

Tutorial 10

Logica desenului

PARABOLA

Unde este vîrful?

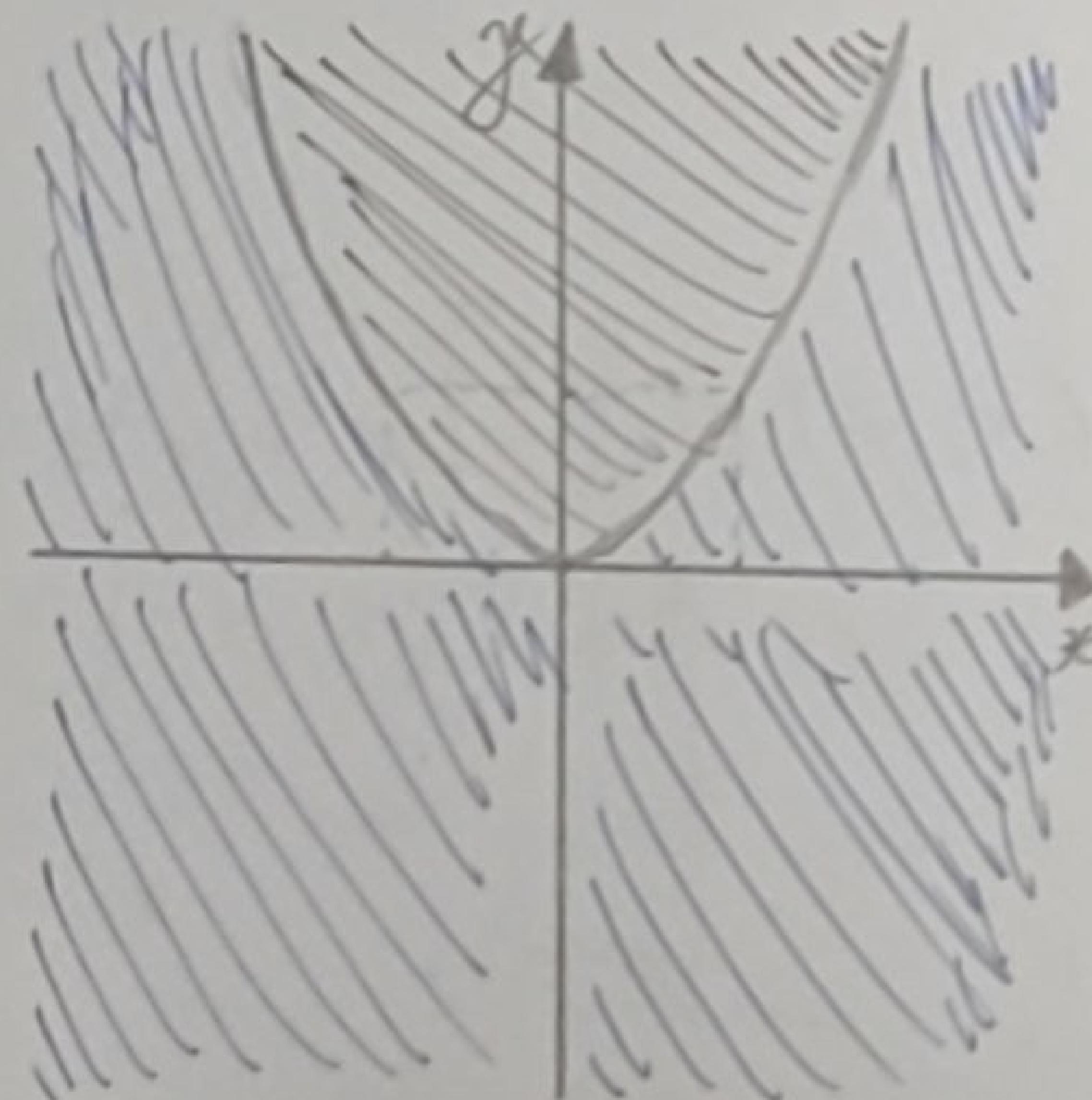
Ec. parabolă: $y = ax^2 + bx + c$

 $x_v = -\frac{b}{2a}$ } Pe bisec. lui se găsește y_v .

