



integral over plane region

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Owner	pahio (2872)
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The integrals over a planar region are generalisations of usual Riemann integrals, but special cases of <http://planetmath.org/node/6660> surface integrals.

0.1 Integral over a rectangle

Let R be the rectangle of xy -plane defined by

$$a \leq x \leq b, \quad c \leq y \leq d \quad (1)$$

and the function f be defined and bounded in R . Let

$$D : \begin{cases} x_0 = a, x_1, \dots, x_m = b \\ y_0 = c, y_1, \dots, y_n = d \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

a of R into the rectangular parts Δ_i with areas $\Delta_i A$ ($i = 1, \dots, mn$). Denote

$$m_i := \inf_{\Delta_i} f(x, y), \quad M_i := \sup_{\Delta_i} f(x, y)$$

and

$$s_D := \sum_D m_i \Delta_i A, \quad S_D := \sum_D M_i \Delta_i A.$$

Definition 1. If $\sup_D \{s_D\} = \inf_D \{S_D\}$, then we say that f is *integrable over R* and call the common value the (*Riemann*) *integral of f over the rectangle R* and denote it by

$$\int_R f, \quad \int_R f(x, y) dx dy \quad \text{or} \quad \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy.$$

Let then f be defined in a region A of xy -plane such that that it can be enclosed in a rectangle R defined by (1). Define the new function f_1 through

$$f_1(x, y) := \begin{cases} f(x, y) & \text{when } (x, y) \in A, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Definition 2. If f_1 is integrable over the rectangle R , we say that f is *integrable over A* and define

$$\int_A f := \int_R f_1. \quad (4)$$

It's apparent that (4) is on the choice of R since the points of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$ give zero-terms to the lower and upper sums.

0.2 Double integrals

Definition 3. Let f be bounded in R as before. Suppose that

$$\varphi(x) := \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$$

is defined on $[a, b]$. If also the integral

$$\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx \quad (5)$$

exists, it is called a *double integral* or *iterated integral* and denoted by

$$\int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy.$$

One may prove the

Theorem. $\int_R f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$, provided that the integral of the left side exists and that the inner integral $\int_c^d f(x, y) dy$ of the right side exists for every x in $[a, b]$.

It's clear that $\int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ if also the integral $\int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ exists for every y in $[c, d]$. If especially the function f is continuous in the rectangle R , then surely

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

Assume now, that f is defined and bounded in the region

$$A := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: a \leq x \leq b, h_1(x) \leq y \leq h_2(x)\}$$

where A is contained in the rectangle R determined by (1). Then the planar integral $\int_A f$ is defined as

$$\int_A f = \int_R f$$

if the integral of right side exists. For this, the continuity of f in A does not necessarily suffice, because f_1 may have a jump discontinuity on the border of A whence the integrability of f_1 needs not be guaranteed. One case where the integrability is true is that the graphs of the functions h_1 and h_2 are rectifiable (i.e. the functions have continuous derivatives). For a continuous f , we then have

$$\int_c^d f_1(x, y) dy = \int_c^{h_1(x)} 0 dy + \int_{h_1(x)}^{h_2(x)} f(x, y) dy + \int_{h_2(x)}^d 0 dy = \int_{h_1(x)}^{h_2(x)} f(x, y) dy.$$

Thus

$$\int_A f = \int_R f_1 = \int_a^b dx \int_{h_1(x)}^{h_2(x)} f(x, y) dy, \quad (6)$$

i.e. the planar integral has been expressed as a double integral.

[Not ready ...]