## Geninar 13

1. Studiați convergența (natura) umătoarelor întegrale împroprii:

integrale improprii:

a)  $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{4}} dx$ .

Solution. Fie  $f,g:[1,n) \rightarrow [0,n), f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^4}$ 

 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x^4}$ 

Abrem  $0 \le f(x) \le g(x) + x \in [1, \infty)$ .  $\int_{1}^{\infty} g(x) dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-4} dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} \int_{1}^{\infty} x^{-4} dx =$ 

 $= \lim_{\delta \to \infty} \frac{x^{-3}}{-3} \Big|_{1}^{\delta} = \lim_{\delta \to \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{3 l^{3}} + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{3}.$ 

Deci Jø(x) dx este convergenta,

Conform Criteriului de comparatie en inegalitati

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Sif(x) det ette convergenta. D

Solutie. Rezolvati-l voi!

$$-c) \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1} dx$$

Solutive. The 
$$f,g:[1,\infty)\to(0,\infty)$$
,  $f(x)=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}+1}$ ,

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = 1 \in (0, \infty).$$

Conform britainlui de comparație su limita, Sp ford de m J g(x) de (Cele dona integrale improprii

au acelari naturà).
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} g(x) dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{h \to \infty} \int_{1}^{h} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{N \to \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1} \Big|_{\Lambda}^{\Lambda} = \lim_{N \to \infty} \left( 2\sqrt{\Lambda} - 2 \right) = \infty.$$

Deci Jøg(x) det ute divergenta.

tradar J, f(x) dx ett divergenta. I

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d)  $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{12}} dx$ .

Solutie. Fie f: [1, n) > [0, n), f(x) = sin \frac{1}{\chi n}.

f functie descrescătoare.

Conform Criticului integral al lui Cauchy  $\int_{1}^{\infty} f(x) dx \sim \infty$  N = 1  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^{2}} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = convergentă (serie armoni-că generalizată cu <math>x=12$ ). -cà generalizatà en 2=12).  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\lim_{x \to 0} x}{x} = 1$ 

Deci Sif(x) dx este convergentà.

2. Determinati:

a)  $\iint_A xy dx dy$ , unde  $A = [-1,2] \times [1,3]$ .

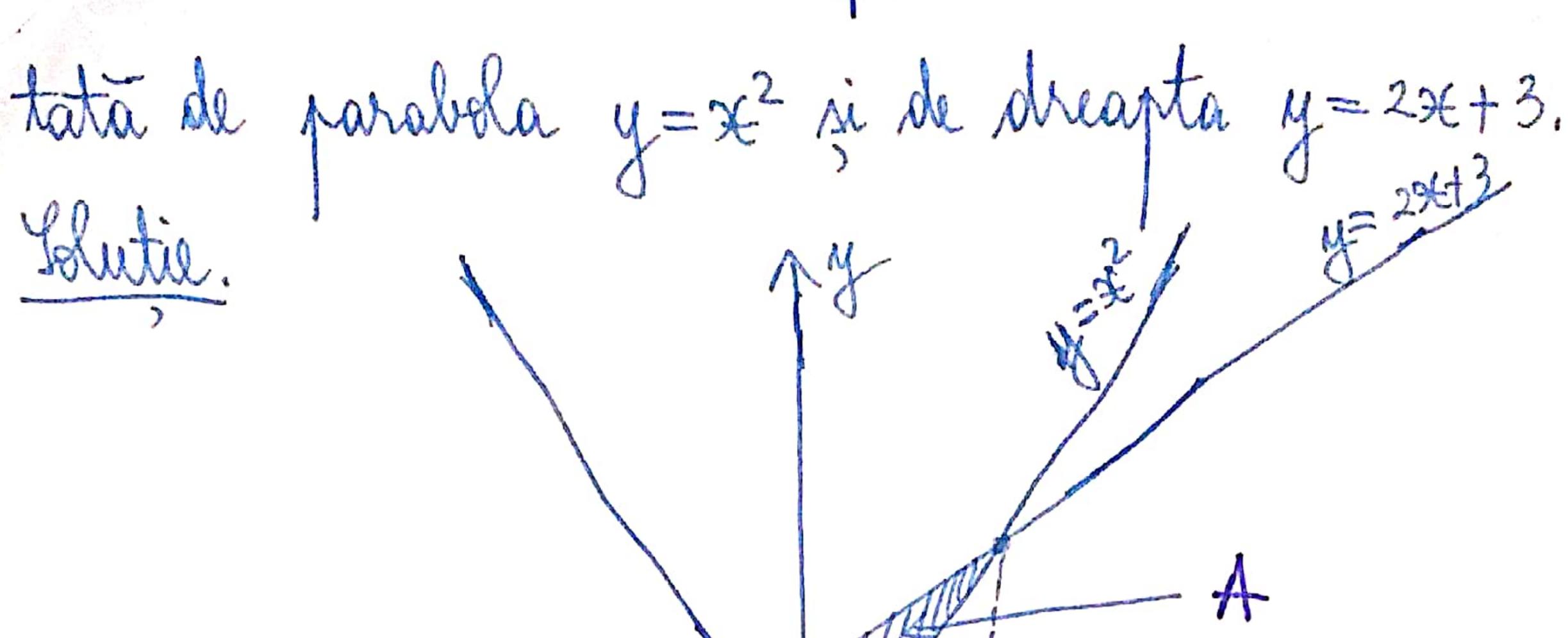
Lolutie. A este multime masurabila Jordan si compactà.