Tipuri de parabole

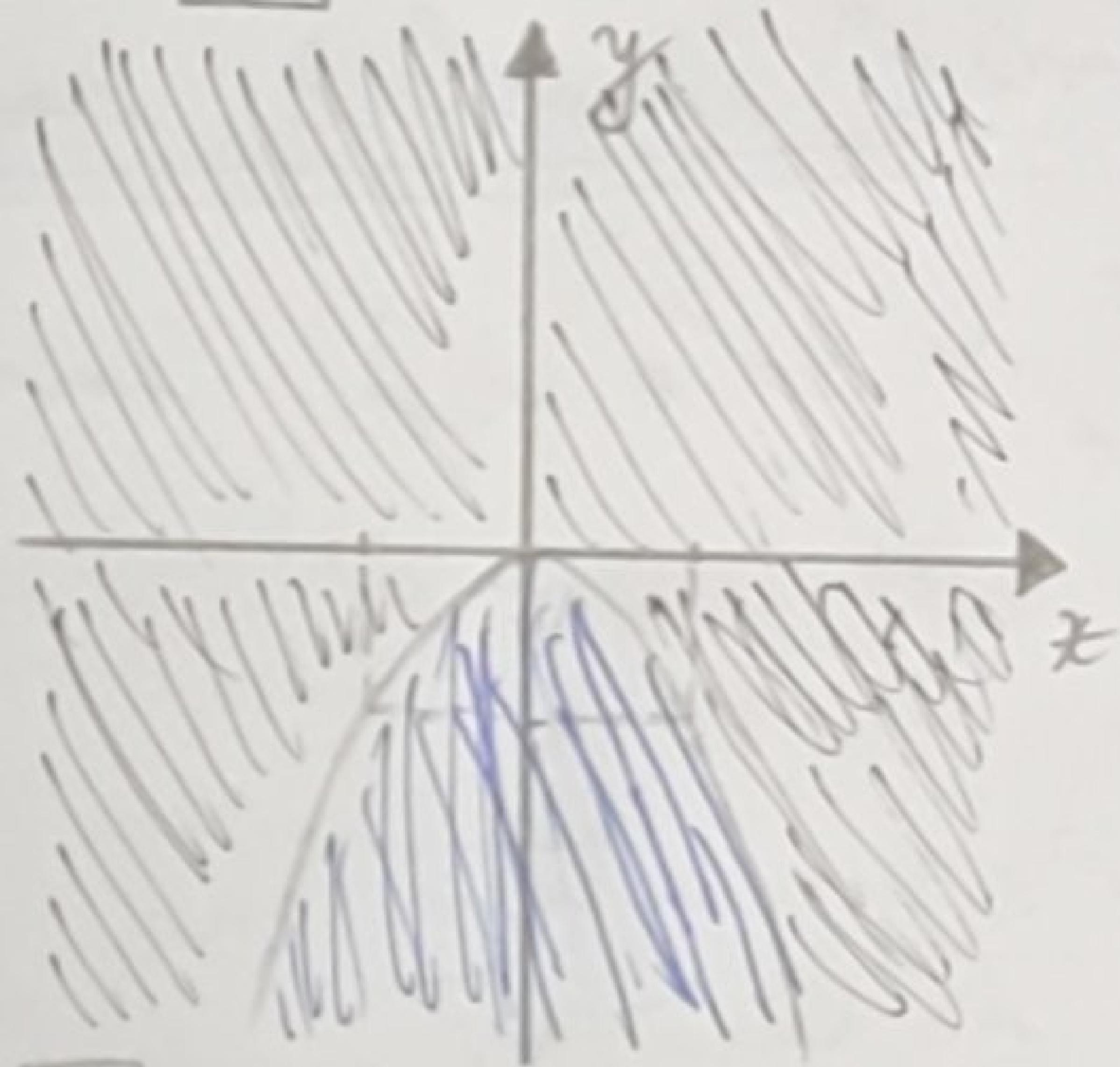
CONVEXĂ ($a > 0$)

