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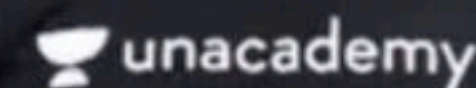
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## Transformation of Variables :

Sometime, it is convenient to solve the double integral by transforming the variables.

$$\int \int f(x, y) dx dy \rightarrow \int \int f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int \int r dr d\theta$$

### (A) Transformation in polar form :

1. Let  $\iint f(x, y) dx dy$  is a integration in cartisian form, then put  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$  in given integration.

2.  $dx dy = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} dr d\theta$

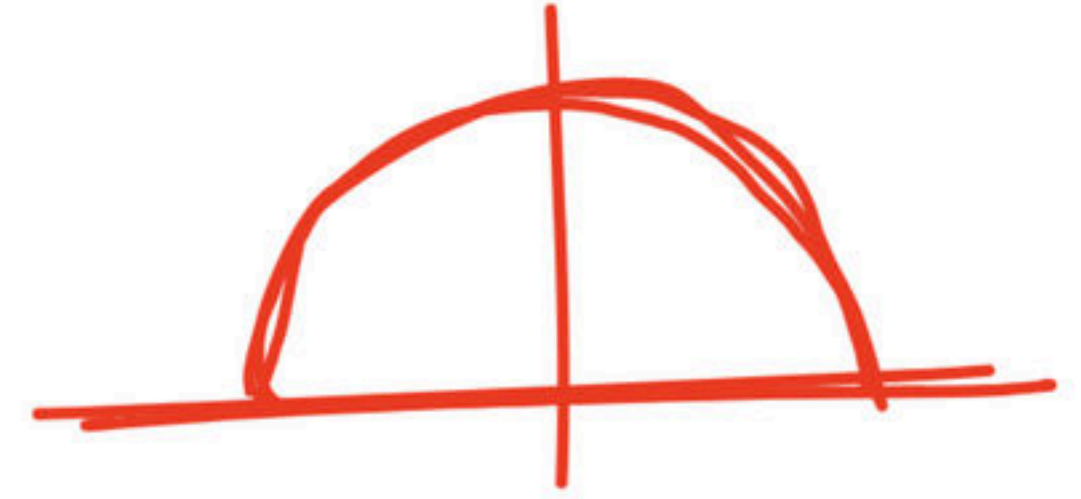
$$dx dy = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} dr d\theta$$

$$dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

Putting this value, then we get  $\iint f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$ .



Q.1. The integral  $\iint_R e^{x^2+y^2} dydx$ , where R is the semicircle region bounded by the x-axis and the curve  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  equals



SAU 2017

(a)  $\frac{\pi}{2}(e+1)$

$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$   
 $2r dr = dx$   
 $r dr = \frac{dx}{2}$

~~(b)  $\frac{\pi}{2}(e-1)$~~

(c)  $\frac{\pi}{2}(e^2)$

(d)  $\frac{\pi}{2}e$

$x = r \cos \theta$

$y = r \sin \theta$

$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$dx dy = r dr d\theta$

$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta)_0^\pi (e^t)_0^1$

$= \frac{\pi}{2} (e-1)$

$\int_{\theta=0}^{\pi} \int_{r=0}^1 e^{r^2} r dr d\theta$

$\int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 e^t \frac{dt}{2}$



Q The value of integral  $\iint \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq 2x\}$$

(A) 0

(B) 7/9

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{\cos \theta}^{2 \cos \theta} r \cdot r dr d\theta$$

(C) 14/9

(D) 28/9  $\theta = \pi/2$   $r = \cos \theta$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{r^3}{3} \right)_{\cos \theta}^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (8 \cos^3 \theta - \cos^3 \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{14}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x \leq 0$$



$$= \frac{14}{3} \frac{\pi/2 \cdot 1}{2 \sqrt{2}} = \frac{14}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2 \cdot 1/2} \right) \frac{2\pi}{9}$$



Q.2. Let  $p$  and  $t$  be positive real numbers. Let  $D_t$  be the closed disc of radius  $t$  center  $(0,0)$  i.e.  $D_t = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$ .

