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1 (a)

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{-2}$$

(b)

$$dx \, dy = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du \, dv = \boxed{2 \, du \, dv}$$

2.(a)

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} v & u \\ \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{u}{v^2} \end{pmatrix} = \boxed{\frac{-2u}{v}}$$

(b)

$$dx \, dy = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du \, dv = \boxed{\frac{2u}{v} \, du \, dv}$$

3.

For $T(u, v) = (u^2 - v^2, 2uv)$, $u \in [0, 1]$, $v \in [0, 1]$, we know:

$x = u^2 - v^2$, $y = 2uv$, and the Jacobian is $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} 2u & -2v \\ 2v & 2u \end{pmatrix} = 4u^2 + 4v^2$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R (x + y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (u^2 - v^2 + 2uv) \cdot 4(u^2 + v^2) \, du \, dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 u^4 - v^4 + 2u^3v + 2uv^3 \, du \, dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{5} + \frac{v}{2} + v^3 - v^4 \, dv \\ &= 4 * \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{2} \end{aligned}$$

4.

Considering the change of variables $x = au$, $y = bv$, $z = cw$,

The Jacobian is $\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = abc$

therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E 1 \, dV &= \iiint_D abc \, du \, dv \, dw \stackrel{\text{from symmetry}}{=} 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 abc \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= 8abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} \rho^3 \sin \varphi \bigg|_{\rho=0}^{\rho=1} d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= 8abc \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos \varphi \right) \bigg|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \\ &= 8abc \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{3} d\theta \\ &= 8abc \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \boxed{4\frac{\pi}{3}abc} \end{aligned}$$