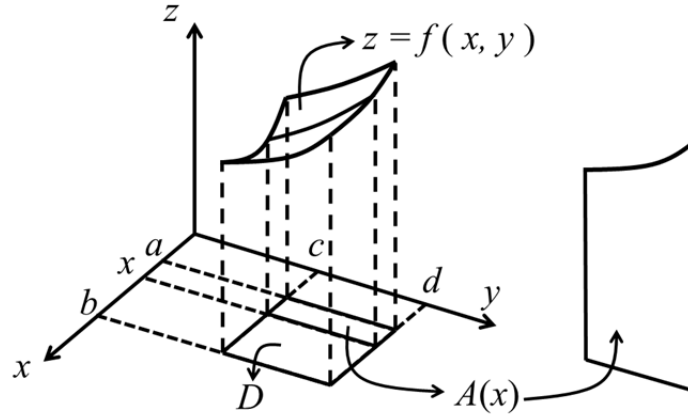


## §15.2 Iterated Integrals

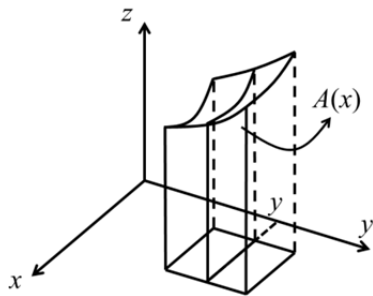
\* **Double Integral** : 二維計算屋子體積的方法。

\* **Iterated Integral** : 一維計算屋子體積的方法。(要算兩次)



(i).

$$\begin{aligned} \int_c^d f(x, y) dy &= A(x) \\ &= \text{固定 } x, \text{ 房子的縱截面面積} \\ \int_a^b A(x) dx &= \text{將所有縱截面面積連續相加} \\ &= \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx \\ &= \text{一維算法算2次.} \end{aligned}$$



同理可得，先固定  $y$  的縱截面面積算法  
而得  $\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$ .

**Problem :**

什麼樣的屋頂 ( $f(x, y) = z$ ) 此三種屋子的體積算法相等？

**Theorem :** (Fubini's Theorem)

If  $f$  is continuous on  $D$  (屋頂沒破), then

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy.$$

**Remark :**

(i). In fact,  $f$  只有些許小裂縫，三種體積算法也是一樣。

(ii). Clairaut's Theorem :

When the order of partial differentiation does not matter?

Fubini's Theorem :

When the order of iterated integrals does not matter?

**Example 1 :**

Find  $\iint_R y \sin(xy) dA$ ,  $R = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi]$ .

**Solution :**

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R y \sin(xy) dA &= \int_0^\pi \int_1^2 y \sin(xy) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi [-\cos xy]_1^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^\pi (-\cos 2y + \cos y) dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2y \Big|_0^\pi + \sin y \Big|_0^\pi \\ &= 0 \text{ (有地下室，體積相消)} \end{aligned}$$

**Example 2 :**

$\iint_R (x - 3y^2) dA$ ,  $R = [0, 2] \times [1, 2]$ .

**Solution :**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \int_0^2 (x - 3y^2) dx dy &= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 - 3y^2 x \right) \Big|_0^2 dy = \int_1^2 (2 - 6y^2) dy = -12 \\ \int_0^2 \int_1^2 (x - 3y^2) dy dx &= \int_0^2 (xy - y^3) \Big|_1^2 dx = -12. \end{aligned}$$

**Example 3 :**

Find the volume enclosed by  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z = 16 \\ x = 2 \\ y = 2 \\ \text{The coordinate planes} \end{cases}$ .

**Solution :**

$$\text{屋頂 : } z = 16 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$\text{地基 : } [0,2] \times [0,2]$$

$$V = \int_0^2 \int_0^2 (16 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \frac{160}{3}.$$

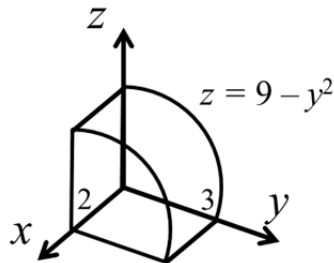
**Example 4 :**

Find the volume of the solid in the first octant bounded by the cylinder  $z = 9 - y^2$  and the plane  $x = 2$ .

**Solution :**

$$\text{屋頂 : } z = 9 - y^2$$

$$\text{地基 : } [0,2] \times [0,3]$$



**Example 5 :**

If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a,b] \times [c,d]$  and  $g(x,y) = \int_a^x \int_c^y f(s,t) dt ds$  for  $a < x < b, c < y < d$ . Prove that  $g_{xy} = g_{yx} = f(x,y)$ .

**Proof.**

$$g_x = \int_c^y f(x,t) dt \stackrel{FTC}{\Rightarrow} g_{xy} \stackrel{FTC}{=} f(x,y).$$

$$g(x,y) = \int_c^y \left( \int_a^x f(s,t) ds \right) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow g_y \stackrel{FTC}{=} \int_a^x f(s,y) ds \stackrel{FTC}{\Rightarrow} g_{yx} \stackrel{FTC}{=} f(x,y).$$