

# Math 2210 - Section 13.3 Iterated Integrals

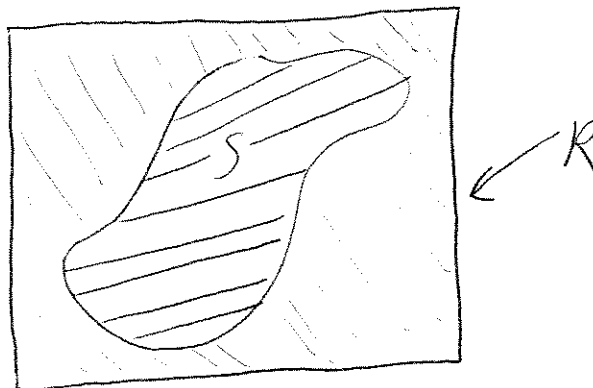
Dylan Zwick

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## 1 Double Integrals over Nonrectangular Regions

### 1.1 Double Integrals over y-Simple or x-Simple Regions

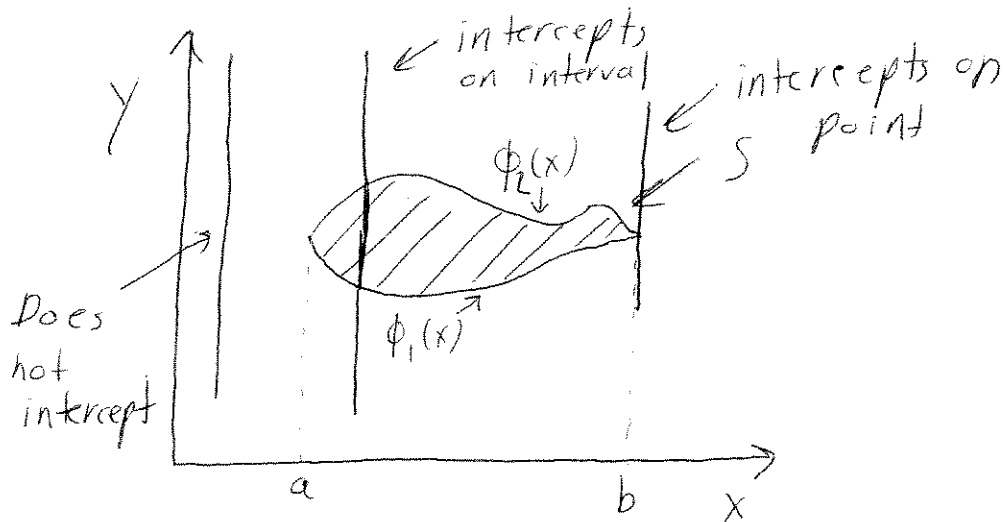
Consider an arbitrary closed and bounded set  $S$  in the plane. If we surround the set  $S$  with a rectangle  $R$  with sides parallel to the coordinate axes, then we can define (or redefine, if necessary)  $f(x, y) = 0$  on the part of  $R$  outside of  $S$ . We say that  $f$  is integrable on  $S$  if it is integrable on  $R$ , and we write:



$$\int \int_S f(x, y) dA = \int \int_R f(x, y) dA.$$

Now, in general, an arbitrary closed and bounded set  $S$  can be very complicated. So, we're going to restrict ourselves to just a subset of these

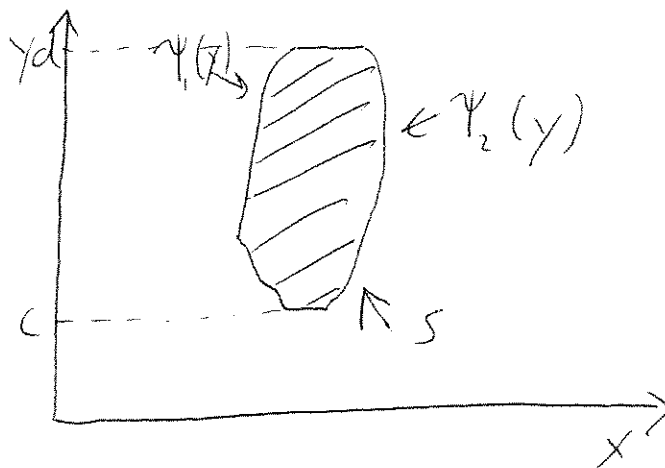
possible sets. Namely, we're going to restrict ourselves to either  $x$ -simple or  $y$ -simple sets. A set  $S$  is  $y$ -simple if any line parallel to the  $y$ -axis intersects  $S$  either in a single interval, at a point, or not at all.



So, a set  $S$  is  $y$ -simple if there are functions  $\phi_1(x)$  and  $\phi_2(x)$  on  $[a, b]$  such that:

$$S = \{(x, y) : \phi_1(x) \leq y \leq \phi_2(x), a \leq x \leq b\}.$$

A set  $S$  being  $x$ -simple is defined analogously.



Now, if we want to evaluate the double integral of a function  $f(x, y)$  over a  $y$ -simple set  $S$ , we first enclose  $S$  in a rectangle  $R$  and make  $f(x, y) = 0$  outside of  $S$ . Then using our earlier definition we get:

$$\int \int_S f(x, y) dA = \int \int_R f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \left[ \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_a^b \left[ \int_{o_1(x)}^{o_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx.$$

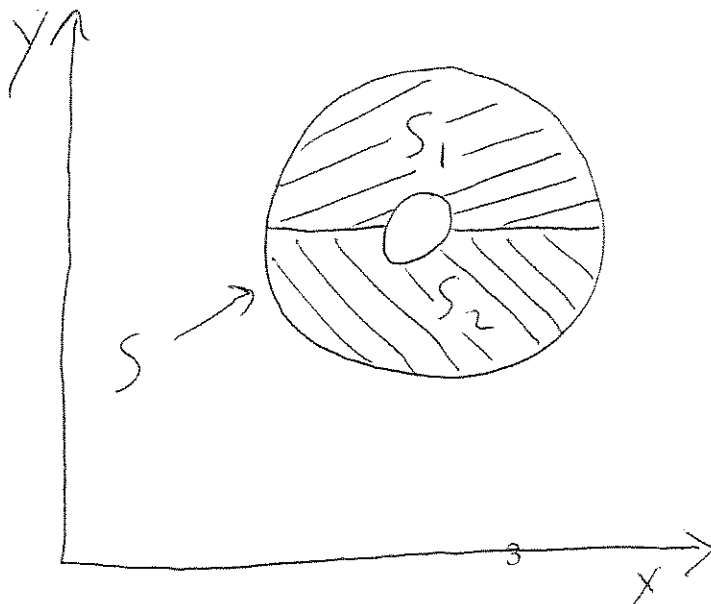
which, eliminating the middle terms gives us:

$$\int \int_S f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_{o_1(x)}^{o_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx.$$

If the set  $S$  is  $x$ -simple, identical reasoning gives us the formula:

$$\int \int_S f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_{v_1(y)}^{v_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

Now, if  $S$  is neither  $x$ -simple nor  $y$ -simple, we can frequently divide it up into regions that are, and then integrate these regions individually, and then add up all the individual integrals to get the total integral.



Divide  $S$   
into  $S_1$  and  $S_2$ ,  
both  $y$ -simple

## 1.2 Examples

*Example*

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{3x} x^2 dy dx$$

*Example*

Evaluate the integral:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sin y} e^x \cos y dx dy$$

*Example*

Evaluate the integral:

$$\iint_S x dA$$

where  $S$  is the region between  $y = x$  and  $y = x^3$ .