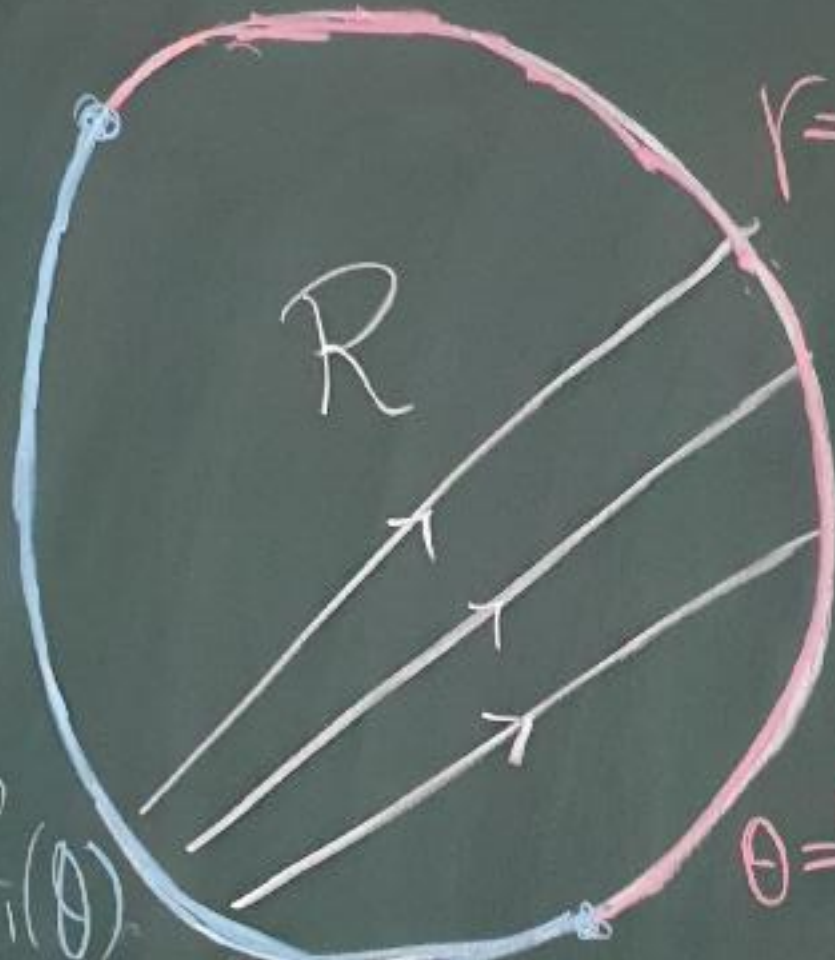


# Double integral in Polar Coord.

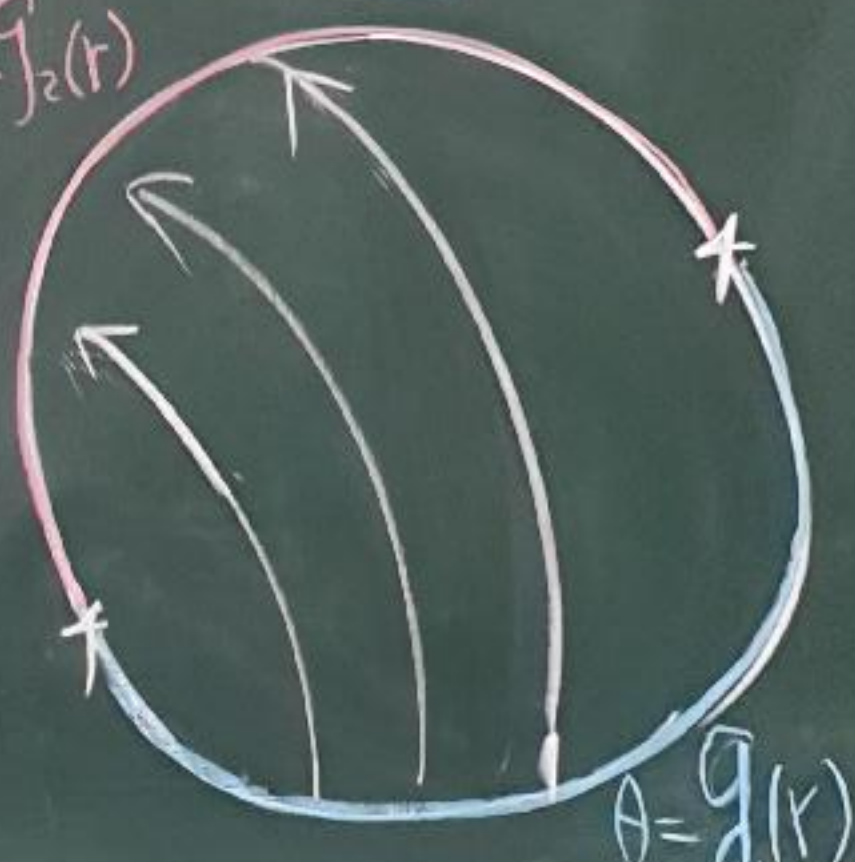
(i)  $dA = r dr d\theta$

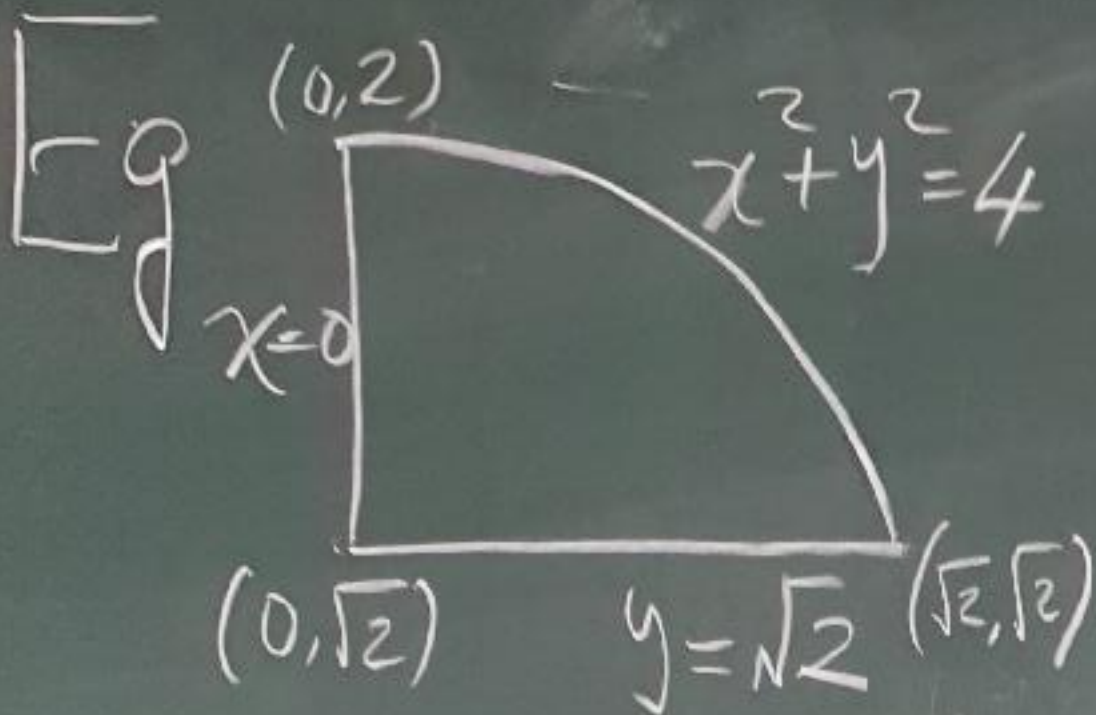
(ii)   $r = f_2(\theta)$   
 Find  $f_1(\theta), f_2(\theta)$   

$$I = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{f_1(\theta)}^{f_2(\theta)} (*) r dr d\theta$$
  
 $r = f_1(\theta)$   $\theta = g_2(r)$

Find  $g_1(r), g_2(r)$   

$$I = \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \int_{g_1(r)}^{g_2(r)} (*) d\theta r dr$$

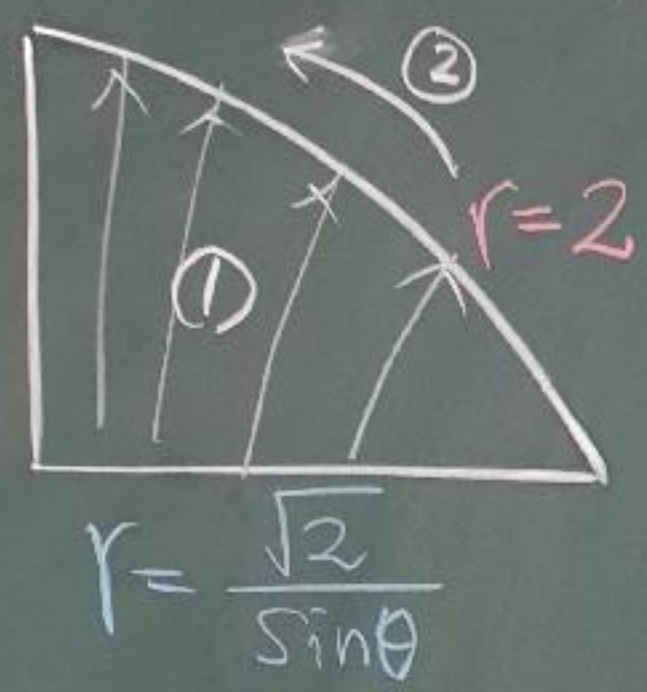
  $\theta = g_1(r)$



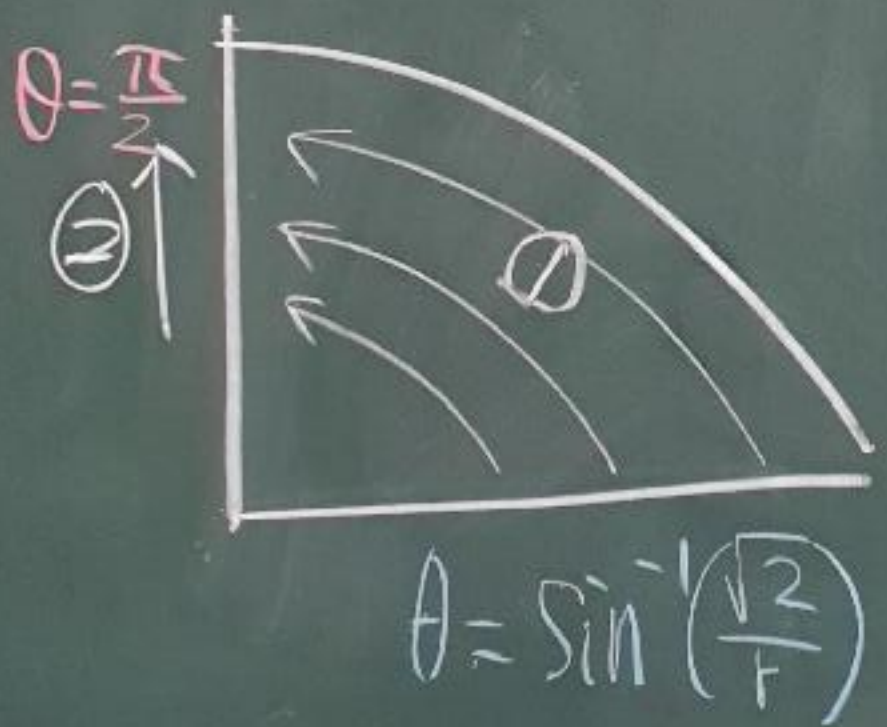
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Leftrightarrow r = 2$$

$$x = 0 \Leftrightarrow r \cos \theta = 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \Leftrightarrow r \sin \theta = \sqrt{2}$$



$$\Rightarrow \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sin \theta}}^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$