File f: A > R, flx, y) = xy.

f continua.

 $\iint_{A} xy dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} \left( \int_{1}^{3} xy dy \right) dx = \int_{-1}^{2} x x^{2} |_{y=1}^{y=3} dx = \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x}{2} (9-1) dx = \int_{-1}^{2} 4x dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} |_{x=2}^{x=2} = 2 (4-1) = 6. \ \Box$   $= \int_{-1}^{2} \frac{x}{2} (9-1) dx = \int_{1}^{2} 4x dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} |_{x=2}^{x=2} = 2 (4-1) = 6. \ \Box$ 

b) I xy dxdy, unde A este multimea plana limi-



Déterminan punctèle de intersectie dintre dreaptà si parabela.

2x+3=x2=> x2-2x=0.

D= 4+12=16.

 $x_1 = \frac{2-4}{2} = -1$ 

 $x_2 = \frac{2+4}{2} = 3$ .

 $A = \frac{\Gamma(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2}{-1 \le x \le 3}, x^2 \le y \le 2x + 3}$ 

 $\exists a, \beta: [-1,3] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \alpha(x)=x^2, \beta(x)=2x+3.$ 

LIB continuel.

A este multime masurabila Jordan si compacta.

File f: A > R, f(x, y)=xy.

f continua.

 $\iint_{A} x_{4} dx dy = \int_{-1}^{3} \left( \int_{x^{2}}^{2x+3} x_{4} dy \right) dx = \int_{-1}^{3} x \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} |y=x^{2}| dx = 1$ 

$$= \int_{-1}^{3} \frac{x}{2} \left( (2x+3)^{2} - (x^{2})^{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{3} x \left( 4x^{2} + 12x + 9 - x^{4} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{3} \left( -x^{5} + 4x^{3} + 12x^{2} + 9x \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{x^{6}}{6} \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=-3} + \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$+4\frac{x^{4}}{4}|_{x=-1}$$
  $+4\frac{x^{3}}{3}|_{x=-1}$   $+9\frac{x^{2}}{2}|_{x=-1}$   $=$ 

$$=\frac{1}{12}\left(-729+1\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(81-1\right)+2\left(27+1\right)+\frac{9}{4}\left(9-1\right)=$$

$$= -\frac{728}{42} + 40 + 56 + 18 = -\frac{182}{3} + 114 = \frac{-182 + 342}{3} = \frac{182}{3}$$

