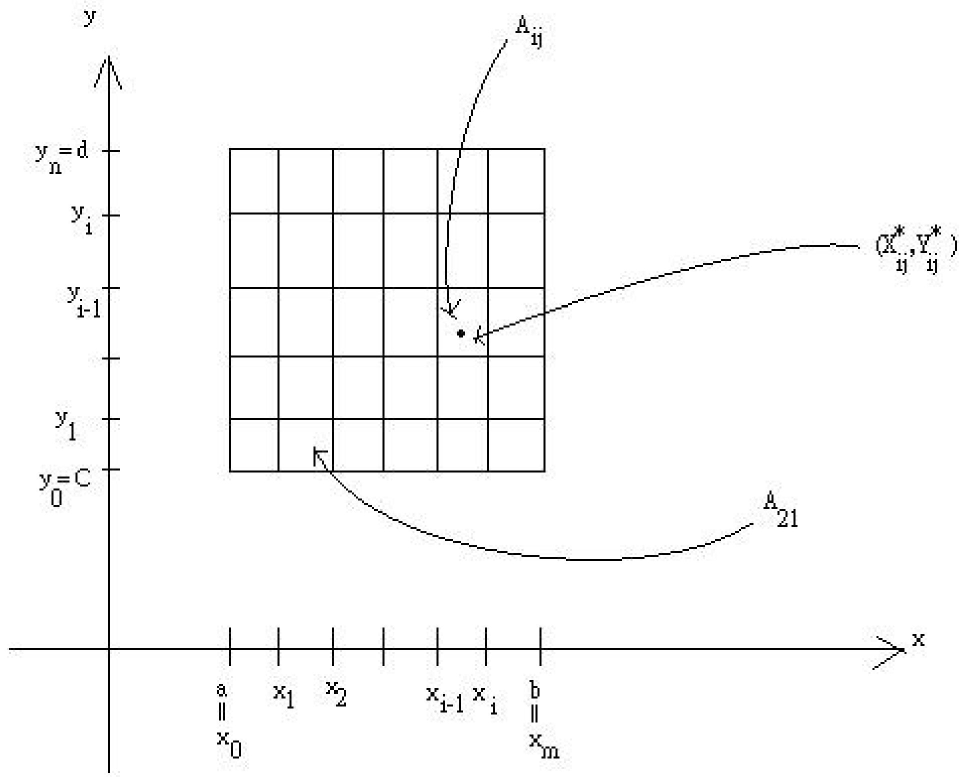
Define $R_{ij} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j]$ $i = 1,\cdots m$; $j = 1,\cdots n$

The area of R_{ij} is $\Delta A_{ij} = \Delta x_i \Delta y_j$

choose a sample point (x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) in each R_{ij}

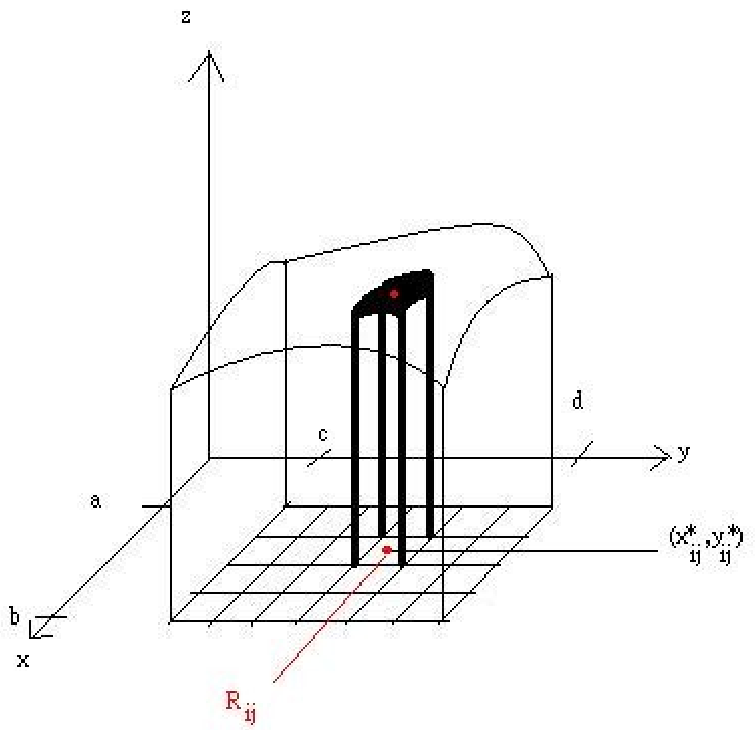
The volume of S can approximate $\sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A_{ij}$

i.e $V(S) \approx \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(x_{ij}^*, y_{ij}^*) \Delta A_{ij}$



Let $|P|$ denote the length of the longest diagonal

$R_{ij}, i = 1,2\cdots m\,; j = 1,2\cdots n$



Definition :

The double integral of f over the rectangle R is $\iint_R f(x, y)dA$

$$\iint_R f(x, y)dA = \lim_{|P|\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x^*_{ij}, y^*_{ij})\Delta A_{ij}$$

if this limit exists

properties:

1. $\iint_R cf(x, y)\,dA = c\iint_R f(x, y)\,dA$

2. $\iint_R (f(x, y) + g(x, y))\,dA = \iint_R f(x, y)\,dA + \iint_R g(x, y)\,dA$

3. If $f(x, y) \geq g(x, y)\ \forall (x, y) \in R$, then

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

Definition :

1. f is integrable on R, if $\lim_{|P|\to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_{ij}^{*}, y_{ij}^{*}) \Delta A_{ij}$ exist

2. $\iint_R f(x, y)dA$ is called the double integral of f over R

Theorem 1

Let f be bounded on the closed rectabgle R

(i) If f is continuous on R, then f is integrable on R

(ii) If f is continuous on R except on a finite number of smooth curves, then f is integrable on R

Definition :

1. If $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x, y) = f(a, b)$, then f is continuous at (a, b)

2. If f is continuous at all $(a, b) \in R$, then f is continuous on R

Example :

1. $f(x, y) = \sin xy, (x, y) \in R = [0, \pi] \times [0, 2\pi]$

   f is continuous on R

2. $f(x, y) = x^2 y + x,\ R = [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$

   f is continuous on R

3. $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

   f is not continuous on (0,1)

   f is not continuous on (o, w), $\forall$w

Iterated Integrals

Fixed y, Let $A(y)=\int_1^3 x^2 y\,dx = y\cdot \left.\frac{x^3}{3}\right|_1^3 = \frac{26}{3}y$

