

## Quick Review

- Surface area. Let  $z = f(x, y)$  represent a graph. Let  $R$  be a region in the  $x - y$  plane. The surface area of the graph  $z = f(x, y)$  over the region  $R$  is given by

$$\iint_R \sqrt{1 + (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2} dA.$$

- Suppose  $u = u(x, y)$  and  $v = v(x, y)$ .

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{pmatrix} \right|,$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \left| \det \begin{pmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{pmatrix} \right|.$$

The above two quantities are reciprocal to each other; that is:

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1.$$

You can use this relation to find both quantities by only finding the easier of the two.

- Change of variable. Suppose initially you have a double integral

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy.$$

The change of variable is

$$u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y), \tag{1}$$

and you need to rewrite the double integral in  $u, v$  coordinates.

1. Figure out the region  $R'$  in the  $u - v$  plane corresponding to  $R$  in the  $x - y$  plane.
2. Compute  $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ . (If it's hard to solve  $x, y$  in terms of  $u, v$  according to (1), try computing  $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$  and then take the reciprocal.)
3. The integral now becomes

$$\iint_{R'} f(x, y) \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} du dv.$$

4. Convert any remaining  $x, y$  in the integral to  $u, v$  based on (1). Now you should have a double integral **completely** in  $u, v$ . (You should not see any  $x, y$  in your integral!!)
5. Carry out the double integral in  $u, v$  like we practiced before.

Practice problems:

1. Evaluate

$$\iint_R \left( \frac{x-y}{x+y+2} \right)^2 dx dy$$

, where  $R$  is the parallelogram with  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(-1, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  and  $(0, -1)$  as its four vertices.  
Use the change of variable

$$u = x + y, v = x - y.$$

2. Evaluate

$$\iint_R (2x - 3y)^2 (x + y)^2 dx dy,$$

where  $R$  is the triangle bounded by the positive  $x$ -axis, the negative  $y$ -axis, and the line  $2x - 3y = 4$ , by making the change of variable  $u = x + y$ ,  $v = 2x - 3y$ .

3. Find the surface area of the plane  $z = ax + by$  over an arbitrary region  $R$  with  $\text{area}(R) = c$ .

4. Find the surface area of the paraboloid  $z = 1 - ax^2 - ay^2$  where  $0 < a < 1$  over the unit disk  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .