



Green's theorem in a plane:

If R is a closed region of the XY -plane bounded by a simple closed curve C and if M and N are continuous functions of x and y having continuous derivatives in R then

$$\int_C M dx + N dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

where C is a curve traversed in the anticlockwise direction.

Problems:

1) Evaluate by Green's theorem $\int_C (xy + x^2) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$

Where C is the square formed by $x = -1, x = 1, y = -1, y = 1$.

Sol: Let R be the region enclosed by C .

By Green's theorem,

$$\int_C M dx + N dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

Here $M = xy + x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = x$

$N = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x$



$$\begin{aligned}\int_C (xy + x^2) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy &= \iint_R (2x - x) dx dy \\&= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 x dx dy \\&= \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^1 dy \\&= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\int_C (xy + x^2) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy = 0}$$

2) Evaluate by Green's theorem $\int_C e^{-x} (\sin y dx + \cos y dy)$, where C is the rectangle with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(\pi, 0)$, $(\pi, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

Sol $\therefore$ Let R be the region enclosed by C .

By Green's theorem,

$$\int_C M dx + N dy = \iint_R \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$\text{Here } M = e^{-x} \sin y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = e^{-x} \cos y$$

$$N = e^{-x} \cos y \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -e^{-x} \cos y$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C e^{-x} (\sin y dx + \cos y dy) &= \iint_R (-e^{-x} \cos y - e^{-x} \cos y) dx dy \\&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} (-2e^{-x} \cos y) dx dy\end{aligned}$$



$$= -2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} \cos y \, dx \, dy$$
$$= 2(e^{-\pi} - 1)$$

$$\int_c e^{-x} (\sin y \, dx + \cos y \, dy) = 2(e^{-\pi} - 1)$$

3) Evaluate by Green's theorem

$$\int_c (x^2 - \cosh y) \, dx + (y + \sin x) \, dy, \text{ where } c \text{ is the rectangle}$$

with vertices $(0,0), (\pi,0), (\pi,1), (0,1)$

Sol: $\pi(\cosh - 1)$