

## Solutions for PSet 11

1. (11.28:14) We substitute  $u = x - y$  and  $v = x + y$ . the Jacobian of the transformation  $(x, y) \mapsto (u, v)$  is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

This has determinant 2 and the vertices of the parallelogram S correspond to  $-\pi < u < \pi, \pi < v < 3\pi$ . Thus:

$$\int \int_S (x - y)^2 \sin^2(x + y) dx dy = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} u^2 \sin^2 v du dv$$

This simplifies to:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{v}{2} - \frac{\sin(2v)}{4} \right]_{v=\pi}^{3\pi} \left[ \frac{u^3}{3} \right]_{u=-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^4}{3}$$

2. (11.28:16)

- (a) We can apply Fubini's Theorem:

$$\int \int_R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_{-r}^r e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-r}^r e^{-y^2} dy = (I(r))^2$$

- (b)  $C_1 \subset R \subset C_2$  and the function  $e^{-(x^2+y^2)} > 0$  thus

$$\int \int_R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy - \int \int_{C_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int \int_{R \setminus C_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy > 0$$

and

$$\int \int_{C_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy - \int \int_R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int \int_{C_2 \setminus R} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy > 0$$

Combining the two results:

$$\int \int_{C_1} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy < \int \int_R e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy < \int \int_{C_2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

thus proving the required statement.

(c) For a disc  $C$  of radius  $s$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \int_C e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^s e^{-\rho^2} \rho d\rho d\vartheta = \\ 2\pi \int_0^{s^2} \frac{1}{2} e^{-u} du &= \pi [-e^{-u}]_{u=0}^{u=s^2} = \pi(1 - e^{-s^2}) \end{aligned}$$

For the circles  $C_1$  (inscribing square of side  $2r$ ) and  $C_2$  (circumscribing square of side  $2r$ ), the radii are  $r$  and  $\sqrt{2}r$  respectively. Substituting to (b) we get:

$$\pi(1 - e^{-r^2}) < I^2(r) < \pi(1 - e^{-2r^2})$$

as  $r \rightarrow \infty$ :

$$\pi \leq \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} I^2(r) \leq \pi$$

Thus  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} I(r)$  exists and equals  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ . In other words,  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ .

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