



Al-Mustaql University College

Department of Medical Instrumentation Technologies

Mathematics II / Second Stage

By

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Multiple Integrals

Double integrals:

Example: Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^3 \int_1^2 (1 + 8xy) dy dx$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^3 \int_1^2 (1 + 8xy) dy dx = \int_0^3 \left[y + \frac{8xy^2}{2} \right]_{y=1}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \int_0^3 [y + 4xy^2]_{y=1}^{y=2} dx \\ &= \int_0^3 [(2 + (4)(x)(2)^2) - (1 + (4)(x)(1)^2)] dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^3 [(2 + 16x) - (1 + 4x)] dx = \int_0^3 (2 + 16x - 1 - 4x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 (1 + 12x) dx = \left[x + \frac{12x^2}{2} \right]_0^3 \\
 &= [x + 6x^2]_0^3 = (3 + (6)(3)^2 - 0) \\
 &= 3 + 54 = 57
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: Evaluate the integral

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) dy dx$$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (4 - y^2) dy dx &= \int_0^3 \left[4y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{y=2} dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 \left((4)(2) - \frac{(2)^3}{3} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) dx = \int_0^3 \left(\frac{24 - 8}{3} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 \left(\frac{16}{3} \right) dx = \frac{16}{3} \int_0^3 dx \\
 &= \frac{16}{3} [x]_0^3 = \left(\frac{16}{3} \right) (3) = 16
 \end{aligned}$$

Areas of bounded regions in the plane:

The area of a closed, bounded plane region R is:

$$A = \iint_R dA$$

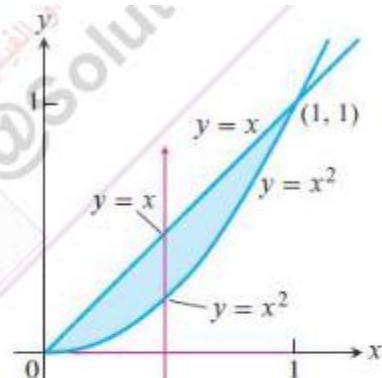
Example: Find the area of the region R bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$ in the first quadrant.

Solution: we sketch the region, noting where the two curves intersect and calculate the area as:

$$A = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x dy dx = \int_0^1 [y]_{x^2}^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx$$

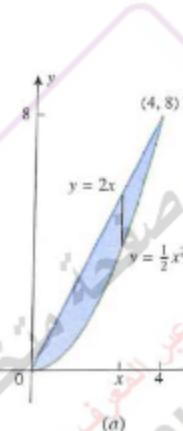
$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$



Example: Use a double integral to find the area of the region R enclosed between the parabola $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ and the line $y = 2x$

Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{area} &= \int_0^4 \int_{x^2/2}^{2x} dy dx = \int_0^4 [y]_{x^2/2}^{2x} dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right]_0^4 = \left[x^2 - \frac{x^3}{6} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \left[(4)^2 - \frac{(4)^3}{6} \right] = 16 - \frac{64}{6} \\ &= \frac{96 - 64}{6} = \frac{32}{6} = \frac{16}{3} \end{aligned}$$



(a)