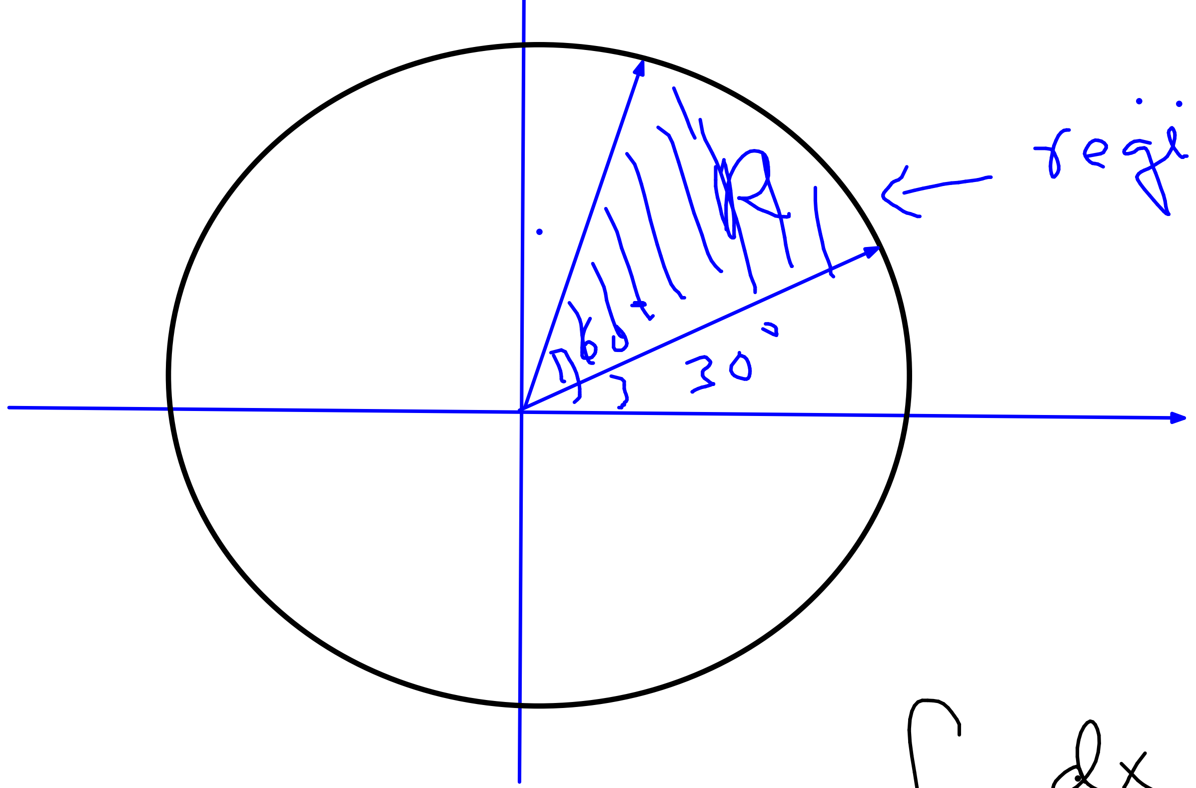
15.8

CHANGE OF VARIABLES IN MULTIPLE INTEGRALS

$x^2+y^2=9$



region of integration

$$\iint_{?\,R}^{?\,?} \underline{\quad\quad} \, dx\,dy = \int_0^3 \int_{30^\circ}^{60^\circ} \quad d\theta\, dr$$

$$\int \underline{\quad} \, dx$$

$x = f(u)$

$dx = f'(u)\, du$

Jacobian:

$$x = x(u,v)$$
$$y = y(u,v)$$

$$dx\,dy = (\text{Jacobian})\ du\,dv$$

$$J = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \text{abs}\left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}\right)$$

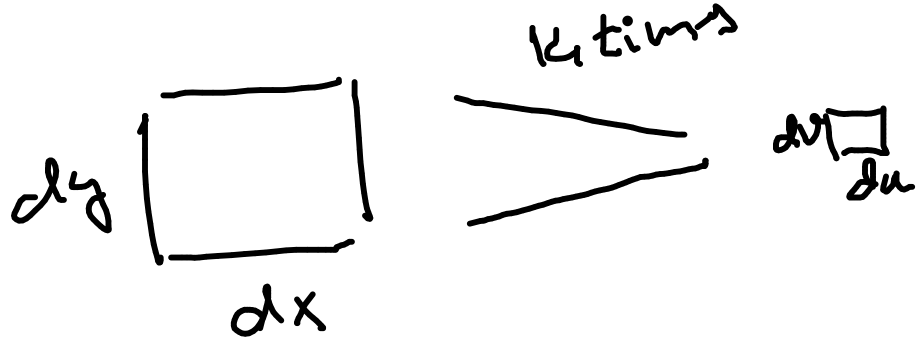
Find the Jacobian of the transformation.

$$x = u + 4v, \quad y = 3u - 2v$$

$$J = \text{abs}\left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \right)$$

$$= \text{abs}\left(\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} \right) = 14$$

$$dx\,dy = 14\,du\,dv$$



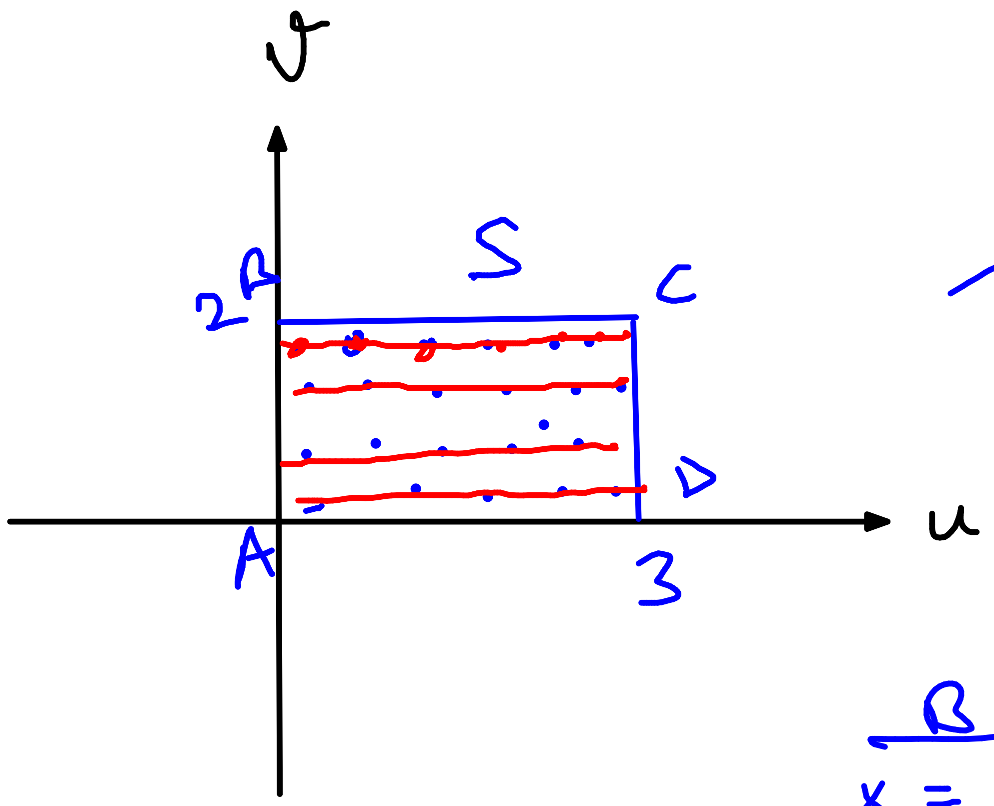
Find the image of the set S under the given mapping

$$S = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 3,\ 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 2\};$$
$$x = 2u + 3v,\ \ y = u - v$$