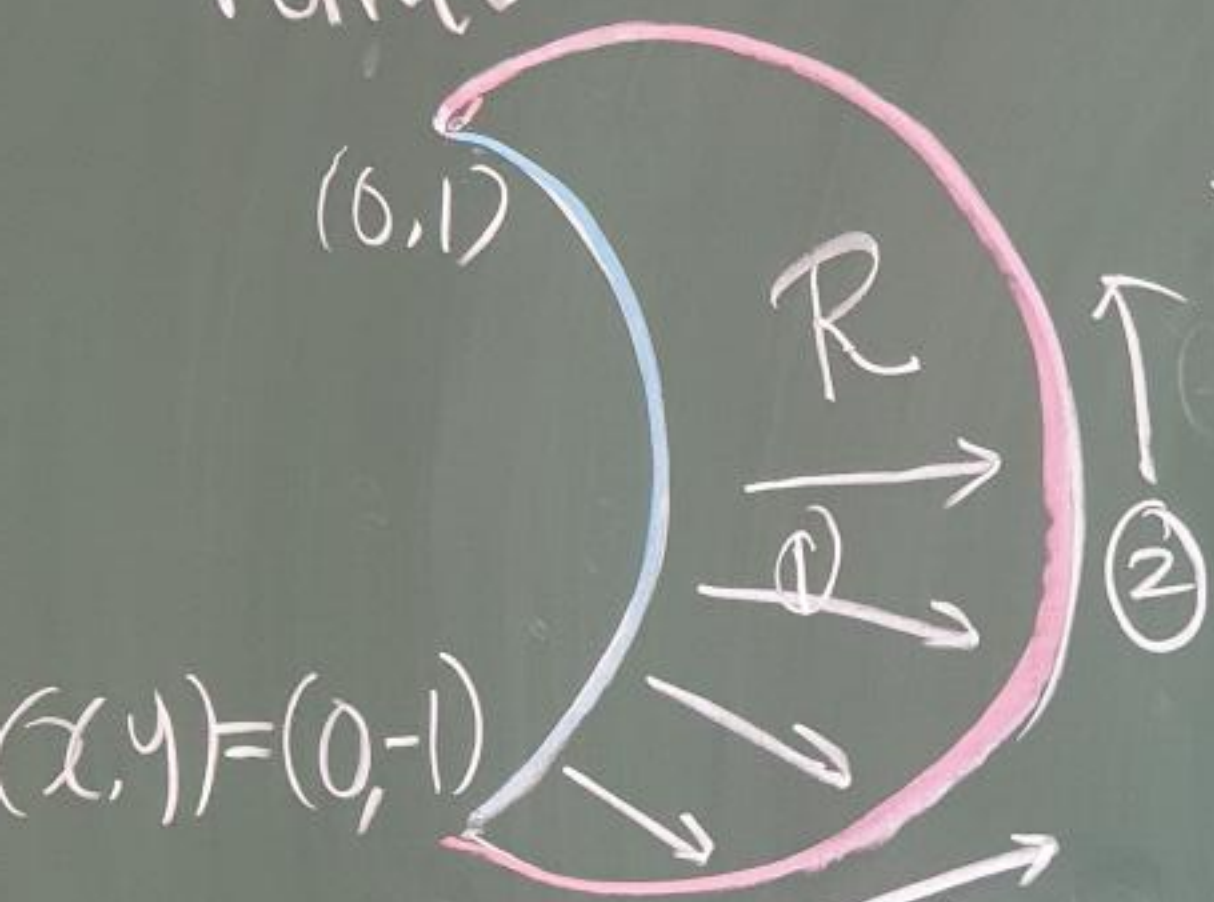
$$\Rightarrow \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \int_{\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$\theta = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r}\right)$$

$\int \int_R$



$r dr d\theta$



$$I = \int_{\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r=1}^{1+\cos\theta} (*) r dr d\theta$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1}(r-1)$$

