

Closing Tue: 15.1, 15.2
 Closing Thu: 15.3, 15.4
 Midterm 2 is Tuesday, March 1
 It covers 13.3/4, 14.1/3/4/7, 15.1-15.4

15.3 Double Integrals over General Regions

For the rectangular region, R , given by

$$a \leq x \leq b, \quad c \leq y \leq d$$

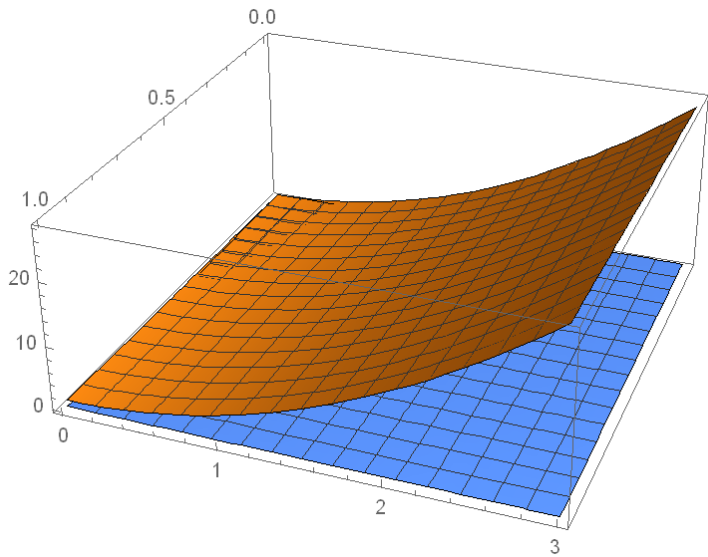
we learned:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R f(x, y) dA &= \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

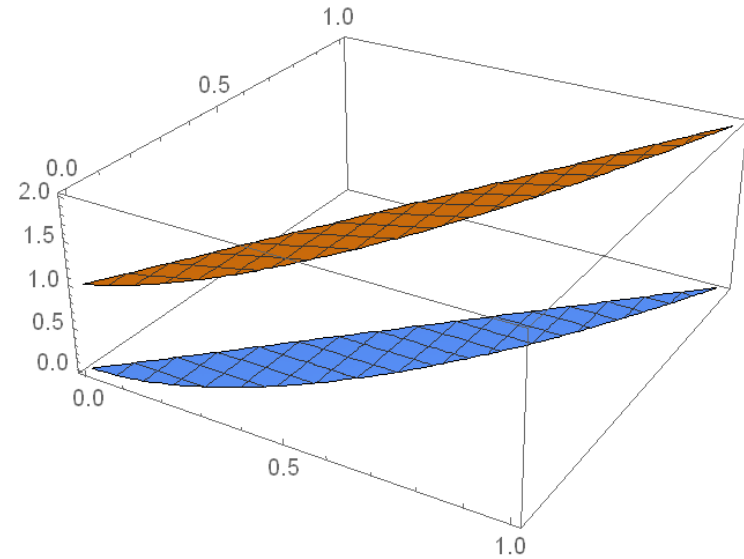
In 15.3, we discuss regions, R , other than rectangles.

Type 1 Regions (Top/Bot)	Type 2 Regions (Left/Right)
Given a particular x in the range, $a \leq x \leq b$, we have $g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)$	Given a particular y in the range, $c \leq y \leq d$, we have $h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)$
$\int_a^b \left(\int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$	$\int_c^d \left(\int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$

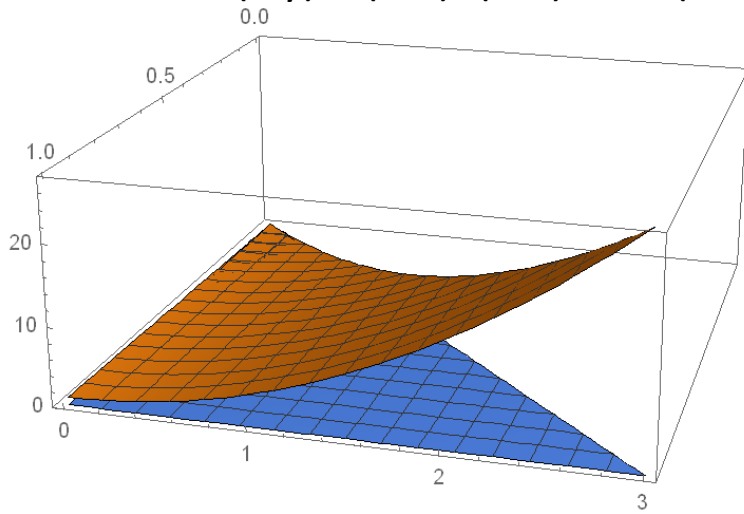
The surface $z = x + 3y^2$ over the rectangular region $R = [0,1] \times [0,3]$