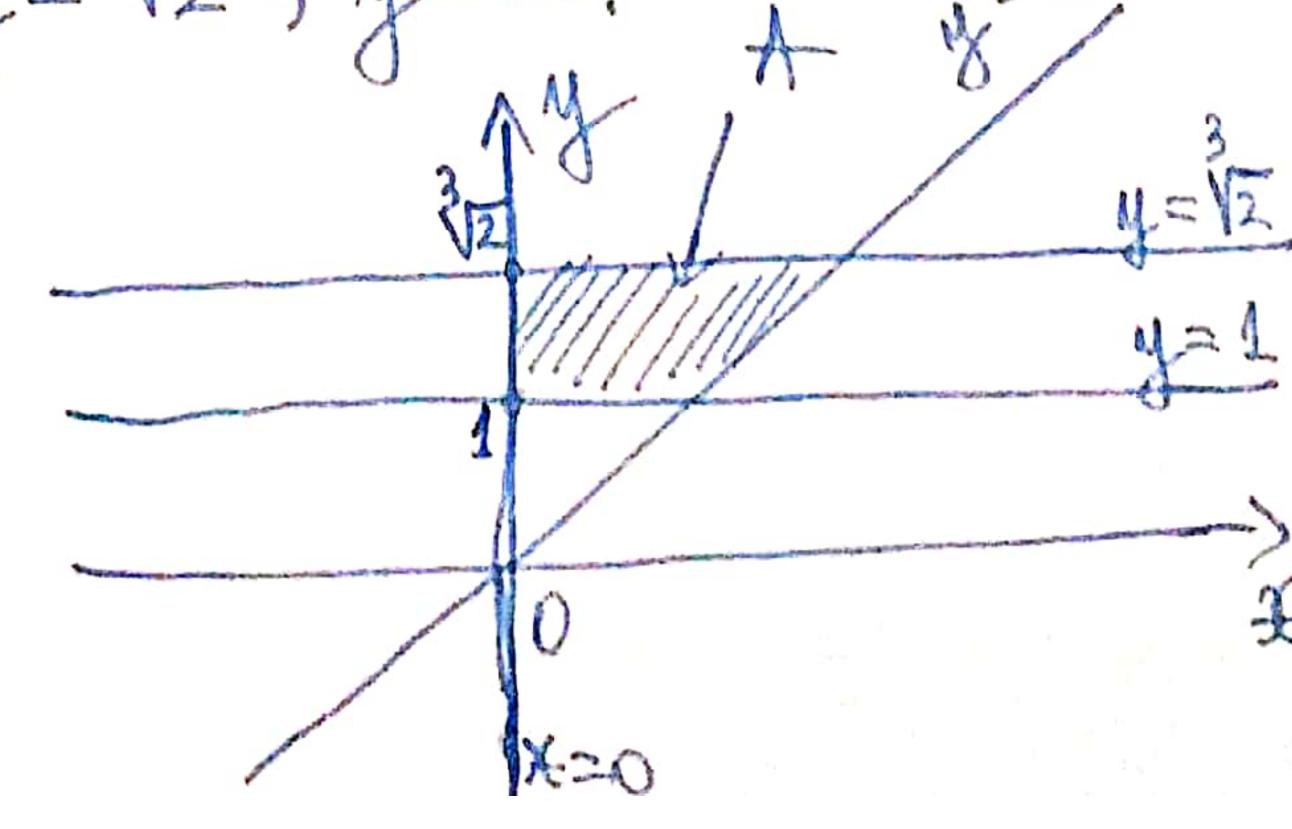
$$=\frac{160}{3}$$

c)  $\iint_A x dxdy$ , unde A este multimea plana marginita de  $4 = -x^2 - x + 2$  si 4 = x - 1.

de y=-x²-x+2 si y=x-1. Solutie. Exercitive!

d) Stydit dy, unde A este multimea plana marginità

Solutie.



 $A=\overline{\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}}$   $1\leq y\leq \overline{\{z\}}$ ,  $0\leq x\leq y\}$ . Fig.  $\{(y,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}$   $1\leq y\leq \overline{\{z\}}$ ,  $1\leq y\leq y\}$ .  $\{(y,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}$   $\{(y,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}$ ,  $\{(y,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}$ .  $\{(y,y)\in\mathbb{R}\}$ .

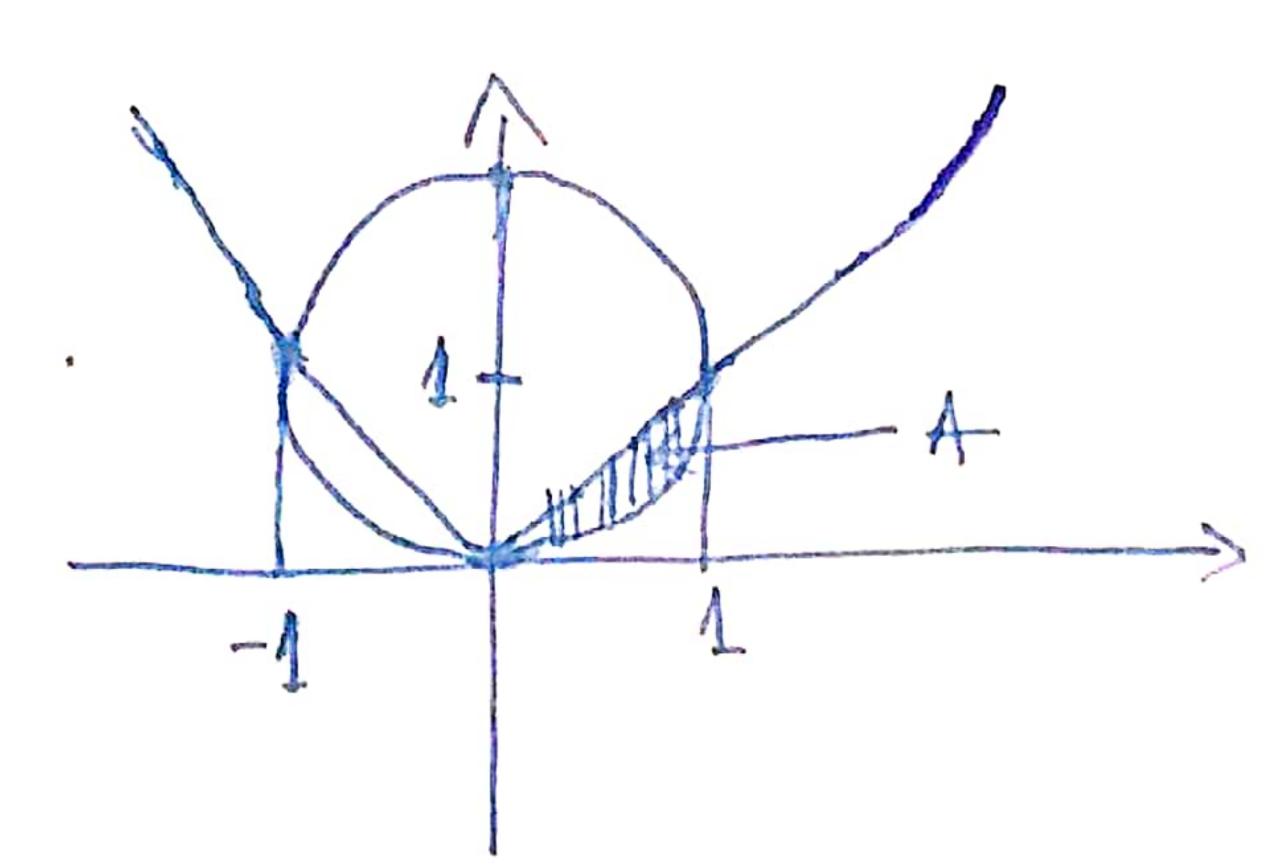
A este multime masurabilà Johdan și compactă. Fie  $f: A \to \mathbb{R}$ , f(x,y) = y.

 $\int_{1}^{1} y \, dx \, dy = \int_{1}^{3} \left( \int_{0}^{1} y \, dx \right) \, dy = \int_{1}^{3} y \, dy = \int_{1$ 

e)  $\int \int (1-y) dx dy$ , and  $A = \int (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 |x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1$ ,

y < 光, 光之0}.

