

Assignment 27

Ex 16.4.6 Compute $\int_{\partial D} x \sqrt{y} dx + \sqrt{x+y} dy$, where D is described by $1 \leq x \leq 2, 2x \leq y \leq 4$. (answer)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \int_{2x}^4 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+y}} - \frac{x}{2\sqrt{y}} dy dx &= \int_1^2 \left[\sqrt{x+y} - x\sqrt{y} \right]_{2x}^4 dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(\sqrt{x+4} - 2x - \sqrt{3x} + x\sqrt{2x} \right) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3}(x+4)^{3/2} - x^2 - \sqrt{3} \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + \sqrt{2} \frac{2}{5}x^{5/2} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \left(6^{3/2} - 4 - \sqrt{3} \frac{2}{3} 2^{3/2} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} 2^{5/2} - \left(\frac{2}{3} 5^{3/2} - 1 - \sqrt{3} \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{8\sqrt{6}}{3} - \frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 16.4.9 Compute $\int_{\partial D} x \ln y dx$, where D is described by $1 \leq x \leq 2, e^x \leq y \leq e^{x^2}$. (answer)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial D} x \ln y dx + 0 \cdot dy &= \int_1^2 \int_{e^x}^{e^{x^2}} \left(-\frac{x}{y} \right) dy dx = \int_1^2 \left[-x \ln y \right]_{e^x}^{e^{x^2}} dx = \int_1^2 \left(-x \ln(e^{x^2}) + x \ln(e^x) \right) dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left(-x \cdot x^2 + x \cdot x \right) dx = \left[-\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = -\frac{16}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \\ &= -\frac{15}{4} + \frac{7}{3} = -\frac{17}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 16.4.10 Compute $\int_{\partial D} \sqrt{1+x^2} dy$, where D is described by $-1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1$. (answer)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dy dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} y \right]_{x^2}^1 dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} (1 - x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1-x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} x dx \\ &\quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x^2 = u-1 \leftarrow u = 1+x^2 \\ du = 2x dx \\ \frac{du}{2} = x dx \end{array} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{1-(u-1)}{\sqrt{u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \frac{2-u}{\sqrt{u}} du = 0 \\ &\quad \begin{array}{l} u = 1+1^2 = 2 \\ u = 1+(-1)^2 = 2 \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Ex 16.4.11 Compute $\int_{\partial D} \overbrace{x^2 y \, dx - xy^2 \, dy}^{P \, Q}$, where D is described by $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$. (answer)

$$\int_D (-y^2 - x^2) \, dy \, dx = - \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= - \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) \, dy \, dx$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = - \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{r^4}{4} \right|_0^1 d\theta = - \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \, d\theta$$

$$= - \frac{1}{4} \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi = - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

