



It is easy to write

$$I_5 = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1-y} dz \int_0^{y^2} dx f(\dots).$$

6) Finally, we reverse the order of the internal integration in I_5 , which is easy because the projection of the cross-section in part 5) onto the (x,z) -plane is a rectangle — what does this fact imply about the limits of integration over x and z at fixed y ? The result is

$$I_6 = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} dx \int_0^{1-y} dz f(\dots).$$