Solutie.



Diterminam punctele de intersecție dintre arcul x²+(y-1)=1 și parabola y=x².

 $\chi^{1/2} = 1 - (y - 1)^{2} + 3 + (y - 1)^{2} = y \Rightarrow x - y^{2} + 2y - 1 = y \Rightarrow x^{2} = y + 2y - 1$ 

$$\Rightarrow -y^2 + y = 0 \Rightarrow y(-y+1) = 0 \Rightarrow y = 0 \text{ san } y = 1.$$

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \le y \le x^2 \}.$$

Fie 
$$d_1\beta$$
:  $[0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha(x) = 1 - \sqrt{1-x^2}$ ,  $\beta(x) = x^2$ .  $d_1\beta$  -continue.

A este multime masurabila Jordan si compacta.

$$\iint_{A} (1-y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{x^{2}} (1-y) dy \right) dx =$$

$$\iint_{A} (1-y) dx dy = \iint_{0} \left( \int_{1-\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{x^{2}} (1-y) dy \right) dx =$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} (1-y)^{2} |y=x^{2}| dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left[ (1-x^{2})^{2} - (1-x^{2})^{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} (1-y)^{2} |y=x^{2}| dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left[ (1-x^{2})^{2} - (1-x^{2})^{2} - (1-x^{2})^{2} \right] dx =$$

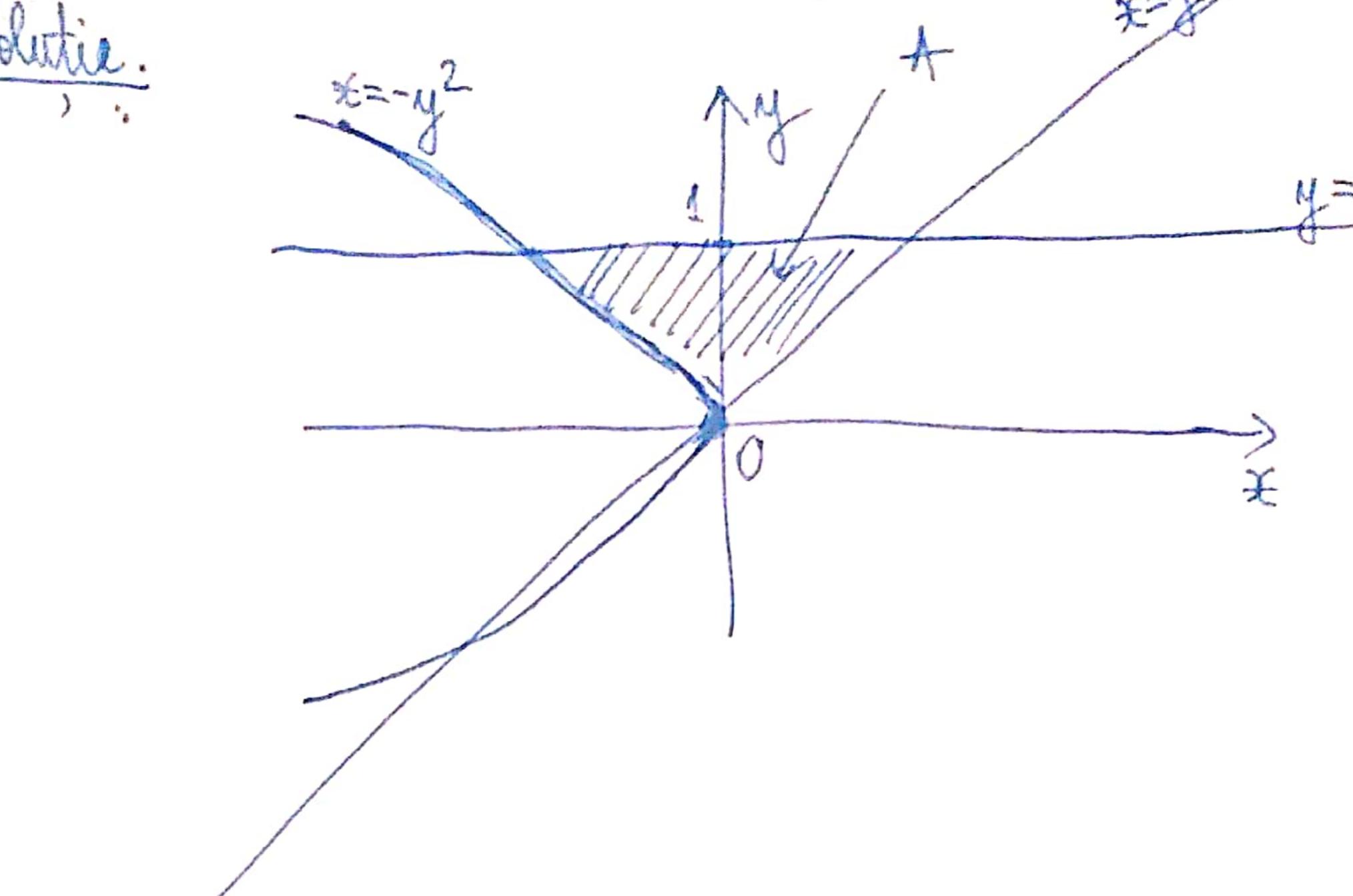
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (1+x^{4}-2x^{2}-1+x^{2}) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (x^{4}-x^{2}) dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^{5}}{5} | x=0 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{15} \cdot \Box$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x^{5}}{5} | x = 1 - \frac{x^{3}}{3} | x = 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{15} \cdot C$$

DSA y dædy, unde A este multimea plana marginità

de x=-y², x=y, y=1.



$$A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le y \le 1, -y^2 \le x \le y\}.$$

Tie Y, Y: [0,1] > R, Y(y)=-y, Y(y)=-y.

