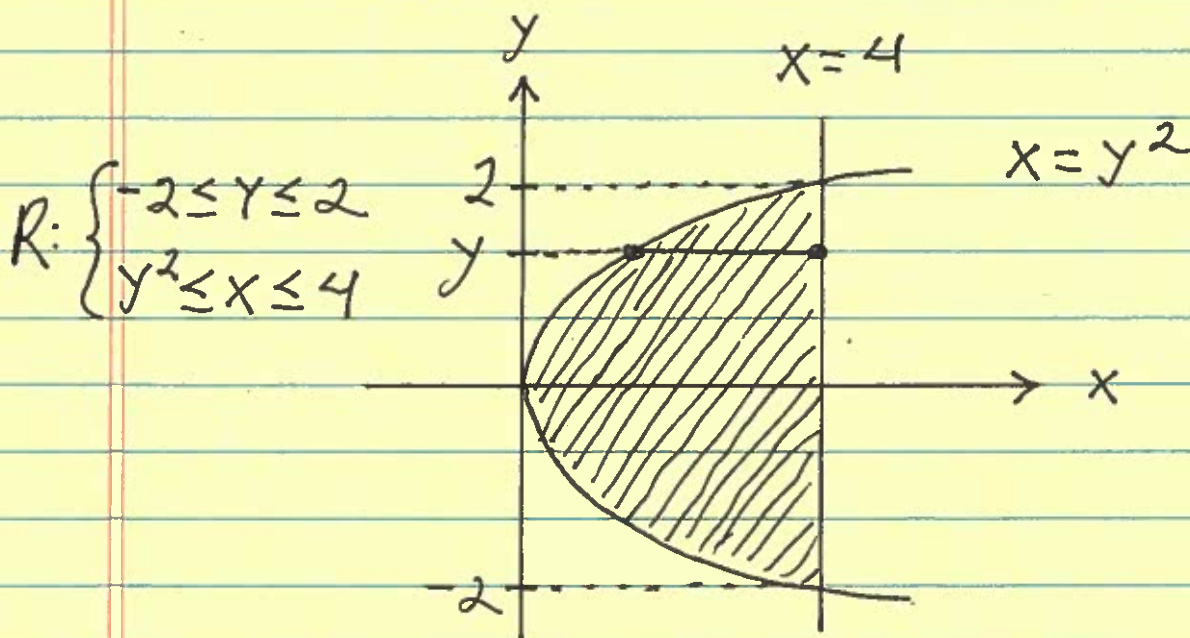
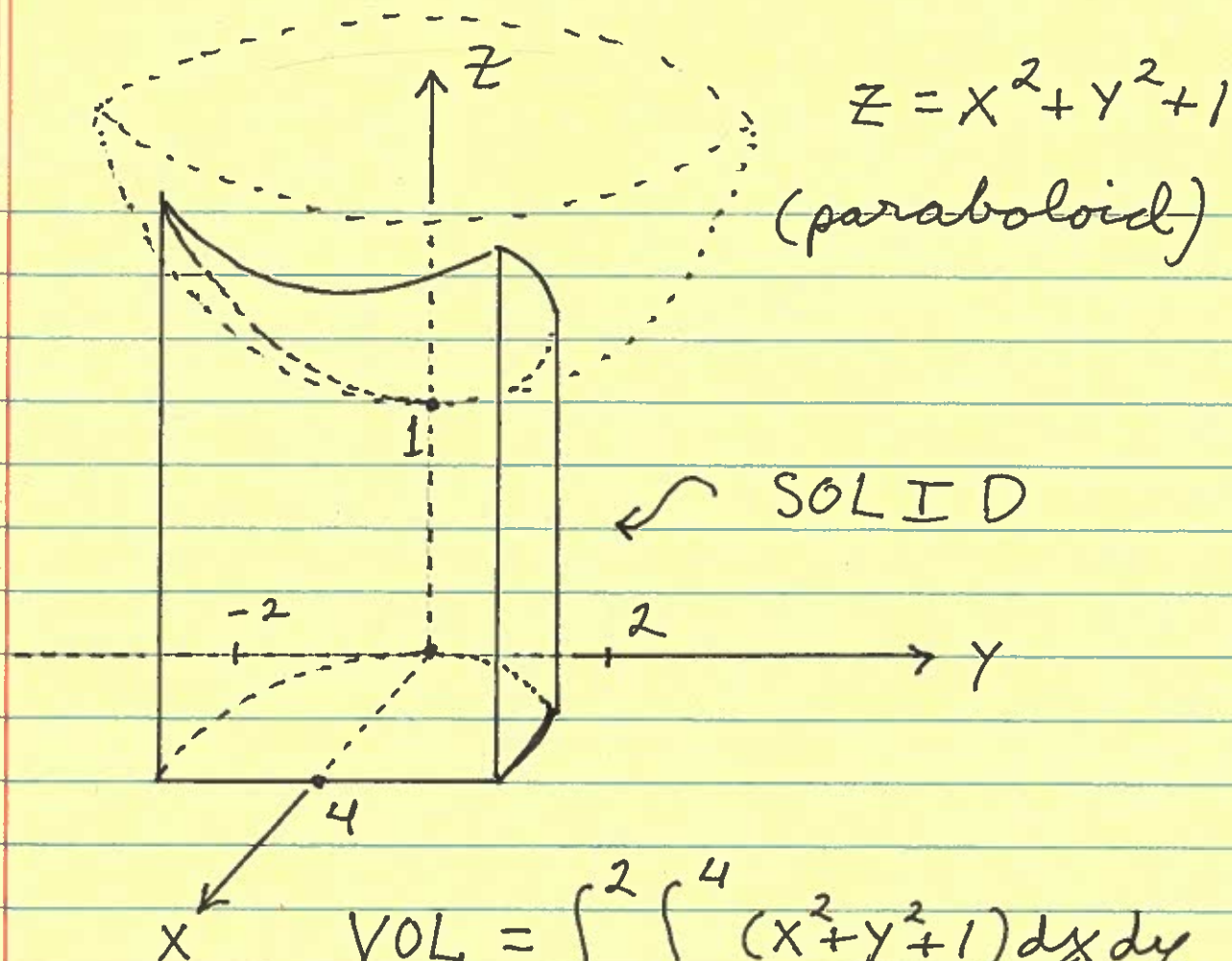


