

# Одним из способов

$$f(x, y) \quad [a, b] \times [c, d] = G$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \Delta x_i \Delta y_i \leq \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i \Delta y_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \Delta G_i \rightarrow \int_G f(x, y) dG$$

Обозначаем интеграл  $\int_G f(x, y) dx dy$ .

$f(x, y)$  непрерывна в  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$

$$A(x) = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \Rightarrow \int_a^b A(x) dx = I$$

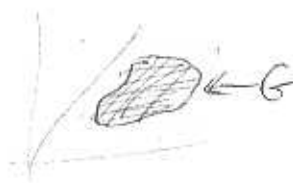
$$I = \int_a^b \left[ \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx = \int_a^b \left[ \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right] dx =$$

$$= \int_c^d \left[ \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$

$$\underline{\underline{II:}} \quad \iint_G f(x, y) dS = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$$

Пример:  $G = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi]$   $\iint_G y \sin(xy) dS = \int_0^\pi \int_1^2 y \sin(xy) dy dx$

$$= \int_0^\pi \left[ \int_1^2 y \sin(xy) dx \right] dy = \int_0^\pi [-\cos(xy)] \Big|_1^2 dy = \int_0^\pi (-\cos 2y + \cos y) dy$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \overline{d} \sin 2y + \int_0^{\pi} \overline{d} \sin y = 0 + 0 = 0$$

Ако  $f(x, y) = g(x)h(y)$ , то

$$\iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \left[ \int_a^b g(x) dx \right] \left[ \int_c^d h(y) dy \right]$$

1) Если  $G = \{ (x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x) \}$

Тогда

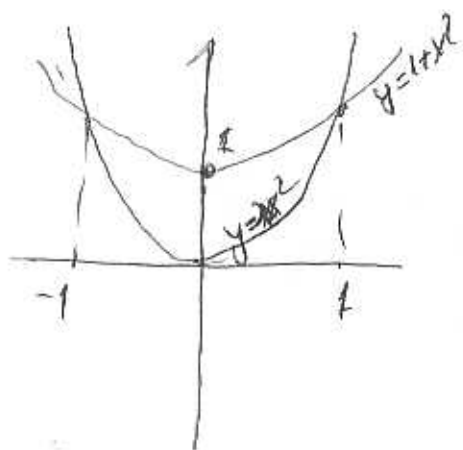
$$\iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left( \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

2)  $G = \{ (x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y) \}$

Тогда

$$\iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left( \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

Пример: ①  $I = \iint_G (x+2y) dx dy$ , где  $G$  —



заклассифицирована н/з параболы  $y = 2x^2$  и  $y = 1 + x^2$

Параболы пересекаются в точках  $(-1, 2)$  и  $(1, 2)$ . Определяется область  $G$   $2x^2 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2$

Сл  $G = \{ (x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 2x^2 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2 \}$

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{2x^2}^{1+x} (x+2y) dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[ (xy+2y^2) \Big|_{2x^2}^{1+x} \right] dx$$

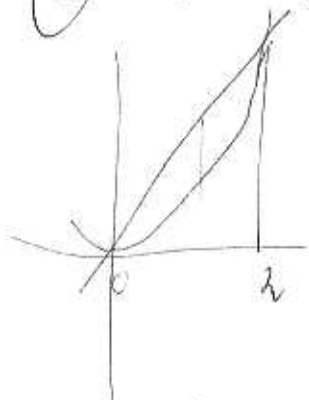
$$= \int_{-1}^1 [x+2^3 + 1+2x + x^2 - 2x^3 - 4x^4] dx = \int_{-1}^1 [1+x+x^2-x^3-3x^4] dx$$

$$= \left( x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{3}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 =$$

$$= \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{5} \right) - \left( -1 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{6}{5} = 2 - \frac{2}{15} = \frac{32}{15}$$

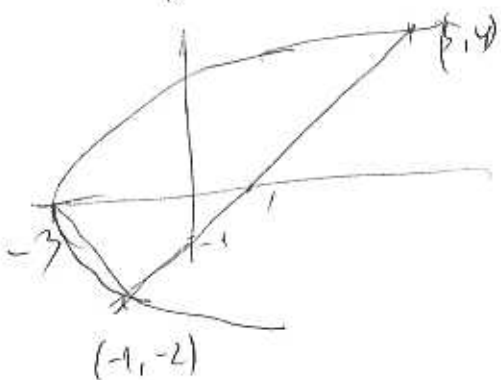
(2)  $z = x^2 + y^2$ , D op. is  $y = 2x$  u  $y = x^2$ .