9, Y continue

A este multime masurabila Jordan si compacta.

Fix f: A > IR, f(x,y)=y.

f continua.

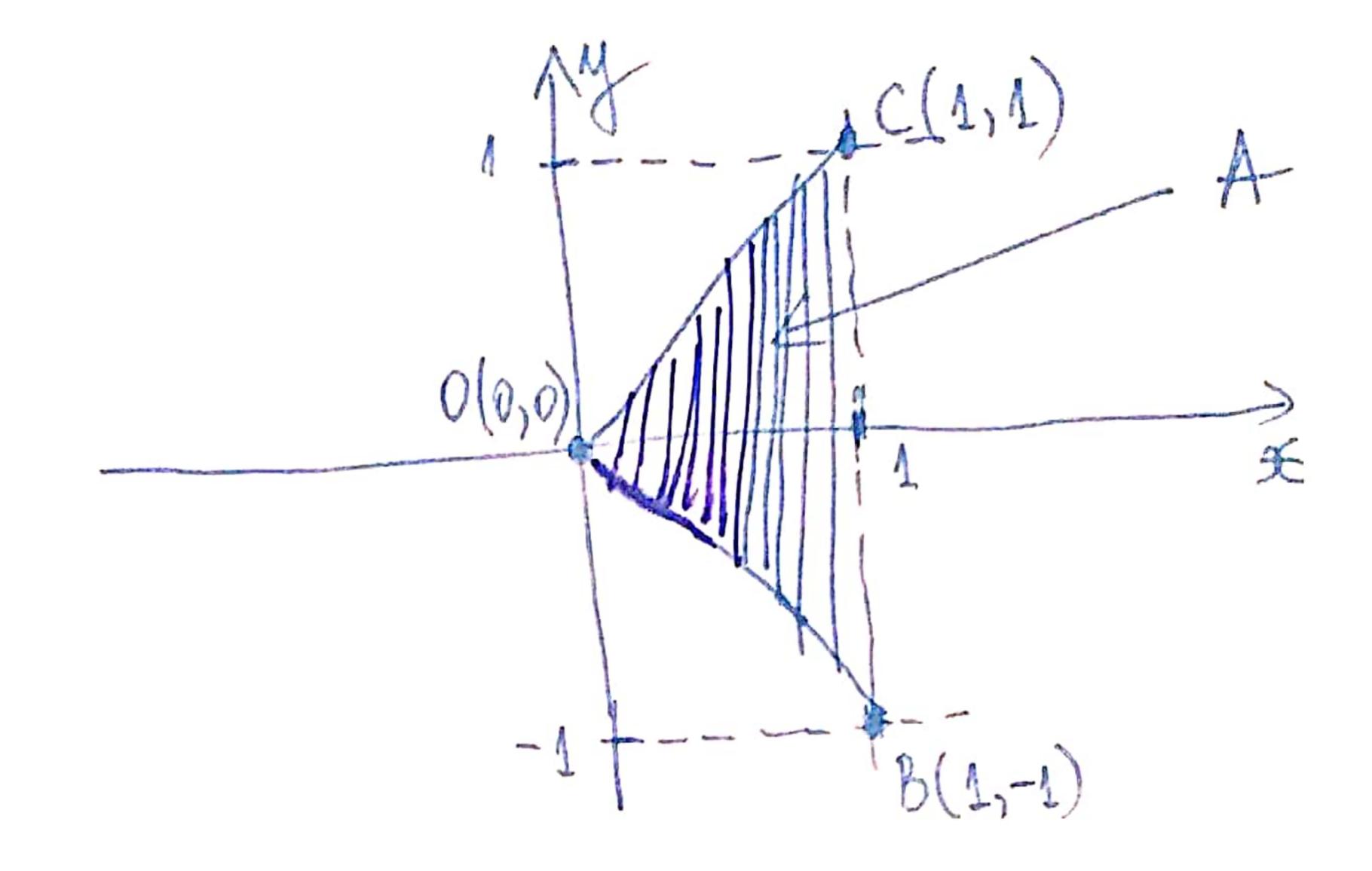
$$= \int_{0}^{1} y(y+y^{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{1} (y^{2}+y^{3}) dy = \frac{y^{3}}{3} |y^{2}|_{y=0}^{y=1} + \frac{y^{4}}{4} |y^{2}|_{y=0}^{y=1}$$

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$$-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{7}{12}$$

g) II, x dxdy, unde A este multimea plana limitata de triunghird OBC, O(0,0), B(1,-1), C(1,1).

Solutio.



Gariern ecuative drepteler OB, OC si BC.

OB: 
$$\frac{4-40}{45-40} = \frac{x-20}{x_3-x_0} = \frac{x-0}{1-0} = \frac{x-0}{1-0} = x$$
.