I $y \boxed{\leq \geq} x^2$

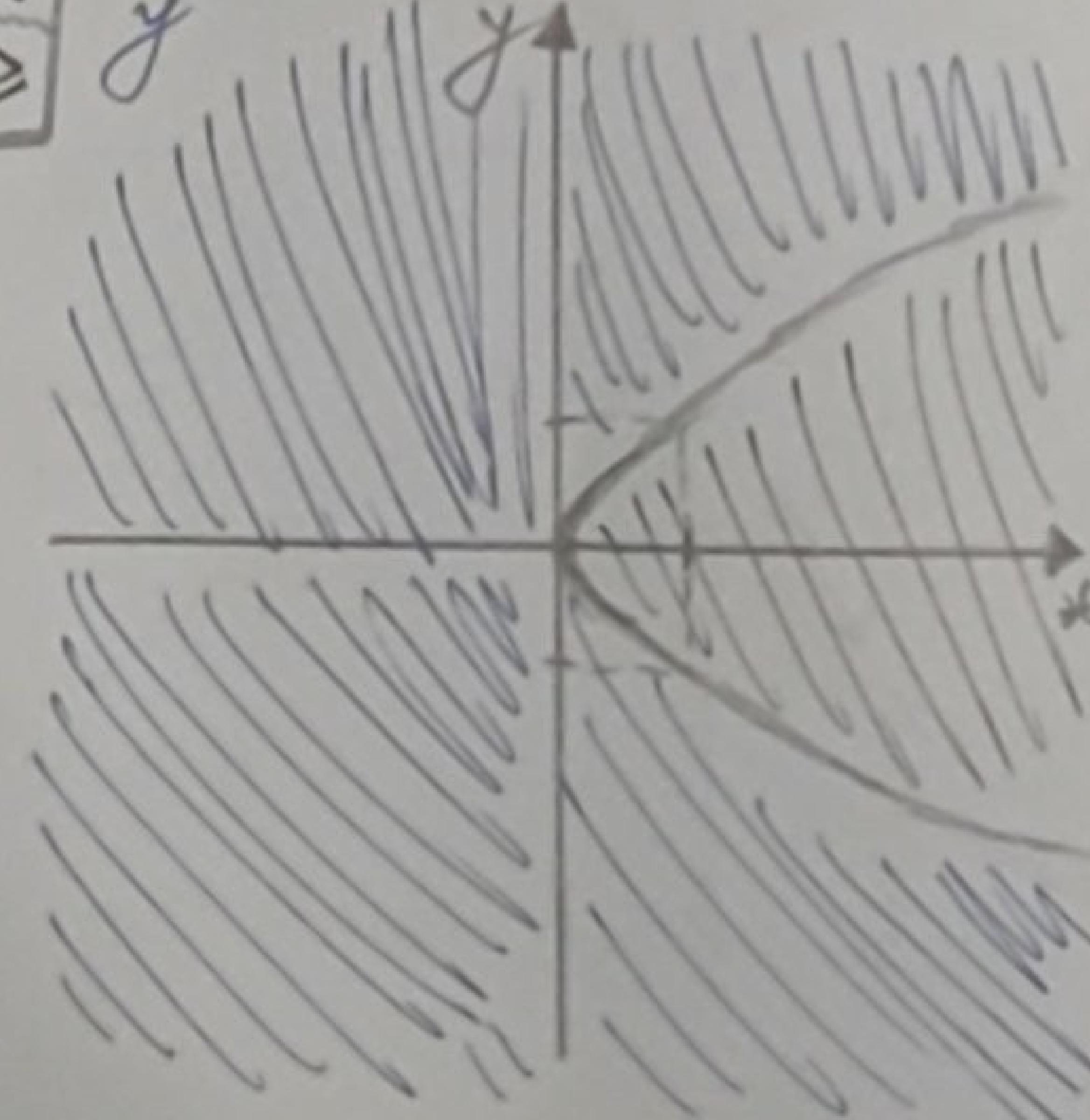


II CONCAVĂ ($a < 0$)

