Math 240: Double Integrals and Green's Theorem

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Thursday March 17, 2011

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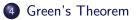
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Outline









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Review

Review of Last Time

- Learned how to evaluate line integrals.
- Learned how to test for path independence.

Image: A matrix

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Theorem

(Fundamental theorem of Line integrals) Suppose there exists a function $\phi(x, y)$ such that $d\phi = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$. Then

$$\int P dx + Q dy = \phi(B) - \phi(A).$$

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Test for path independence in 2D

Theorem

Let P and Q have continuous first partial derivatives in an open simply connected region. Then $\int_C Pdx + Qdy$ is independent of path C if and only if

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

for all (x, y) in the region.

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Question Evaluate the following integral and verify it is path independent.

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(2,2)} (y^3 + 3x^2y) dx + (x^3 + 3y^2x + 1) dy$$

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Today's Goals

- Review how to evaluate double integrals in standard coordinates and polar coordinates.
- Learn Green's Theorem and how to use it.

Image: A matrix

Intuition of line integrals in the plane

Suppose we want to find the volume of an object with a flat base in the shape of the region R in the plane.

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Intuition of line integrals in the plane

Suppose we want to find the volume of an object with a flat base in the shape of the region R in the plane.

Additionally, the sides of the object are vertical and the top of the object is the graph of the function G(x, y).

Intuition of line integrals in the plane

Suppose we want to find the volume of an object with a flat base in the shape of the region R in the plane.

Additionally, the sides of the object are vertical and the top of the object is the graph of the function G(x, y).

Then the volume of the object is given by

$$\int \int_R G(x,y) dA$$

Where we are integrating with respect to the area of R.



Definition

A Type I region is given by the following formula

$$a \leq x \leq b, \ g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)$$

Definition

A Type II region is given by the following formula

$$c \leq y \leq d$$
, $h_1(x) \leq y \leq h_2(x)$

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Evaluation of Double Integrals

Theorem

Let f be continuous on a region R. If R is Type I, then

$$\int \int_{R} f(x,y) dA = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{g_{1}(x)}^{g_{2}(x)} f(x,y) dy dx$$

If R is Type II, then

$$\int \int_{R} f(x,y) dA = \int_{c}^{d} \int_{h_{1}(y)}^{h_{2}(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

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Example For the region *R* bounded by y = x, x + y = 4 and x = 0 evaluate

$$\int \int_{R} x + 1 dA$$

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Example For the region R given by $0 \le x \le 2$, $x^2 \le y \le 4$ evaluate

$$\int \int_R x e^{y^2} dA$$

Evaluation of Double Integrals in Polar Coordinates

Theorem

Let f be continuous on a region R. If R is Type PI, then

$$\int \int_{R} f(r,\theta) dA = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{g_{1}(\theta)}^{g_{2}(\theta)} f(r,\theta) r dr d\theta$$

If R is Type PII, then

$$\int \int_{R} f(r,\theta) dA = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{h_{1}(r)}^{h_{2}(r)} f(r,\theta) r d\theta dr$$

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Change of Coordinates

If a region in the plane can be describe in polar coordinates as

$$0 \leq g_1(\theta) \leq r \leq g_2(\theta), \ \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$$

then wee have the following conversion formula

$$\int \int_{R} f(x, y) dA = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{g_{1}(\theta)}^{g_{2}(\theta)} f(r\cos(\theta), r\sin(\theta)) r dr d\theta$$

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Example Evaluate

$$\int_{-3}^{3} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx$$

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Theorem (Green's Theorem)

Suppose C is a piecewise smooth simple closed curve bounding a region R. If P, Q, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ are continuous on R, then

$$\oint_{C} P dx + Q dy = \int \int_{R} (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dA,$$

where C is oriented counterclockwise.