0C: 
$$\frac{y-y_0}{y_c-y_0} = \frac{x_c-x_0}{x_c-x_0} = \frac{y-0}{1-0} = \frac{x-0}{1-0} = \frac{x}{1-0} = x$$
.

BC: X=1.

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, -x \leq y \leq x\}$$

File of  $B: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\alpha(x) = -x$ ,  $\beta(x) = x$ .

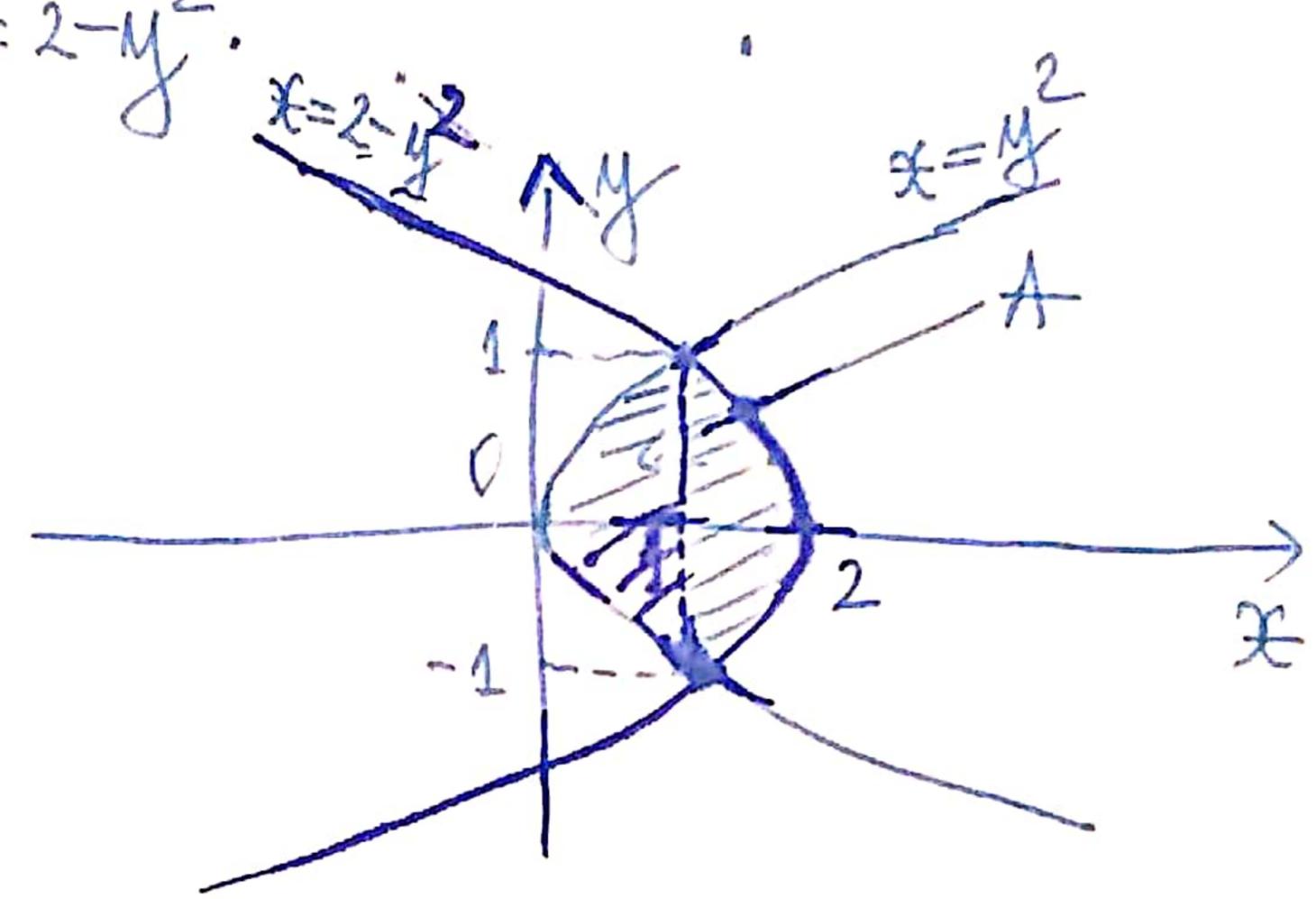
dif continue.

A este multime masurabilà Jordan și compactă. Fie  $f:A \to \mathbb{R}$ , f(x,y) = x.

continua.

 $\int_{A}^{\infty} \int_{A}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{-x}^{x} \frac{1}{x} dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x} |y| = x dx = 1$  $= \int_{0}^{1} x(x+x) dx = 2 \frac{x^{3}}{3} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{2}{3}. \quad \Box$ 

h) II, Xy dxdy, unde A este multimea plana marginita de X=1/2 si X=2-1/2.



Determinan punctele de intersectie dintre parabolele X=1/2 si X=2-1/2.

$$4 = -1$$
  $= 1$ .