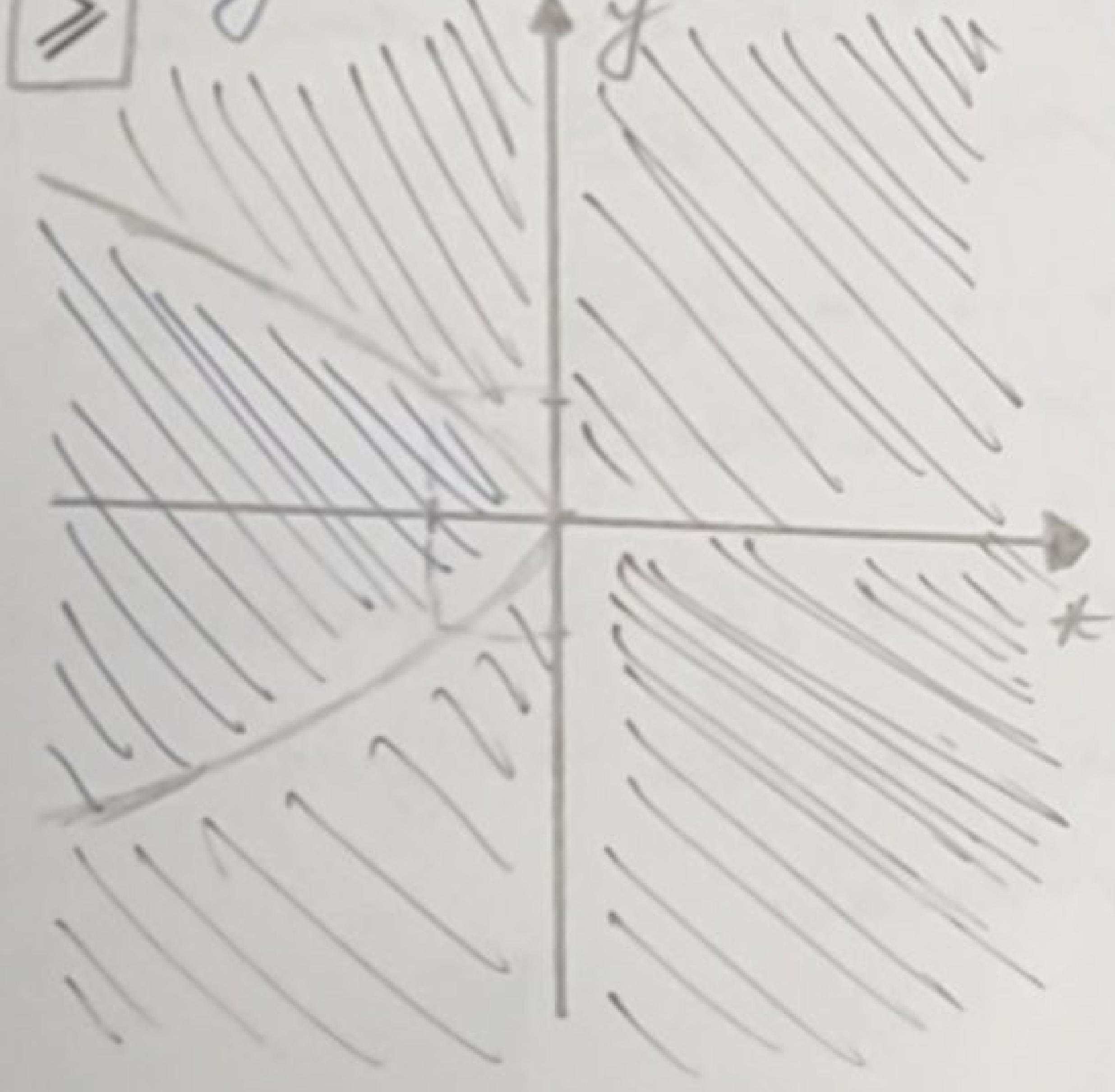
II $y \boxed{\leq \geq} -x^2$



III $x \boxed{\leq \geq} y^2$



IV $x \boxed{\leq \geq} -y^2$



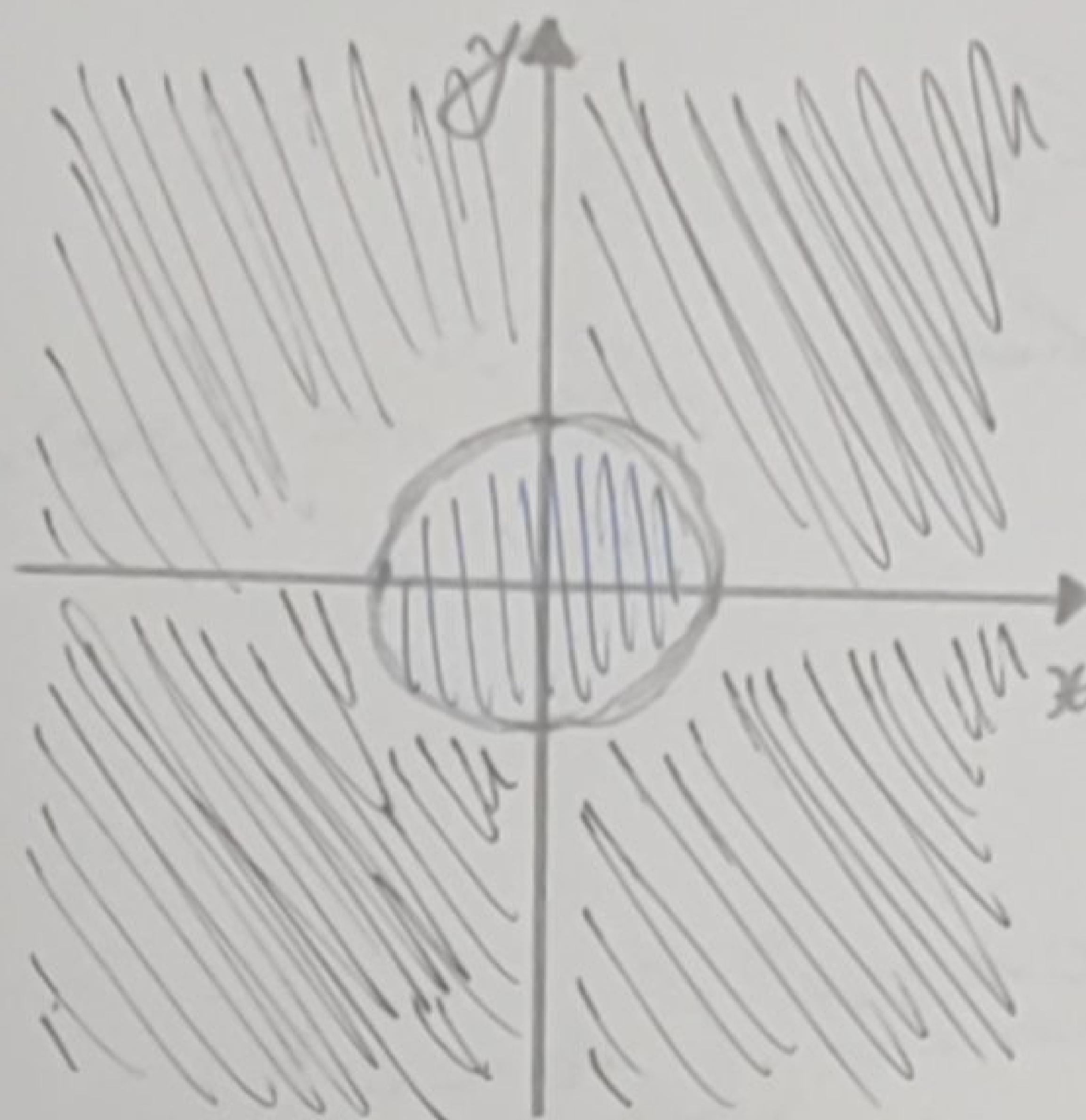
CERC

Ecuatia: $(x - c_x)^2 + (y - c_y)^2 = R^2$

Deci centrul cercului $C(c_x, c_y)$, cu raza R .

$$x^2 + y^2 \boxed{\leq} \rightarrow$$

este o ipoteza constantă



Model rezolvare exercitiu

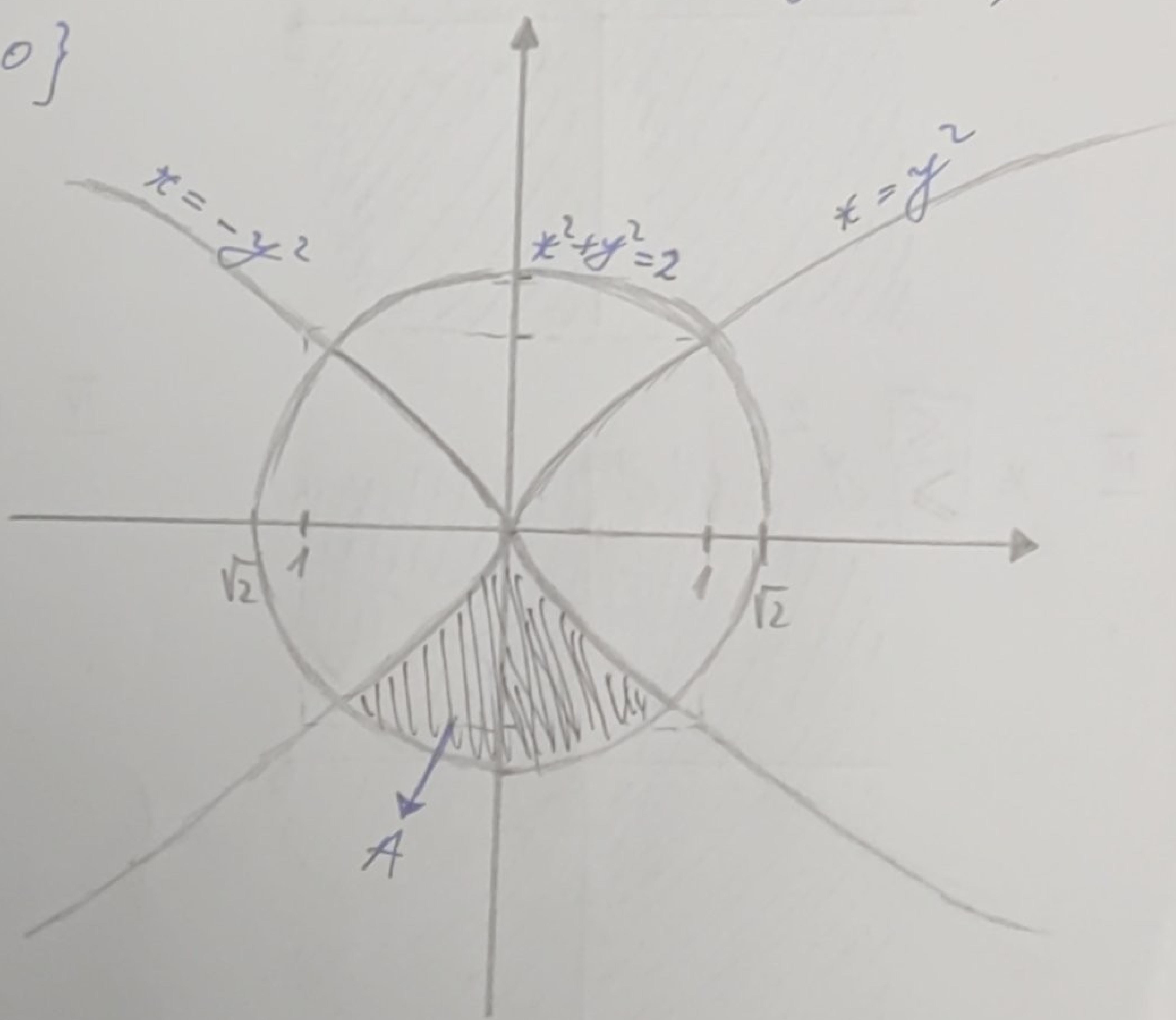
$$\iint_A y \, dx \, dy \text{ unde } A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, \\ x \geq -y^2, x \leq y^2, y \leq 0\}$$

$x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow$ interior cerc
de raza $\sqrt{2}$

$x \geq -y^2 \rightarrow$ exterior parabola
yse stanga

$x \leq y^2 \rightarrow$ exterior parabola
yse dreapta

$y \leq 0 \rightarrow$ se ia in considerare
doar partea de jos a
graficului.



