

The Greening of Multiple Integrals

Wm C Bauldry

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Double Integrals

Theorem (11.5 Iterated Integrals)

Let f be bounded and integrable on $S = [a, b] \times [c, d]$. Assume the integrals $A(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$ exist for each fixed y . Assume $\int_c^d A(y) dy$ exists. Then

$$\iint_S f dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

Examples

1. $\iint_S x \sin(y) dx dy$ with
 $S = [0, 2] \times [0, \pi/2]$

3. $\iint_S xy e^{x^2y} dA$ with
 $S = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$

2. $\iint_R \left[\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x} \right] dx dy$ with
 $R = [1, 2] \times [1, 2]$

4. $\iint_R \frac{xy}{x^2 + 1} dA$ with
 $R = [0, 1] \times [1, 3]$

Multiple Integrals

Theorem (11.6 Integrability of Continuous Functions - Fubini)

If $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous on $S = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, then f is integrable on S .

And

$$\iint_S f \, dA = \int_c^d \left[\int_a^b f(x, y) \, dx \right] dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

Definition (Content Zero)

A bounded set A has *content zero* iff A can be covered by a set of rectangles with total area $< \varepsilon$.

Theorem (11.7 Integrability of Almost Continuous Functions)

If $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded on $S = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ and continuous on S except on a set of content zero, then $\iint_S f \, dA$ exists.

Multiple Integrals

Definition (Integrals over Nonrectangular Regions)

Let S be a bounded region enclosed in a rectangle R . Let $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be bounded. Extend to f to R by

$$\bar{f}(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) & x \in S \\ 0 & x \in R - S \end{cases}$$

Define

$$\iint_S f \, dA = \iint_R \bar{f} \, dA$$

Theorem

The graph $\{(t, \phi(t))\}$ of a continuous function ϕ has content zero.

Theorem (11.9 Nonrectangular Regions)

Let $f : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be continuous on $S = \{a \leq x \leq b \text{ and } \phi_1(x) \leq y \leq \phi_2(x)\}$.

Then

$$\iint_S f \, dA = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\phi_1(x)}^{\phi_2(x)} f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

Multiple Integrals

Examples

1. $\int_0^1 \int_0^x (3 - x - y) dy dx$

(Do 2 ways)

2. $\int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 dx dy$

(Do 2 ways)

3. $\int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{\sin(x)}{x} dy dx$

(Try to do 2 ways)

4. $\int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \int_0^{\sec(t)} 3 \cos(t) du dt$

5. $\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} 3y dx dy$

6. Find the volume of the region that lies under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above the triangle enclosed by the lines $x = 0$, $y = x$, and $x + y = 2$ in the xy -plane.

§11.19 Green's Theorem in the Plane

Theorem (Green's Theorem [v1.0])

Let P & Q be scalar fields continuously differentiable on an open set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ that contains a piecewise-smooth Jordan curve C and R , the interior of C .

Then

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \iint_R \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right] dx dy$$

Note

$$\oint_C Q dy = \iint_R \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy \quad \text{and} \quad \oint_C P dx = - \iint_R \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy$$

Example (Planimeter)

$$\text{Area}(R) = \oint_C \left(-\frac{1}{2}y\right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{2}x\right) dy = \iint_R dA$$

Green's Theorem - Simplified Proof

Proof. [One direction of a special case.]

Suppose R is an “ x -simple” region and let $C = \partial R$; i.e., for some continuous ϕ_1 & ϕ_2 , we have $R \cup C = \{(a \leq x \leq b) \wedge (\phi_1(x) \leq y \leq \phi_2(x))\}$. Then

$$\oint_C P dx = \int_a^b P(x, \phi_1(x)) dx - \int_a^b P(x, \phi_2(x)) dx \quad (1)$$

By the FToC

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dA &= \int_a^b \int_{\phi_1(x)}^{\phi_2(x)} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dy dx \\ &= \int_a^b P(x, \phi_2(x)) dx - \int_a^b P(x, \phi_1(x)) dx \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Combine (1) and (2) to get

$$\oint_C P dx = - \iint_R \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dA$$

□

Green's Theorem - Example

Example

Find the area of the unit circle using Green's Theorem.