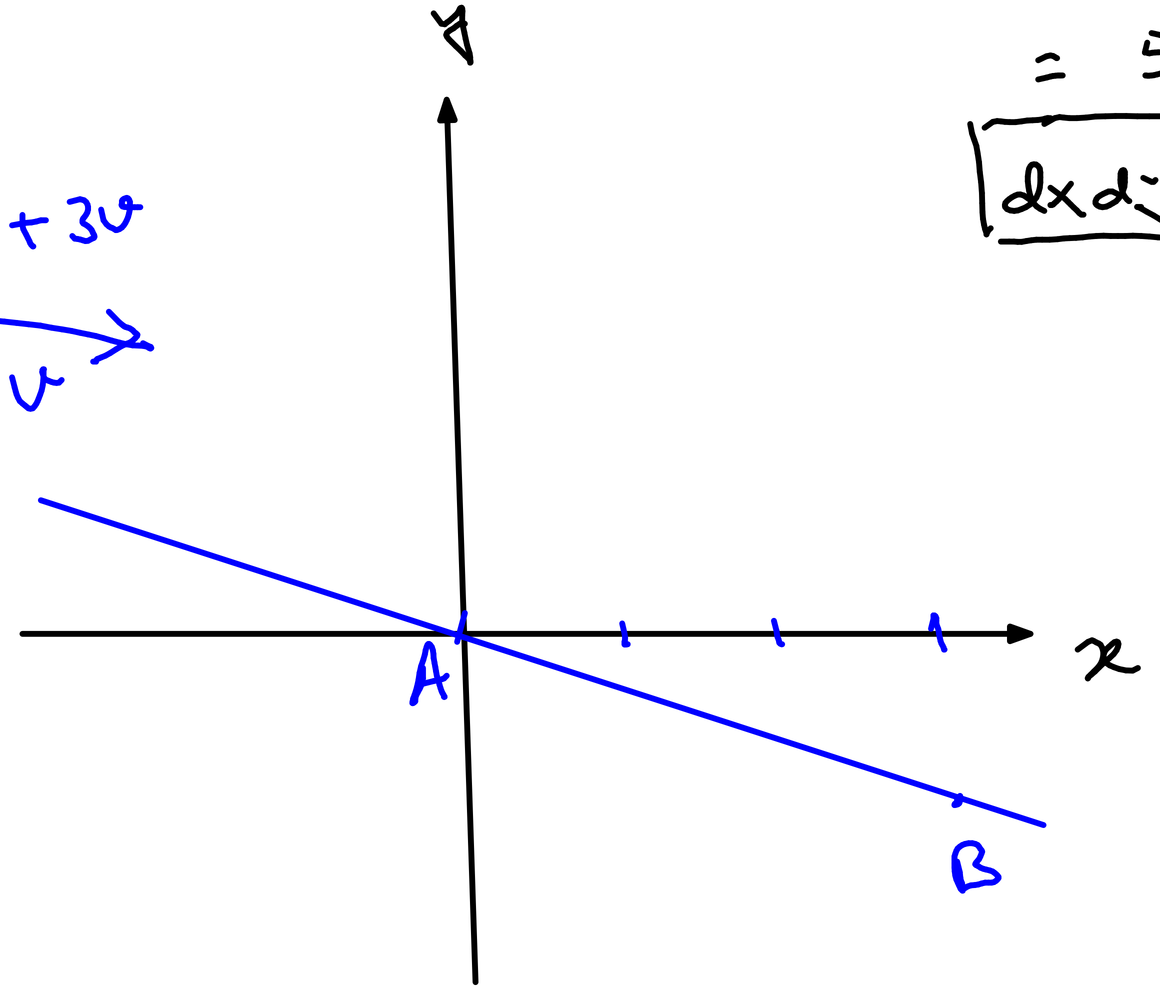
Jacobian:

$$x = 2u + 3v$$
$$y = u - v$$
$$J = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}\right|$$
$$= 5$$

$$\boxed{dx\,dy = 5\,du\,dv}$$



$$\xrightarrow[y = u - v]{x = 2u + 3v}$$



B

$x = 6$

$y = -2$

Image of AB in the xy plane

$u = 0, \quad 0 \leq v \leq 2$

$$\underbrace{x = 3v, \quad y = -v}$$

$$\boxed{x = -3y}$$

$$y = -x/3$$

Find the image of the set S under the given mapping

$$S = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 3,\ 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 2\};$$
$$x = 2u + 3v,\ y = u - v$$

Jacobian:

