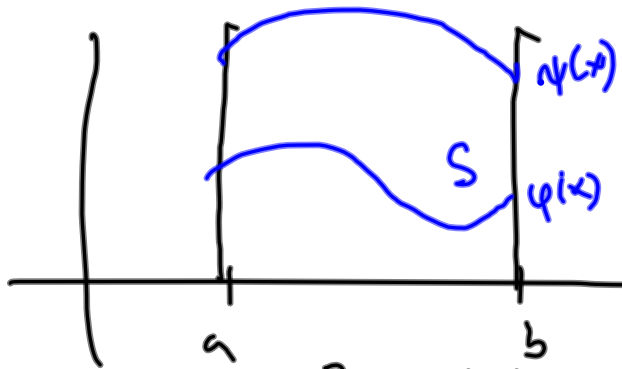


objem $\sim f(\xi, \eta) \cdot dx \cdot dy$



$x \in \langle a, b \rangle$
 $y \in \langle \varphi(x), \psi(x) \rangle$

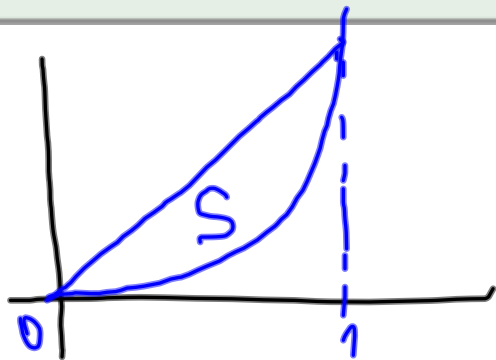
$$S = \{ [x, y] ; x \in \langle a, b \rangle, y \in \langle \varphi(x), \psi(x) \rangle \}$$

Příklad (závislé meze integrace)

Vypočtete integrál

$$I = \int_S xy^2 dx dy,$$

kde S je plocha v 1. kvadrantu E_2 ohraničená grafy funkcí $y = x$ a $y = x^2$.



Snadno:

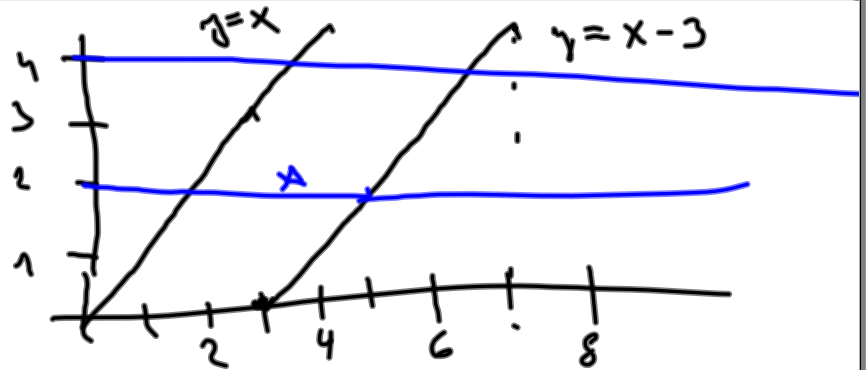
$$x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \Rightarrow x \geq x^2$$

$$S = \{x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle; y \in \langle x^2, x \rangle\}$$

žněp. $S = \{y \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle; x \in \langle y, \sqrt{y} \rangle\}$

Příklad

Převeďte dvojný integrál $\iint_A f(x, y) dA$ na dvojnásobný (obě možnosti pořadí integrace) pro množinu A ohraničenou přímkami $y = x, y = x - 3, y = 2, y = 4$. Ověřte (přímo nebo s využitím SW např. MAW) rovnost výsledku pro konkrétní funkci $f(x, y) = y$.



I. $x \in \langle 2, 7 \rangle$:

$$2 \leq x \leq 4 : y \in \langle 2, x \rangle$$

$$4 \leq x \leq 5 : y \in \langle 2, 4 \rangle$$

$$5 \leq x \leq 7 : y \in \langle x-3, 4 \rangle$$

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dA = \int_2^4 \int_2^x f(x, y) dy dx + \int_4^5 \int_2^4 f(x, y) dy dx + \int_5^7 \int_{x-3}^4 f(x, y) dy dx$$