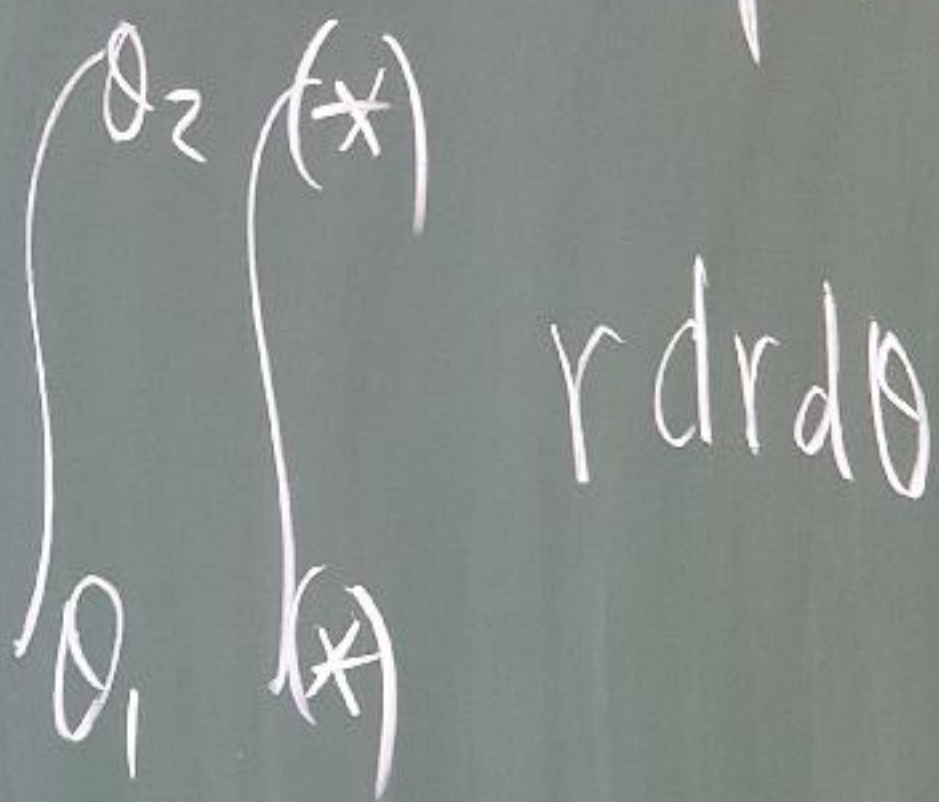
$$\theta = -\cos^{-1}(r-1)$$

$d\theta r dr :$



$$I = \int_{r=1}^2 \int_{-\cos^{-1}(r-1)}^{\cos^{-1}(r-1)} (*) d\theta r dr$$

$\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r dr d\theta$  is  
usually preferred choice  
since curves in polar  
coordinates are generally  
expressed as  $r = f(\theta) \dots (*)$



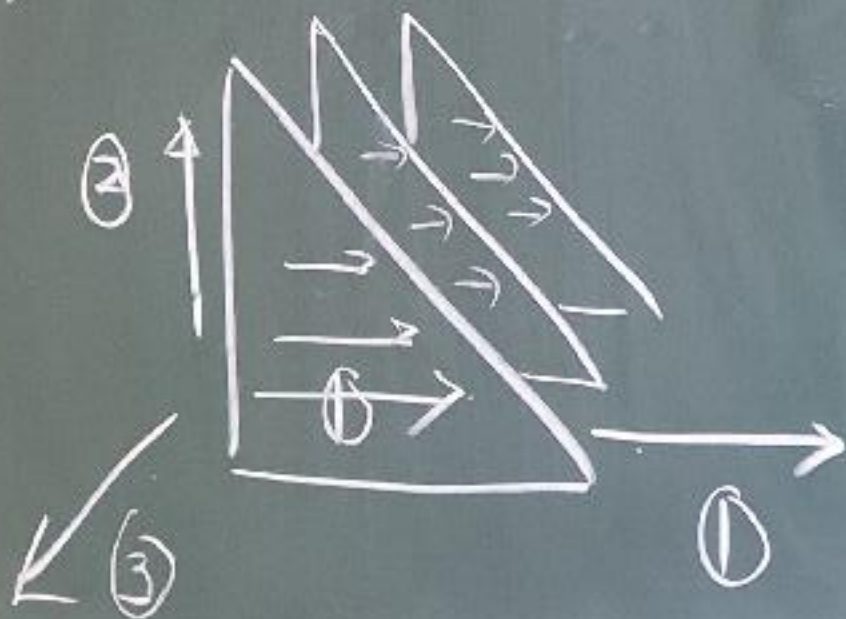
# Triple integral in Cartesian Coord.

$$I = \iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{\|P\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k, y_k, z_k) \Delta V$$