Section 15.1
Thomas Calculus
11th Ed.

Double Integrals, Volume,
and Graphing

Example: Find the Volume of the solid beneath the surface $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ and above the region R , which is bounded by the graphs of $x = y^2$ and $x = 4$. Sketch the solid. (For Volume SET UP ONLY)



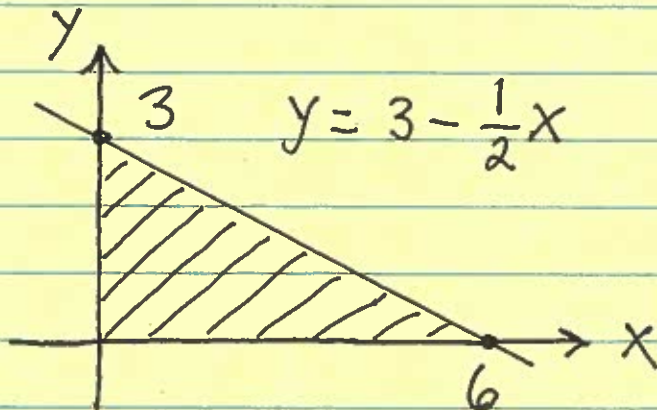


$$VOL = \int_{-2}^2 \int_{y^2}^4 (x^2 + y^2 + 1) dx dy$$

Example: Sketch the solid whose Volume is given by

$$VOL = \int_0^6 \int_0^{3-\frac{1}{2}x} \frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y) dy dx.$$

$$R: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 6 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{1}{2}x \end{cases}$$