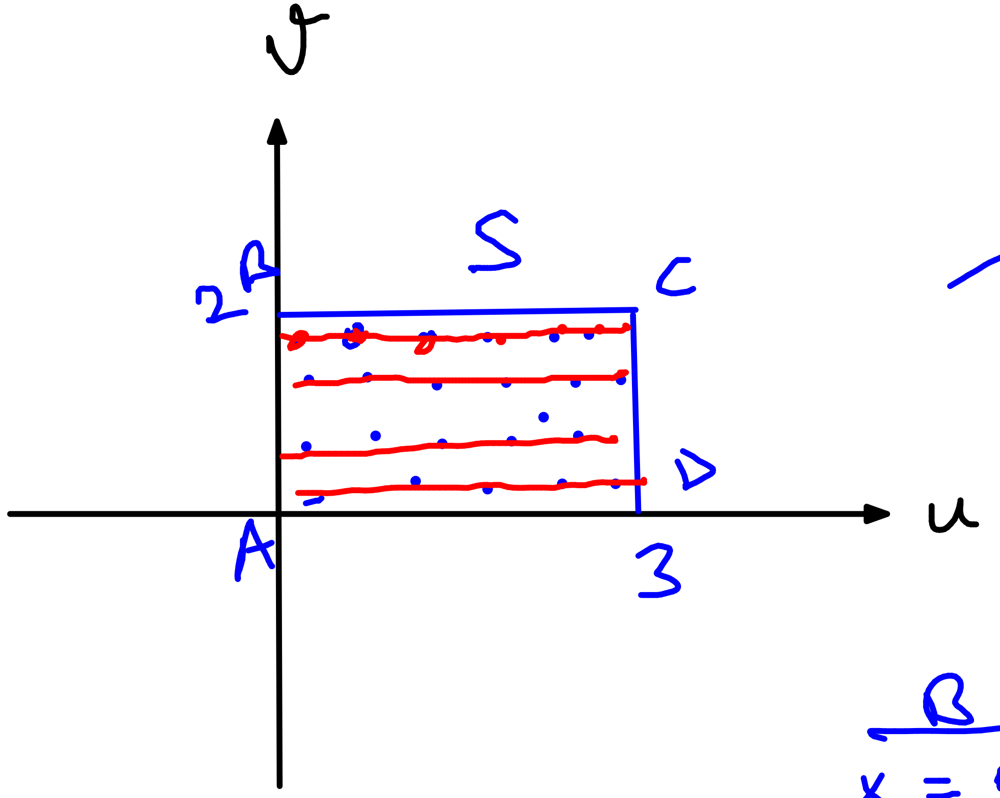
$x = 2u + 3v$

$y = u - v$

$$J = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}\right|$$

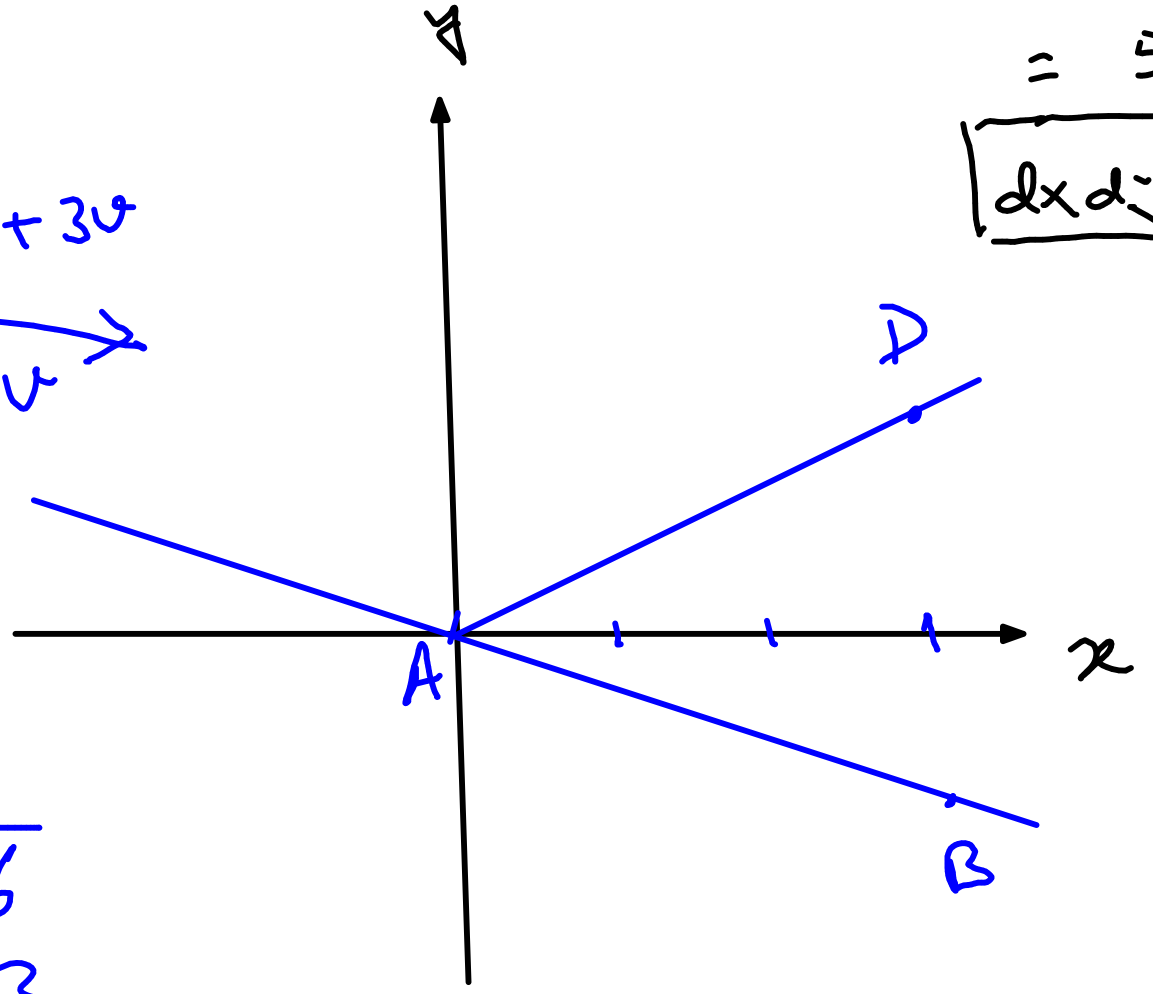
$= 5$

$$\boxed{dx\,dy = 5\,du\,dv}$$



$x = 2u + 3v$

$y = u - v$



$\underline{B}$

$x = 6$

$y = -2$

$\underline{D}$

$x = 6$

$y = 3$

$\underline{\text{Image of } AD}$

$0 \leq u \leq 3$ $\quad v = 0$

$x = 2u$ $\quad y = u$

$x = 2y$

$y = x/2$

Find the image of the set S under the given mapping

$$S = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 3,\ 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 2\};$$
$$x = 2u + 3v,\quad y = u - v$$

Jacobian:

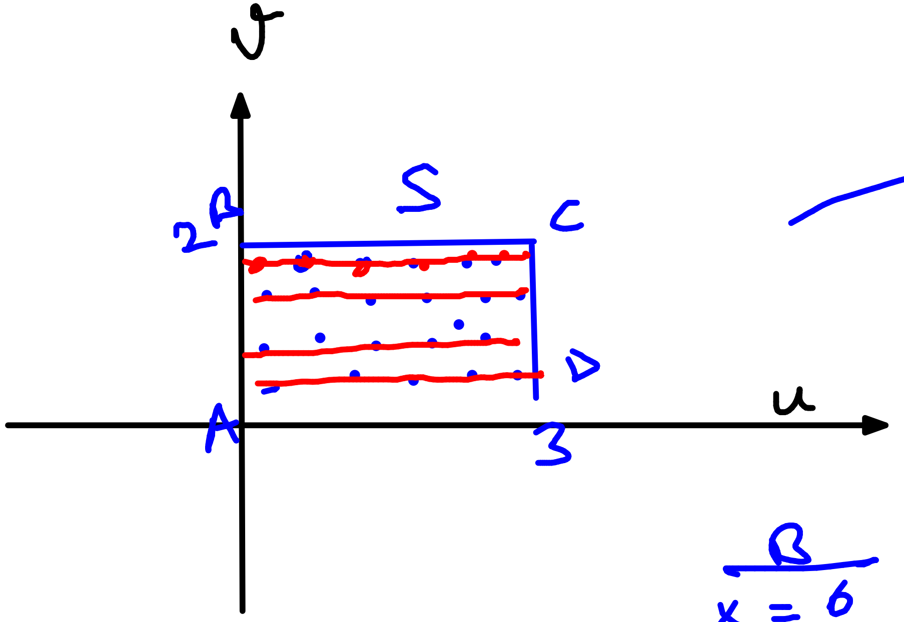
$x = 2u + 3v$

$y = u - v$

$$J = \left|\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}\right| = \left|\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}\right|$$

