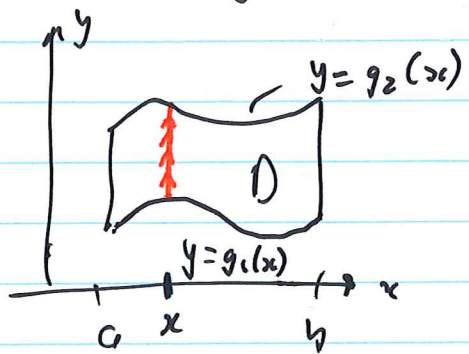


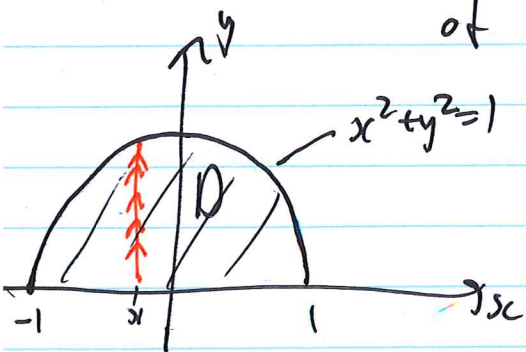
Last day: SS, type I region



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

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

Ex ~~Suppose~~ Colin has a loaf of bread occupies a unit semidisc in the xy-plane and the loaf has height $f(x, y) = (1-x^2)^{3/2}$. What is the volume of the loaf



$$V = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2)^{3/2} dy dx$$

$B(x)$ area of one slice of bread

$$V = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^m B(x_i) \Delta x$$

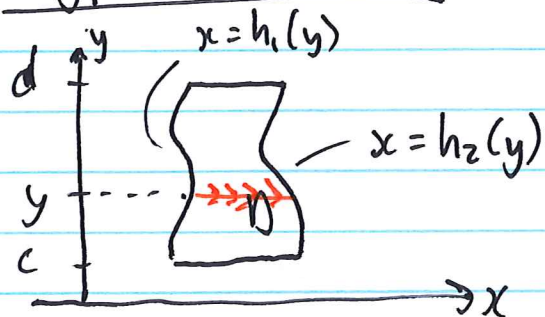
↑
thickness of the slice

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(x) &= \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (1-x^2)^{3/2} dy = (1-x^2)^{3/2} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \\
 &= (1-x^2)^{3/2} y \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 &= (1-x^2)^{3/2} (1-x^2)^{1/2} \\
 &= (1-x^2)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Now the outer integral:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-1}^1 B(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^2 dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^2 dx \\
 &\quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Symmetric} \\ \text{interval.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Even fn} \\ \text{of } x \end{array} \\
 &= 2 \int_0^1 (1-2x^2+x^4) dx \\
 &= \dots = 32/15 (?)
 \end{aligned}$$

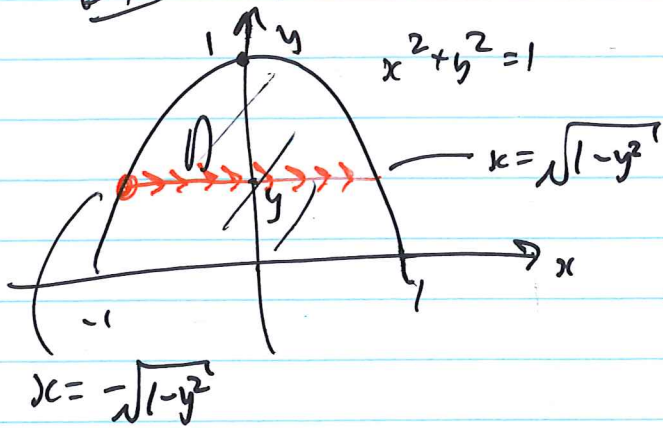
Type II region



$$D = \left\{ (x,y) : c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y) \right\}$$

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

Ex Same bread

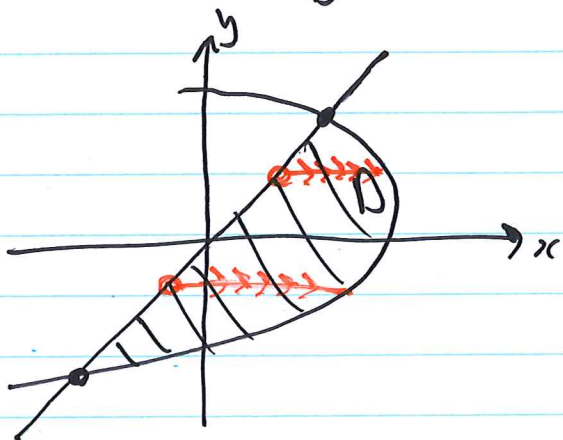


$$V = \iint_D (1-x^2)^{3/2} dA$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} (1-x^2)^{3/2} dx dy = \frac{32}{15} (?)$$

harder integral!

Ex $\iint_D y dA$ over the region D bounded by $x=y$ and $x=2-y^2$.



$$\int_{?}^{?} \int_{x=y}^{x=2-y^2} y dx dy$$

where the curves intersect. (in y)
 $y = 2 - y^2$

$$y^2 + y - 2 = 0 \quad y = 1, -2$$

$$\int_{-2}^1 \int_y^{2-y^2} y dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^1 y \left(x \Big|_y^{2-y^2} \right) dy = \int_{-2}^1 y(2-y^2-y) dy = \dots$$

Ex

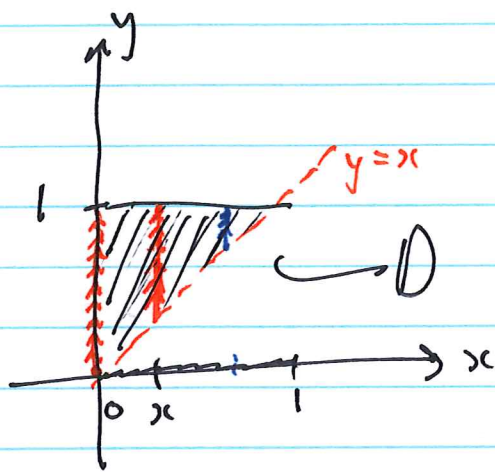
$$I = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=x}^{y=1} \sin(y^2) dy dx$$

no elementary anti-derivative.

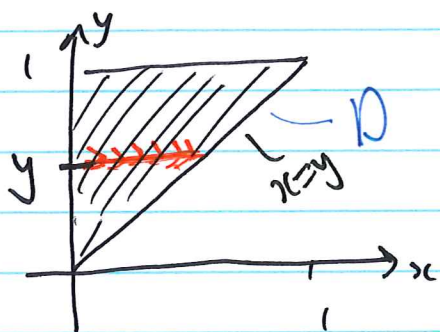
bad idea

$$\int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^1 \sin y^2 dx dy$$

Fubini only works for rectangles.



$$\int_{y=0}^1 \int_{x=0}^{x=y} \sin y^2 dx dy$$



$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^y \sin y^2 dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\sin y^2 \int_0^y dx \right] dy = \int_0^1 \sin y^2 \cdot x \Big|_0^y dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \sin y^2 \cdot y dy$$

$$\text{let } u = y^2 \quad du = 2y dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{u=0}^{u=1} \sin u du = \frac{-\cos(y^2)}{2} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=1} \approx 0.2298$$