

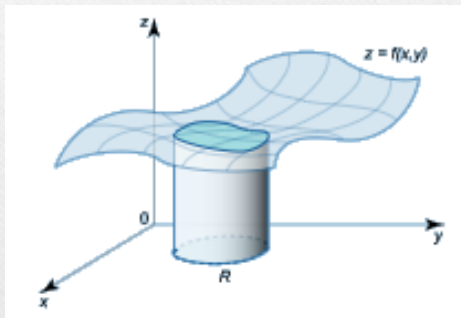
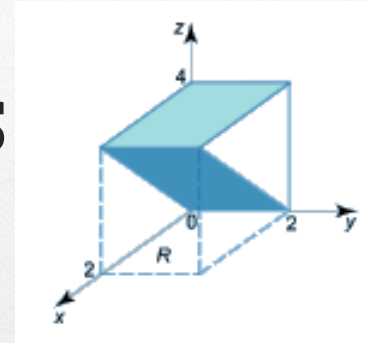


INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT, KOLKATA

Course Name : Mathematics & Statistics-III (BSC-M301)



Multivariate Calculus (Integration)



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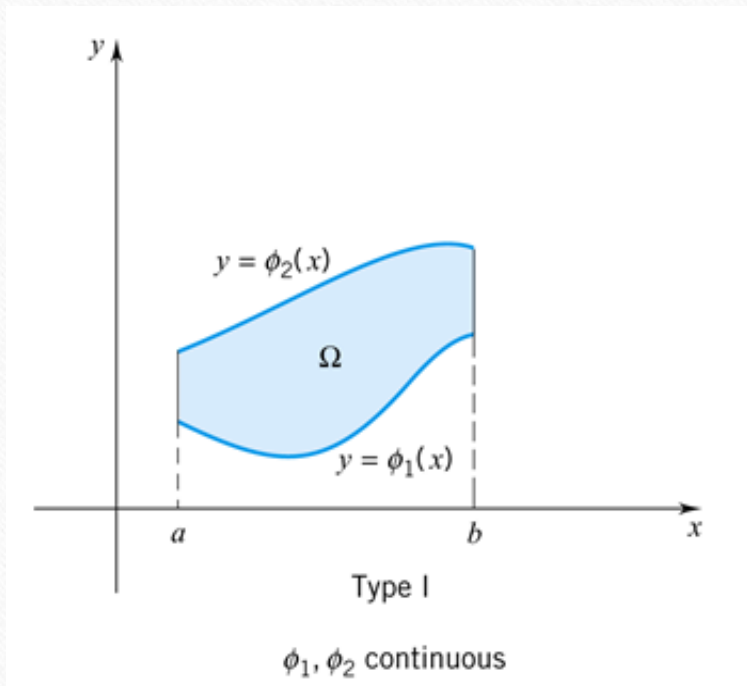
Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

Type I Region :

$\Omega = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, \phi_1(x) \leq y \leq \phi_2(x)\}$
where $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$ are continuous on $[a, b]$

Fubini's Theorem

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\phi_1(x)}^{\phi_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx.$$



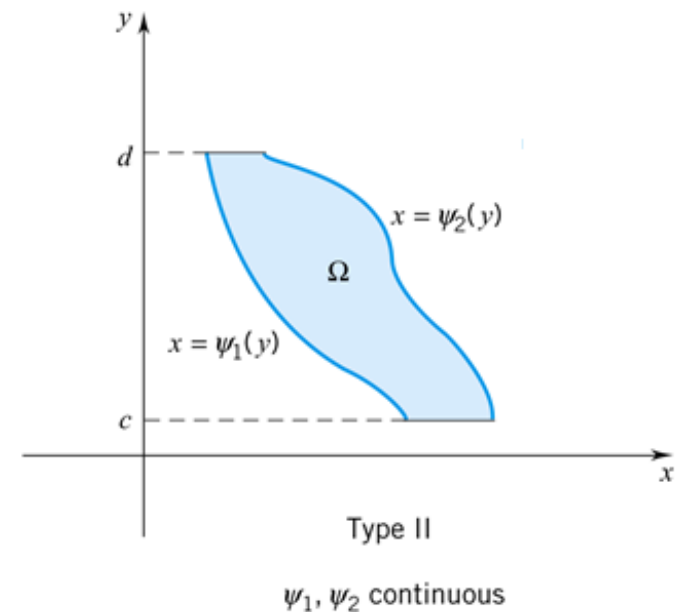
Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

Type II Region :

$\Omega = \{(x, y) : c \leq y \leq d, \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y)\}$
where $\psi_1(y)$ and $\psi_2(y)$ are continuous on $[c, d]$

Fubini's Theorem

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy.$$



Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

Find the double integral $\iint_R (x + y) dx dy$, where the region R is a parallelogram with the sides $y = x$, $y = x + a$, $y = a$, $y = 2a$, a is a parameter.