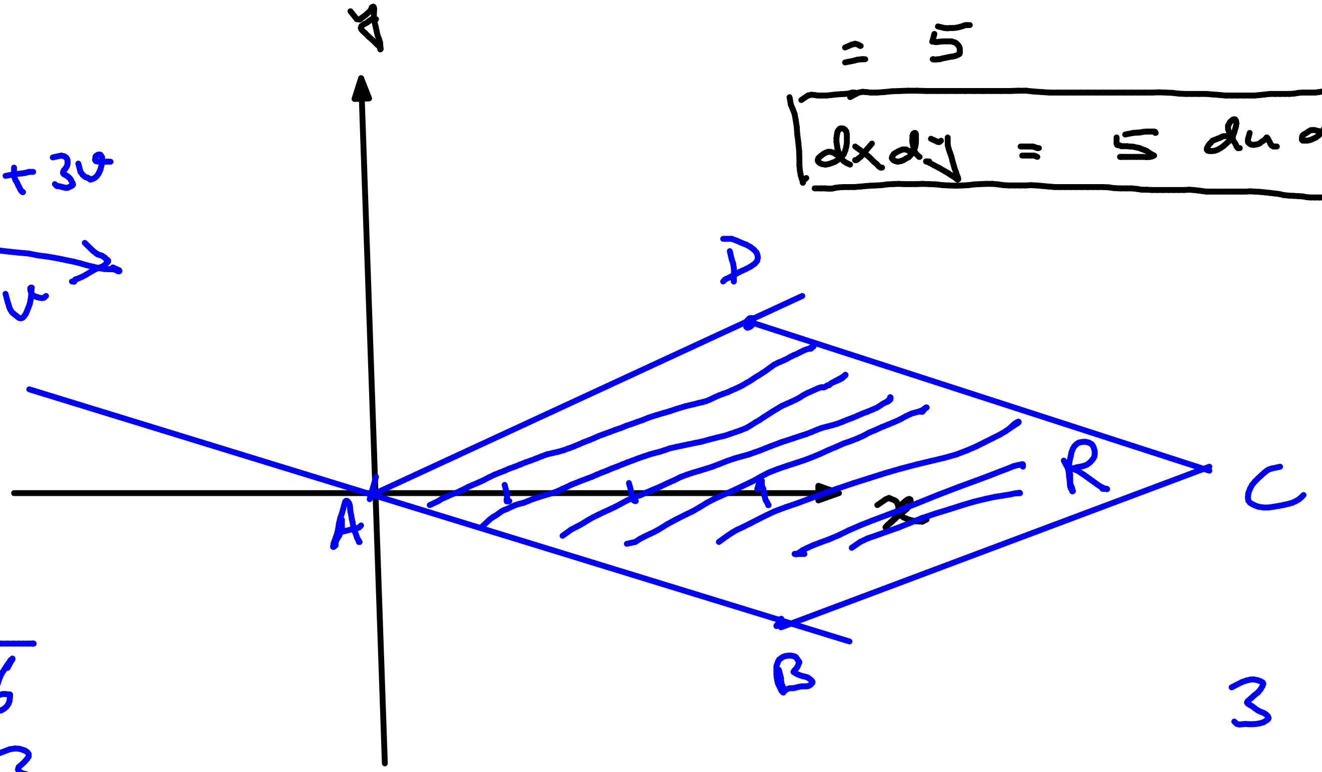
$= 5$

$$\boxed{dx\,dy = 5\,du\,dv}$$



$$\xrightarrow[y = u - v]{x = 2u + 3v}$$

B	D
$x = 6$	$x = 6$
$y = -2$	$y = 3$



$$\iint_R \underline{\quad}\, dx\,dy = \int_0^3 \int_0^2 \underline{\quad}\; 5\, dv\,du$$

Find the image of the set S under the given

$$S = \{(u, v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 3,\ 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 2\};$$
$$x = 2u + 3v,\ y = u - v$$

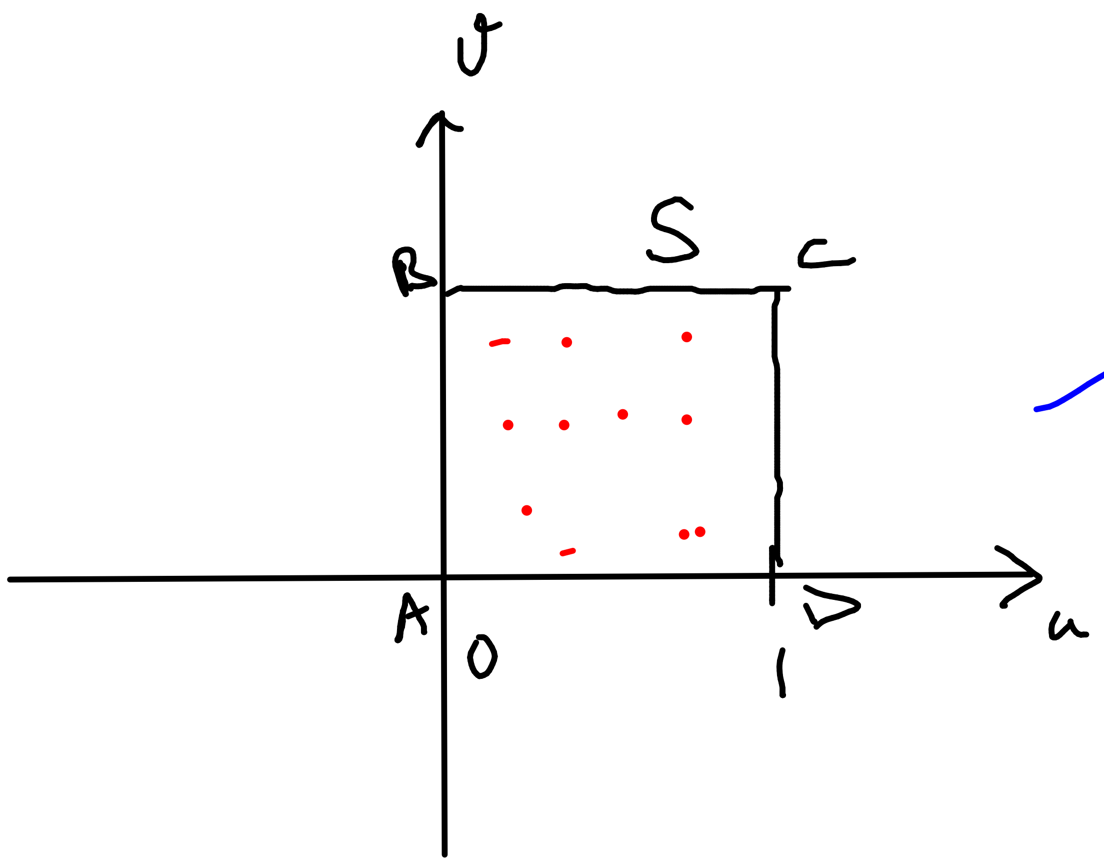
Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