II. (vyhodnotit)

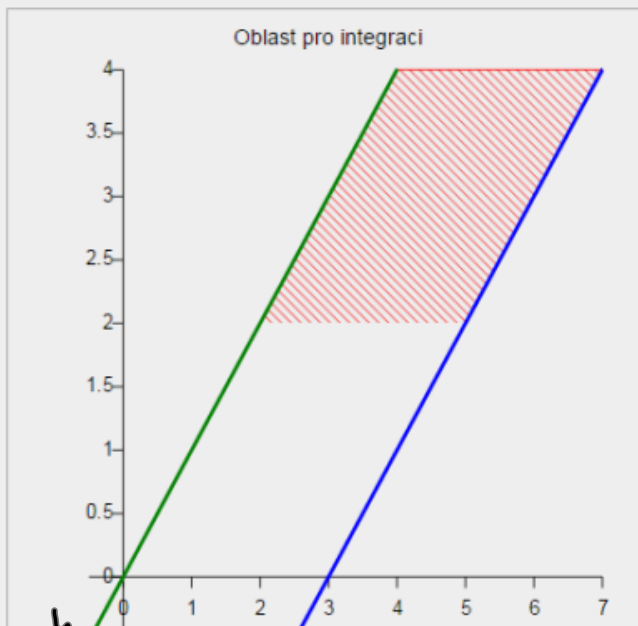
$$2 \leq y \leq 4 : x \in \langle y, y+3 \rangle$$

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dA = \int_2^4 \int_y^{y+3} f(x, y) dx dy$$

Integrujeme funkci y na množině zadané nerovnostmi $2 \leq y \leq 4$ a $y \leq x \leq y+3$.

$$I = \iint_M f \, dx \, dy, \quad f = y, \quad M = \begin{cases} 2 \leq y \leq 4 \\ y \leq x \leq y+3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_2^4 \int_y^{y+3} y \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_2^4 [xy]_y^{y+3} \, dy \quad (\text{vnitřní integrace}) \\ &= \int_2^4 (y+3)y - yy \, dy \quad (\text{dosazení mezí}) \\ &= \int_2^4 3y \, dy \quad (\text{úprava}) \\ &= \left[\frac{3y^2}{2} \right]_2^4 \quad (\text{integrace}) \\ &= 24 - 6 \quad (\text{dosazení mezí}) \\ &= 18 \quad (\text{úprava}) \end{aligned}$$

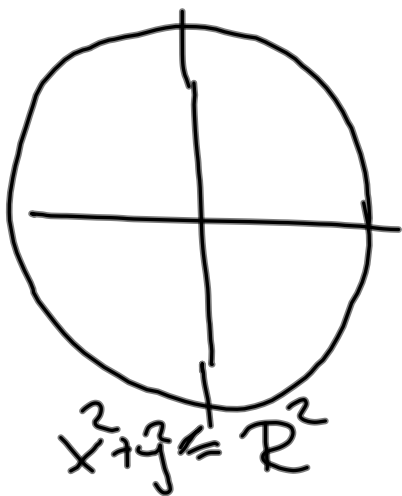
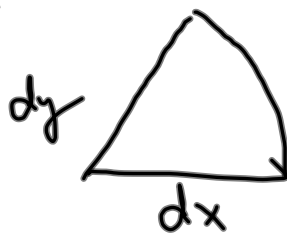


Opacněji:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_M y \, dy \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 [y^2]_x^x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 x^2 - 4 \, dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - 4x \right]_2^4 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{56}{3} - 8 \right) = \frac{28}{3} - 4 = \frac{16}{3}. \\ \int_4^7 \int_2^y y \, dy \, dx &= \int_4^7 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_2^y \, dx = 6 \int_4^7 dx = 6 \\ \int_4^7 \int_{x-3}^4 y \, dy \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-3}^4 [y^2]_{x-3}^4 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-3}^4 16 - (x-3)^2 \, dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left([16x]_5^7 - \frac{1}{3} [(x-3)^3]_5^7 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(32 - \frac{6}{3} + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{20}{3} \\ \frac{16}{3} + 6 + \frac{20}{3} &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Změna souřadnic při integraci:

$$G: \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$



Zjednodušte dvojný integrál

$$I = \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy$$

na jednoduchý přechodem k polárním souřadnicím.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad |Jf| = r \quad x^2+y^2 \leq 1 \Leftrightarrow r^2 \leq 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 f(r) \cdot r dr d\varphi = 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 f(r) r dr$$

↑ Jacobian transformace

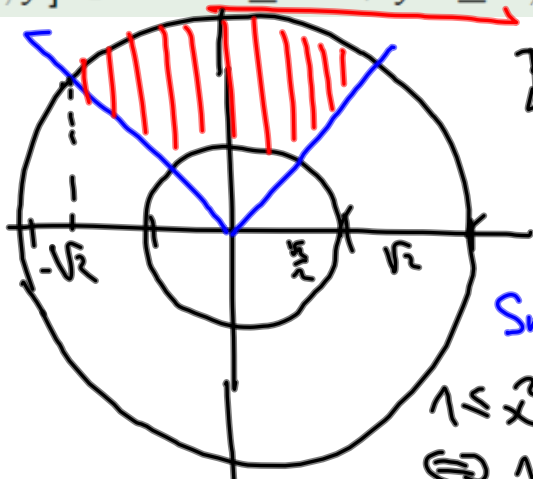
Příklad

Vypočtěte integrál

$$\iint_A 2(x^2 + y^2) dA,$$

kde $A = \{[x, y] \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, y \geq |x|\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \\ x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ \text{arctg} \frac{y}{x} &= \varphi \end{aligned}$$



Přímky: $-\sqrt{2} \leq x \leq -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$
 $-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}$
 a d. komplikované.