Define  $I(p,t) = \iint_{D_t} \frac{dx dy}{(p^2 + x^2 + y^2)^p} = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^t \frac{r dr d\theta}{(p^2 + r^2)^p}$

Then  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} I(p,t)$  is finite

IIT JAM 2021

☒ (a) only if  $p > 1$

☒ (b) only if  $p < 1$

☒ (c) only if  $p = 1$

☒ (d) for no value of  $p$

$$\pi \int_0^{t^2} \frac{dz}{(p^2 + z)^p}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{t^2} \frac{dz/2}{(p^2 + z)^p}$$

$$\frac{2\pi}{2} \int_0^{t^2} \frac{dz}{(p^2 + z)^p}$$

$p=1$   $\pi \int_0^{t^2} \frac{dz}{(1+z)} = \pi (\log(1+z))_0^{t^2} = \pi \log(1+t^2) = \text{DNE}$

$p=2$   $\pi \int_0^{t^2} \frac{dz}{(4+z)^2} = \pi \left[ -\frac{1}{4+z} \right]_0^{t^2} = -\pi \left( \frac{1}{4+t^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \pi/4$



$$r^2 = z$$

$$2r dr = dz$$

$$r dr = \frac{dz}{2}$$



Q.3. The value of the real number  $m$  in the following equation

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx = \int_{m\pi}^{\pi/2} \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} r^3 dr d\theta \text{ is IIT JAM 2016}$$

(a) 0

(b) 1

(c) 2

(d) 1/4

$x=0$   $x=1$   
 $y=x$   $y=\sqrt{2-x^2}$   
 $x^2+y^2=2$

$\theta = \pi/4$   $x=0$

$\pi/4 = m\pi$

$r(\pi/4) = \sqrt{2}$   
 $\tan \theta = 1$   
 $\theta = \pi/4$





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Q.4. Let  $I = \int_{x=\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{2\sqrt{9-y^2}} \int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} 2xy dx dy + \int_{x=2}^3 \int_{y=2}^{\sqrt{9-y^2}} 2xy dx dy$ . IIT-JAM 2010

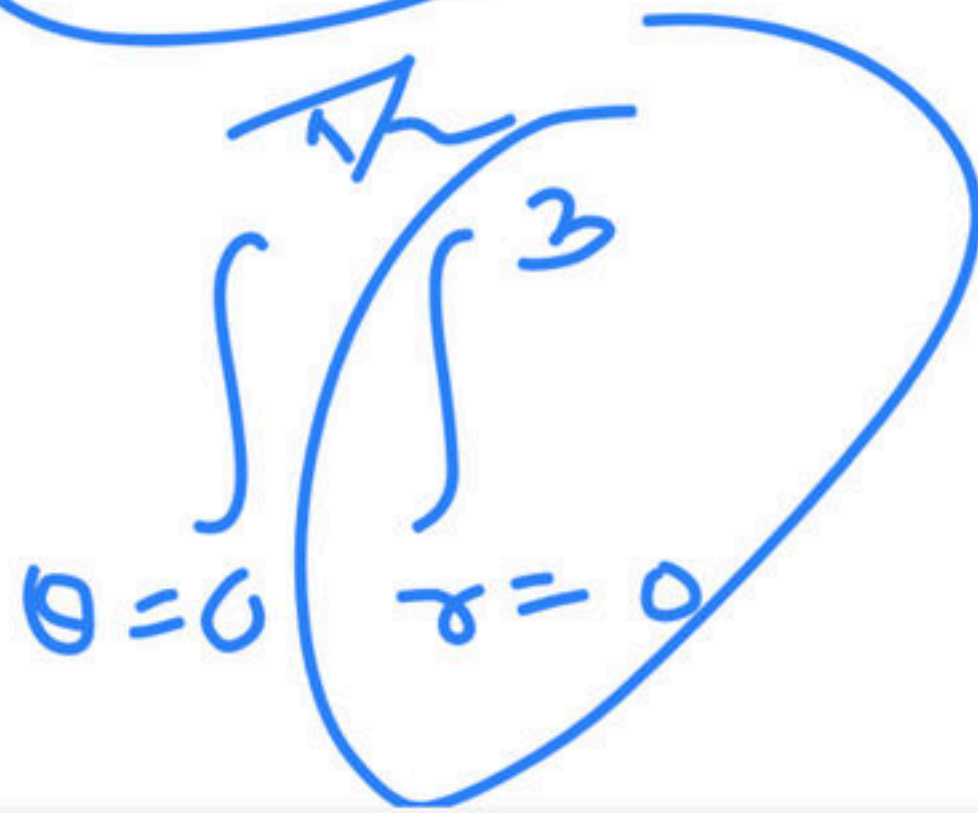
Then using the transformation  $x = r \cos \theta$ ,  $y = r \sin \theta$ , integral I is equal to

(a)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 r^2 \sin 2\theta dr d\theta$

(b)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 r^3 \sin 2\theta dr d\theta$

(c)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 r^3 \sin 2\theta dr d\theta$

(d)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{-3} r^2 \sin 2\theta dr d\theta$