S is the square bounded by the lines $u = 0$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, $v = 1$; $x = v$, $y = u(1 + v^2)$

$\underline{AD}$

$v = 0$, $0 \le u \le 1$

$x = 0$, $y = u$



$x = v$

$y = u(1+v^2) \rightarrow$

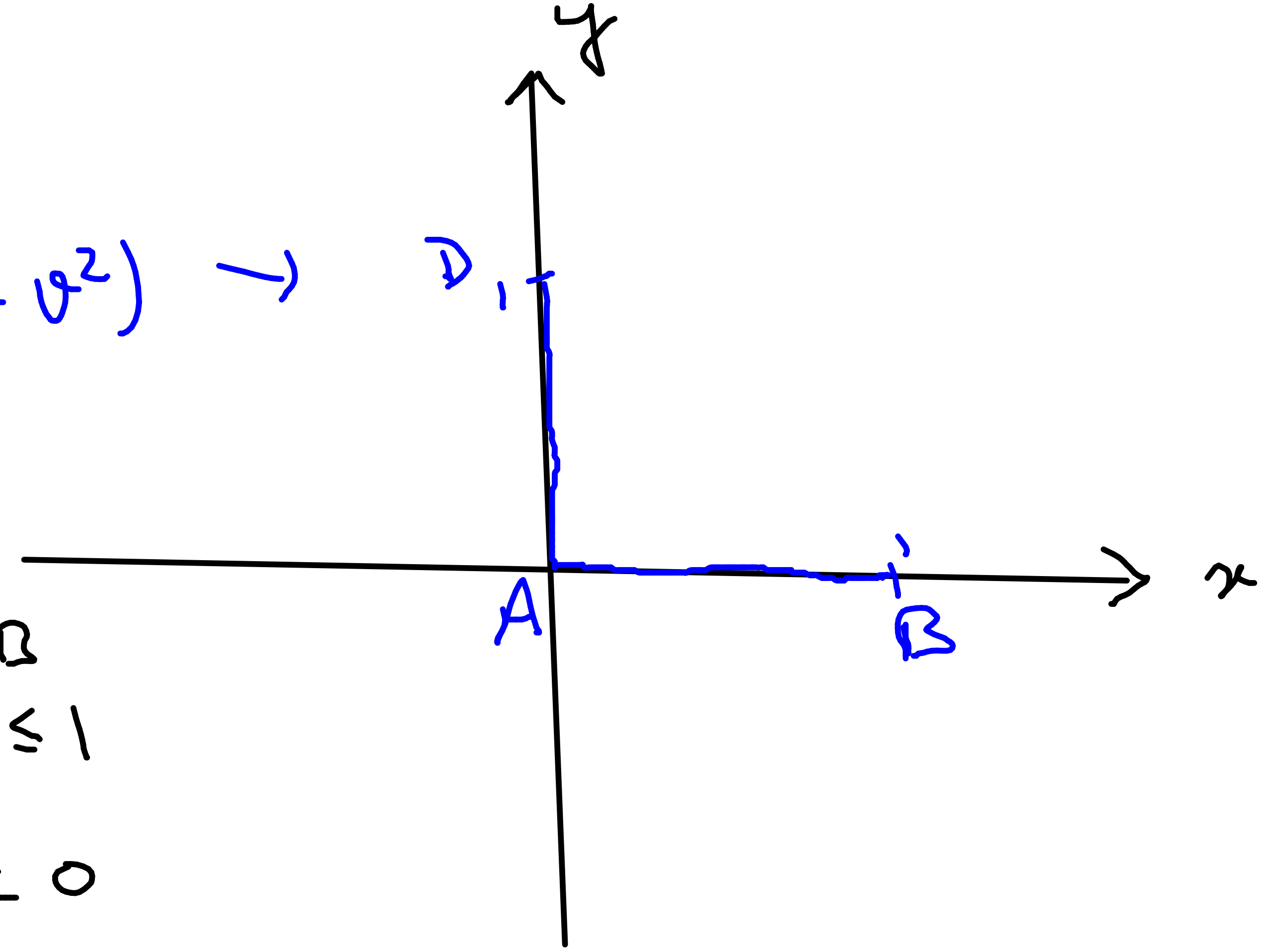


Image of AB

$u = 0$, $0 \le v \le 1$

$x = v$, $y = 0$

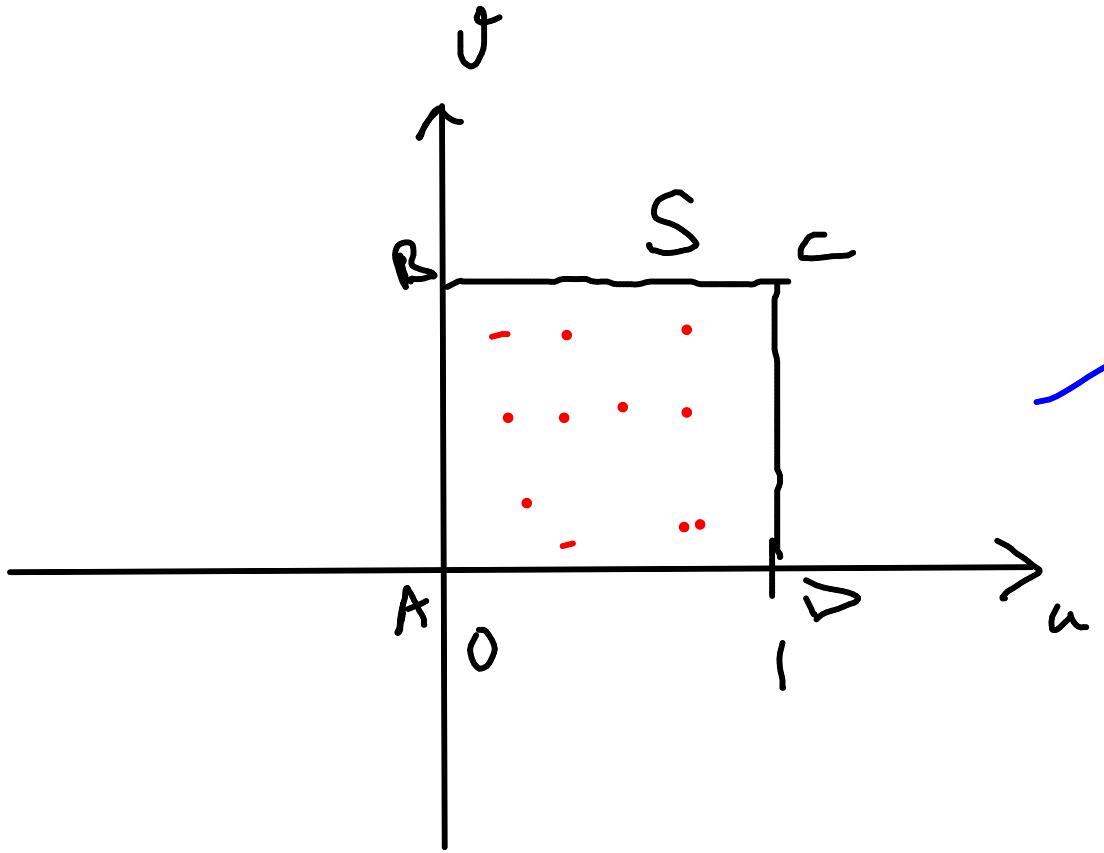
$0 \le x \le 1$

Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

$$\frac{AD}{v = 0,\ 0 \le u \le 1}$$