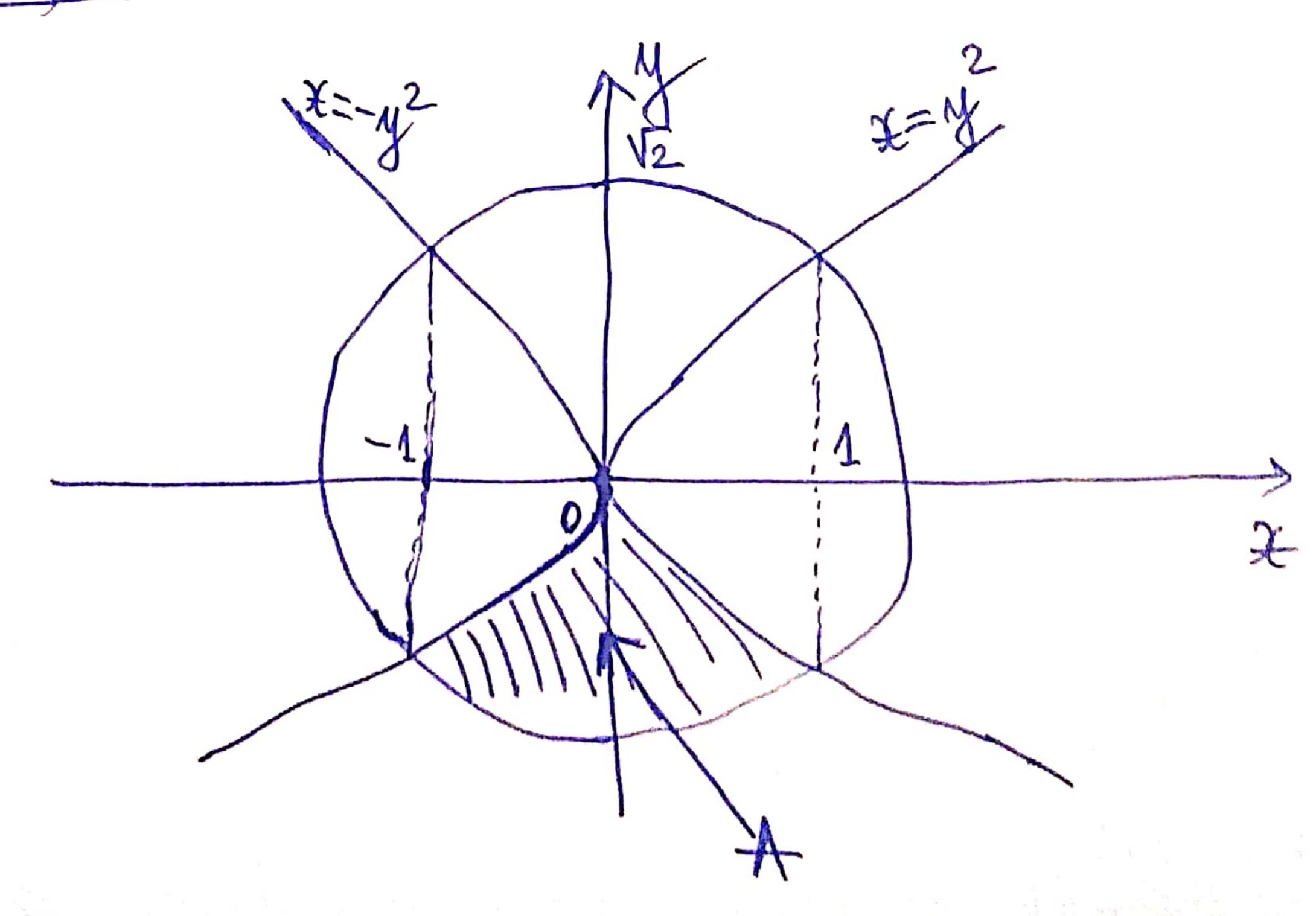
A este multime masurabilà Jordan și compactă. Fie  $f:A \to \mathbb{R}$ , f(x,y) = xy.

f continuà.

 $\iint_{A} xy \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \left( \int_{y^{2}}^{2-y^{2}} xy \, dx \right) dy =$   $= \int_{-1}^{1} y \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{x=y^{2}}^{x=2-y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} y \left[ (2-y^{2})^{2} - (y^{2})^{2} \right] dy = 0.0$ function impora

i) Shydxdy, unde A= (x,y) = R2 | x2+y2=2, x=y2, xz-y2, y=0}.

Solutie.



Determinam panetele de intersecție dintre parabela  $x=-y^2$  și cercul  $x^2+y^2=2$ , respectiv dintre parabela  $x=y^2$  și cercul  $x^2+y^2=2$ .

 $\begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 2 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ (-y^{2})^{2} + y^{2} = 2 \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -y^{2} \\ y^{4} + y^{2} - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 

3<sup>t</sup> + 13<sup>2</sup>-2=0. +> t<sup>2</sup>+t-2=0 y<sup>2</sup>-net. t.

1=1+8=9.