The surface $z = \frac{1}{3}(6-x-2y)$

$$\rightarrow 3z = 6 - x - 2y$$

$$\rightarrow x + 2y + 3z = 6 \quad (\text{plane})$$

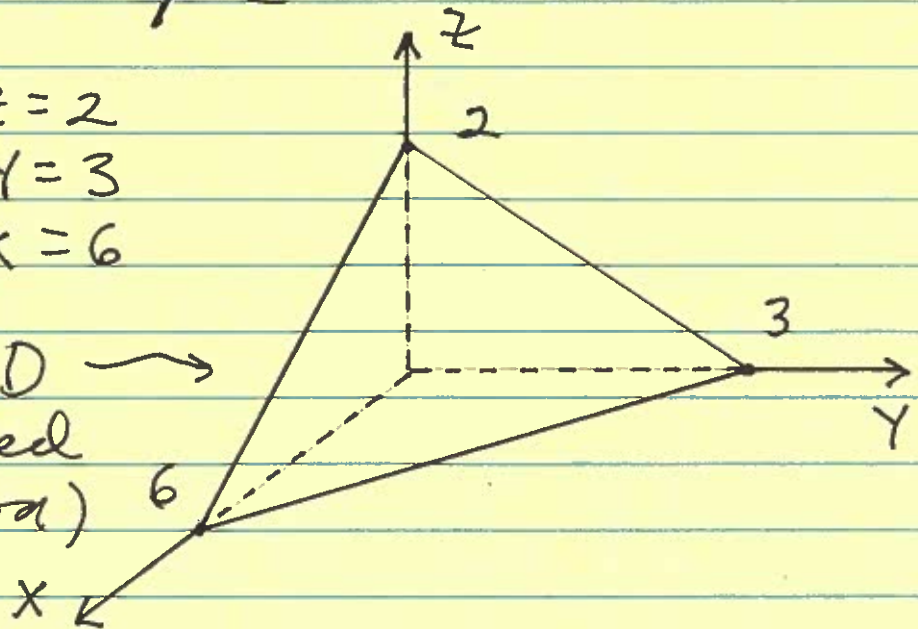
with intercepts

$$x=0, y=0: z=2$$

$$x=0, z=0: y=3$$

$$y=0, z=0: x=6$$

SOLID $\rightarrow$
(four-sided
tetrahedron)



Example: (challenging) Sketch and find the Volume of the solid enclosed by the surfaces $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$ (paraboloid) and $z = 4 - 2y$ (plane).

Let's first find the projection ("shadow") of this solid

onto the XY -plane :

Set the two surface equations equal to each other

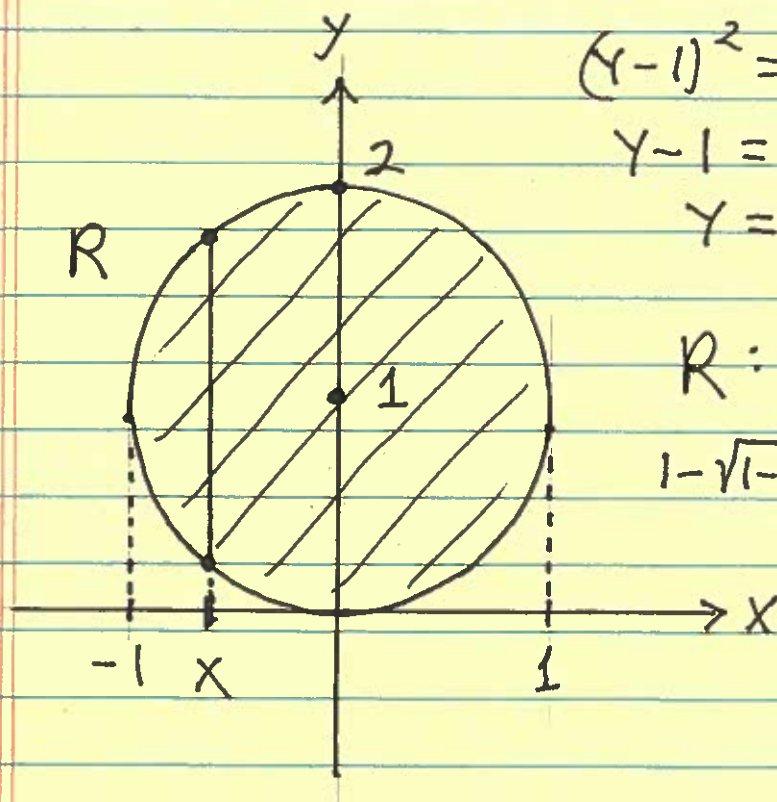
$$\rightarrow 4 - x^2 - y^2 = 4 - 2y$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = x^2 + y^2 - 2y \quad (\text{complete the square})$$

$$\rightarrow 0 = x^2 + (y^2 - 2y + 1) - 1$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$$