Consider $\int_0^2 A(y)dy = \int_0^2 (\int_1^3 x^2 y\,dx)dy$

Remark :

For function $f(x, y), R=[a,b]\times[c,d]$

1. Let $A(x)=\int_c^d f(x,y)dy, B(y)=\int_a^b f(x,y)dx$

$\int_a^b A(x)dx = \int_a^b (\int_c^d f(x,y)dy)dx$ is called an iterated integral

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

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

Example : evaluate

(i) $\int_0^3 \int_1^4 x^2 y\,dx\,dy$ (ii) $\int_0^3 \int_1^4 x^2 y\,dy\,dx$

(iii) $\int_0^4 \int_0^8 \frac{1}{4}(64 - 8x + y^2)\,dy\,dx$

(iv) $\int_0^8 \int_0^4 \frac{1}{4}(64 - 8x + y^2)\,dx\,dy$

(v) $\int_0^3 \int_1^2 (3x + 2y)\,dx\,dy$

Theorem 2 (Fubini's Theorem)

If f is continuous on $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, the

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

Ex :

1. Find $\iint_R (x - 3y^2)\,dA$, where $R = [0,2] \times [1,3]$

2. Find $\iint_R y \sin xy\,dA$, where $R = [0,2] \times [0, \pi]$

Ans : $\iint_R y \sin xy\,dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^\pi y \sin xy\,dy\,dx = ?$

But $\int_0^\pi \int_0^2 y \sin xy\,dx\,dy = \int_0^\pi (-\cos xy)\Big|_0^2 dy = \int_0^\pi (1 - \cos 2y)\,dy$

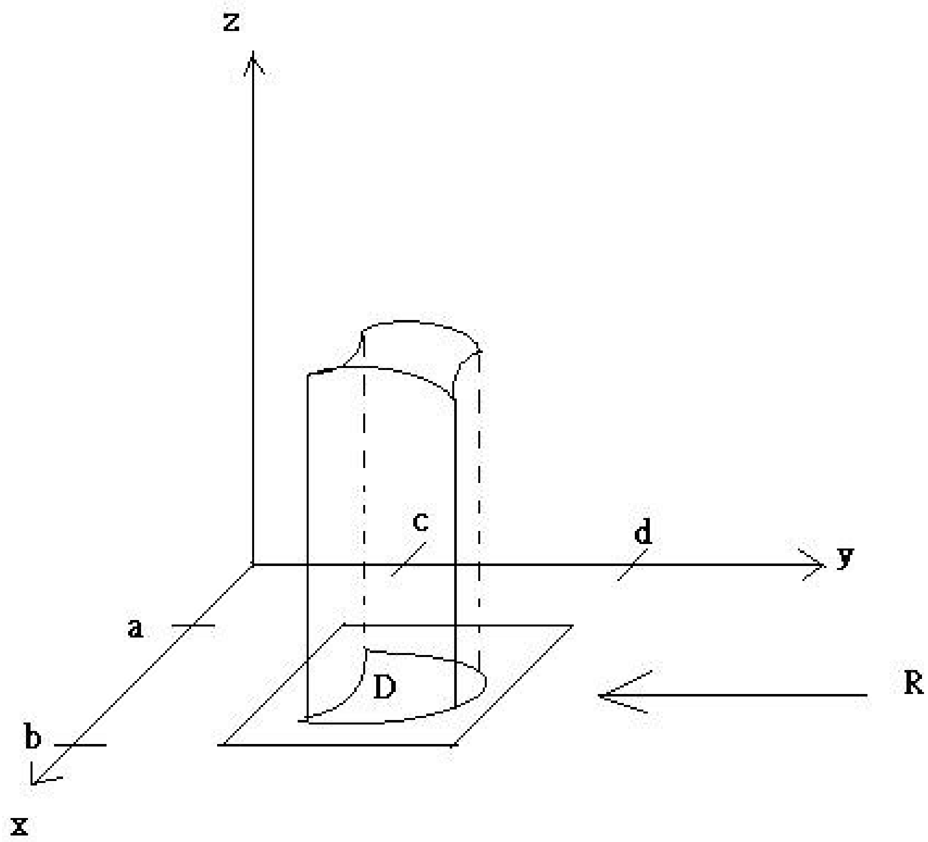
$$= \pi - (\frac{1}{2}\sin 2y\Big|_0^\pi) = \pi - 0 = \pi$$

3. Find $\iint_R x \cos xy\,dA$, where $R = [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$

4. Find $\iint_R \frac{1 + y}{1 + x}\,dA$, where $R = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \le x \le 2, 0 \le y \le 1\}$

Double Integral over General Regions

Let D be a bounded region and $D \subset R$, f is a function defined on D. Define a new function



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

Definition :

1. The double integral of f over D is

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

2. A plane region D is said to be of type I if

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

where g_1, g_2 are two continuous function.

3. A plane region D is said to be of type II if

$D = \{(x, y) \mid h_1(y) \le x \le h_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$,

where h_1, h_2 are two continuous function.

Example :

1. $D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le \pi, \sin x \le y \le 1\}$, Type I

2. $D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \le y \le 1, 2y^2 \le x \le 1 + y^2\}$, Type II

Properties:

1. If f is continuous on a type I region D such that

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

then $\iint_D f(x, y)\,dA = \int_a^b \int_{g_{1(x)}}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y)\,dy\,dx$

2. If f is continuous on a type II region D then

$\iint_D f(x, y)\,dA = \int_c^d \int_{h_{1(y)}}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y)\,dx\,dy$

where $D = \{(x, y) \mid h_1(y) \le x \le h_2(y), c \le y \le d\}$

Example :

1. Evaluate $\iint_D (x+3y)dA$

Where $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \le x \le 1,\ 2x^2 \le y \le 1+x^2\}$

Ans:

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

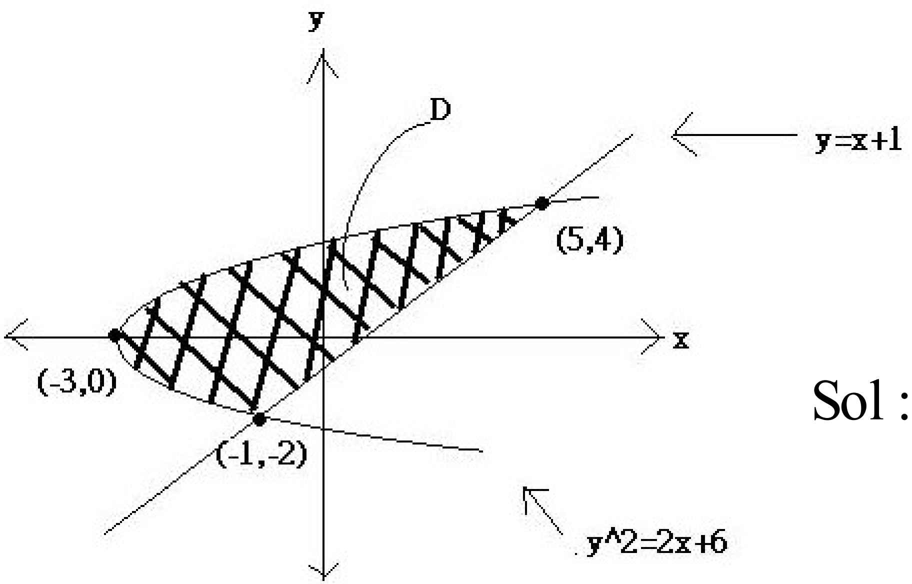
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} x(1+x^2-2x^2) + \frac{3}{2}((1+x^2)^2-(2x^2)^2)dx$$

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

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

2. Evaluate $\iint\limits_{D} xy\,dA$ where D is the region bounded by

the line $y = x - 1$ and the parabola $y^2 = 2x + 6$



Sol :

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid -3 \le x \le 5, ? \le y \le \sqrt{2x+6}\}$$

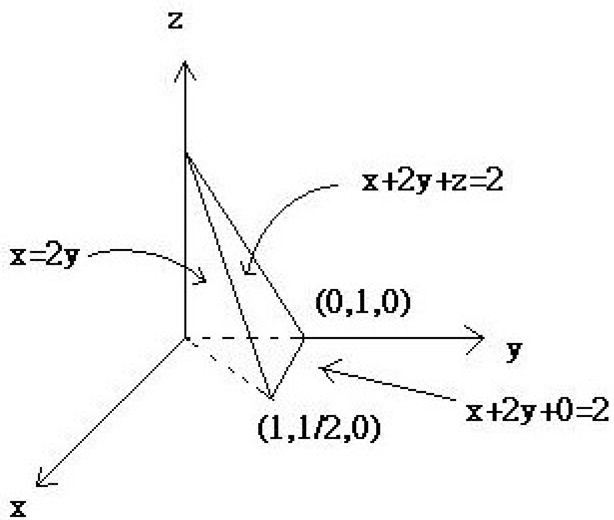
$$= \{(x, y) \mid \frac{y^2 - 6}{2} \le x \le y+1, -2 \le y \le 4\}$$

$$\iint\limits_{D} xy\,dA = \int_{-2}^{4}\int_{\frac{y^2-6}{2}}^{y+1} xy\,dx\,dy = 36$$

3. Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the planes

$x = 2y, x = 0, z = 0$ and $x + 2y + z = 2$

Sol :



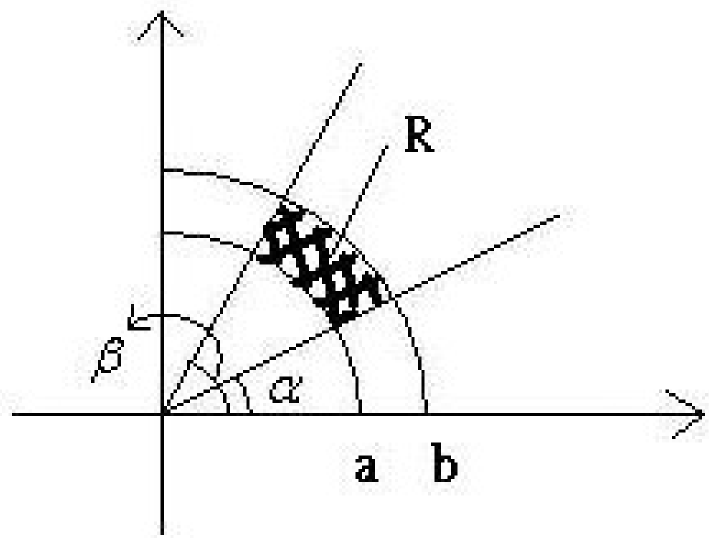
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, \frac{x}{2} \le y \le \frac{2-x}{2}\}$$

$$所求\ V = \iint_D 2 - x - 2y\, dA = \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{2-x}{2}} (2 - x - 2y)\, dy\, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Double Integrals in Polar Coordinates

Consider $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid a \le r \le b, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta$



Polar rectangle

Example：

$$1.\ R=\{(r,\theta)\,|\,0\le r\le 1,\ 0\le\theta\le 2\pi\}$$

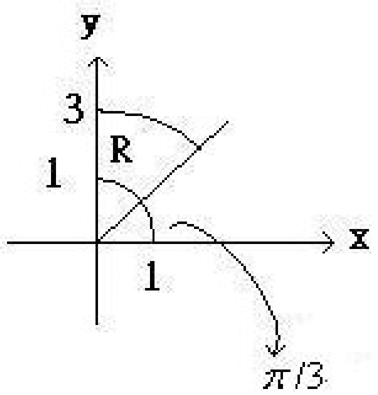
$$2.\ R=\{(r,\theta)\,|\,1\le r\le 3,\ 0\le\theta\le \pi\}$$

$$3.\ R=\{(r,\theta)\,|\,1\le r\le 3,\ \frac{\pi}{3}\le\theta\le \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$\text{The area of R is } A(R)=(\pi\cdot 3^2-\pi\cdot 1^2)\frac{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{3}}{2\pi}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}(3^2-1^2)\cdot(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$=\frac{2}{3}\pi$$