S is the square bounded by the lines $u = 0$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, $v = 1$; $x = v$, $y = u(1 + v^2)$

$x = 0$, $y = u$



$x = v$

$y = u(1 + v^2)$

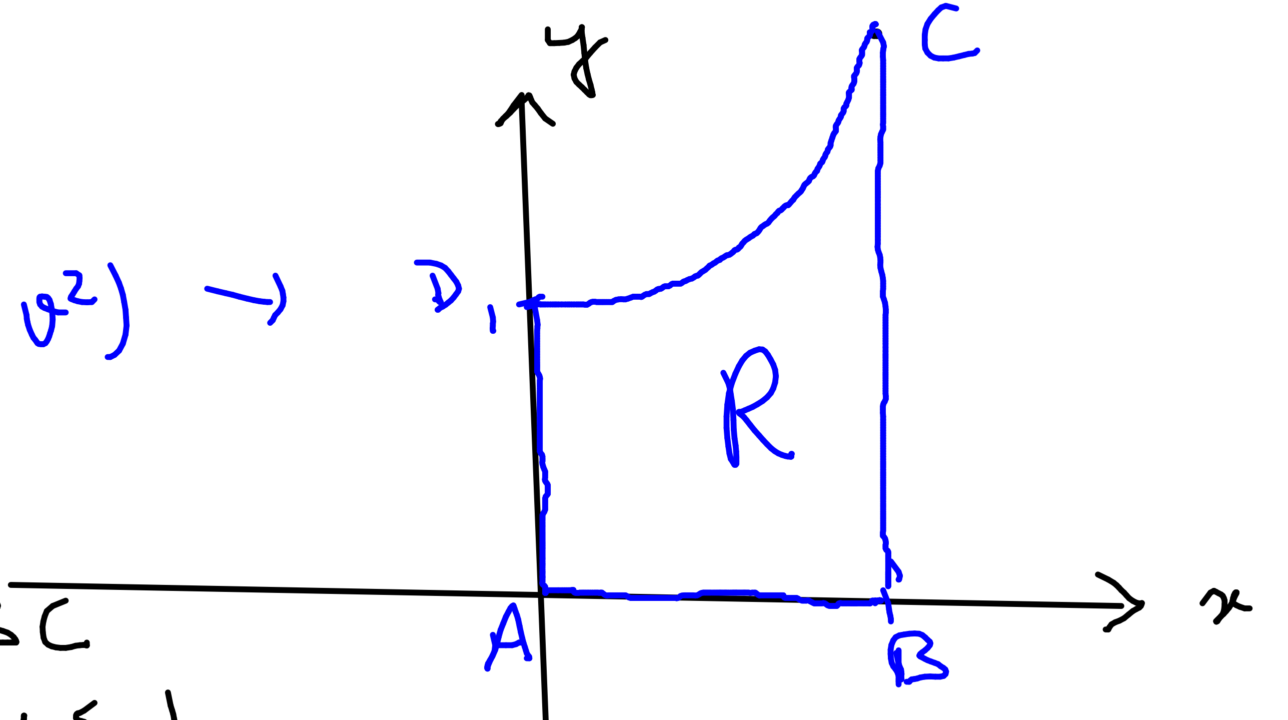


Image of BC

$v = 1$, $0 \le u \le 1$

$x = 1$, $y = 2u$

$0 \le y \le 2$

Image of DC

$u = 1$, $0 \le v \le 1$

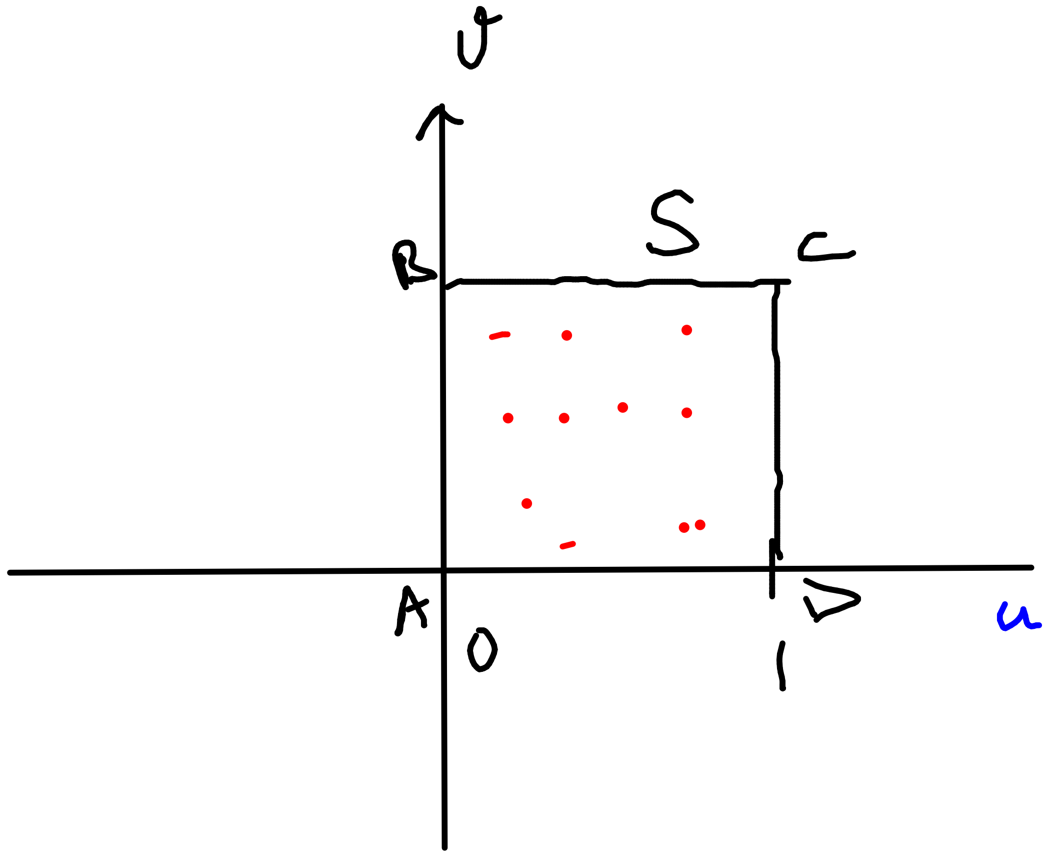
$x = v$, $y = 1 + v^2$

$\boxed{y = 1 + x^2}$

Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

S is the square bounded by the lines $u = 0$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, $v = 1$; $x = v$, $y = u(1 + v^2)$

