

Date
27-04-20

Lecture Notes - 28

BCA I year (II Sem)

Subject - Mathematics - II UNIT-6

Topic - Multiple Integral

P-393

* Double Integrals →

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dA = \iint_A f(x) \cdot f(y) dx \cdot dy$$

It is called double integral of $f(x, y)$ over the region A .

* properties of double integral →

(i) If region A is divided into two parts A_1 and A_2 then

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dx \cdot dy = \iint_{A_1} f(x, y) dx \cdot dy + \iint_{A_2} f(x, y) dx \cdot dy$$

Similarly for sub-division of A into three and more parts.

(ii)

$$\iint_A m \cdot f(x, y) dx \cdot dy = m \iint_A f(x, y) dx \cdot dy$$

Where m is a constant.

NOTE Let $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y) dx \cdot dy$, where a, b, c, d are constant.

If we integrate first integral ~~then~~ with respect to x then y taking as constant. When we integrate w.r. to y then x taking as constant.

NOTE $\int_a^b \int_{f(x)}^{g(x)} f(x,y) dx \cdot dy$

If variable limit is in x then first integrate w.r. to y then w.r. to x.

NOTE $\int_a^b \int_{\phi(y)}^{g(y)} f(x,y) dx \cdot dy$

If variable limit is in y then first integrate w.r. to x and then w.r. to y.

Exp-1 Evaluate $\int_1^2 \int_0^{3y} y \, dx \cdot dy$

Solution

$$\int_1^2 \int_0^{3y} y \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \left[\int_0^{3y} dx \right] y \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 [x]_0^{3y} \cdot y \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 (3y-0) \cdot y \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 3y^2 \, dy = 3 \int_1^2 y^2 \, dy$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_1^2 = \cancel{3} \times \frac{1}{\cancel{3}} [y^3]_1^2$$

$$\Rightarrow [(2)^3 - (1)^3]$$

$$\Rightarrow [8-1] = 7 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

Exp-2 Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 (x+y) dx dy$

Solution $\int_0^1 \int_0^2 (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^2 (x+y) dy \right] dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x \cdot y + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [2x + 2] dx$$

$$= \left[2 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) + 2x \right]_0^1$$

$$\Rightarrow [x^2 + 2x]_0^1$$

$$= [(1)^2 + 2(1) - (0) - (0)]$$

$$= 3 \quad \underline{\text{Ans}}$$

Exp-3 $\int_2^3 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3y^2) dx \cdot dy$

Same as Exp-2

Do itself.