$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, x^2 \leq y \leq 2x \}$$

$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{1}{2}y \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \}$$

(3)  $\iint_D xy dx dy$  D op. is  $y = x-1$  u  $y^2 = 2x+6$



$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid -2 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3 \leq x \leq y+1 \}$$

$$D = \{ (x,y) \mid \dots \}$$

$$(1) \iint_D (f+g) ds = \iint_D f ds + \iint_D g ds$$

$$(2) \iint_D c f ds = c \iint_D f ds$$

$$(3) f(x,y) \geq g(x,y) \text{ в } D \Rightarrow \iint_D f ds \geq \iint_D g ds$$

$$(4) \iint_D f ds = \iint_{D_1} f ds + \iint_{D_2} f ds, \quad D = D_1 \cup D_2, \quad D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$$

нужно сделать такое  
по координатам, т.е. там где  
она пересекает  $D_1 \cap D_2$

$$(5) \iint_D 1 ds = S(D)$$

$$(6) m \leq f(x,y) \leq M$$

$$m S(D) \leq \iint_D f(x,y) ds \leq M S(D)$$

# Обвртни интегралы в полярни координати

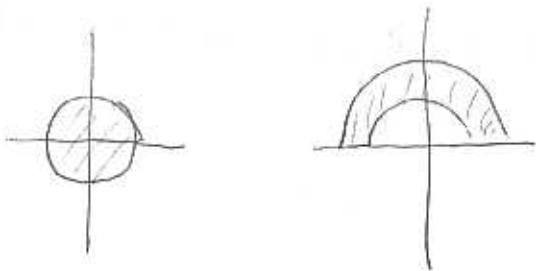
Пресметаме  $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$  за некои области

Како терена рачунаката може да се сложат

ефикасни интегралы

по разликата пре кажи

Но ако зададем линија



в полярни координати  $(r, \theta)$ , т.е.

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad (r^2 = x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(1) \quad D = \{ (r, \theta) \mid a \leq r \leq b, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \}, \quad \beta - \alpha \leq 2\pi$$

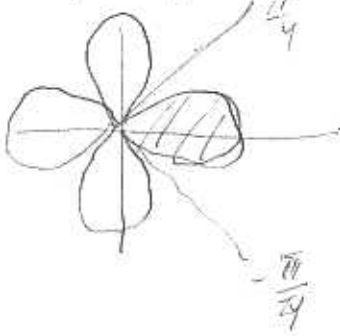
нещата се отприлично

Т: Ако  $f$  е непрекината в  $D$  (гајдено  $(D)$ ), то

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_a^b f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

(идејте внимателно на везикна  $r$ !)

Пример: Да се најде моментот на единична гравитационна сила со "проб" (гравитационна сила) зададена со  $r = \cos 2\theta$ .



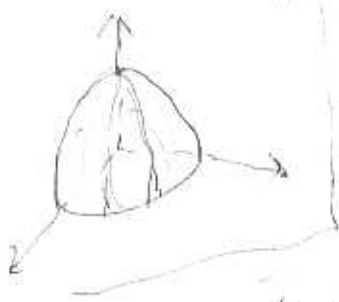
$$S(D) = \iint_D ds, \quad \text{каде } ds = r dr d\theta$$

$$D = \{ (r, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos 2\theta \}$$

$$S(\mathcal{Q}) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{\cos 2\theta} r \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos^2 2\theta - 0) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 4\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4\theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{16} (0 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{8} //$$

Упр. 1 Найдите объем на талото парабола  $z=0$  и параболоида  $z=1-x^2-y^2$  (отг.  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ )



2) Найдите  $\iint_B (3x+4y^2) \, dx \, dy$ , кдето

$B$  е в крната полуравнина откато  $Ox$  и ограничена от  $x^2+y^2=1$  и  $x^2+y^2=4$

(отг.  $\frac{15\pi}{2}$ )