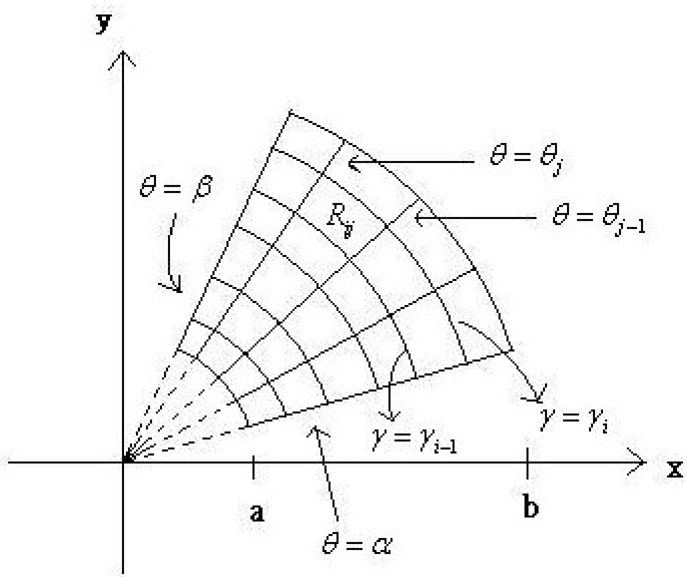
4. $R_{ij} = \{(r,\theta) \mid r_{i-1} \le r \le r_i, \theta_{j-1} \le \theta \le \theta_j\}$

The area of R_{ij} - ΔA_{ij} is

$$\Delta A_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} r_i^2 \Delta\theta_j - \frac{1}{2} r_{i-1}^2 \Delta\theta_j = \frac{1}{2}(r_i + r_{i-1})(r_i - r_{i-1})\Delta\theta_j$$

$$= r_i^* \Delta r_i \Delta\theta_j$$

Where $\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1}, \Delta\theta_j = \theta_j - \theta_{j-1,}\ i = 1, \cdots m; j = 1, \cdots n$



The Riemanu sum of f on R is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n} f(r_i^* \cos\theta_j^*, r_i^* \sin\theta_j^*)\Delta A_{ij}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n} f(r_i^* \cos\theta_j^*, r_i^* \sin\theta_j^*) r_i^* \Delta r_i \Delta\theta_j$$

$$\to \int_\alpha^\beta \int_a^b f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr d\theta$$

Properties

1. Let $R = \{(r,\theta) \mid a \le r \le b, \alpha \le \theta \le \beta\}$ be a polar rectangle and $0 \le \beta - \alpha \le 2\pi$ If f is continuous on R, then

$$\iint_R f(x, y)dA = \int_\alpha^\beta \int_a^b f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r\,dr\,d\theta$$

2. Let $D = \{(r,\theta) \mid \alpha \le \theta \le \beta, h_1(\theta) \le r \le h_2(\theta)\}$ be a polor region. If f is continuous on D then

$$\iint_D f(x, y)dA = \int_\alpha^\beta \int_{h_1(\theta)}^{h_2(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r\,dr\,d\theta$$

Example :

1. Evaluate $\iint\limits_R (4y^2 + 3x)dA$

where $R = \{(x, y) | y \geq 0, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$

Sol :

$$R = \{(x, y) | y \geq 0, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$
$$= \{(r, \theta) | 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$$

$$\iint\limits_R (4y^2 + 3x)dA = \int_0^\pi \int_1^2 (4(r\sin\theta)^2 + 3r\cos\theta) r dr d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^\pi (15\sin^2\theta + 7\cos\theta) d\theta$$
$$= \frac{15}{2}\pi$$

2. Find the volume of the solid bounded by the plane $z = 0$ and the paraboloid $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$

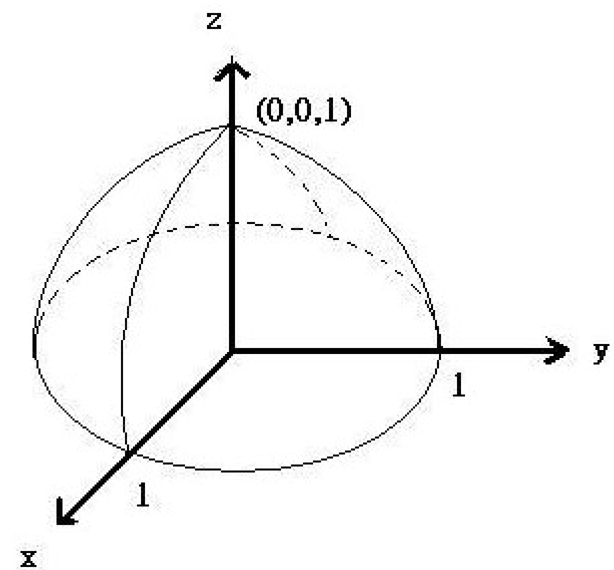
Sol :

$$D = \{(r,\theta) \mid 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

$$V = \iint_D (1 - x^2 - y^2)\,dA$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 - r^2)\,r\,dr\,d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Example :

$$\text{Evaluate} \iint_{R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA$$

$$\text{where } R^2 = \{(x, y) | -\infty < x < \infty, -\infty < y < \infty\}$$

Sol :

$$\text{Consider } D_n = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \le r \le n, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

$$\iint_{R^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA = \lim_{n \to \infty} \iint_{D_n} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dA$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^n e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} (\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-n^2}) d\theta$$

$$= \pi$$

The Cross Product

Definition

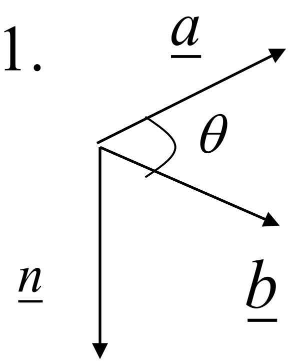
Let a, b be two nonzero three dimensional vectors

1. The inner product of $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ is $\underline{a} \cdot \underline{b} = |a||b|\cos\theta$

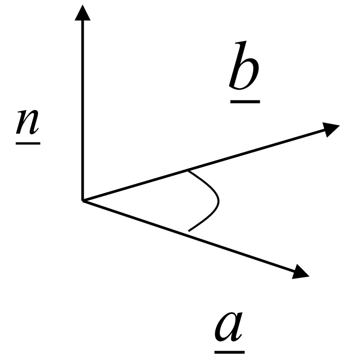
2. The cross product of $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ is the vector $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = (|\underline{a}||\underline{b}|\sin\theta)\underline{n}$ where θ is the angle between $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, and $\underline{n}$ is a unit vector perpendicular to both $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ and whose direction is given by the right-hand rule: If the fingers of your right hand curl through the angle θ from $\underline{a}$ to $\underline{b}$, then your thumb points in the direction of $\underline{n}$

Example：

1.



