

1. Let R be the region bounded by

$$y = x, \quad xy = 2, \quad xy^3 = 1$$

Rewrite the integral $\int_R x^2 y^2 dA$ as an iterated integral in the variables $u = xy$ and $v = x/y$ (do not evaluate).

Solution:

Solve for x and y in terms of u and v :

$$\begin{aligned} u &= xy & v &= \frac{x}{y} \\ uv &= xy \frac{x}{y} = x^2 & \frac{u}{v} &= \frac{xy}{x/y} = y^2 \\ x &= (uv)^{1/2} & y &= (u/v)^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

Compute the Jacobian:

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(uv)^{-1/2}v & \frac{1}{2}(uv)^{-1/2}u \\ \frac{1}{2}(\frac{u}{v})^{-1/2} \frac{1}{v} & \frac{1}{2}(\frac{u}{v})^{-1/2}(-\frac{u}{v^2}) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{4}(uv \frac{u}{v})^{-1/2}(-\frac{u}{v}) - \frac{1}{4}(uv \frac{u}{v})^{-1/2} \frac{u}{v} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{u} (-\frac{u}{v}) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{u} \frac{u}{v} = -\frac{1}{2v}$$

Transform the equations of R into equations in u and v :

$$y = x \rightarrow (uv)^{1/2} = (u/v)^{1/2} \rightarrow uv = u/v \rightarrow v^2 = 1 \rightarrow v = 1 \text{ or } v = -1$$

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The new region is defined by

$$1 \leq v \leq u^2, \quad 1 \leq u \leq 2$$

$$\int_R x^2 y^2 dA = \int_1^2 \int_1^{u^2} (uv)(u/v) \left| -\frac{1}{2v} \right| dv du = \int_1^2 \int_1^{u^2} \frac{u^2}{2v} dv du$$

Note: In this problem it is easier to compute the Jacobian ‘backwards’:

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} yx & \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \\ x & \frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y} \end{pmatrix} = \det \begin{pmatrix} yx & \frac{1-x}{y^2} \\ x & 0 \end{pmatrix} = -2x \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \left[\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \right]^{-1} = -\frac{1}{2v}$$