
15.6 – TRIPLE INTEGRALS

Review

(a) We can take triple integrals by using an iterated integral. If $B = [a, b] \times [c, d] \times [r, s]$, then

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

(b) The order of integration can make the problem much easier or harder.

(c) The triple integral of 1 gives you the volume of the region of integration.

Exercise 1

Compute the following triple integrals.

(a) $\int_0^3 \int_0^x \int_{x-y}^{x+y} y \, dz \, dy \, dx$

(b) $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^{xy} e^{z/y} dz dx dy$

- (c) $\iiint_E \sin(y) \, dV$, where E is the region below the plane $z = x$ and above the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0, 0)$, $(\pi, 0, 0)$, and $(0, \pi, 0)$.

(d) $\iiint_E xz \, dV$, where E is the solid tetrahedron with vertices $(0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 1)$, $(0, 1, 1)$, and $(0, 0, 1)$.

Exercise 2

Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the paraboloids $x = y^2 + z^2$ and $x = 4 - y^2 - z^2$.

Exercise 3

Find the volume of the solid enclosed by the cylinder $x^2+z^2 = 4$ and the planes $y = -1$ and $y+z = 4$.

Exercise 4

Write the following integral in a few different orders of integration: $\int_0^1 \int_y^1 \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz dx dy$

15.2 – TRIPLE INTEGRALS IN CYLINDRICAL COORDINATES

Review

- (a) Cylindrical coordinates are “polar coordinates plus a z direction.”
- (b) Conversion from rectangular to/from cylindrical coordinates:

$$\begin{array}{lll} x = r \cos \theta & y = r \sin \theta & z = z \\ r^2 = x^2 + y^2 & \tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} & \end{array}$$

Exercise 5

Convert the following points from rectangular to cylindrical coordinates.

(a) $(x, y, z) = (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}, 1)$.

(b) $(x, y, z) = (2, 2, 2)$.

Exercise 6

Convert $(r, \theta, z) = (2, \pi/6, -1)$ to rectangular coordinates.

Exercise 7

Graph $r = 2$.

Exercise 8

Graph $\theta = \pi/3$.

Exercise 9

Sketch the solid $r^2 \leq z \leq 8 - r^2$.

Exercise 10

Sketch the solid $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2, r \leq z \leq 2$.

Exercise 11

For the following, set up the integral in cylindrical coordinates, but do not evaluate.

(a) $\iiint_E (x+y+z) \, dV$, where E is the solid in the first octant under the paraboloid $z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$.

- (b) $\iiint_E (x-y) \, dV$, where E is the solid that lies between the cylinders $x^2+y^2 = 1$ and $x^2+y^2 = 16$, above the xy -plane, and below the plane $z = y + 4$.