Snazší v pol. souřadnicích:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 &\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq r^2 \leq 4 \\ &\Leftrightarrow 1 \leq r \leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y \geq |x| &\Leftrightarrow r \sin \varphi \geq |r \cos \varphi| \Leftrightarrow \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin \varphi \geq |\cos \varphi| \end{aligned}$$

Nulně: $\sin \varphi \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \varphi \in (0, \pi)$

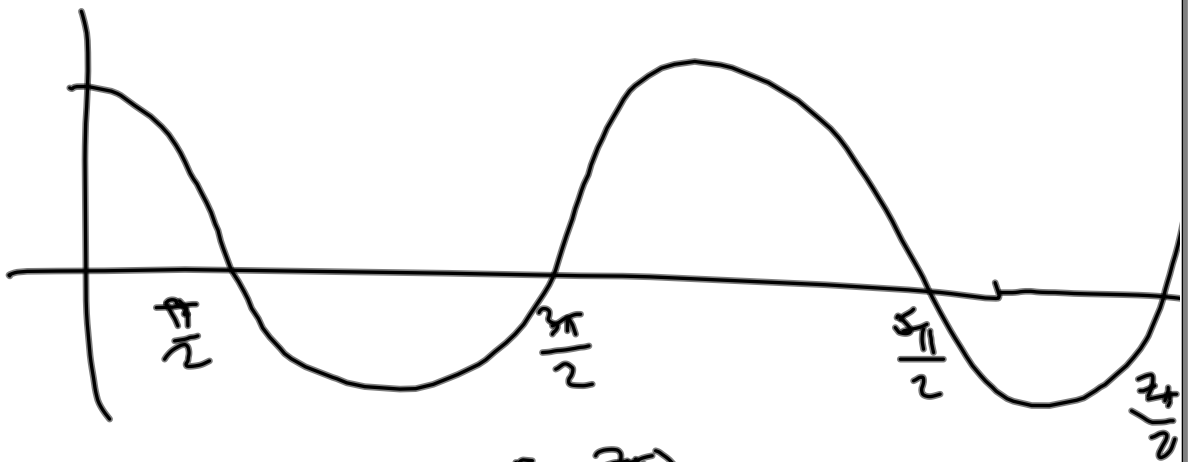
$$\text{Pak } \sin^2 \varphi \geq \cos^2 \varphi \Leftrightarrow \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos 2\varphi \leq 0 \Leftrightarrow 2\varphi \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \varphi \in \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\text{Tedy: } \iint_A 2(x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_1^2 \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} 2r^2 \cdot r \, d\varphi \, dr =$$

$$= 2 \int_1^2 r^3 \left[\varphi \right]_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} dr = \pi \int_1^2 r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[r^4 \right]_1^2 = 15 \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$2\varphi \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{2} \right\rangle \cup \dots$$

$$\varphi \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \left\langle \frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{7\pi}{4} \right\rangle \cup \dots$$

$$\sim \varphi \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle \Rightarrow \varphi \in \left\langle \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\rangle$$

Příklad

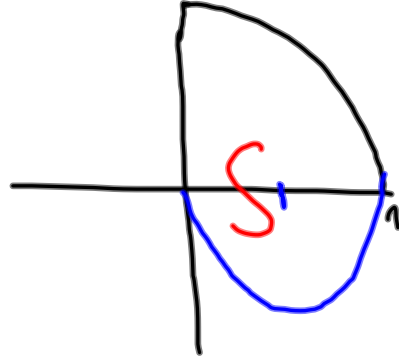
Spočtěte integrál

$$\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy dx.$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$-\sqrt{x-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{y \geq 0}: & y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad |^2 \\ & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\underline{y < 0}: -\sqrt{x-x^2} \leq y \quad |^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x-x^2 & \geq y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 & \leq x \\ (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 & \leq \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

úhel: spočítat obsah S:

$$1. \text{ bez integrace: } \frac{\pi \cdot 1^2}{4} + \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

