

15.6: Triple Integrals in Rectangular Coordinates

■ Evaluation of triple integrals

Example:
$$\int_{z=1}^{z=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=2} \left[\int_{x=0}^{x=z^2} 3y \, dx \right] dy \, dz$$

First partial integration over x , keeping y and z constant

Then partial integration over y , keeping z constant

Then integration over z

■ Remarks

- Start with inner inner integral and work outwards
- The result is a number, NOT a function of x , y , or z
- Integrate from low to high x , y , and z

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■ **Example:** Compute $\int_{z=1}^{z=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=2} \left[\int_{x=0}^{x=z^2} 3y \, dx \right] dy \, dz$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_{z=1}^{z=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=2} 3yx \Big|_{x=0}^{x=z^2} dy \, dz \\ &= \int_{z=1}^{z=3} \int_{y=0}^{y=2} (3yz^2 - 0) \, dy \, dz \\ &= \int_{z=1}^{z=3} \frac{3}{2} y^2 z^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{y=2} dz \\ &= \int_{z=1}^{z=3} (6z^2 - 0) \, dz = 2z^3 \Big|_{z=1}^{z=3} = 2(27 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

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■ Applications for integrals over solids

- Volume $V = \iiint_E 1 \, dV$
- Average value $\bar{f} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) \, dV$
- Mass $M = \iiint_E \delta(x, y, z) \, dV$
- Center of mass $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_E x\delta(x, y, z) \, dV$
 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_E y\delta(x, y, z) \, dV$
 $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_E z\delta(x, y, z) \, dV$

15.6: Triple Integrals

■ **Six orders:** $dx\,dy\,dz$, $dx\,dz\,dy$, $dy\,dx\,dz$, $dy\,dz\,dx$, $dz\,dx\,dy$, $dz\,dy\,dx$

■ **Procedure to set up triple integrals** $\iiint_E f\,dV$

- **Make a sketch of solid E and projection D** and determine easiest set up
 - One upper and one lower surface
 - One double integral for projection D
- **Find integral bounds using sketch**
 - Find curves of intersection and points of intersection
 - Integrate from low to high x , y , and z

■ **Evaluation of triple integrals**

- **Choose an easier order** if evaluation of integrals is hard