

Double Integrals: Surface Area

Calculus III

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Arc Length of Portion of Curves $y = f(x)$ & $x = g(y)$

Proposition

(Arc Length)

Let $f(x) \in C^1[a, b]$.

Then the **arc length** of $f(x)$ over interval $[a, b]$ is

$$\int_a^b ds := \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

Proposition

(Arc Length)

Let $g(y) \in C^1[c, d]$.

Then the **arc length** of $g(y)$ over interval $[c, d]$ is

$$\int_c^d ds := \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + [g'(y)]^2} dy$$

REMARK: $dx, dy \equiv$ length elements

$ds \equiv$ arc length element

Surface Area of Portion of Surface $z = f(x, y)$

Proposition

(Surface Area)

Let $f(x, y) \in C^{(1,1)}(D)$ where D is a region in the xy -plane.

Let S be the portion of the surface $z = f(x, y)$ that lies directly over D .

(Region D is also known as the **projection** of S onto the xy -plane.)

Then the **surface area** of S is

$$\iint_S dS = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + [f_x]^2 + [f_y]^2} dA = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right]^2} dA$$

REMARK: $dA \equiv$ area element

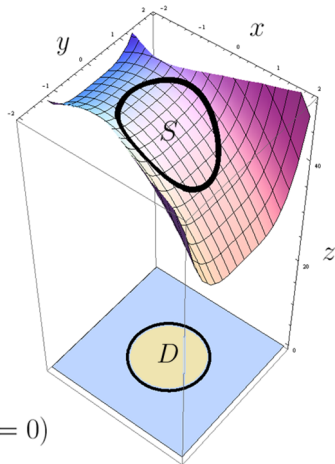
$dS \equiv$ surface area element

REMARK: If the resulting double integral is tedious to compute, consider **rewriting integral in polar coordinates**.

PROOF: See the textbook – it's lengthy.

Surface Area of Portion of Surface $z = f(x, y)$

$$f(x, y) = 50 - 2(x + 1)^2 + y^4$$



xy -plane ($z = 0$)

$$\text{Surface Area}(S) := \iint_S dS = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + [f_x]^2 + [f_y]^2} dA$$

Surface Area of Portion of Surface $y = g(x, z)$ (Optional)

Proposition

(Surface Area)

Let $g(x, z) \in C^{(1,1)}(D^{[xz]})$ where $D^{[xz]}$ is a region in the xz -plane.

Let S be the portion of the surface $y = g(x, z)$ that lies directly over $D^{[xz]}$.
(Region $D^{[xz]}$ is also known as the **projection** of S onto the xz -plane.)

Then the **surface area** of S is

$$\iint_S dS = \iint_{D^{[xz]}} \sqrt{1 + [g_x]^2 + [g_z]^2} dA = \iint_{D^{[xz]}} \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial g}{\partial z}\right]^2} dA$$

REMARK: $dA \equiv$ area element

$dS \equiv$ surface area element

REMARK: If the resulting double integral is tedious to compute, consider **rewriting integral in polar coordinates**.

Surface Area of Portion of Surface $x = h(y, z)$ (Optional)

Proposition

(Surface Area)

Let $h(y, z) \in C^{(1,1)}(D^{[yz]})$ where $D^{[yz]}$ is a region in the yz -plane.

Let S be the portion of the surface $x = h(y, z)$ that lies directly over $D^{[yz]}$.
(Region $D^{[yz]}$ is also known as the **projection** of S onto the yz -plane.)

Then the **surface area** of S is

$$\iint_S dS = \iint_{D^{[yz]}} \sqrt{1 + [h_y]^2 + [h_z]^2} dA = \iint_{D^{[yz]}} \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}\right]^2} dA$$

REMARK: $dA \equiv$ area element

$dS \equiv$ surface area element

REMARK: If the resulting double integral is tedious to compute, consider **rewriting integral in polar coordinates**.

Fin

Fin.