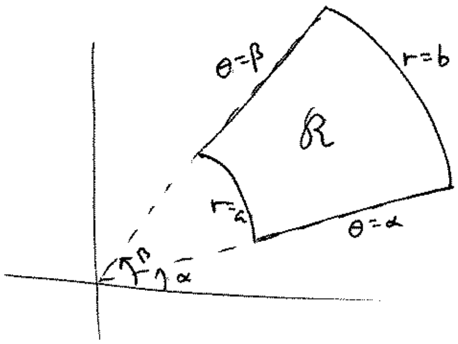
Math 2210-4

Friday March 25 : First finish Wed notes!

§16.4 Double integrals in polar coords

Consider a "polar rectangle"

$$\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$$
$$a \le r \le b.$$



partition this region using level curves of r and θ

We wish to compute

$$\boxed{\iint_R f(x,y)\,dA}$$

via a change of variables to polar coords

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

Riemann sum - sample at "midpoints"

$$\sum_{\substack{1\le i\le m\\ 1\le j\le n}} f(r_i^*\cos\theta_j^*, r_i^*\sin\theta_j^*)\, r_i^*\,\Delta r_i\,\Delta\theta_j$$

This is a Riemann sum for

$$g(r,\theta) = f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)\underbrace{r}_{\text{extra term!}}$$

in a rectangle $a \le r \le b$, $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ of the r-θ plane.

As the partitioning size $\to 0$, these Riemann sums converge to

$$\boxed{\int_\alpha^\beta \int_a^b f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)\, r\,dr\,d\theta}$$

$$= \iint_R f(x,y)\,dA$$

HW for Friday April 1 (1)

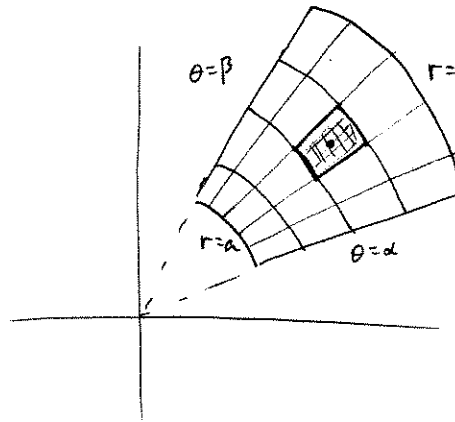
(note, exam 2 Monday April 4!)

16.3 1, 5, 9, 13 14 16 19 23, 25 33, 34 37

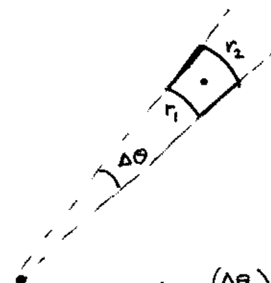
16.4 1, 5 11 12 15, 19, 27

16.5 3 9 12

16.6 1 6 7 9



Exact computation of area:



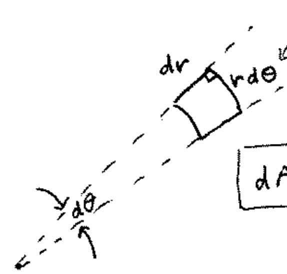
$$\Delta A = \underbrace{\left(\frac{\Delta\theta}{2\pi}\right)}_{\text{fraction of complete disk}}\left(\overbrace{\pi r_2^2}^{\text{radius } r_2\text{-disk area}} - \overbrace{\pi r_1^2}^{r_1 \text{ disk area}}\right)$$

$$= \Delta\theta\,(r_2 - r_1)\frac{(r_2+r_1)}{2}$$

$$= (\Delta r)(\Delta\theta)\,\underbrace{\bar{r}}_{\text{average radius}}$$

Area picture with differentials (affine approx)

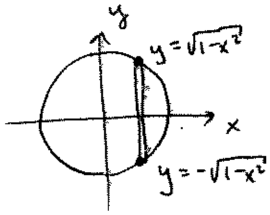
(an arc of radius r and angle dθ has length r dθ)



$$\boxed{dA = r\,dr\,d\theta}$$

Example : Verify that the area of the unit disk is π, using integration

(a) old way



$$A = \iint_{\text{disk}} 1 \, dx\, dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1 \; dy\, dx = \int_{-1}^{1} 2\sqrt{1-x^2}\, dx$$

$$= 2\left[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}\sin^{-1}x \right]_{-1}^{1}$$

(integral table #54)

$$= \sin^{-1} 1 - \sin^{-1}(-1)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - -\frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \quad !!$$

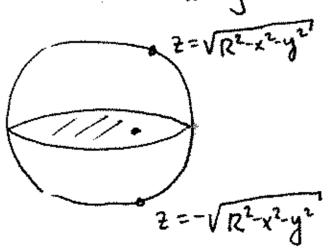
(b) polar coords C.O.V.

$$\iint_{\text{disk}} 1 \, dx\, dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r\, dr\, d\theta \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}r^2\Big]_0^1$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}\, d\theta$$

$$= \pi \quad !$$

Example Verify that the volume of a radius R ball is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$, using a double integral.



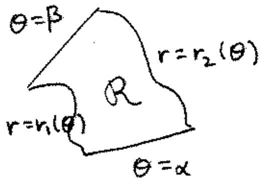
$$V = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \le R^2} 2\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}\; dA$$

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

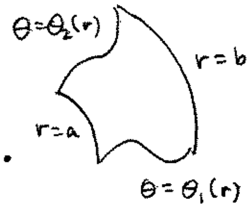
convert:

By the same reasoning as on page 1,
you can change to polar coords if
your region is radially or "angularly" simple

e.g.



$$\iint_R f(x,y)\,dA = \int_\alpha^\beta \int_{r_1(\theta)}^{r_2(\theta)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)\, r\,dr\,d\theta$$



$$\iint_R f(x,y)\,dA = \int_a^b \int_{\theta_1(r)}^{\theta_2(r)} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta)\, r\,d\theta\,dr.$$

Example (p.703)

Find the volume inside the cylinder
$$x^2+(y-1)^2=1$$
$$(x^2+y^2=2y)$$
and below the paraboloid $z=x^2+y^2$
and above the x-y plane!

(ans $=\frac{3\pi}{2}$; use #113 integral table).