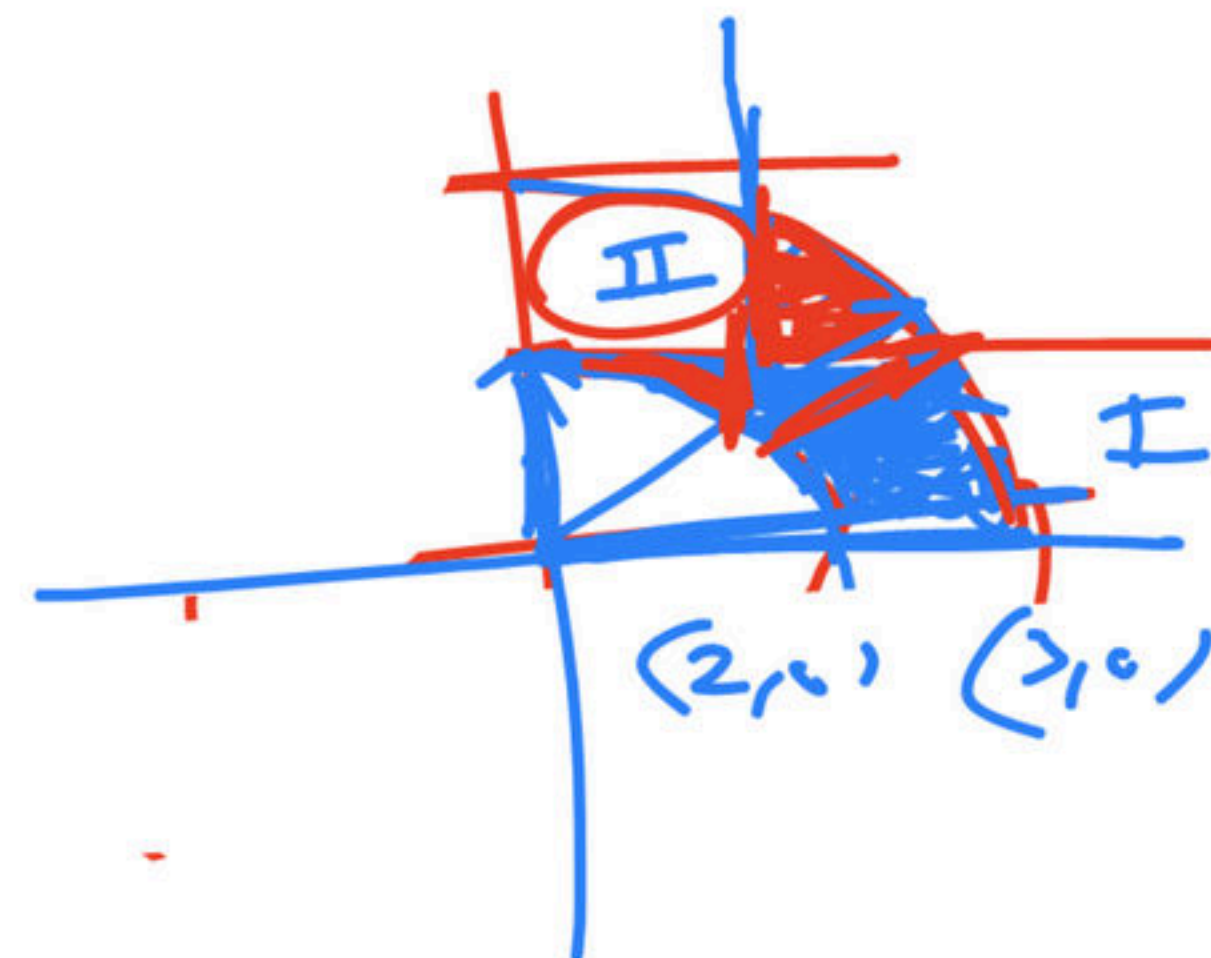


Handwritten notes:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} y=0 & x^2+y^2=4 \\ y=2 & x^2+y^2=9 \end{array}$$


