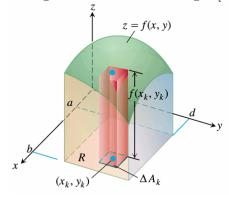
## Integration over general regions

**Double Riemann Sum** If  $f(x,y) \ge 0$  the double Riemann sum approximates the volume under the surface.

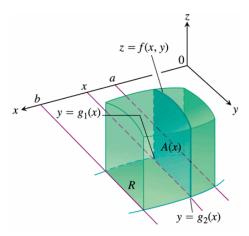
$$V \approx \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \underbrace{\Delta x \Delta y}_{\Delta A}$$

$$\iint_{R} f(x,y)dA = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \\ m \to \infty}} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} f(x_{i}^{*}, y_{j}^{*}) \Delta A$$

If the region R was the rectangle  $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ , then we could use the iterated integral:



$$\iint_R f(x,y)dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) \, dy \, dx$$

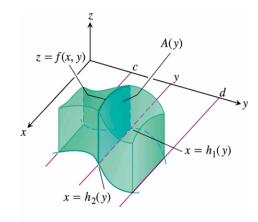


To calculate the area of the vertical slice, A(x):

$$A(x) = \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

Then sum the vertical slices as x goes from a to b:

$$\iint_{R} f(x,y)dA = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{q_{1}(x)}^{g_{2}(x)} f(x,y)dy \ dx$$



To calculate the area of the vertical slice, A(y):

$$A(y) = \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

Then sum the vertical slices as y goes from c to d:

$$\iint_{R} f(x,y)dA = \int_{c}^{d} \int_{h_{1}(x)}^{h_{2}(x)} f(x,y)dx \ dy$$

Example: For each of the (familiar) regions sketched below, create a double integral to calculate the signed volume of the 3-dimensional solid region over the region R in the xy-plane and the surface f(x,y) = yx.