2.



Properties

1. $\underline{a}$ and $\underline{b}$ are parallel if and only if $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = \underline{0}$

2. $i = (1,0,0)$, $j = (0,1,0)$, $k = (0,0,1)$

(i) $i \times j = k$, $j \times i = -k$

(ii) $j \times k = i$, $k \times j = -i$

(iii) $k \times i = j$, $i \times k = -j$

3. $\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = -\underline{b} \times \underline{a}$

4. Let c bea$_3$ a scalar

(i) $(c\underline{a})\times\underline{b} = c(\underline{a}\times\underline{b}) = \underline{a}\times(c\underline{b})$

(ii) $\underline{a}\times(\underline{b}+\underline{D}) = \underline{a}\times\underline{b}+\underline{a}\times\underline{D}$

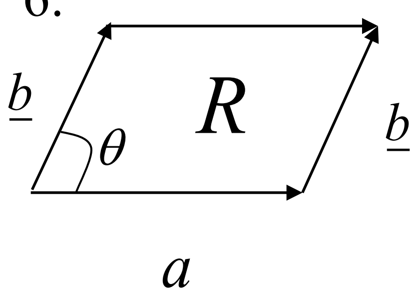
(iii) $(\underline{a}+\underline{b})\times\underline{D} = \underline{a}\times\underline{D}+\underline{b}\times\underline{D}$

5. If $\underline{a} = (a_1, a_2, a_3)$, $\underline{b} = (b_1, b_2, b_3)$, then

$$a\times b = (a_2b_3 - a_3b_2, a_3b_1 - a_1b_3, a_1b_2 - a_2b_1)$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} a_2 & a_3 \\ b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} i - \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} j + \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 \\ b_1 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} k$$

6.



The area of R is

$$A(R) = |\underline{a}\times\underline{b}|$$

Example

1. $\underline{a} = (1,2,0), \underline{b} = (2,-1,3)$

$$\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 6i - 3j - 5k$$

$$\underline{b} \times \underline{a} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -6i + 3j + 5k$$

2. $\underline{a} = (1,3,4), \underline{b} = (2,7,-5)$

$\underline{a} \times \underline{b} = -43i + 13j + k$

3. $\underline{a} = i + j + k, \underline{b} = i + j - k$, Find $\underline{a} \times \underline{b}$

4. Find two unit vectors orthogonal to both $i + j$ and $i - j + k$

Surface Area

Definition :

1. parametric curve : $\begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases}, \alpha \le t \le \beta$

2. The set of all points $(x, y, z) \in R^3$

such that $\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v), (u, v) \in D \subset R^2 \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases}$

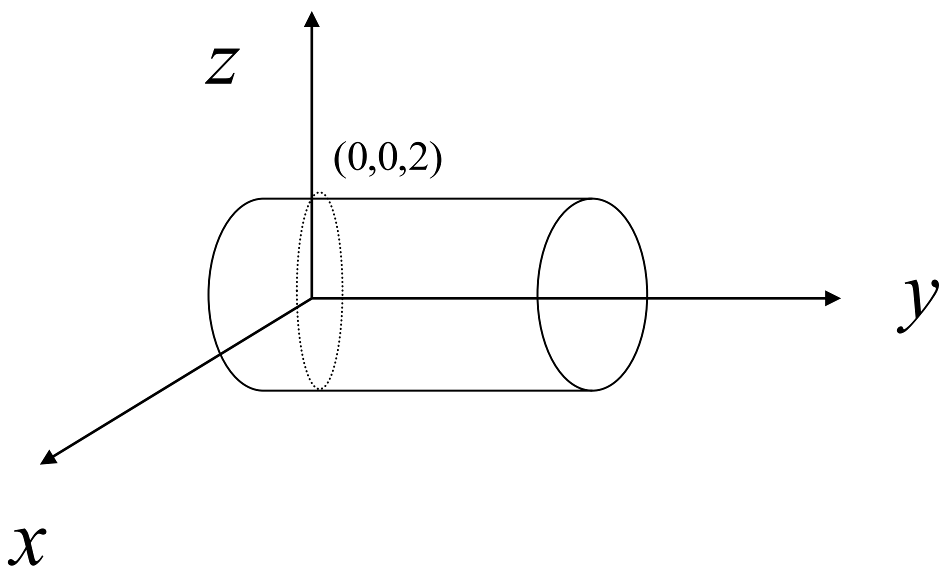
is called a parametric surface S

Example :

1. $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid x = 2\cos u,\ y = v,\ z = 2\sin u\}$

S is a parametric surface

For any $(x, y, z) \in S$, we have $x^2 + z^2 = 4,\ y = v,\ v \in R$



Definition :

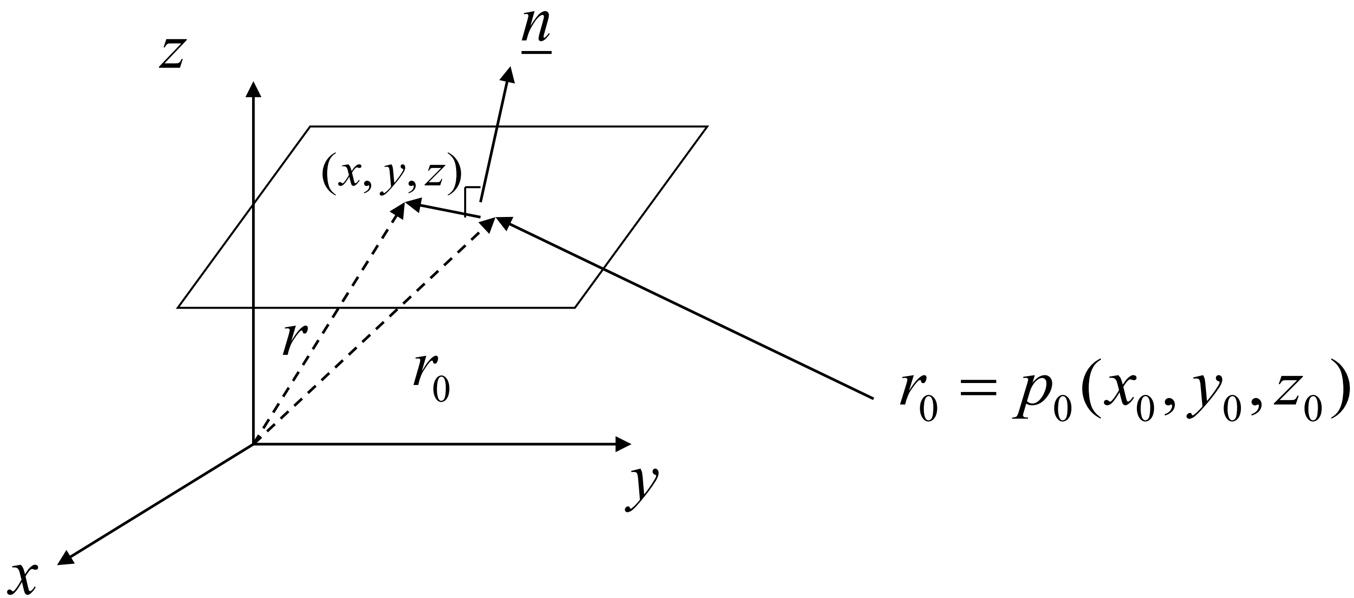
3. A plane in space is determined by a point $r_0 = P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ in the plane and a vector $\underline{n}$ is orthogonal to the plane.