$\underline{AD}$
$v = 0$, $0 \le u \le 1$
$x = 0$, $y = u$



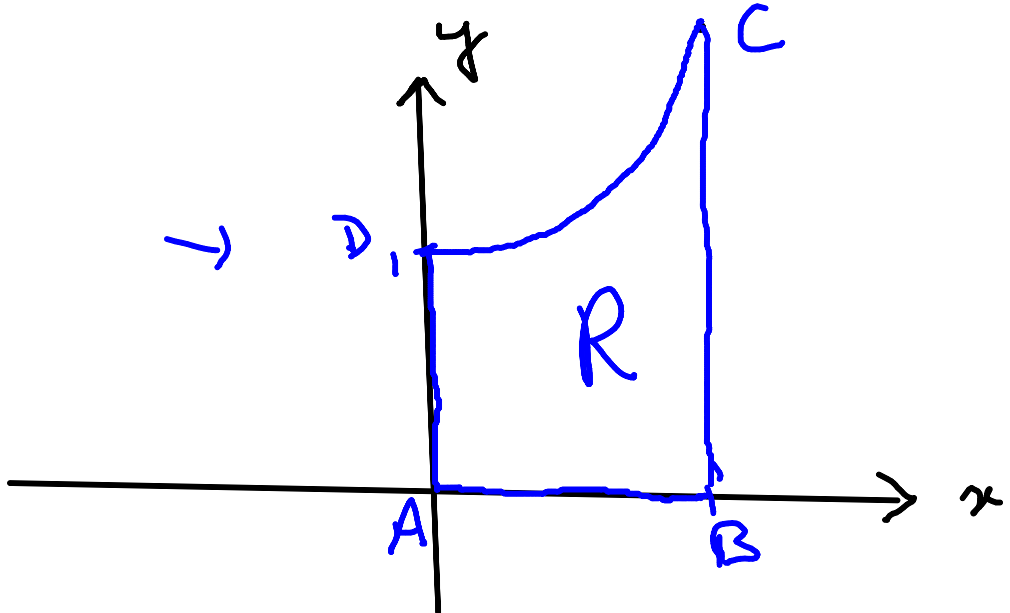


Image of DC
$u = 1$, $0 \le v \le 1$
$x = v$, $y = 1 + v^2$
$\boxed{y = 1 + x^2}$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1+v^2 & 2uv \end{vmatrix} = (1+v^2)$$

$$\iint_R \_\_\_ \, dx\,dy$$

$$= \int_?^? \int_?^? \_\_\_ \; ?? \, du\,dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (\qquad)(1+v^2)\, du\,dv$$

Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

S is the square bounded by the lines $u = 0$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, $v = 1$; $x = v$, $y = u(1 + v^2)$

Find the image of the set S under the given transformation.

$$S \text{ is the disk given by } u^2 + v^2 \leqslant 1; \quad x = au, \;\; y = bv$$

Q. Find the image of S under the given transformation.

$$S = \{(r,\theta) \mid 1 \le r \le 2,\ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi\}$$

$$x = r\cos\theta \quad , \quad y = r\sin\theta$$

Use the given transformation to evaluate the integral.

$\iint_R (4x + 8y)\, dA$, where R is the parallelogram with vertices $(-1, 3)$, $(1, -3)$, $(3, -1)$, and $(1, 5)$; $x = \frac{1}{4}(u + v)$, $y = \frac{1}{4}(v - 3u)$

Use the given transformation to evaluate the integral.

$\iint_R x^2\,dA$, where R is the region bounded by the ellipse
$9x^2 + 4y^2 = 36$; $\quad x = 2u,\ y = 3v$

Use the given transformation to evaluate the integral.

$\iint_R (x - 3y)\, dA$, where R is the triangular region with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(2, 1)$, and $(1, 2)$; $\quad x = 2u + v,\ y = u + 2v$

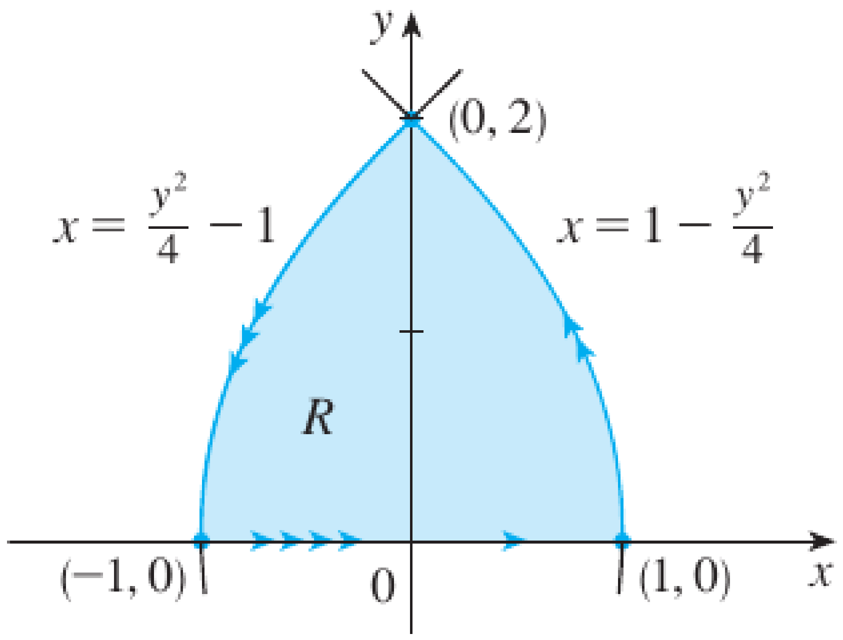
Evaluate the integral by making an appropriate change

$$\iint_R \frac{x - 2y}{3x - y}\, dA,$$ where R is the parallelogram enclosed by the lines $x - 2y = 0$, $x - 2y = 4$, $3x - y = 1$, and $3x - y = 8$

