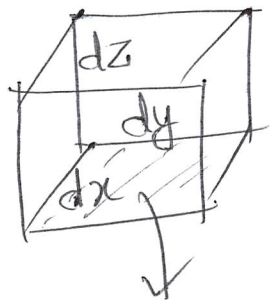


Section 12.6

We know that the volume of a solid with height dz and base area dA is given by



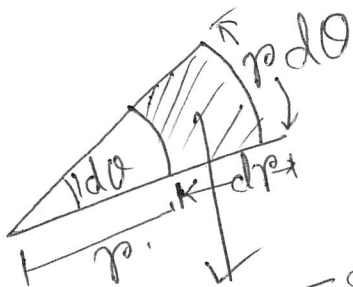
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= dA \\ &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \\ &= dx \, dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= dz \cdot dA \\ &= \text{height} \times \text{area} \end{aligned}$$

If the area dA is rectangular as shown in the figure, we have $dA = dx \, dy$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{and so } dV &= dz \cdot dA = dz \cdot dx \, dy \\ &= dx \, dy \, dz. \end{aligned}$$

If the area dA can be represented by polar coordinates as shown in the figure, then $dA = r \, dr \, d\theta$, and hence, then we have



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area} &= dA \\ &= \text{length} \times \text{width} \\ &= dr \cdot r \, d\theta \\ &= r \, dr \, d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} dV &= dz \cdot dA \\ &= r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

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Evaluate
 $\iiint z \, dv,$

Where E is the solid enclosed by the paraboloid ~~$z = x^2 + y^2$~~ $z = x^2 + y^2$ and the plane $z = 4$.

Solⁿ Since $z = x^2 + y^2$ and $z = 4$;
we have $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{As } x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array} \right]$$
$$\Rightarrow r = 2$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E z \, dv &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \int_{z=r^2}^4 z \, r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \left[\frac{rz^2}{2} \right]_{z=r^2}^4 dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^2 \left(8r - \frac{r^5}{2} \right) dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left[\int_{r=0}^2 \left(8r - \frac{r^5}{2} \right) dr \right] d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \left[4r^2 - \frac{r^6}{12} \right]_0^2 \\ &= 2\pi \left[16 - \frac{64}{12} \right] \\ &= 2\pi \left[16 - \frac{16}{3} \right] = \frac{64\pi}{3} \quad (\text{Ans}) \end{aligned}$$

#22) Find the volume of the solid that lies within both the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$.

Solⁿ

Volume =

$$= \iiint dV$$

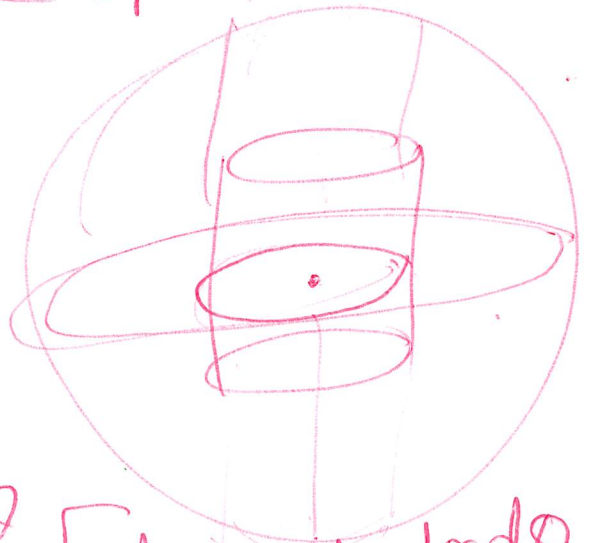
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dz dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \left[rz \right]_{z=-\sqrt{4-r^2}}^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \left[r \cdot \sqrt{4-r^2} - (-r \sqrt{4-r^2}) \right] dr d\theta$$

$$= \left[\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right] \int_0^1 2r \sqrt{4-r^2} dr$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (4-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(4-r^2) \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{as} \\ d(4-r^2) \\ = -2r dr \end{array} \right]$$



$dV = r dz dr d\theta$
 we have
 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$
 $\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4 - z^2$
 $\Rightarrow z^2 = 4 - r^2$
 $\Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{4-r^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -2\pi \left[\frac{(4-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{r=0}^1 \\
&= -\frac{4\pi}{3} \left[(4-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 \\
&= -\frac{4\pi}{3} \left[3^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \\
&= -\frac{4\pi}{3} [3\sqrt{3} - 2^3] \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{3} [8 - 3\sqrt{3}] \text{ (Ans.)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$4 = 2^2$$

23) Find the volume of the solid that is enclosed by the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$.

Solⁿ volume

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iiint dV \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{2-r^2}}^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 [rz]_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} dr \, d\theta
\end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}
&x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2 \\
&\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\
&\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\
&0 \leq r \leq 1, \\
&0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\
&z^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \\
&= 2 - r^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^1 [r\sqrt{2-r^2} - r^2] d\theta dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{r=0}^1 [r\sqrt{2-r^2} - r^2] dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\int_{r=0}^1 r\sqrt{2-r^2} dr - \int_{r=0}^1 r^2 dr \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_{r=0}^1 (2-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(2-r^2) - \int_{r=0}^1 r^2 dr \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \left[\frac{(2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_{r=0}^1 - \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left[\frac{2}{3} \left[1 - 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] - \frac{1}{3} \right] \right]$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{3} (1 - 2\sqrt{2}) - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \cancel{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} [-1 + 2\sqrt{2} - 1]$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} [2\sqrt{2} - 2]$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} (\sqrt{2} - 1) \text{ (Ans)}$$

Since
 $d(2-r^2) = -2r dr$