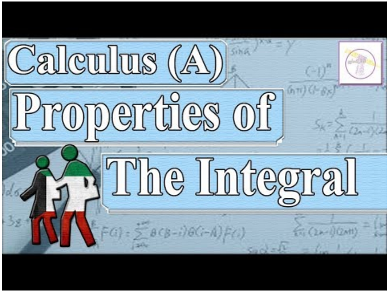
MATH 223: Multivariable Calculus



Class 24: November 6, 2023

The Department of Mathematics and Statistics invites you to

When: Tuesday, November 7th at 3:45pm

Where: Davis Family Library 105A/B

What: Come and "get the scoop" on spring course offerings within our department while you enjoy some ice cream. Ask faculty members questions about their spring courses and/or get advice on how to build a course of study that suits your needs/interests (while you build an ice cream sundae). Are you a seasoned math/stat major? Please join us and share your advice/experience with other students!

Who should attend: Anyone interested in taking a mathematics or statistics class in Spring 2024, new/current mathematics/statistics majors, and students interested in becoming mathematics/statistics majors!

See you there!

Handouts

Notes on Assignment 22

Assignment 23

Notes on Exam 2

Early Thoughts on Location Problem

Median for Exam 2:

Announcements

Review: Change of Variable (Method of Substitution)
Improper Integrals

This Week:

Definition of Multiple Integrals

Properties of the Integral

Change of Variable

Application to Probability

MULTIPLE INTEGRAL

Definition A function f is **integrable** over a bounded set $\mathcal{B}$ if there is a number $\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV$ such that $\lim_{mesh(g)\to 0} \sum f(\vec{x_i})v(R_i)) = \int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV$ for every grid G covering $\mathcal{B}$ with mesh (G) and any choice of $\vec{x_i}$ in $\mathcal{R}_\rangle$

What This Limit Statement Means: For every $\epsilon > 0$, there is a $\delta > 0$ such that if G is a grid of mesh $< \delta$, then $|\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV - \sum f(\vec{x_i})v(R_i))| < \epsilon$.

Theorem (not proved): $\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV$ can be evaluated by Iterated Integrals.

Properties of the Integral

Linearity

Suppose f and g are both integrable over $\mathcal{B}$ while a and b are any real numbers.

Then $af + bg$ is integrable over $\mathcal{B}$ and

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}} (af + bg) dV = a \int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV + b \int_{\mathcal{B}} g dV$$

Corollary (1) The set $\mathcal{V}$ of functions integrable over $\mathcal{B}$ is closed under addition and scalar multiplication so $\mathcal{V}$ is a vector space.
(2) The function $L : \mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{R}^1$ given by $L(f) = \int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV$ is a linear transformation.

Let $\epsilon > 0$ be given. Choose $\delta > 0$ so that if S_1 and S_2 are Riemann sums for f and g respectively with mesh $< \delta$, then $|a||S_1 - \int_{\mathcal{B}} fdV| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ and $|b||S_2 - \int_{\mathcal{B}} gdV| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$.

Now let S be a Riemann sum for $af + bg$ with mesh of grid $< \delta$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } S &= \sum (af + bg) f(\vec{x_i}) V(R_i) \\ &= a \sum f(\vec{x_i}) V(R_i) + b \sum g(\vec{x_i}) V(R_i) \\ &= aS_1 + bS_2 \end{aligned}$$

Now $|S - a \int fdV - b \int gdV| = |aS_1 - a \int fdV + bS_2 - b \int gdV|$
$\leq |a||S_1 - \int fdV| + |b||S_2 - \int gdV| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$

Theorem:(**Positivity**) If f is nonnegative and integrable over $\mathcal{B}$, then $\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV \geq 0$.

Theorem: If f, g are integrable on $\mathcal{B}$ with $f \geq g$, then $\int f \geq \int g$.

Proof: $(f - g) \geq 0$ implies $\int_{\mathcal{B}} (f - g) dV \geq 0$

so $0 \leq \int_{\mathcal{B}} (f - g) dV = \int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV - \int_{\mathcal{B}} g dV$

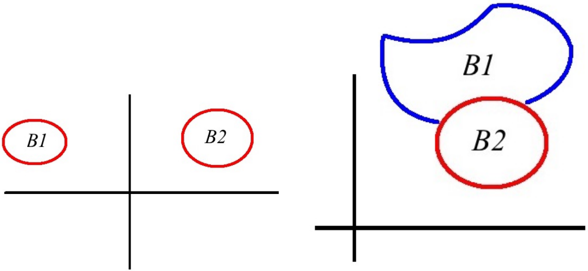
Hence $\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV \geq \int_{\mathcal{B}} g dV$

Theorem: If f and $|f|$ are integrable over $\mathcal{B}$, then
$$|\int_{\mathcal{B}} f dV| \leq \int_{\mathcal{B}} |f| dV$$