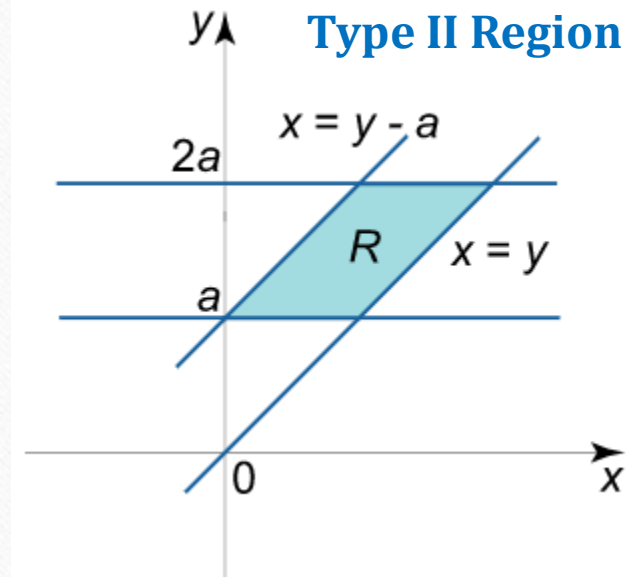
Solution.

We will consider R as a region of type *II*.

The values of y are those between a and $2a$,

while, given y , the relevant values of x are those

between $x = y - a$ and $x = y$. So the double integral is



Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_R (x + y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_a^{2a} \left[\int_{y-a}^y (x + y) \, dx \right] dy = \int_a^{2a} \left[\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + yx \right) \Big|_{x=y-a}^y \right] dy \\&= \int_a^{2a} \left[\left(\frac{y^2}{2} + y^2 \right) - \left(\frac{(y-a)^2}{2} + y(y-a) \right) \right] dy \\&= \int_a^{2a} \left(\frac{3y^2}{2} - \frac{y^2 - 2ay + a^2}{2} - y^2 + ay \right) dy = \int_a^{2a} \left(2ay - \frac{a^2}{2} \right) dy \\&= \left(\frac{2ay^2}{2} - \frac{a^2 y}{2} \right) \Big|_a^{2a} = \left(ay^2 - \frac{a^2 y}{2} \right) \Big|_a^{2a} = \left(a \cdot (2a)^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot 2a \right) \\&\quad - \left(a \cdot a^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot a \right) = 4a^3 - a^3 - a^3 + \frac{a^3}{2} = \frac{5a^3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

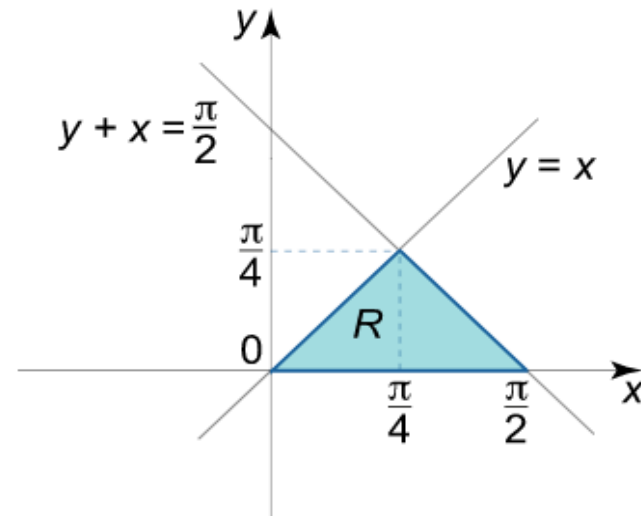
Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

Find the double integral $\iint_R \sin(x + y) dx dy$, defined in the region R bounded by the lines $y = x$, $x + y = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $y = 0$.

Solution.

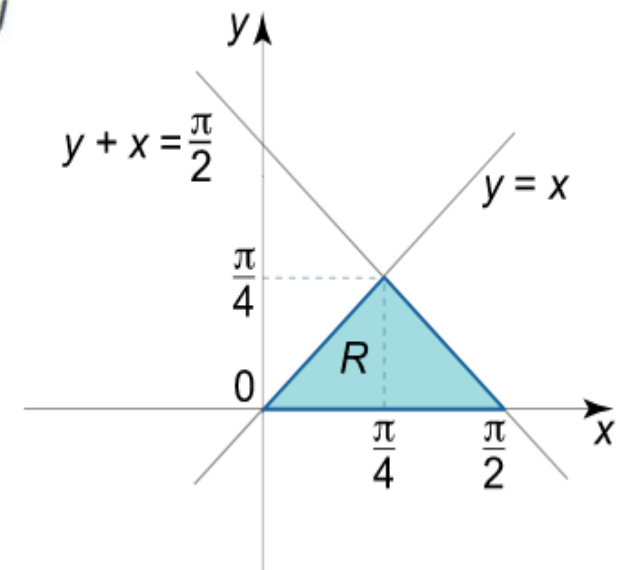
Considering the region of integration R as a type *II* region

x varies from $x = y$ to $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - y$ and y varies from 0 to $\frac{\pi}{4}$.



Evaluation of Double Integrals by Repeated Single Integrals

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_R \sin(x+y) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\int_y^{\frac{\pi}{2}-y} \sin(x+y) dx \right] dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[(-\cos(x+y)) \Big|_{x=y}^{\frac{\pi}{2}-y} \right] dy \\
 &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - y + y\right) - \cos 2y \right] dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2y dy = \left(\frac{\sin 2y}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin 0 \right) = \frac{1}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$



Thank You