When  $f(x, y, z) = 1$ ,  $I = \text{volume of } D$

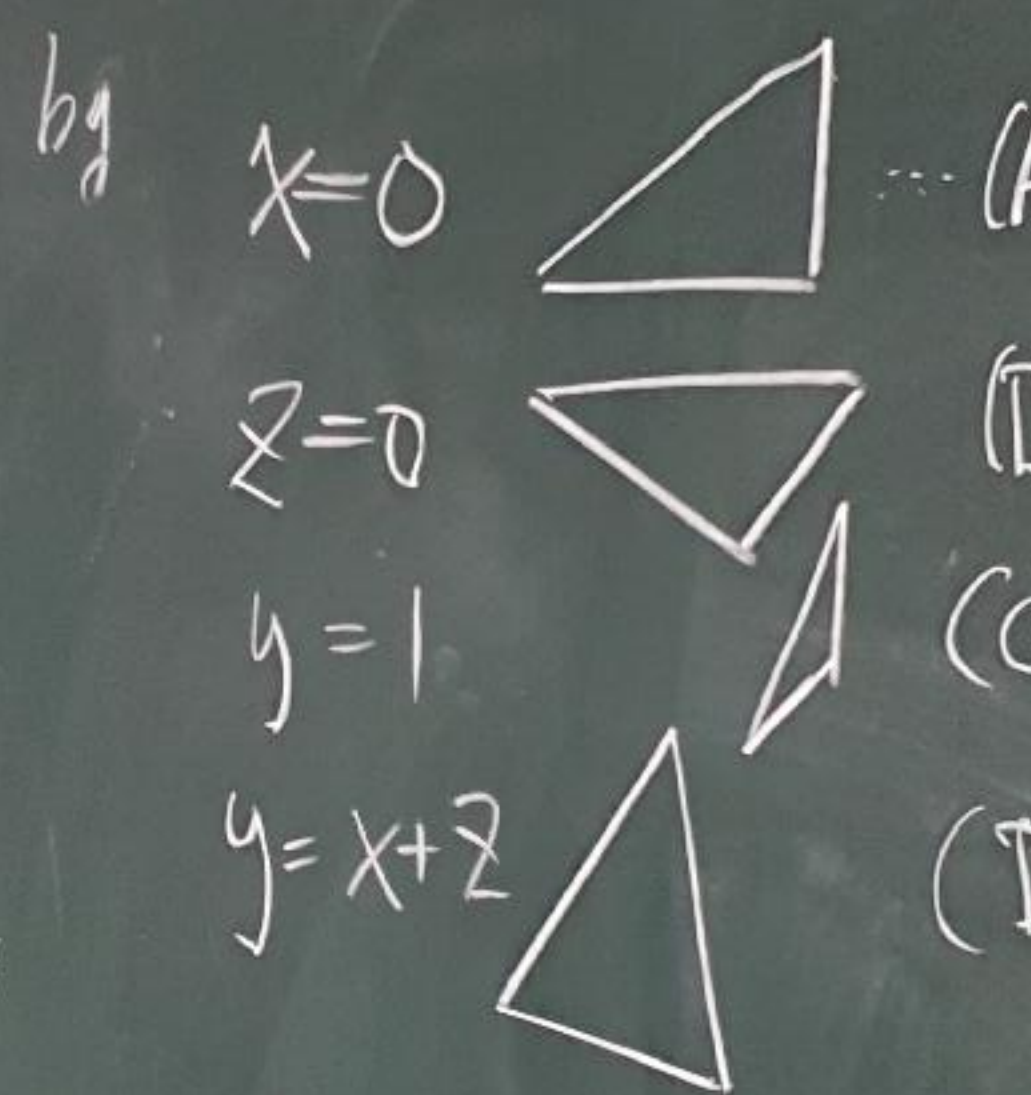
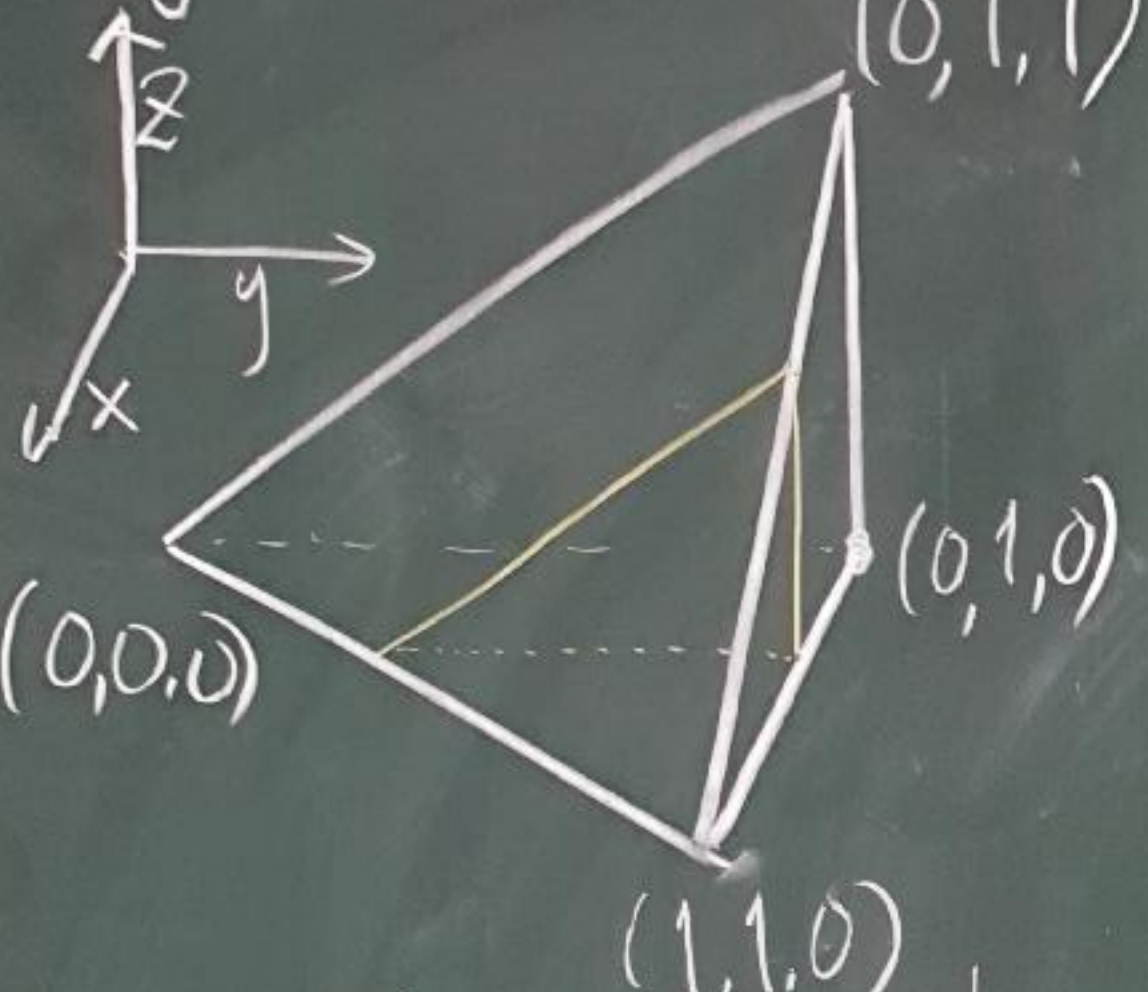
(i) In cartesian coord.  $dV = dx dy dz$

