

$$3V(D) = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} dz \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 [z]_{r^2}^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (\sqrt{2-r^2} - r^2) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (r\sqrt{2-r^2} - r^3) dr d\theta$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (r\sqrt{2-r^2} - r^3) dr$$

$$= 6\pi \int_0^1 r\sqrt{2-r^2} dr - 6\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr, \text{ Let } w = 2-r^2. \text{ Then, } \frac{dw}{dr} = -2r \Rightarrow dr = \frac{dw}{-2r}$$

$$= \frac{6\pi}{-2} \int_2^1 \sqrt{w} dw - \frac{6\pi}{4} [r^4]_0^1$$

$$= +3\pi \int_1^2 w^{1/2} dw - \frac{3\pi}{2} (1^4 - 0^4)$$

$$= 3\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} [w^{3/2}]_1^2 - \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2\pi (2^{3/2} - 1) - \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$= \pi \left[ 2(2^{3/2} - 1) - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$