

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy dz dx$$

16.6 #34

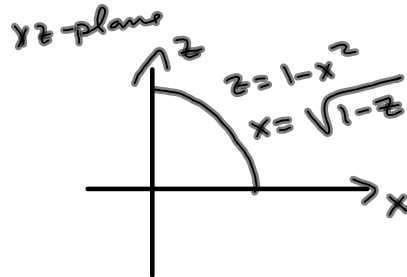
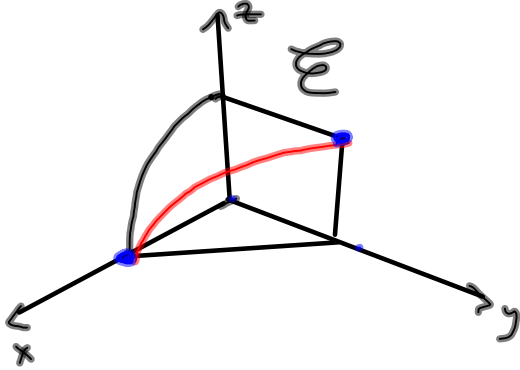
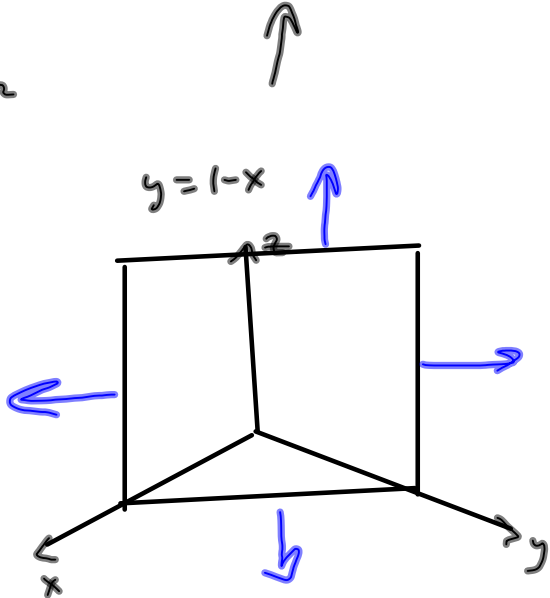
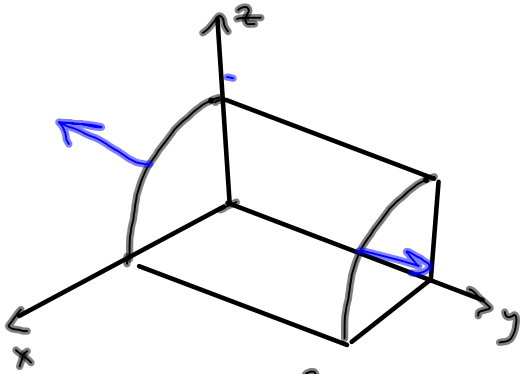
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16.6 #32  
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$$0 \leq y \leq 1-x$$

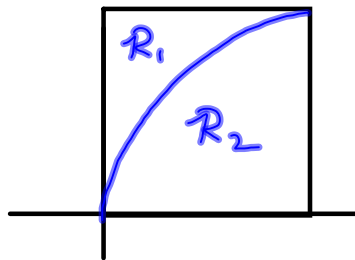
$$0 \leq z \leq 1-x^2$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

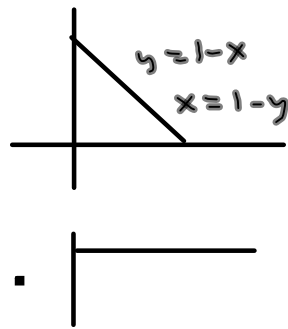
$$z = 1-x^2$$



yz-plane



xy-plane

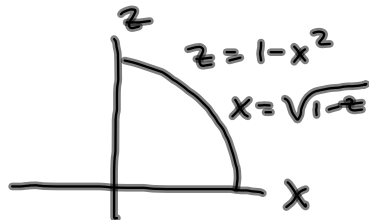
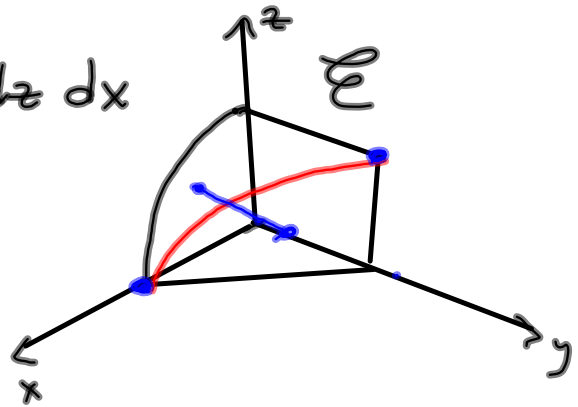


$$\iiint f dx dy dz \neq$$

$\int f dx dz dy$  will  
be Tough.

