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## Example

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- ▶ Regions are not boxes. (Today)
- ▶ Regions are best defined in polar-like coordinates. (Next time)

## Setting up complicated triple integrals

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Three types:

Type 1

$$\iiint_E f \, dV = \iint_D \left[ \int_{z=u_1(x,y)}^{z=u_2(x,y)} f(x,y,z) \, dz \right] dA$$

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You may need to try multiple projections to find the easiest integral to integrate. Then use all the tools in your toolbox to integrate it.

## Example

**Example.** Evaluate  $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} \, dV$  where  $E$  is the region bounded by the hyperboloid  $y = x^2 + z^2$  and the plane  $y = 4$ .

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$$\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} dV = \iint_{\substack{D=\text{circle} \\ x^2+z^2=4}} \left( \int_{x^2+z^2}^4 \sqrt{x^2 + z^2} dy \right) dA$$

## Example, continued

Now calculate  $\iint_{D=\text{circle}} \left( \int_{x^2+z^2}^4 \sqrt{x^2+z^2} \, dy \right) dA$

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This integral is easier to do using \_\_\_\_\_

## Loose ends

### Density in three dimensions

- ▶ Given a mass density function  $\rho(x, y, z)$  (mass per unit volume)

$$\text{mass} = \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z) dV.$$

### Average value in three dimensions

- ▶ The average value of a function  $f(x, y, z)$  over a region  $E$  is

$$f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{V(E)} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV.$$