(circle of radius 1 ,
centered at $(0,1)$) , and



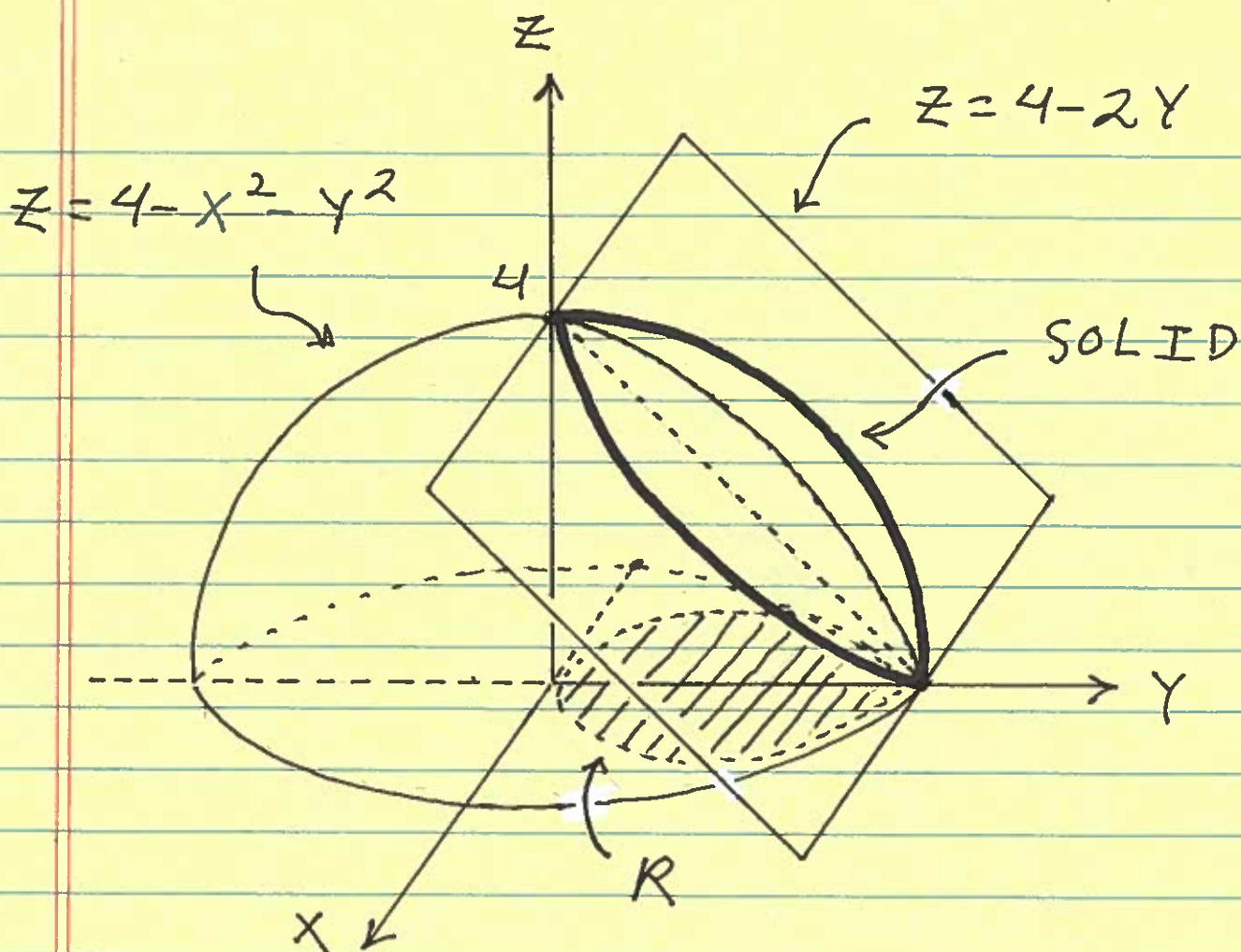
$$(y-1)^2 = 1 - x^2 \rightarrow$$

$$y-1 = \pm \sqrt{1-x^2} \rightarrow$$

$$y = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad \text{so}$$

$$R: -1 \leq x \leq 1,$$

$$1 - \sqrt{1-x^2} \leq y \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{VOL} &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} (4-x^2-y^2) dy dx \\
 &\quad - \int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} (4-2y) dy dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} [(4-x^2-y^2) - (4-2y)] dy dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} (2y-x^2-y^2) dy dx
 \end{aligned}$$