---

$y=2$        $x=2$   
 $y=3$        $x^2+y^2=9$





$$\iint (1-u) du dv, \quad y = x - 3 \text{ (1)} \quad 3x + y = 5$$

$$y = x + 1 \text{ (2)} \quad 3x + y = 7$$

$$\int_{u=-3}^1 \int_{v=5}^7 \frac{1}{4} du dv$$

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

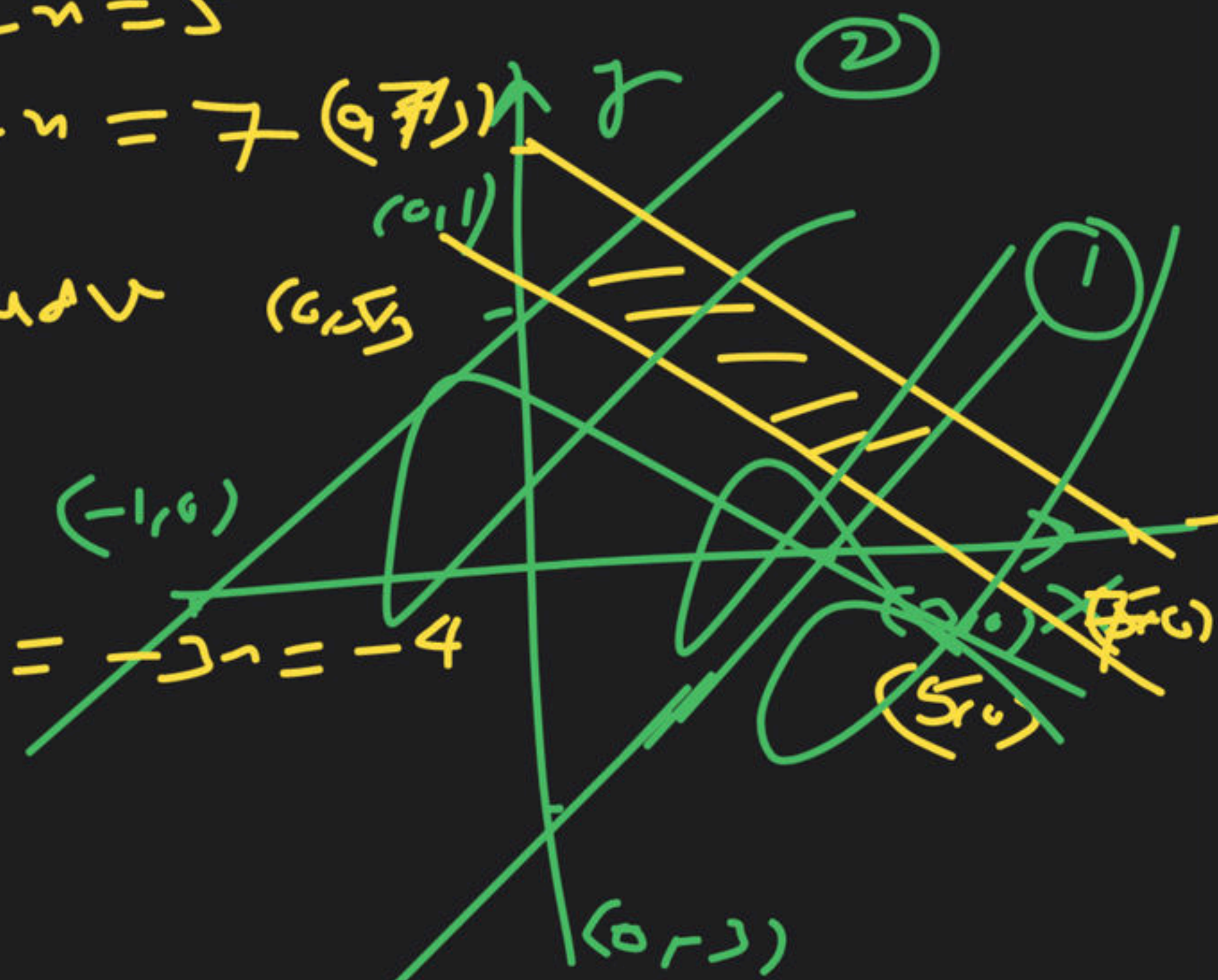
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -3 - 1 = -4$$

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{u=-3}^1 \int_{v=5}^7 du dv = \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{v^2}{2} \right)_{v=5}^7 (u)_{u=-3}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} (1 - 9) (7 - 5) = -2$$

$u = -3$	$y - x = -3$	$x + 3y = 5$
$u = 1$	$y - x = 1$	$x + 3y = 7$
	$y - x = 4$	
	$x + 3y = 12$	





Q.5. The value of  $\iint_D (x + 2y) dx dy$ , where D is region in the xy-plane bounded by the straight line  $y = x + 3$ ,  $y = x - 3$ ,  $y = -2x + 4$  and  $y = -2x + 2$ . IIT JAM - 2007

(a) 10

(b) 11

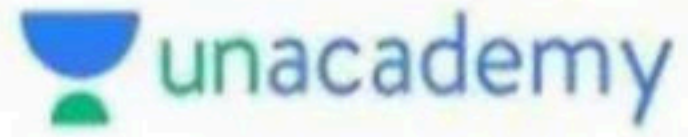
(c) 12

(d) 13

$2x + y = 4$   
 $2x + y = 2$   
 $y - x = 3$   
 $y - x = -3$   
 $u = 2x + y$   
 $v = y - x$   
 $\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$


$\int_2^4 \int_{-3}^3 (u + v) \frac{1}{3} du dv = 12$   
 $\frac{1}{3} \int_2^4 \left( \frac{u^2}{2} + uv \right) \Big|_{-3}^3 du$   
 $\frac{1}{3} \int_2^4 \left( \frac{9}{2} + (4 - u)v \right) du$





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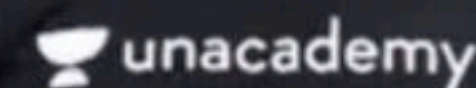
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