

a simple integral

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> Int(Int(Int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1)=
int(int(int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1);
Int(Int(Int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1)=
Int(Int(int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1);
Int(Int(Int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1)=
Int(int(int(int(x+y^2+z^3, x=1..3), y=-1..2), z=0..1);
```

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 \int_1^3 x + y^2 + z^3 dx dy dz = \frac{39}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 \int_1^3 x + y^2 + z^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 4 + 2y^2 + 2z^3 dy dz$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-1}^2 \int_1^3 x + y^2 + z^3 dx dy dz = \int_0^1 18 + 6z^3 dz$$

```
> interface(showassumed=0): assume(z, real):
Int(Int(Int(1, z=sqrt(x^2+y^2)..5), y=-sqrt(25-x^2)..sqrt(25-x^2)),
x=-5..5)
= int(int(int(1,
z=sqrt(x^2+y^2)..5), y=-sqrt(25-x^2)..sqrt(25-x^2)), x=-5..5);
let 's change the order because maple seems to be having a problem
> Int(Int(Int(1, y=-sqrt(z^2-x^2)..sqrt(z^2-x^2)), x = -z..z),
z=0..5)
= int(int(int(1, y=-sqrt(z^2-x^2)..sqrt(z^2-x^2)), x = -z..z),
z=0..5);
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$$\int_{-5}^5 \int_{-\sqrt{25-x^2}}^{\sqrt{25-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^5 1 dz dy dx =$$

$$\int_{-5}^5 -\frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(\sqrt{-(x-5)(x+5)} + 5) + 5\sqrt{25-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln(-\sqrt{-(x-5)(x+5)} + 5) dx$$

$$\int_0^5 \int_{-z}^z \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} 1 dy dx dz = \frac{125}{3} \pi$$

ex 27 in text

```
> 8*Int(Int(Int(1, z=0
..sqrt(36-4*x^2-9*y^2)), y=0..sqrt((36-4*x^2)/9)), x=0..3)
= 8*Int(Int(int(1, z=0
```

```
..sqrt(36-4*x^2-9*y^2)), y=0..sqrt((36-4*x^2)/9)), x=0..3)
;
```

$$8 \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{2/3}\sqrt{9-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{36-4x^2-9y^2}} 1 \, dz \sim dy \, dx = 8 \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{2/3}\sqrt{9-x^2}} \sqrt{36-4x^2-9y^2} \, dy \, dx$$

```
> 8*Int(int(int(1, z=0
..sqrt(36-4*x^2-9*y^2)), y=0..sqrt((36-4*x^2)/9)), x=0..3);
```

$$8 \int_0^3 \frac{1}{12} \frac{\sqrt{36-4x^2} \pi}{\sqrt{36-4x^2}} dx$$

```
> 8*int(int(int(1, z=0
..sqrt(36-4*x^2-9*y^2)), y=0..sqrt((36-4*x^2)/9)), x=0..3);
```

48 π

another problem ex 29

```
> 4*Int(Int(Int(1, z=x^2+y^2 ..sqrt(6-x^2-y^2)), y=0..sqrt(2-x^2)),
x=0..2)
= 4*int(int(int(1, z=x^2+y^2 ..sqrt(6-x^2-y^2)), y=0..sqrt(2-x^2)),
x=0..2);
```

$$4 \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{6-x^2-y^2}} 1 \, dz \sim dy \, dx = 4 \int_0^2 -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{6-x^2} \left(-2 \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (2-x^2)}{-6+x^2} \right. \\ \left. + \left(-2 \ln(2) - 1 - \ln(2-x^2) - \ln\left(\frac{1}{-6+x^2}\right) \right) \sqrt{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (2-x^2) \left(-4 \frac{-6+x^2}{2-x^2} - 8 \right)}{-6+x^2} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{2 \sqrt{\pi} (2-x^2) \sqrt{1 + \frac{-6+x^2}{2-x^2}}}{-6+x^2} - 2 \sqrt{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{-6+x^2}{2-x^2}}\right) \right) / \left(\sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{-6+x^2}} \right) \\ - x^2 \sqrt{2-x^2} + \frac{1}{3} (-2+x^2) \sqrt{2-x^2} \, dx$$

since maple is having trouble let's try cylindricals

```
> Int(Int(Int(r, z=r^2 ..sqrt(6-r^2)), r=0..sqrt(2)), theta=0..2*Pi)
= int(int(int(r, z=r^2 ..sqrt(6-r^2)), r=0..sqrt(2)),
```

```
theta=0..2*Pi);
```

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{r^2}^{\sqrt{6-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = -\frac{22}{3} \pi + 4 \sqrt{6} \pi$$

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