Плътност, маса и център на масата на равнина  
сдхает

$$\rho(x,y) = \lim_{\Delta A \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta A}$$

$(x,y) \in B$

$$m = \iint_B \rho(x,y) \, dx \, dy \quad \text{— обща маса}$$

$\mu(x,y)$  — център на масата, кдето

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m} \iint_B x \, dx \, dy ; \quad y_0 = \frac{1}{m} \iint_B y \, dx \, dy$$

хомогенна маса:  $\rho(x,y) = 1$  тогата  $m = S(B)$

Пример:  $B = \begin{cases} y = 1 - x^2 \\ x + y = -1 \end{cases}$

$$y = -x - 1 \Rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0, \text{ т.е.}$$

$$x_1 = -1, x_2 = 2$$

$$m = \iint_B dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{-x-1}^{1-x^2} dy dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^2 (1 - x^2 + x + 1) dx = \left( -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right) \Big|_{-1}^2$$

$$= -\frac{8}{3} + \frac{4}{2} + 4 - \left( -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{9}{2}$$

$$\boxed{m = \frac{9}{2}}$$

$$m x_0 = \iint_B x dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{-x-1}^{1-x^2} x dy dx = \int_{-1}^2 x(1 - x^2 + x + 1) dx =$$

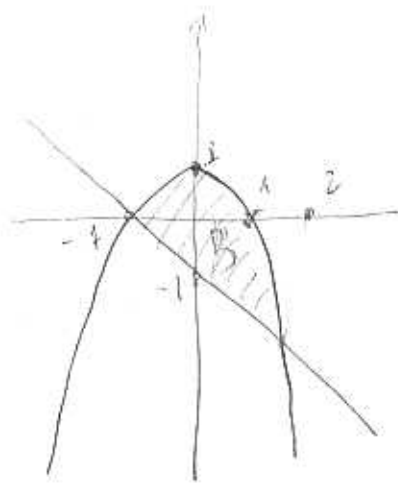
$$= \left( -\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{9}{4} \text{ Co. } x_0 = \frac{9/4}{9/2} = \frac{1}{2} //$$

$$m y_0 = \iint_B y dx dy = \int_{-1}^2 \int_{-x-1}^{1-x^2} y dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 [(1-x^2)^2 - (x+1)^2] dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 (x^4 - 2x^2 + 2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right) \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{-27}{10} = -\frac{3}{5} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_0 = -\frac{3}{5}}$$

Ц. тяжести  $M = \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{5} \right)$  e  $\boxed{m = \frac{9}{2}}$

$$M = \left( \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{3}{5} \right)$$



$$B = \left\{ (x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 2, -x-1 \leq y \leq 1-x^2 \right\}$$

Маса и център на масата на крива в пространството

даже с:  $r(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$

Плотността  $\rho(x, y, z)$  в точка  $t$ .

$$m = \int_{S_0}^{S_1} \rho(x(s), y(s), z(s)) ds$$

интегрираемо  
е по параметра  $t$   
с  $t = a \rightarrow S_0 = S(a)$ ,  $t = b \rightarrow S_1 = S(b)$

т.е. кривата е естествено параметризирана.

За център на масата имаме  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m} \int_{S_0}^{S_1} x \cdot \rho \cdot ds; \quad y_0 = \int_{S_0}^{S_1} y \cdot \rho \cdot ds; \quad z_0 = \int_{S_0}^{S_1} z \cdot \rho \cdot ds$$

Може да изберем параметризирането като  
вземем предвид, че  $\frac{ds}{dt} = \|\dot{r}(t)\|$ , т.е.

$$m = \int_a^b \rho \cdot \|\dot{r}(t)\| dt$$

Пример: Намерете център на тежестта на хомогенно криво

$$C: \begin{cases} x = 1 + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t & t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ y = 1 + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t \\ z = 2 + 5 \sin t \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin t = -\dot{y} \\ \dot{z} = 5 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\|\dot{r}(t)\| = \sqrt{\frac{25}{2} \sin^2 t + \frac{25}{2} \sin^2 t + 25 \cos^2 t} = 5$$

$$m = \int_{S_0}^{S_1} ds = \int_0^{\pi/2} 5 dt = \frac{5\pi}{2} \quad \boxed{m = \frac{5\pi}{2}}$$