(ii)  $d(1) d(2) d(3)$



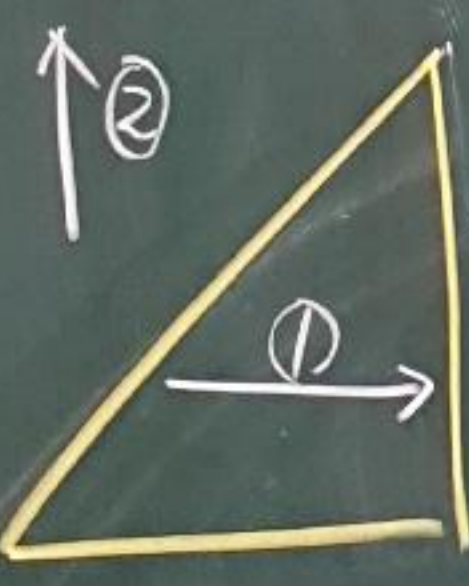
Eg Volume = ?

$D =$  domain bounded



Case 1:  $dy dz dx$

Step 1: fix  $x$ , sketch  $y, z$  part



Step 2: fix  $z, x$

$$\textcircled{1} = \int_{\textcircled{D}} dy$$

$$= \int_{x+z}^1 dy$$

$\textcircled{C}: y=1$   
 $\textcircled{D}: y=x+z$

Step 2

$$\int_{(B)}^{(CAD)} \int_{x+z}^1 1 \, dy \, dz$$

(B):  $z=0$

(CAD):  $z = \text{function of } x$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} = \int_{z=0}^{1-x} \int_{y=x+z}^1 1 \, dy \, dz$$

Step 3

③:  $\int_{x=0}^1 dx$

$$V = \int_{x=0}^1 \int_{z=0}^{1-x} \int_{y=x+z}^1 1 \, dy \, dz \, dx$$