   This orthogonal vector $\underline{n}$ is called a normal vector

4. The plane is denoted by $\underline{n} \cdot (r - r_0) = \underline{0}$ where $r = (x, y, z)$

   n is a normal vector of the plane

   A vector equation of the plane $\underline{n} \cdot (r - r_0) = \underline{0}$



Example :

1. $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid (1,2,4) \cdot (x-3, y+1, z-4) = 0\}$

2. $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid 2x - 4y + z = 0\}$, $\underline{n} = (2,-4,1)$

3. $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + 2y + 3z = 6\}$, $\underline{n} = (1,2,3)$

Example :

Find an equation of the plane that passes through the points

$P(1,3,2), Q(3,-1,6), R(5,2,0)$

Sol : $12(x-1) + 20(y-3) + 14(z-2) = 0$

Definition :

5. Two plane are parallel if their normal vectors are parallel

6. The angle between the planes S_1 and S_2 is θ if their normal vectors have the angle θ

Example :

Find the angle between the plane $x + y + z = 1$ and $x - 2y + 3z = 2$

Sol :

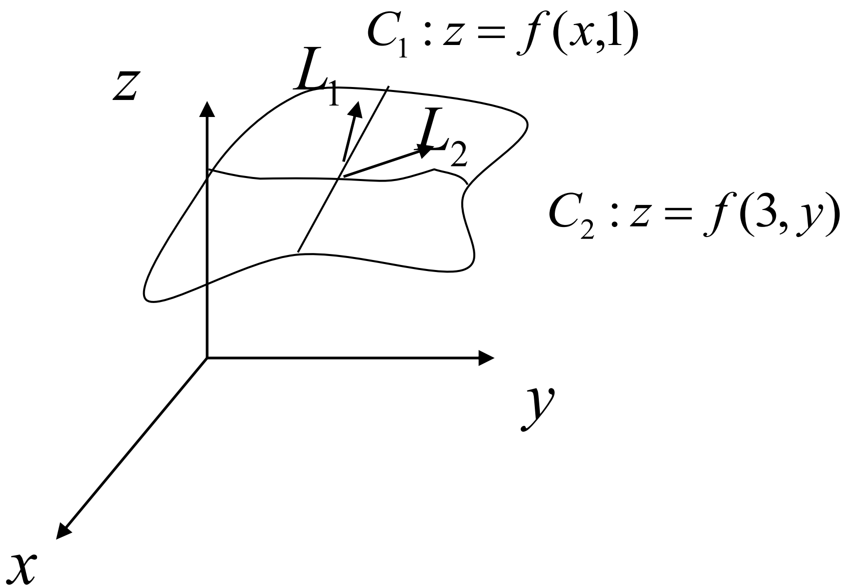
The normal vectors of these planes are $\underline{n}_1 = (1,1,1)$, $\underline{n}_2 = (1,-2,3)$

Let θ be the angle between the planes

$$\cos\theta = \frac{n_1 \cdot n_2}{|n_1||n_2|} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{42}}, \theta = \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{42}}\right) \approx 72^\circ$$

Example :

$$z = f(x, y) = x^2 y, \frac{\partial f(x,1)}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial f(3, y)}{\partial y} = 9$$



$$L_i, i = 1,2, \text{ is the tangent line of } C_i$$

Definition :

Let S be a parametric surface and be defined by

$S = \{(x, y, z) \mid z = z(u,v), y = y(u,v), x = x(u, v)\}$

$r(u, v) = x(u, v)i + y(u,v)j + z(u,v)k$ Fixed (u_0, v_0)

(i) $r(u_0, v)$ is a vector function of the single parameter v and defines a grid curve c_1 lying on S

(ii) $r(u, v_0)$ is a vector function of the single parameter u and defines a grid curve c_2 lying on S

(iii) The tangent vector to c_1 at P_0 - (x_0, y_0, z_0) where $x_0 = x(u_0, v_0)$

$y_0 = y(u_0, v_0), z_0 = z(u_0, v_0)$ is obtained

$$r_v = \frac{\partial x(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} i + \frac{\partial y(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} j + \frac{\partial z(u_0, v_0)}{\partial v} k$$

(iv) Simlarly to c_2 The tangent vector is

$$r_u = \frac{\partial x(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} i + \frac{\partial y(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} j + \frac{\partial z(u_0, v_0)}{\partial u} k$$

(v) The surface S is called smooth if $r_u \times r_v \neq \underline{0}$

Definition

1. Let S be a smooth parametric surface and is given by the equation

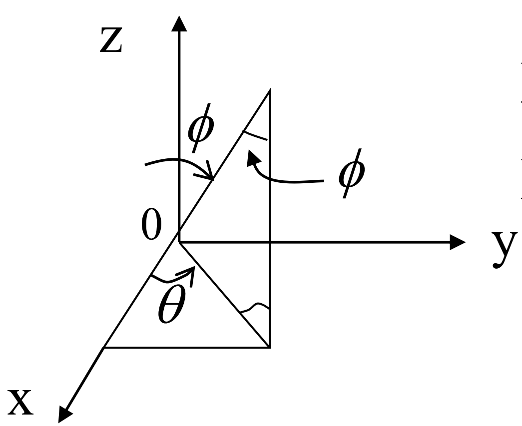
$$r(u, v) = x(u, v)i + y(u,v)j + z(u,v)k, \ (u, v) \in D$$

and S is covered just once as (u, v) ranges throughout the parameter domain D, then the surface area of S is $A(S) = \iint_D |r_u \times r_v| \, dA$

where $r_u = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} i + \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} j + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} k \qquad r_v = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} i + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} j + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} k$