$$m x_0 = \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos t) \cdot 5 dt = \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos t dt = \frac{5\pi}{2} + \frac{25\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \sin t \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$\boxed{x_0 = 1 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\boxed{y_0 = 1 + \frac{5}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

$$\boxed{z_0 = 2 + \frac{10}{\pi}}$$



# Смятка на площта при гледища изобразяване

Нека е дадена гладка трансформация

$$(1) \quad x = g(u, v); \quad y = h(u, v)$$

т.е.  $g$  и  $h$  са непрекъснати функции

Нека тази трансформация е взаимно еднозначна, т.е. е обратима:  $J \neq 0$

$$u = G(x, y); \quad v = H(x, y)$$

Детерминантата

$$(2) \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \text{ е наричана якобиан}$$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \text{ от гледище}$$

$J \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow$  трансф. е обратима.

Пример: (1) Смятка в полярни координати:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}; \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} t_{11} & t_{12} \\ t_{21} & t_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

Т: Ако при трансф. (1) <sup>якобиан</sup>  $J \neq 0$  област  $D$  отива в  $G$ ,  $\rightarrow$

$$\boxed{\int\int_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int\int_G f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |J| du dv}, \quad J \neq 0$$

(този откъде се взема  $r$  в израза за якобиан в полярни координати)

Пример: ① Объем цилиндра задан  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$

$\frac{1}{2}V$  — объем половины эллипсоида  $z = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$  в  $Oxy$

$$\frac{1}{2}V = \iint_D c\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy, \quad D = \{(x,y) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$$

эллипс

Сделаем  $x = a \cos \theta$ ,  $y = b \sin \theta$

$$J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\theta,r)} = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos \theta & -a \sin \theta \\ b \sin \theta & b \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= ab r, \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1, \text{ радиус} \\ r^2 \leq 1 \end{matrix}$$

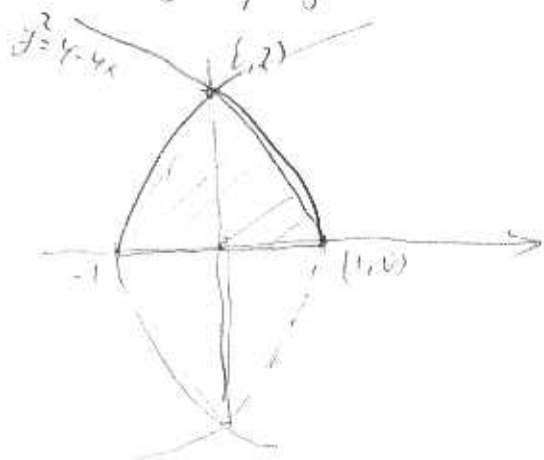
$$\frac{1}{2}V = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 c\sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot ab r dr d\theta =$$

$$= abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} dv^2 = abc \int_0^{2\pi} (1+u)^{1/2} du = \frac{2}{3} abc (1+u)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}V = \frac{2}{3} abc \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{4}{3} abc}$$

② Пресчитайте  $\iint_B y dx dy$ , где  $B$  — область

заграница от оси  $Ox$ , и парабол  $y^2 = 4-4x$ ,  $y^2 = 4+4x$



сменными криволинейными

$$x = u^2 - v^2; \quad y = 2uv, \quad u, v \geq 0$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} 2u & -2v \\ 2v & 2u \end{vmatrix} = 4u^2 + 4v^2 > 0 \quad (u, v \neq 0)$$

$$y^2 \leq 4 - 4x \Rightarrow u^2 v^2 \leq 1 - u^2 + v^2 \Rightarrow (u^2 - 1)(v^2 + 1) \leq 0$$

$$\text{т.е. } \underline{u^2 \leq 1} / \text{ Аналогично } \underline{v^2 \leq 1}$$

Ca.  $(u,v) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$

$$\iint_B y \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2uv(u^2+v^2) \, du \, dv = 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (u^3v + uv^3) \, du \, dv$$

$$= 2 \left[ \int_0^1 u^3 du \int_0^1 v \, dv + \int_0^1 v^3 dv \int_0^1 u \, du \right] = 16 \left( \frac{1}{4} u^4 \right) \Big|_0^1 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} v^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= 16 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{2}} //$$