Evaluate the integral by making an appropriate change

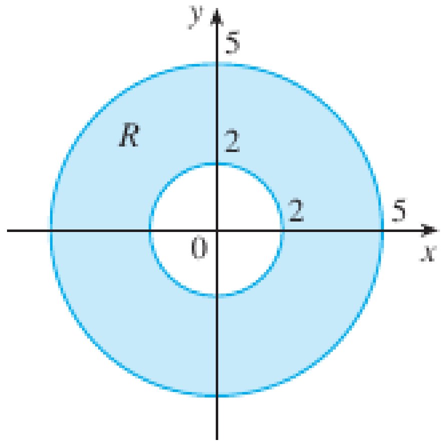
$\iint_R e^{x+y}\,dA$, where R is given by the inequality
$|x| + |y| \leqslant 1$

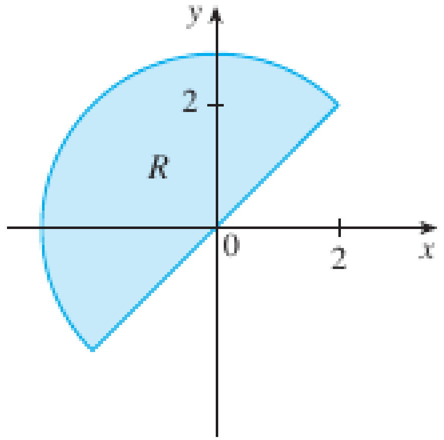
V EXAMPLE 2 Use the change of variables $x = u^2 - v^2$, $y = 2uv$ to evaluate the integral $\iint_R y\,dA$, where R is the region bounded by the x-axis and the parabolas $y^2 = 4 - 4x$ and $y^2 = 4 + 4x$, $y \geqslant 0$.

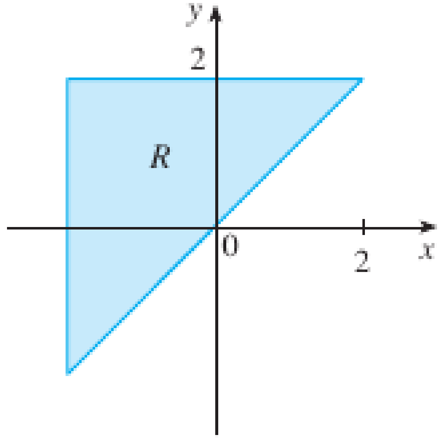


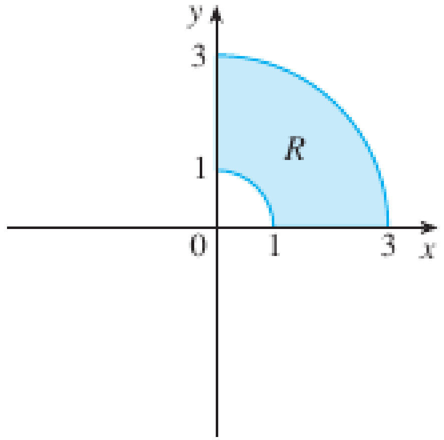
12.3 DOUBLE INTEGRALS IN POLAR COORDINATES

Q. for each region: choose whether it is more convenient to describe the region in xy- or r-θ

1. 

2. 

3. 

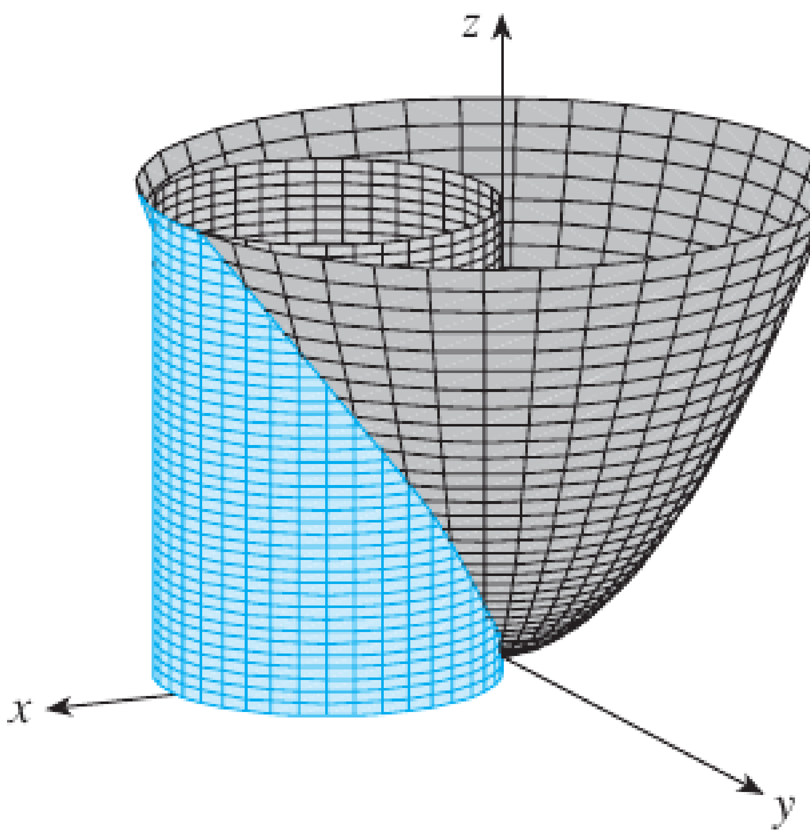
4. 

12.3 DOUBLE INTEGRALS IN POLAR COORDINATES

EXAMPLE 1 Evaluate $\iint_R (3x + 4y^2)\, dA$, where R is the region in the upper half-plane bounded by the circles $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.

V EXAMPLE 2 Find the volume of the solid bounded by the plane $z = 0$ and the paraboloid $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$.

V EXAMPLE 3 Find the volume of the solid that lies under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$, above the xy-plane, and inside the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$.



Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the given solid.

Under the cone $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and above the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 4$

Use polar coordinates to find the volume of the given solid.

A sphere of radius a

29. Use polar coordinates to combine the sum

$$\int_{1/\sqrt{2}}^{1} \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{x} xy \, dy \, dx + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{x} xy \, dy \, dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} xy \, dy \, dx$$

into one double integral. Then evaluate the double integral.

30. (a) We define the improper integral (over the entire plane $\mathbb{R}^2$)

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dy\, dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to \infty} \iint_{D_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA$$

where D_a is the disk with radius a and center the origin. Show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \pi$$

30. (a) We define the improper integral (over the entire plane $\mathbb{R}^2$)

$$I = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dy\, dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to \infty} \iint_{D_a} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA$$

where D_a is the disk with radius a and center the origin. Show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)}\, dA = \pi$$

(c) Deduce that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2}\,dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

(d) By making the change of variable $t = \sqrt{2}\,x$, show that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2/2}\,dx = \sqrt{2\pi}$$

(This is a fundamental result for probability and statistics.)