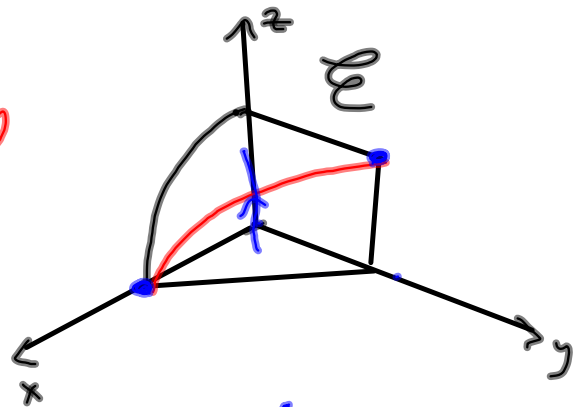
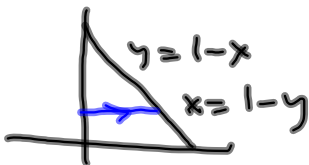
$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y,z) dy dz dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_{x=0}^{\sqrt{1-z}} \int_0^{1-x} f dy dx dz$$

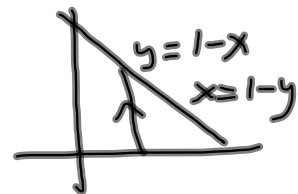


Now, integrate wrt  $z$ , first

$$\int_{y=0}^1 \int_{x=0}^{1-y} \int_0^{1-x^2} f dz dx dy$$



$$\int_{x=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^{1-x} \int_{z=0}^{1-x^2} f dz dy dx$$

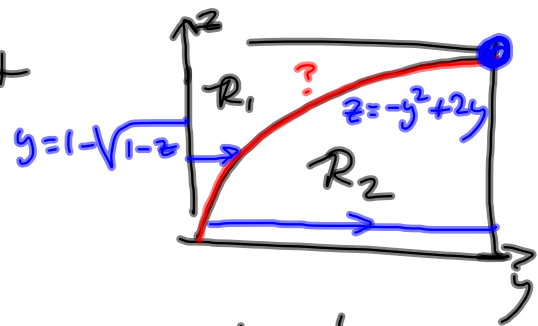
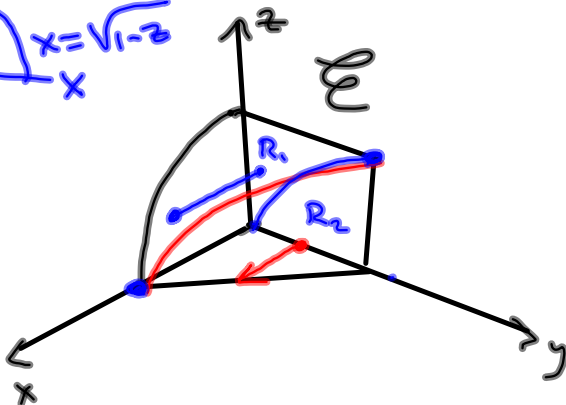
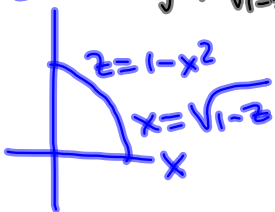


Now for the tricky part

$$\int_{z=0}^1 \int_{y=0}^{y=1-\sqrt{1-z}} \int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{1-z}} f \, dx \, dy \, dz +$$

$R_2$

$$\int_{z=0}^1 \int_{y=1-\sqrt{1-z}}^y \int_{x=0}^{x=1-y} f \, dx \, dy \, dz$$



The boundary between  $R_1$  &  $R_2$  is the projection of the intersection of  $z=1-x^2$  &

$$y=1-x$$

$$\Rightarrow x=1-y$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{1-(1-y)^2}{1}$$

$$z = 1 - (y^2 - 2y + 1)$$

$$= 1 - y^2 + 2y - 1$$

$$z = -y^2 + 2y$$

Also

$$1 - (y-1)^2 = z$$

$$- (y-1)^2 = z - 1$$

$$(y-1)^2 = 1 - z$$

$$y-1 = \pm \sqrt{1-z}$$

$$y = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-z}$$

which one?  $\pm$ ?

The negative

