

b) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ gdzie $D: x^2 + y^2 - 2y \leq 0$ (3)

Równanie okręgu $x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0$ może być rozwiązane przez nową zmienną ($x = \rho \cos \varphi$, $y = \rho \sin \varphi$) na postaci:

$$(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 - 2\rho \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 2\rho \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\rho^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) - 2\rho \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\rho^2 - 2\rho \sin \varphi = 0$$

$$\rho(\rho - 2 \sin \varphi) = 0$$

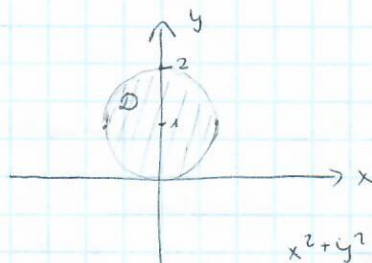
$$\rho = 2 \sin \varphi$$

Zatem obszar całkowania D

to nowych zmiennych dwójką jest mierzonościami

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \sin \varphi$$

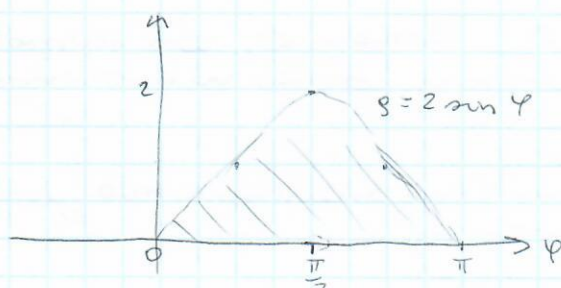


$$x^2 + y^2 - 2y \leq 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = 2$$

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



$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{\Delta} [(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2] \rho d\rho d\varphi =$$

$$= \iint_{\Delta} [\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi] \rho d\rho d\varphi = \iint_{\Delta} \rho^3 d\rho d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \sin \varphi} \rho^3 d\rho =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \right]_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2 \sin \varphi} d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 \sin^4 \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 \right] d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi} 4 \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi =$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\int \sin^n x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \cos x \sin^{n-1} x + \frac{n-1}{n} \int \sin^{n-2} x dx =$$

Stąd

$$\int \sin^4 x dx = -\frac{1}{4} \cos x \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \int \sin^2 x dx =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cos x \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{4} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos x \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^0 x dx \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cos x \sin^3 x + \frac{3}{8} \cos x \sin x + \frac{3}{8} x$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \cos x \sin^3 x - \frac{3}{8} \cos x \sin x \right]_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{3}{8} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \cos \pi \sin^3 \pi - \frac{3}{8} \cos \pi \sin \pi - \left(\frac{3}{8} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{4} \cos 0 \sin^3 0 - \frac{3}{8} \cos 0 \sin 0 \right) \right] =$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{3}{8} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 0 - \frac{3}{8} \cdot 0 - (0 - 0 - 0) \right] = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$