Example :

1. Spherical coordinate (ρ, θ, ϕ)



$p(x, y, z)$

$p(\rho, \theta, \phi)$

where $\rho = |\overline{op}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

$x = \rho \sin\phi \cos\theta$

$y = \rho \sin\phi \sin\theta \qquad \rho \geq 0, 0 \leq \phi \leq \pi$

$z = \rho \cos\phi$

2.Find the rectangular coordinates Spherical coordinate

$$(1,\frac{\pi}{4},\frac{\pi}{3}) \qquad x=1\cdot\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\cos\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$y=1\cdot\sin\frac{\pi}{3}\sin\frac{\pi}{4}=\frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$$

$$z=1\cdot\cos\frac{\pi}{3}=\frac{1}{2}$$

3. Change from rectangular to spherical coordinates

(i) $(1,1,\sqrt{2})$ (ii) $(\sqrt{3},0,1)$ (iii) $(0,2\sqrt{3},\text{-}2)$

Sol :

$$\text{(i) } \rho=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}=\sqrt{1^2+1^2+(\sqrt{2})^2}=2$$

$$z=\rho\cos\phi\Rightarrow\sqrt{2}=2\cos\phi,\ \phi=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x=\rho\sin\phi\cos\theta\Rightarrow 1=2\sin\frac{\pi}{4}\cos\theta,\ \theta=\frac{\pi}{4}$$

4. parametric surface S

$$\text{(i) } S = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} (x, y, z) \mid x = 4\sin\phi\cos\theta,\ y = 4\sin\phi\sin\theta,\ z = 4\cos\phi \\ 0 \le \phi \le \pi, \quad 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \end{array} \right\}$$

S - The surface of a spherical of radius 4

(ii) Find the surface area of S

Sol : The parametric equation is

$$r(\theta,\phi) = 4\sin\phi\cos\theta \cdot i + 4\sin\phi\sin\theta \cdot j + 4\cos\phi \cdot k$$

$$\text{and } (\theta,\phi) \in D = \{(\theta,\phi) \mid 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, 0 \le \phi \le \pi\}$$

$$\text{caculate} \quad r_\theta = -4\sin\phi\sin\theta \cdot i + 4\sin\phi\cos\theta \cdot j + 0 \cdot k$$

$$r_\phi = 4\cos\phi\cos\theta \cdot i + 4\cos\phi\sin\theta \cdot j + 4(-\sin\phi) \cdot k$$

$$r_\theta \times r_\phi = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ -4\sin\phi\sin\theta & 4\sin\phi\cos\theta & 0 \\ 4\cos\phi\cos\theta & 4\cos\phi\sin\theta & -4\sin\phi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -16\sin^2\phi\cos\theta i - 16\sin^2\phi\sin\theta j + 16\cos\phi\sin\phi k$$

Thus

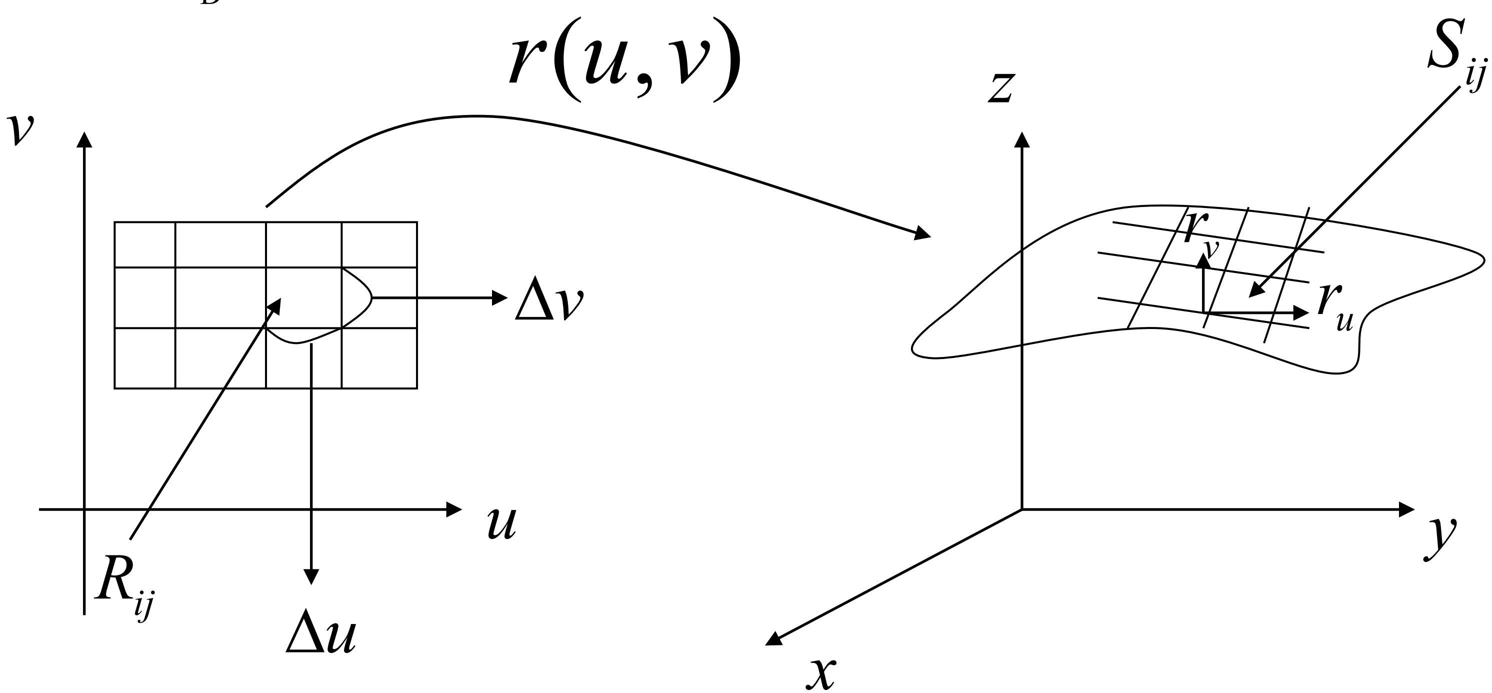
$$|\mathrm{r}_\theta \times \mathrm{r}_\phi| = \sqrt{(-16\sin^2\phi\cos\theta)^2 + (-16\sin^2\phi\sin\theta)^2 + (16\cos\phi\sin\phi)^2}$$

$$= 16\sin\phi$$

$$\mathrm{A(S)} = \iint_{\mathrm{D}} |\mathrm{r}_\theta \times \mathrm{r}_\phi|\, \mathrm{dA} = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} 16\sin\phi\, \mathrm{d}\theta\, \mathrm{d}\phi = 4\pi \cdot 16$$