 $t_1 = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2$ 

 $t_2 = -1 + 3 = 1$ 

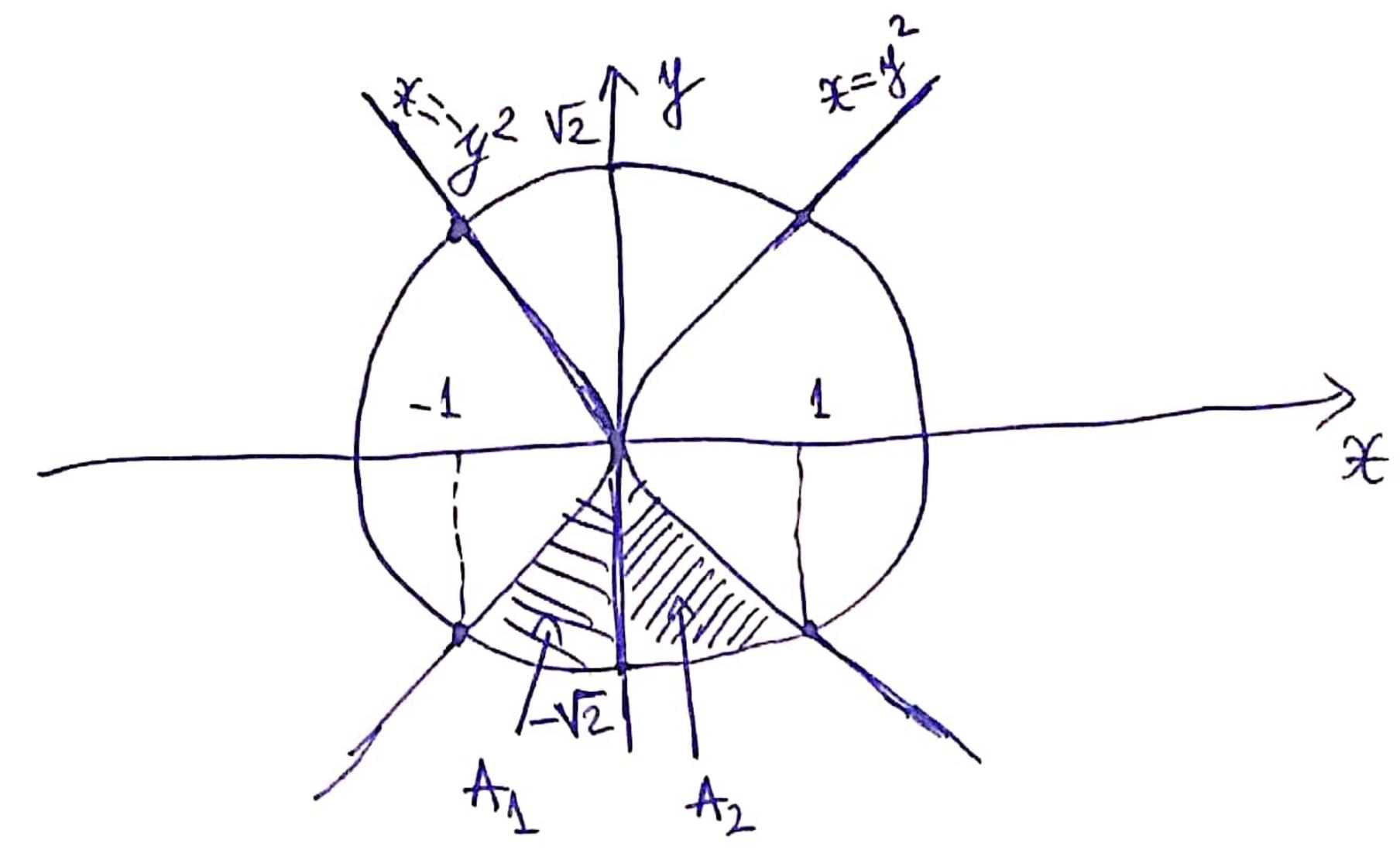
%=1⇒y=±1=> X=-1.

£=-n

Obtinem (ca mai sus) y=±1 ji X=1.

Joven A = A1 V A2, unde Ax={(x,y)∈R}-1≤x≤0,

-V2-x2 < y <-V-x) in A2-[(x,y) < P2 | 0 < x < 1, -V2-x2 < y <-V\(\tilde{x}\)].



 $A_1 \cap A_2 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x=0, y \in [-\sqrt{2}, 0]\} = \{0\} \times [-\sqrt{2}, 0].$  $M(A_1 \cap A_2) = 0.$ 

Fie  $\angle B$ :  $[-1,0] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\angle (x) = -\sqrt{2-x^2}$ ,  $B(x) = -\sqrt{-x}$ .  $\angle B$  continue.

Aj este multime masurabilă Jodan și compactă. Fie  $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}$ :  $[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}(x) = -\sqrt{2-x^2}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}(x) = -\sqrt{x}$ .  $\mathcal{F}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}$ : Continue.

Az este multime masurabilà Jodan și compactă. Fie  $f: A = A_1 \cup A_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , f(x,y) = y.

f continua.

 $\iint_{A} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{A_{1}} f(x,y) dx dy + \iint_{A_{2}} f(x,y) dx dy.$   $\iint_{A} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^{0} \left( \int_{-\sqrt{2}-x^{2}}^{-\sqrt{2}-x^{2}} dy \right) dx =$ 

$$=\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} y^{2} \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{2-x^{2}}}^{x=-\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} (-x^{2} - 2 + x^{2}) dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^{2}}{2}\Big|_{x=-1}^{x=0} - 2x\Big|_{x=-1}^{x=0} + \frac{x^{3}}{3}\Big|_{x=-1}^{x=0}\right) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \left(0 + \frac{1}{2} - 2(0 + 1) + \frac{1}{3}(0 + 1)\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{6}{2} + \frac{2}{3}\right) =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{7}{6}\right) = -\frac{7}{12}.$$

$$\iint_{A_{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{-\sqrt{2-x^{2}}}^{\sqrt{x}} dx\right) dx =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$$

$$\iint_{A} y \, d + dy = -\frac{7}{12} - \frac{7}{12} = -2 \cdot \frac{7}{12} = -\frac{9}{6}.$$