4. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy \, dy \, dx$ using change of order of integration.

Sol

The given integral is in correct form

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} xy \, dy \, dx$$

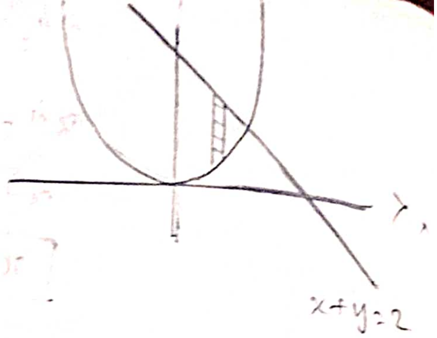
Given limit x limit : $x = 0$ to $x = 1$

y limit : $y = x^2$ to $y = 2-x$

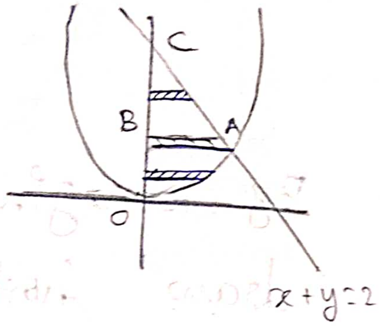
Inner limit is with respect to y

$\therefore$ It is vertical strip

By changing the order of integration we have to draw a horizontal strip



As there is parabola and straight line we have to draw two horizontal strip



There are two regions

i) OAB

ii) ABC . $I = I_1 + I_2$

In the region OAB

x limit $x=0$ to $x=\sqrt{y}$

y limit $y=0$ to $y=1$

$I_1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} xy \, dy \, dx$. It is not in correct of integration

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} y \right]_0^{\sqrt{y}} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{(\sqrt{y})^2 y}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 y^2/2 \, dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^3}{6} \right)_0^1 = 1/6$$

In the region ABC.

x limit : $x=0$ to $x=2-y$

y limit : $y=1$ to $y=2$

$$I_2 = \int_1^2 \int_0^{2-y} xy \, dy \, dx$$

It is not correct form of integration

$$I = \int_1^2 \int_0^{2-y} xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} y\right]_0^{2-y} y\,dy.$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^{2-y} y\,dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{(2-y)^2}{2}\right) y\,dy$$

$$= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{4+y^2-4y}{2}\right) y\,dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\int_1^2 (4y+y^3-4y^2)\,dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{\cancel{4}^{2} y^2}{\cancel{2}} + \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{4y^3}{3}\right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\left(2\times 4 + 4 - \frac{32}{3}\right) - \left(2 + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{4}{3}\right)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{(12\times 3)-32}{3} - \frac{24+3-16}{12}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{11}{12}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{16-11}{12}\right)$$

$$= \frac{5}{24}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} + \frac{5}{24} = \frac{4+5}{24} = 9/24$$

$$I = 3/8$$

5. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} xy\,dy\,dx$ using change of order of integration.

Sol:

Given integration is in the correct form

$$I = \int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} xy\,dy\,dx$$

Given limit x limit $x=0$ to $x=a$

y limit $y = x^2/a$ to $y = 2a-x$

ie, $y = x^2/a$ to $y = 2a - x$

$x^2 = ay$ $\quad x + y = 2a$

Inner limit with respect to y.

$\therefore$ It is vertical strip

By changing order of integration

As there is parabola & straight line we have to draw two horizontal strip

There are two region

i) OAB

ii) ABC $\quad I = I_1 + I_2$

In the region OAB

x limit $x = 0$ to $x = \sqrt{ay}$

y limit $y = 0$ to $y = a$

$$I_1 = \iint xy \, dy \, dx$$

I_1 is not in the correct form of integration.

$$I_1 = \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{ay}} xy \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^a \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{ay}} y \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^a \left(\frac{ay}{2} \right) y \, dy = \int_0^a \frac{ay^2}{2} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^a = \frac{a^4}{6}$$

In the region ABC

x limit : $x = 0$ to $x = 2a - y$

y limit : $y = a$ to $y = 2a$

$$= \int_a^{2a} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot y \right]_0^{2a-y} dy$$

$$= \int_a^{2a} \left[\frac{(2a-y)^2}{2} y \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{2a} 4a^2 y + y^3 - 4ay^2 \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4a^2y^2}{2} + \frac{y^4}{4} - \frac{4ay^3}{3} \right]_a^{2a}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{16a^4}{2} + \frac{16a^4}{4} - \frac{32a^4}{3} \right] - \left[\frac{4a^4}{2} + \frac{a^4}{4} - \frac{4a^4}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{12a^4}{2} + \frac{15a^4}{4} - \frac{28a^4}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{72a^4 + 45a^4 - 112a^4}{12} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \times 5a^4$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{6} + \frac{5a^4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{4a^4 + 5a^4}{24} = \frac{9a^4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{3a^4}{8}$$