Remark

1. $\mathrm{A(S)} = \iint_{\mathrm{D}} |\mathrm{r_u} \times \mathrm{r_v}|\, \mathrm{dA}$



The area of S_{ij}

$$A(S_{ij}) \approx |\Delta u \cdot r_u \times \Delta v \cdot r_v| = |r_u \times r_v| \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$A(S) = \sum A(S_{ij}) \approx \sum (r_u \times r_v) \cdot \Delta u \Delta v$$

$$\to \iint_D |r_u \times r_v| dA$$

2. $S = \{(x, y, z) \mid z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D\}$

The surface area of S is

$$A(S) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dA$$

$(\because r(x, y) = xi + yj + f(x, y)k)$

Triple Integrals

Rectangular box :

$$B = \{(x, y, z) \mid a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d, e \le z \le f\}$$

$$= [a, b] \times [c, d] \times [e, f]$$

Example :

1. $B = [0,1] \times [1,3] \times [0,2]$

Definition :

Let $B = [a, b] \times [c, d] \times [e, f]$ be a rectangular box. $[a, b]$ is divided into l subintervals $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ of equal width Δx, $[c, d]$ is a divided into m subintervals $[[y_{j-1}, y_j]$ of equal width Δy, $[e, f]$ is a divided into n subintervals $[[z_{k-1}, z_k]$ of equal width Δz

1. $B_{ijk} = [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j] \times [z_{k-1}, z_k]$

2. The volume of $B_{ijk} \rightarrow \Delta v = \Delta x \cdot \Delta y \cdot \Delta z$

3. The triple Riemann sum $\sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{ijk}^{*}, y_{ijk}^{*}, z_{ijk}^{*}) \Delta v$

4. The triple intergral of f over the box B is

$$\iiint_B f(x, y, z) dv = \lim_{l,m,n \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^{l} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{ijk}^{*}, y_{ijk}^{*}, z_{ijk}^{*}) \Delta v$$

if this limit exists

Theorem(Fubini's Theorem)

If f is continuous on $B = [a,b]\times[c,d]\times[e,f]$

then $\iiint_B f(x,y,z)dv = \int_e^f \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x,y,z)dxdydz$

Example :

1. Evaluate $\iiint_B xyz^2 dv$, where $B = [0,1]\times[1,2]\times[1,2]$

2. Evaluate $\iiint_B (x+yz)dv$, where $B = [-1,1]\times[1,3]\times[0,2]$

3. $E = \{(x,y,z) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 2, x \le z \le 1-x-y\}$

How to define $\iiint_E x^2 yz dv = ?$

For a general bounded region E. Consider a rectangular box

$B \supset E$, and define $F(x, y, z) = \begin{cases} f(x, y, z) & \text{if} (x, y, z) \in E \\ 0 & \text{if} (x, y, z) \notin E \end{cases}$

Define $\iiint\limits_E f(x, y, z) dv = \iiint\limits_B F(x, y, z) dv$

properties

1. If $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D, \phi_1(x, y) \le z \le \phi_2(x, y)\}$

then $\iiint\limits_E f(x, y, z) dv = \iint\limits_D \left(\int_{\phi_{1(x,y)}}^{\phi_{2(x,y)}} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dA$

2. If $E = \{(x, y, z) \mid a \le x \le b, g_1(x) \le y \le g_2(x), \phi_1(x, y) \le z \le \phi_2(x, y)\}$

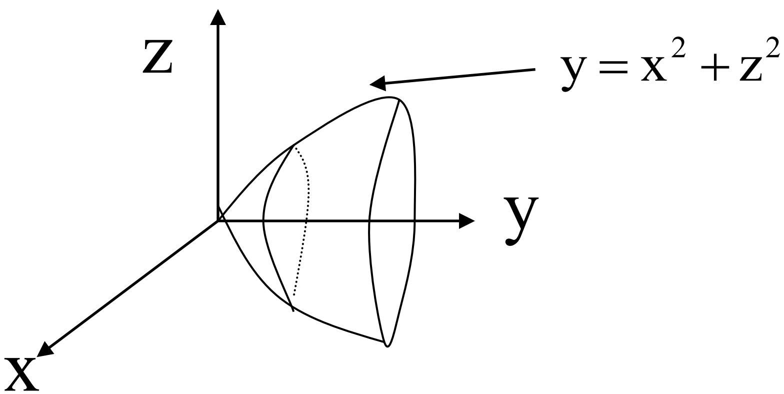
then $\iiint\limits_E f(x, y, z) dv = \int_a^b \int_{g_{1(x)}}^{g_{1(x)}} \int_{\phi_{1(x,y)}}^{\phi_{2(x,y)}} f(x, y, z) dz dy dx$

Examle :

1. $E=\{(x,y,z)\,|\,0\le x\le 1,\ 0\le y\le 1-x,\ 0\le z\le 1-x-y\}$

$$\iiint_E z\,dv=\int_0^1\int_0^{1-x}\int_0^{1-x-y} z\,dz\,dy\,dx$$

2. $E=\{(x,y,z)\,|\,-2\le x\le 2,\ x^2\le y\le 4,\ -\sqrt{y-x^2}\le z\le\sqrt{y-x^2}\}$



$$E=\{(x,y,z)\,|\,-2\le x\le 2,-\sqrt{4-x^2}\le z\le\sqrt{4-x^2},\ z^2+x^2\le y\le 4\}$$

$$\iiint_E \sqrt{z^2+x^2}\,dv=\int_{-2}^{2}\int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}}\int_{z^2+x^2}^{4}\sqrt{z^2+x^2}\,dy\,dz\,dx=\frac{128\pi}{15}$$