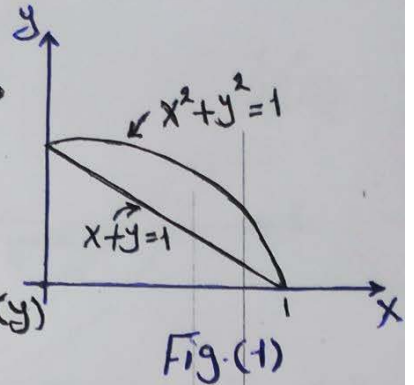




### Determining the Limits of Integration:-

If we want to evaluate  $\iint_R f(x,y) dA$  over the region R shown in Fig.(1), integrating first with respect to (y) and then with respect to

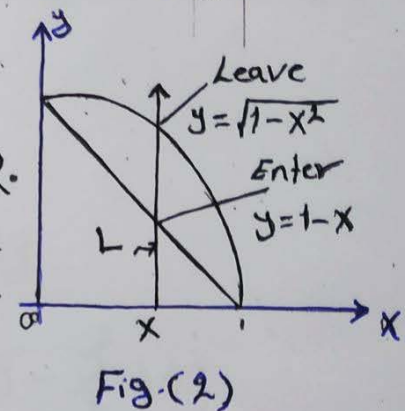


(x). we take the following steps:

1) we imagine a vertical line L cutting through R in the direction of increasing (y) as shown in Fig.(2).

2) We integrate from the y-value where L enters R to the y-value where L leave R.

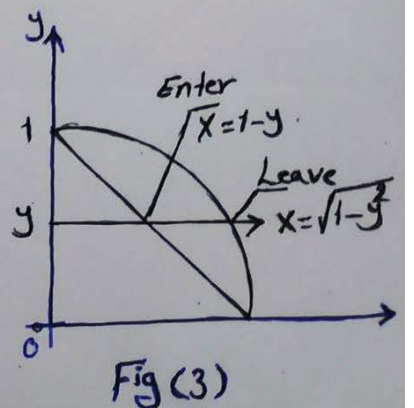
3) We choose x-limits that include all the vertical lines that pass through R.



$$\therefore \iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=1-x}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy dx$$

To calculate the same double integral as an integral with the order of integration reversed the procedure uses horizontal line as shown in Fig(3)

$$\therefore \iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{x=1-y}^{x=\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx dy.$$





Class: 2<sup>st</sup>

Subject: Mathematics

Lecturer: M.Sc Murtadha Mohsen Al-Masoudy

E-mail: [Murtadha\\_Almasoody@mustaqbal-college.edu.iq](mailto:Murtadha_Almasoody@mustaqbal-college.edu.iq)



Ex: Find an equivalent integral to the  $\int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{2x} (4x+2) dy dx$  by the order of the integral reversed.

Solution: -

$$R: x=0 \text{ to } x=2$$

$$y=x^2 \text{ to } y=2x$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 \int_{x^2}^{2x} (4x+2) dy dx = \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} \int_0^4 (4x+2) dx dy$$

$$\int_{\frac{y}{2}}^4 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} (4x+2) dx dy = \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^4 \left[ \frac{4x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^4 \left[ (2(\sqrt{y})^2 + 2\sqrt{y}) - (2(\frac{y}{2})^2 + 2 \times \frac{y}{2}) \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^4 (2y + 2\sqrt{y} - \frac{y^2}{2} - y) dy = \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^4 (y + 2\sqrt{y} - \frac{y^2}{2}) dy$$

$$= \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{2(y)^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{y^3}{2 \times 3} \right]_0^4$$

$$= \left( \frac{4^2}{2} + \frac{4}{3} (4)^{3/2} - \frac{(4)^3}{6} \right)$$

$$= 8 + \frac{4}{3}(8) - \frac{32}{3}$$

$$= \boxed{8}$$