Determinăm punctele de intersecție dintre $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ și $x = -y^2$

$$x = -y^2$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x = -y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ y^2 = -x \end{cases} \quad | \quad \text{az) } x^2 - x = 2 \Rightarrow x(x-1) = 2 \\ x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(-2) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{az), se contrarie și } x = -y^2 \text{ și } x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = -x = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

Determinăm punctele de intersecție dintre $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ și $x = y^2$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ x = y^2 \end{cases} \quad | \quad \text{az) } x^2 + x - 2 = 0$$

$$\Delta = 1 - 4(-2) = 9 \Rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = 1 = 1 \Rightarrow y = \pm 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{contrarie} \\ \text{embale} \\ \text{c.e. analizate} \end{array} \right.$$

~~punctele~~ $x \in [-1, 1]$ devinice ~~un element~~ \in intersecție dintre $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ și $x = y^2$. se află în punctele -1 , respectiv 1 .

Nei trebuie încadrat în y într-un interval:

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \Rightarrow y^2 \leq 2 - x^2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{2-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2-x^2}$$

$$\text{arhul } x \geq -y^2 \Rightarrow -x \leq y^2 \Rightarrow \cancel{y \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{-x}) \cup (\sqrt{-x}, \infty)}$$

$$x \leq y^2 \Rightarrow y \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{x}) \cup (\sqrt{x}, \infty)$$

REGULĂ

$$y^2 \geq a \quad (a \geq 0) \Rightarrow y \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{a}) \cup (\sqrt{a}, \infty)$$

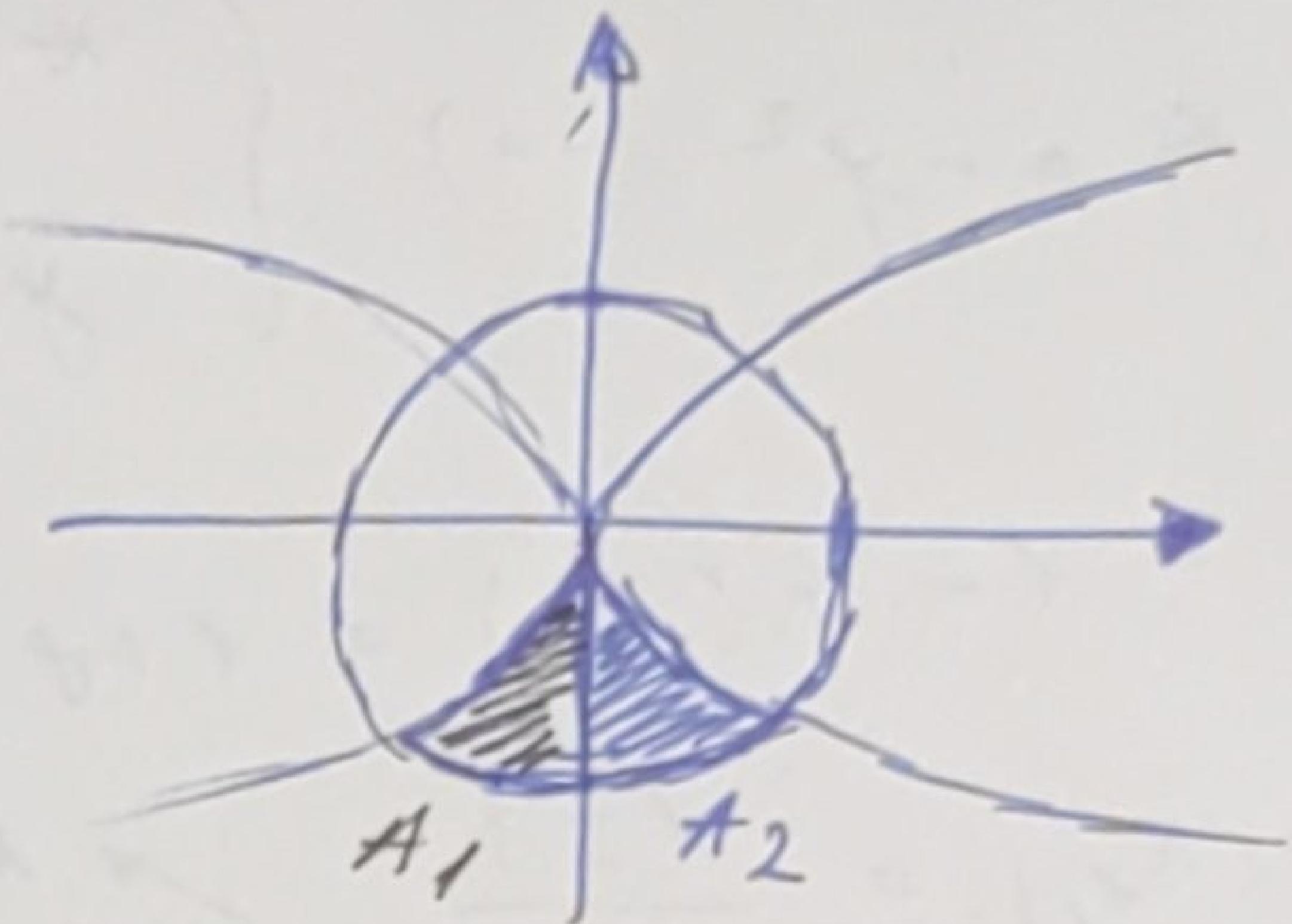
Impărțim în 2 mulțimi diferențe multimiști și în
 A_1 (în stânga, $x \leq 0$) și A_2 (în dreapta, $x \geq 0$)

