

This is part 1 (of 3) of the weekly homework. It is due July 29 at the beginning of class.

SUMMARY. $dA = dx dy$ is called **area element**.

- $\int \int_R f dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$ is called a **double integral** over a rectangle R .
- $\int \int_R f dA = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$ double integral over a **type I region**.
- $\int \int_R f dA = \int_a^b \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$ double integral over a **type II region**.
- $A(R) = \int \int_R 1 dA$ is called the **area** of R .
- $\frac{1}{A(R)} \int \int_R f dA$ is called the **average value** or the **mean** of f on R .

Homework Problems

- 1) (4 points) Calculate the iterated integral $\int_1^4 \int_0^2 (x + \sqrt{y}) dx dy$.

Solution:

Start with the inner integral $\int_0^2 (x + \sqrt{y}) dx = 2 + 2\sqrt{y}$. Integrating this from 1 to 4 gives $\boxed{46/3}$.

- 2) (4 points) Find the area of the region

$$R = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi, \sin(x) - 1 \leq y \leq \cos(x) + 2\}$$

and use it to compute the average value of $f(x, y) = y$ over that region.

Remark. You will use here the formula for solving $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(x) dx$ treated in class.

Solution:

In this problem, it helps to see that $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(x) dx = 0$ and $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(x) dx = \pi$ and the same for sin.

The area is $A = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\sin(x)-1}^{\cos(x)+2} 1 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(x) + 2) - (\sin(x) - 1) dx = 6\pi$. The average value is $\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\sin(x)-1}^{\cos(x)+2} y dx dy / A = \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos(x) + 2)^2 - (\sin(x) - 1)^2 dx / A = (4 - 1)\pi / (2\pi) = 3\pi / (6\pi) = \boxed{1/2}$.

- 3) (4 points) Find the volume of the solid lying under the paraboloid $z = x^2 + y^2$ and above the rectangle $R = [-2, 2] \times [-3, 3] = \{(x, y) \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, -3 \leq y \leq 3\}$.

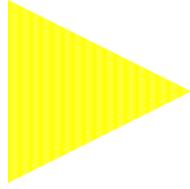
Solution:

We have to compute the double integral of $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ over R . The inner integral is $\int_{-3}^3 (x^2 + y^2) dx = 18 + 6y^2$ so that $\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-3}^3 (x^2 + y^2) dy dx = \int_{-2}^2 (18 + 6x^2) dx = 104$.

- 4) (4 points) Calculate the iterated integral $\int_0^1 \int_x^{2-x} (x^2 - y) dy dx$. Sketch the corresponding type I region. Write this integral as integral over a type II region and compute the integral again.

Solution:

$\int_0^1 \int_x^{2-x} (x^2 - y) dy dx = -5/6$. The region is a triangle bound by the lines $y = x$, the line $y = 2 - x$ and the y axes. The inner integral is $-2 + 2x + 2x^2 - 2x^3$.



As a type II region, the region has to be split $\int_0^1 \int_0^y (x^2 - y) dx dy + \int_1^2 \int_0^{2-x} (x^2 - y) dx dy = -1/4 - 7/12 = -5/6$.

- 5) (4 points) Compute the probability that a quantum particle with energy $(k^2 + n^2)\hbar^2/(2m) = 5\hbar^2/(2m)$ is in the region $R = [0, \pi/2] \times [0, \pi/2] = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi/2, 0 \leq y \leq \pi/2\}$ of the square box $[0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$.

Check. The result will involve integrals

$$A = \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \sin^2(x) \sin^2(2y) dx dy$$

as well as

$$B = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2(x) \sin^2(2y) dx dy$$

In the notes, you find an analogous computation for a different region R and a different energy level. Identities like $1 - 2\sin^2(x) = \cos(2x)$ are useful here.

Solution:

The integral $A = \pi^2/4$ is the integral of the wave function over the whole box, the integral $B = \pi^2/16$ is the integral over the region R . The result is $B/A = 1/4$. This result makes sense due to the symmetry of the wave.

Remarks

(You don't need to read these remarks to do the problems.)

A quantum mechanical particle confined to a region X in two dimensions is represented by a function $f(t, x, y)$ satisfying $\int \int_X f^2(t, x, y) dx dy = 1$. For each time t , the probability that the particle is in some subregion R is the double integral

$$\int \int_R f^2(t, x, y) dx dy .$$

According to the classical interpretation of quantum mechanics, particles don't have determined positions any more, the probabilities are all an experimenter can measure. If a particle is exposed to an external field $F(x, y) = \nabla V(x, y)$, then the evolution of the particle is given by the equation

$$\frac{i\hbar}{m} f_t(t, x, y) = f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) + V(x, y)f(x, y)$$

which is called the **Schrödinger equation**. A special case is if there is no force $F = \nabla V$. In that case, one can assume that $V(x, y) = 0$. Important are solutions $f(x, y)$ which satisfy the partial differential equation

$$f_{xx}(x, y) + f_{yy}(x, y) + V(x, y)f(x, y) = Ef(x, y) ,$$

where E is a number called the **energy**. In this case, the evolution of the particle is $\frac{i\hbar}{m} f_t(t, x, y) = Ef(t, x, y)$ which has a solution $e^{i\hbar t/m} f(0, x, y)$. It is a mathematical fact that for a bounded region X , not all energies E are allowed. They come in discrete steps, energies appear "**quantized**". Quantized energies also appear for potentials like $V(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, which is called the quantum mechanical oscillator or $V(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ which is called the Coulomb potential. All what has been said works also in three dimensions. It is just that f depends now on three space variables and the double integrals will be replaced by triple integrals. If $V(x, y, z) = 1/|(x, y, z)|$, then the mathematics of the solutions to $f_{xx}(x, y, z) + f_{yy}(x, y, z) + f_{zz}(x, y, z) + V(x, y, z)f(x, y, z) = Ef(x, y, z)$ is the story of the **hydrogen atom**. The possible energy levels explains to a great deal the build-up of the periodic elements and so the stuff we are made of.

Challenge Problems

(Solutions to these problems are **not** turned in with the homework.)

- 1) The integral $\int_0^1 \arccos(\sqrt{x}) dx$ can be written as a double integral $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\arccos(\sqrt{x})} dy dx$. Calculate this integral.