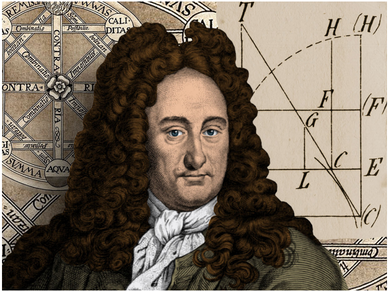
Proof: Start with $-|f| \leq f \leq |f|$
Then $-\int_{\mathcal{B}} |f| \leq \int_{\mathcal{B}} f \leq \int_{\mathcal{B}} |f|$
So $|\int_{\mathcal{B}} f| \leq \int_{\mathcal{B}} |f|$

Theorem (**Additivity**): If f is integrable over disjoint sets $\mathcal{B}_1$ and $\mathcal{B}_2$, then f is integrable over $\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2$ with

$$\int_{\mathcal{B}_1 \cup \mathcal{B}_2} f = \int_{\mathcal{B}_1} f + \int_{\mathcal{B}_2} f$$



Leibniz Rule



Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz

July 1, 1646 – November 14, 1716

Biography

Leibniz Rule: Interchanging Differentiation and Integration

If g_y is continuous on $a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d$, then

$$\frac{d}{dy}\int_a^b g(x,y)dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g(x,y)dx$$

$$\frac{d}{dy}\int_a^b g(x,y)dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g(x,y)dx$$

<u>Example</u> Compute $f(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{u^x - 1}{\ln u} du$

By Leibniz:

$$f'(x) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\ln u}(u^x \ln u)du = \int_0^1 u^x du = \left.\frac{u^{x+1}}{x+1}\right|_{u=0}^{u=1} = \frac{1}{x+1}$$

So $f(x) = \ln(x+1) + C$ for some constant C.

To Find C, evaluate at $x = 0$:

$f(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{u^0 - 1}{\ln u} du = \int_0^1 0 = 0$

But $f(0) = \ln(0+1) + C = \ln(1) + C = 0 + C = C$ so $C = 0$ and

$f(x) = \ln(x+1)$

Example: Find $f'(y)$ if $f(y) = \int_0^1 (y^2 + t^2) dt$

Method I: $f(y) = \int_0^1 (y^2 + t^2) dt = (y^2 t + \frac{t^3}{3})\Big|_{t=0}^{t=1} = y^2 + \frac{1}{3}$ so

$$f'(y) = 2y$$

Method II: (Leibniz) $f'(y) = \int_0^1 2y dt = 2yt\Big|_0^1 = 2y$

Proof of Leibniz Rule

To Show:

$$\frac{d}{dy}\int_a^b g(x,y)dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} g(x,y)dx$$

Let $f(y) = \int_a^b g(x,y)dx$ and Use Definition of Derivative

$$f'(y) = \lim_{h\to 0} \frac{f(y+h)-f(y)}{h}$$

$$\frac{f(y+h)-f(y)}{h} = \frac{\int_a^b g(x,y+h)dx - \int_a^b g(x,y)dx}{h} = \frac{\int_a^b (g(x,y+h)-g(x,y))dx}{h}$$

$$f'(y) = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(y+h) - f(y)}{h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\int_a^b [g(x, y+h) - g(x, y)]\, dx}{h}$$

Interchange Limit and Integral:

$$= \int_a^b \left(lim_{h \to 0} \frac{[g(x, y+h) - g(x, y)]}{h} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\partial g}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

Alternate Proof of Leibniz Rule

(**Uses Iterated Integral**)

Begin with $\int_a^b g_y(x,y)dx$

Let $I = \int_c^y (\int_a^b g_y(x,y)dx)dy$

Switch Order of Integration: $I = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^y g_y(x,y)dy\right) dx$

$$I = \int_a^b g(x,y)\Big|_{y=c}^{y=y} dx = \int_a^b g(x,y) - g(x,c)dx$$

$$= \int_a^b g(x,y)dx - \int_a^b g(x,c)dx$$

The left term is a function of y and the second is a constant C

Alternate Proof of Leibniz Rule (Continued)

$$I = \int_c^y \left(\int_a^b g_y(x,y)dx\right)dy = \int_a^b g(x,y)dx - C$$

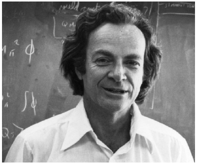
Now Take the Derivative of Each Side with Respect to y, using the Fundamental Theorem of Calculus on the left:

$$\int_a^b g_y(x,y)dx = \frac{d}{dy}\int_a^b g(x,y)dx - 0$$

Richard Feynman

May 11, 1918 – February 15, 1988

Nobel Prize in Physics, 1965



"I used that one damn tool again and again."

" I caught on how to use that method, and I used that one damn tool again and again. [If] guys at MIT or Princeton had trouble doing a certain integral, [then] I come along and try differentiating under the integral sign, and often it worked. So I got a great reputation for doing integrals, only because my box of tools was different from everybody else's, and they had tried all their tools on it before giving the problem to me. (*Surely You're Joking, Mr. Feynman!*)

Richard Feynman's Integral Trick