

PROBLEM SET 7 - SOLUTIONS

[1] Parametrize ∂D by $\tilde{c}_1: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ and $\tilde{c}_2: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$
 $t \mapsto (b \cos t, b \sin t)$ and $t \mapsto (a \cos t, -a \sin t)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Then } \int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy &= \int_{\tilde{c}_1} P dx + Q dy + \int_{\tilde{c}_2} P dx + Q dy \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} ((2b^3 \cos^3 t - b^3 \sin^3 t)(-b \sin t) + (b^3 \cos^3 t + b^3 \sin^3 t)(b \cos t)) dt \\
 &\quad + \int_0^{2\pi} ((2a^3 \cos^3 t + a^3 \sin^3 t)(-a \sin t) + (a^3 \cos^3 t - a^3 \sin^3 t)(-a \cos t)) dt \\
 &= b^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (-2 \cos^3 t \sin t + \sin^4 t + \cos^4 t + \sin^3 t \cos t) dt \\
 &\quad + a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (-2 \cos^3 t \sin t - \sin^4 t - \cos^4 t + \sin^3 t \cos t) dt \\
 &= b^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) dt - a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^4 t + \cos^4 t) dt \\
 &= (b^4 - a^4) \int_0^{2\pi} ((\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)^2 - 2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t) dt \\
 &= (b^4 - a^4) \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2t) dt \\
 &= (b^4 - a^4) (2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2t dt) \\
 &= (b^4 - a^4) (2\pi - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4t) dt) \\
 &= (b^4 - a^4) (2\pi - \frac{1}{4} 2\pi - 0) \\
 &= \frac{3\pi}{2} (b^4 - a^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Also, } \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy &= \iint_D (3x^2 + 3y^2) dx dy = \int_a^b \int_0^{2\pi} (3r^2) r dr d\theta = 6\pi \int_a^b r^3 dr \\
 &= 6\pi \left[\frac{1}{4} r^4 \right]_a^b = \frac{3\pi}{2} (b^4 - a^4)
 \end{aligned}$$

[2] By Green's theorem, $\int_{\partial D} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy = \iint_D \left(-\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy = -\iint_D 0 dx dy = 0.$

[3] Apply change of coordinates: $x = a \cos \theta$
 $y = b \sin \theta$ $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\partial D} x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos \theta b \cos \theta + b \sin \theta a \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} ab d\theta \\ &= ab\pi \end{aligned}$$