

**Daily Announcements & Reminders:****Goals for Today:**

Section 15.8

- Change variables in multiple integrals
- Identify choices for changing variables in a given integration problem

**Thinking about single variable calculus:** Compute  $\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$

**Theorem 100** (Substitution Theorem). *Suppose  $\mathbf{T}(u, v)$  is a one-to-one, differentiable transformation that maps the region  $G$  in the  $uv$ -plane to the region  $R$  in the  $xy$ -plane. Then*

$$\iint_R f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_G f(\mathbf{T}(u, v)) |\det(D\mathbf{T}(u, v))| \, du \, dv.$$

**Example 101.** Evaluate  $\int_0^4 \int_{y/2}^{y/2+1} \frac{2x - y}{2} \, dx \, dy$  via the transformation  $x = u + v$ ,  $y = 2v$ .

1. Find  $\mathbf{T}$ :

2. Find  $G$  and sketch:

3. **Find Jacobian:**

4. **Convert and use theorem:**

**Example 102.** a) [Poll] Find the Jacobian of the transformation

$$x = u + (1/2)v, \quad y = v.$$

b) [Poll] Which transformation(s) seem suitable for the integral

$$\int_0^2 \int_{y/2}^{(y+4)/2} y^3(2x - y)e^{(2x-y)^2} dx dy?$$

i)  $u = x, v = y$

ii)  $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, v = \arctan(y/x)$

iii)  $u = 2x - y, v = y^3$

iv)  $u = y, v = 2x - y$

v)  $u = 2x - y, v = y$

vi)  $u = e^{(2x-y)^2}, v = y^3$

**Theorem 103** (Derivative of Inverse Coordinate Transformation). *If  $\mathbf{T}(u, v)$  is a one-to-one differentiable transformation that maps a region  $G$  in the  $uv$ -plane to a region  $R$  in the  $xy$ -plane and  $T(u_0, v_0) = (x_0, y_0)$ , then we have*

$$|\det(D\mathbf{T}(u_0, v_0))| = \frac{1}{|\det(D\mathbf{T}^{-1}(x_0, y_0))|}$$



3. Use the Substitution Theorem to compute the integral.