$$A = A_1 \cup A_2$$

$$A_1 = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \in [-1, 0],$$

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

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ x \geq -y^2 \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{-x}] \cup [\text{redacted } \sqrt{-x}, +\infty) \end{cases}$$



$$A_2 = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \in [0, 1], -\sqrt{2-x^2} \leq y \leq -\sqrt{x} \}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 \rightarrow -\sqrt{2-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ x \leq y^2 \rightarrow y \in (-\infty, -\sqrt{x}] \cup [\sqrt{x}, +\infty) \end{cases}$$

Acum, la S14 se mai introduce niste teorie pentru a se demonstreaza in sistem "nepărtite" integrala dubla in "partea negativa" + "partea pozitiva" a lui x .
 Lucruri efectiv să se rememore.

Fie $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = y$, f cont.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_A f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{A_1} f(x, y) dx dy + \\ &+ \iint_{A_2} f(x, y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

!! De interes este sa integrati in regiile finite, care contin constante, nu ramane sa se calculeze.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{A_1} f(x,y) dx dy &= \int_{-1}^0 \left(\lim_{y \rightarrow -\sqrt{-x^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{2-x^2}}^{-\sqrt{-x^2}} y dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{-x^2}}^{y=-\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{-x - 2 + x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^0 -x + x^2 - 2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^0 - 2x \Big|_{-1}^0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 - 12 + 12}{6} = \frac{3 - 12}{12} = -\frac{9}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_{A_2} f(x,y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{-\sqrt{2-x^2}}^{-\sqrt{-x^2}} y dy \right) dx = \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{-x^2}}^{y=-\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x - 2 + x^2}{2} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3 - 12 + 12}{6} = -\frac{9}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = -\frac{9}{12} - \frac{9}{12} = -\frac{18}{12} = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \square$$

Ese 2

$$\iint_A y \, dx \, dy \text{ unde } A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + 5x + y^2 \leq x + 2y - 1\}$$