2. polární souřadnice: $x = r \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \varphi$, $x \in (0, 1)$, $y \geq -\sqrt{x-x^2} \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq x$

$$\begin{aligned} y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} & \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ \text{pro } y < 0 & \quad [\pi \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi] \\ & \Leftrightarrow r^2 \leq r \cos \varphi \\ & \Leftrightarrow r \leq \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

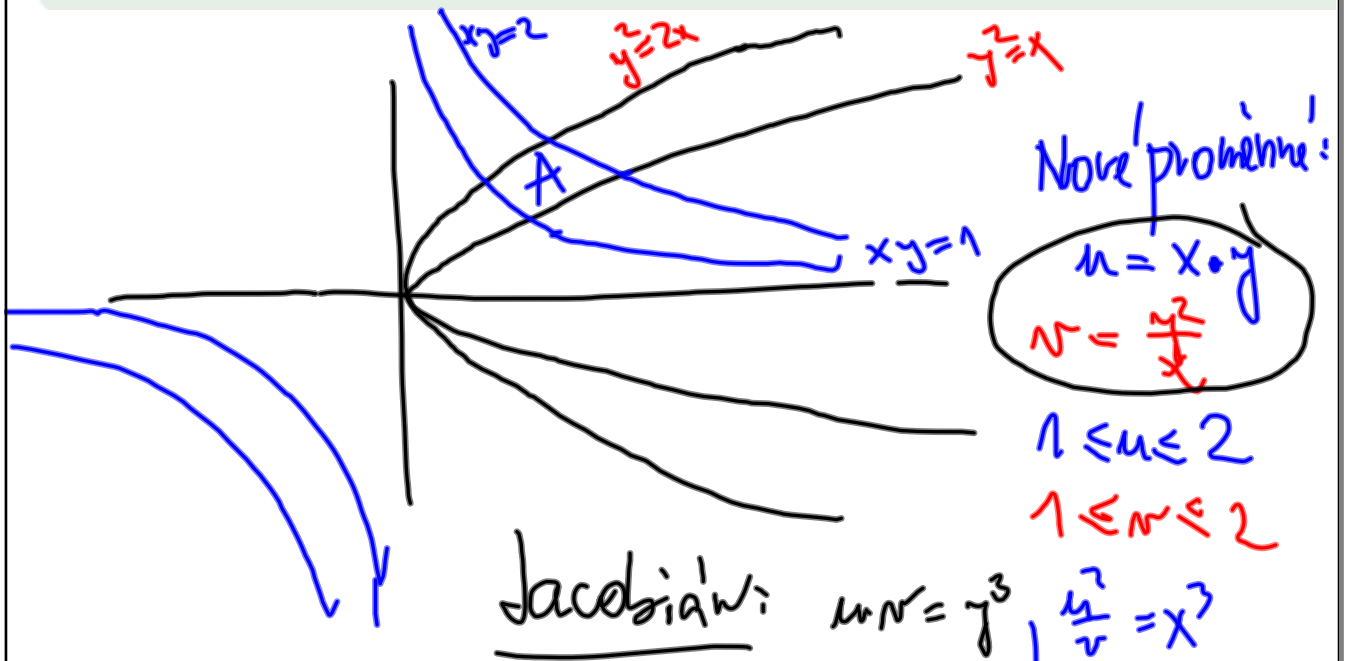
$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 r dr d\varphi + \int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} \int_0^{\cos \varphi} r dr d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

čtvrtkruh viz MAW (!)

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \int_0^{\cos(\varphi)} r \, dr \, d\varphi \\
&= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{\cos(\varphi)} d\varphi \quad (\text{vnitřní integrace}) \\
&= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \cos^2(\varphi) - \frac{1}{2} 0^2 d\varphi \quad (\text{dosazení mezi}) \\
&= \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \frac{\cos^2(\varphi)}{2} d\varphi \quad (\text{úprava}) \\
&= \left[\frac{\sin(2\varphi)}{8} + \frac{\varphi}{4} \right]_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \quad (\text{integrace}) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{8} \quad (\text{dosazení mezi}) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (\text{úprava})
\end{aligned}$$

Příklad

Pomocí vhodné transformace souřadnic vypočtete integrál $\iint_A \sqrt{xy} \, dx \, dy$, kde množina A je ohraničena křivkami $y^2 = 2x$, $y^2 = x$, $xy = 1$, $xy = 2$.



Snadněji přes inverzní Jacobian:

$$DG = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y^2}{x^2} & \frac{2y}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2y^2}{x^2} + \frac{y^2}{x} = 3 \cdot \frac{y^2}{x} = 3v$$

$$\Rightarrow dF = \frac{1}{3v}$$

$$\iint_A \sqrt{xy} \, dx \, dy = \int_1^2 \int_1^2 \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{3v} \, dv \cdot du = \dots$$