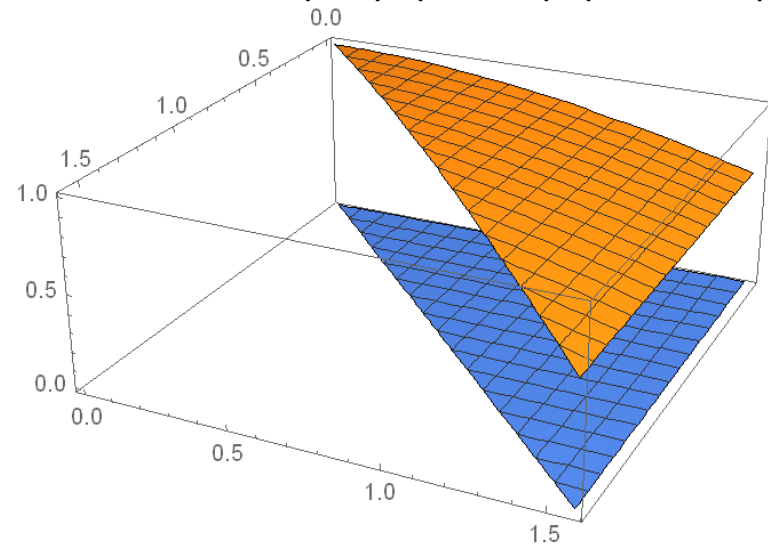
The surface $z = x + 1$ over the region bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$.



The surface $z = x + 3y^2$ over the triangular region with corners $(x,y) = (0,0)$, $(1,0)$, and $(1,3)$.

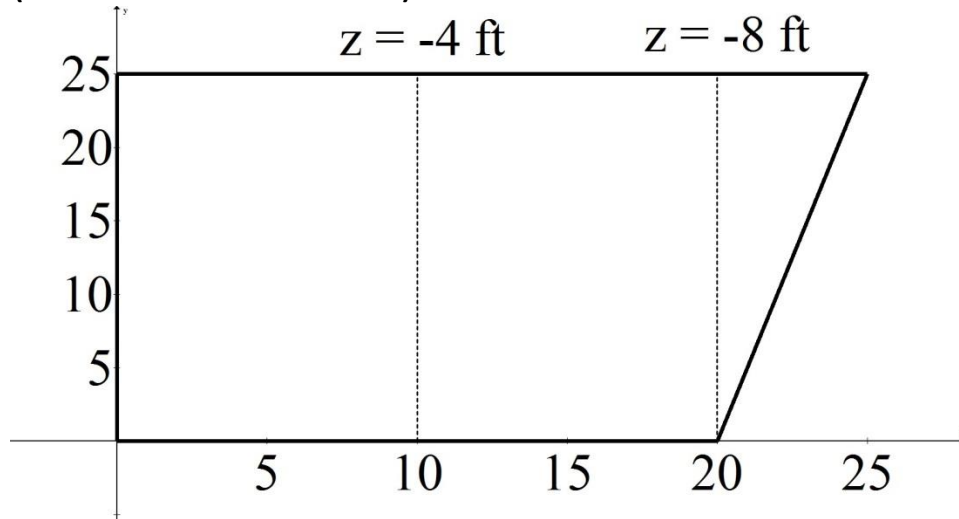


The surface $z = \sin(y)/y$ over the triangular region with corners at $(0,0)$, $(0, \pi/2)$, $(\pi/2, \pi/2)$.



An applied problem:

Your swimming pool has the following shape (viewed from above)



The bottom of the pool is a plane with depths as indicated (the pool gets deeper in a linear way from left-to-right)

Solution:

1. Describe surface:

Slope in y-direction = 0

Slope in x-direction = $-4/10 = -0.4$

Also the plane goes through $(0, 0, 0)$

Thus, the plane that describes the bottom of

the pool is: $z = -0.4x + 0y$

2. Describe region:

The line on the right is goes through $(20,0)$ and $(25,25)$, so it has slope = 5 and it is given by the equation

$$y = 5(x-20) = 5x - 100$$

or $x = (y+100)/5 = 1/5 y + 20$

The best way to describe this region is by thinking of it as a left-right region.

On the left, we always have $x = 0$

On the right, we always have $x = 1/5 y + 20$

Therefore, we have

$$\int_0^{25} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{5}y+20} -0.4 x dx \right) dy = -741.\bar{6} \text{ ft}^3$$