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An example of using polar coordinates in double integrals

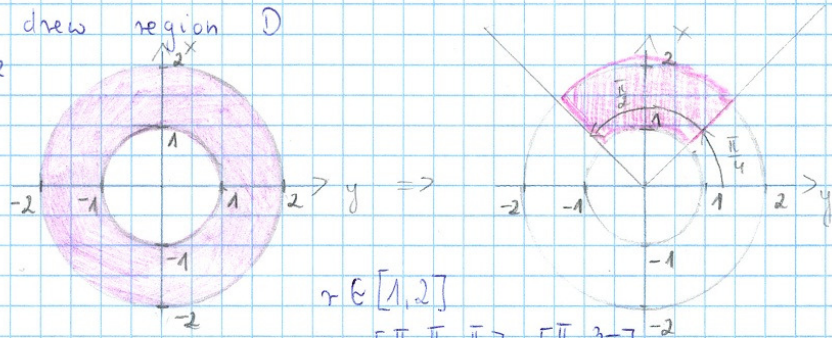
Exercise: Calculate  $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + x - 1) dx dy$ , where

$$D = \{(x, y) : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \text{ and } y \geq |x|\}$$

Solution: First, I drew region D

$$1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2^2$$

$$y \geq |x|$$

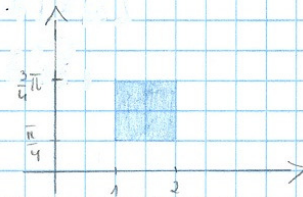


$$r \in [1, 2]$$

$$\varphi \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}\right] = \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$$

I will use the formula:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_p} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \cdot \underbrace{r}_{\text{the Jacobian}} dr d\varphi$$



$$f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 + x - 1$$

$$f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) = r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r \cos \varphi + 1 = r^2 (\underbrace{\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi}_{=1}) + r \cos \varphi + 1 = r^2 + r \cos \varphi + 1$$

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 + x - 1) dx dy = \int_{\varphi=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int_{r=1}^2 (r^2 + r \cos \varphi - 1) \cdot r dr d\varphi = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( \int_1^2 (r^3 + r^2 \cos \varphi - r) dr \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{r^4}{4} + \frac{r^3}{3} \cos \varphi - \frac{r^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{r=1}^2 d\varphi = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{16}{4} + \frac{8}{3} \cos \varphi - \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\varphi =$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left( \frac{7}{3} \cos \varphi + \frac{9}{4} \right) d\varphi = \left( \frac{7}{3} \sin \varphi + \frac{9}{4} \varphi \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \frac{7}{3} \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{7}{3} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{9}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} =$$

$$= \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{18}{16} \pi - \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{9\sqrt{2}}{6} + \frac{18}{16} \pi - \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{6} = \frac{18}{16} \pi =$$

$$= \frac{9}{8} \pi$$

