

## 29.4 Double Integrals

If  $z = f(x, y)$  the Double Integral of function over  $x$  and  $y$  is

$$\int_a^b \left[ \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx \text{ or } \int_a^b \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$$

P.901

$$\textcircled{3} \int_2^4 \int_0^1 xy^2 dx dy = \int_2^4 y^2 \int_0^1 x dx dy$$
$$= \int_2^4 y^2 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \right] dy = \int_2^4 y^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) dy = \int_2^4 \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_2^4 \right] = \frac{1}{6} 4^3 - \frac{1}{6} 2^3 = \frac{64}{6} - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{56}{6} = \frac{28}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_0^4 \int_1^{\sqrt{y}} x-y dx dy = \int_0^4 \left. \frac{x^2}{2} - yx \right|_{x=1}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dy$$
$$= \int_0^4 \left( \frac{y}{2} - y\sqrt{y} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} - y \right) dy$$
$$= \int_0^4 \frac{3y}{2} - y^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2} dy$$
$$= \left. \frac{3y^2}{4} - \frac{y^{5/2}}{5/2} - \frac{1}{2} y \right|_0^4$$
$$= \left( \frac{3}{4} (4)^2 - \frac{2}{5} 4^{5/2} - \frac{1}{2} (4) \right) - (0)$$
$$= 12 - \frac{64}{5} - 2 = -\frac{14}{5}$$

$y\sqrt{y} = y \cdot y^{1/2} = y^{3/2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{8} \int_4^9 \int_0^x \sqrt{x-y} \, dy \, dx &= \int_4^9 \int_0^x (x-y)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{-dy}{du} \, dx \\
 &= - \int_4^9 \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} \, dx \\
 &= - \int_4^9 \frac{2}{3} (x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} \, dx \\
 &= - \frac{2}{3} \int_4^9 0 - x^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_4^9 x^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_4^9 = \frac{4}{15} (9^{\frac{5}{2}} - 4^{\frac{5}{2}}) \\
 &= \frac{4}{15} (243 - 32) = \frac{844}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= x-y \\
 \frac{du}{dy} &= -1 \\
 du &= -dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{12} \int_{-1}^1 \int_1^{e^x} \frac{1}{xy} \, dy \, dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} \int_1^{e^x} \frac{1}{y} \, dy \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} \ln y \Big|_{y=1}^{y=e^x} \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} [\ln e^x - \ln 1] \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} (x - 0) \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx \\
 &= x \Big|_{-1}^1 \\
 &= 1 - (-1) = 2
 \end{aligned}$$