$$x^2 + 5x + y^2 \leq x + 2y - 1$$

$$x^2 + 4x + \overbrace{y^2 - 2y + 1}^{(y-1)^2} \leq 0$$

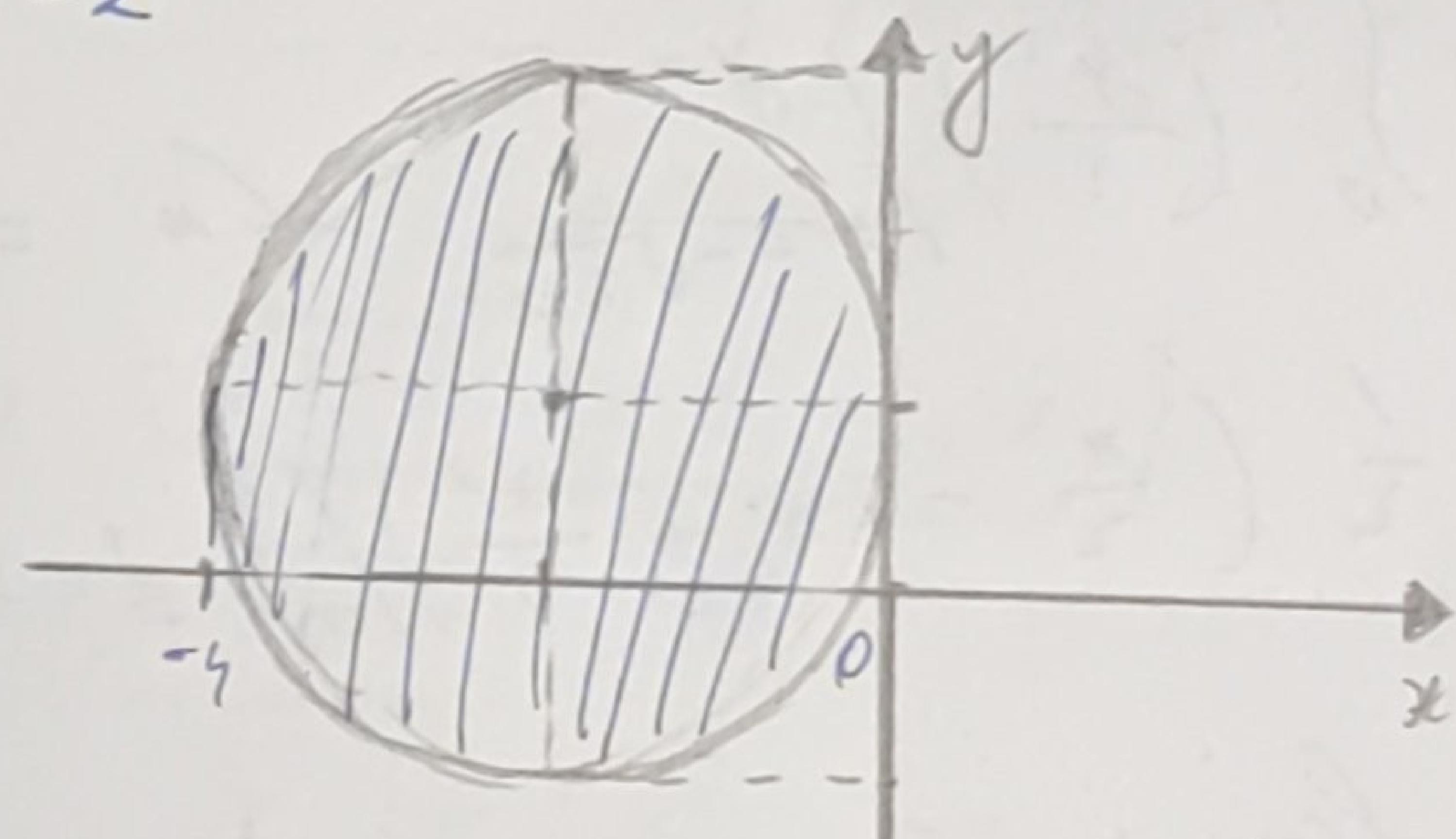
$$(x^2 + 4x + 4) - 4 + (y-1)^2 \leq 0$$

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4 \rightarrow (x - c_x)^2 + (y - c_y)^2 \leq R^2$$

$$\rightarrow C(-2, 1); R=2$$

$$x \in [-4, 0]$$

$$\hookrightarrow [c_x - R, c_x + R]$$



Centrom limitele lui y .

$$(x+2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 4$$

$$(y-1)^2 \leq 4 - (x+2)^2 \Rightarrow -\sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} \leq y-1 \leq \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} / +1$$

$$\cancel{y-1 \leq \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2}} = 1 - \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} \leq y \leq 1 + \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2}$$

Deci suntem $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \in [-4, 0], 1 - \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} \leq y \leq 1 + \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2}\}$

Aveam nicio! Deci trebuie să luăm y în partea negativă a Oy, și rămâne în scări proporții, deci nu e nevoie să schimbaem integrala dublă.

~~¶~~ Fixe $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = y$ const

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_A y dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-4}^0 \left(\int_{1-\sqrt{4-(x+2)^2}}^{1+\sqrt{4-(x+2)^2}} y dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-4}^0 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \begin{array}{l} / y = 1 + \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} \\ / y = 1 - \sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2} \end{array} \right) dx$$

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

$$= \int_{-4}^0 \frac{1}{2} \left[(4 + 4 - (x+2)^2 + 2\sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2}) - (4 + 4 - (x+2)^2 - 2\sqrt{4 - (x+2)^2}) \right] dx$$

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

az următoare să schimbăm variabile; $x+2 = t$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \Rightarrow t=2 \\ x=-4 \Rightarrow t=-2 \end{array} \right.$
 $x = t+2$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 \Rightarrow t=-2 \\ x=-4 \Rightarrow t=-6 \end{array} \right.$
 $dx = dt$

$$= 2 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-t^2} dt$$

$$\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx = \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-t^2} = 2 \left(\frac{t}{2} \sqrt{4-t^2} + \frac{4}{2} \arcsin \frac{t}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^2$$

$$= 2 \left[(1 \sqrt{4-1} + 2 \arcsin 1) - (-\sqrt{4-4} + 2 \arcsin -1) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[(0 + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) - (0 + 2 \cdot (-\frac{\pi}{2})) \right] = 2 \cdot (\pi + \pi) = 4\pi$$

D