

Teminarul 13

① Evaluați integralele:

a) $y = \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy + y^2) dy$

Integrăm în raport cu y , deci considerăm " x " ca fiind constantă.

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

b) $y = \int_y^{y^2} (y-x)^4 dx$

$$y = \frac{(y-x)^5}{5} \cdot (-1) \Big|_{x=y}^{x=y^2} = - \frac{(y-y^2)^5}{5} + \frac{(y-y)^5}{5} = \frac{(y^2-y)^5}{5}$$

② Evaluați integralele iterate:

a) $y = \int_0^1 \left(\underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} dx}_{J'} \right) dy$

J' : $1+x^2+y^2 = t$

$x=0 \Rightarrow t=1+y^2$

$2x dx = dt$

$x=1 \Rightarrow t=2+y^2$

$x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$

$$J' = \int_{1+y^2}^{2+y^2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{3/2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{t^{-1/2}}{-1/2} \Big|_{1+y^2}^{2+y^2} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+1}}$$

$$y = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y^2+2}} \right) dy = \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2+1}) \Big|_0^1 - \ln(y + \sqrt{y^2+2}) \Big|_0^1$$
$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \ln(1 + \sqrt{3}) + \ln(\sqrt{2})$$

①

$$b) \quad y = \underbrace{\int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{1+x^2 y^2} dy \right) dx}_{J'}$$

$$y' = \int_0^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + y^2 \right)} dy = \frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x}} \bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \operatorname{arctg} xy \bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x} (\operatorname{arctg} 1 - \operatorname{arctg} 0) = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$y = \int_1^2 \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln x \bigg|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \ln 2$$

③ Evaluati integrale duble pe multimile specificate.

a) $J = \iint_A \frac{x}{1+xy} dx dy$, $A = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$

Op₁: $\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^2 \frac{x}{1+xy} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+xy} dx \right) dy$
(Fubini)

$$J = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^2 \frac{x}{1+xy} dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(x \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \ln(1+xy) \bigg|_{y=0}^{y=2} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \ln(1+2x) dx = x \cdot \ln(1+2x) \bigg|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{2x+1} dx$$

$$x' = 1 \Rightarrow x = x$$

$$g = \ln(1+2x) \quad g' = \frac{2}{1+2x}$$

$$= \ln 3 - \left(\int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2x+1} \right) dx \right) = \ln 3 - x \bigg|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(2x+1) \bigg|_0^1$$

$$= \ln 3 - 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 = \frac{3}{2} \ln 3 - 1$$

b) $I = \iint_A xy \, dx \, dy$, $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 4, \underline{x \leq y \leq 2x}\}$
 I data.

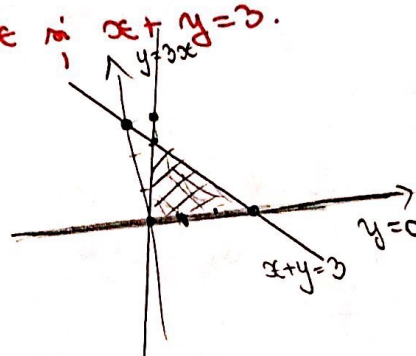
$$I = \int_0^4 \left(\int_x^{2x} xy \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^4 x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_x^{2x} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 x (4x^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 3x^3 dx = \frac{3x^4}{8} \Big|_0^4 =$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 4^4}{8} = 3 \cdot 32 = 96$$

c) $I = \iint_A (y+1) \, dx \, dy$, $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ e regiunea mărginită de
 dreptele de ecuații $y=0$, $y=3x$ și $x+y=3$.

$$\begin{cases} y=3x \\ y=3-x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 3x &= 3-x \\ 4x &= 3 \\ x &= \frac{3}{4} \end{aligned}$$



$$\Rightarrow y \in [0, 3x], \quad y \in [9/4, 3]$$

$$x \in [y/3, 3-y]$$

$$I = \int_0^{9/4} \left(\int_{y/3}^{3-y} (y+1) \, dx \right) dy = \int_0^{9/4} (y+1) \cdot x \Big|_{y/3}^{3-y} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^{9/4} (y+1) \left(3-y-\frac{y}{3} \right) dy = \int_0^{9/4} (y+1) \left(\frac{9-4y}{3} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{9/4} (9y - 4y^2 + 9 - 4y) dy = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{5y^2}{2} - \frac{4y^3}{3} + 9y \right) \Big|_0^{9/4} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{81}{16} - \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{9^3}{4^3} + \frac{81}{4} \right) = \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{5 \cdot 81}{32} - \frac{3 \cdot 81}{4^2} + \frac{81}{4} \right) = \frac{5 \cdot 81 - 6 \cdot 81 + 8 \cdot 81}{3 \cdot 32} = \frac{7 \cdot 81}{3 \cdot 32} = \frac{189}{32}$$

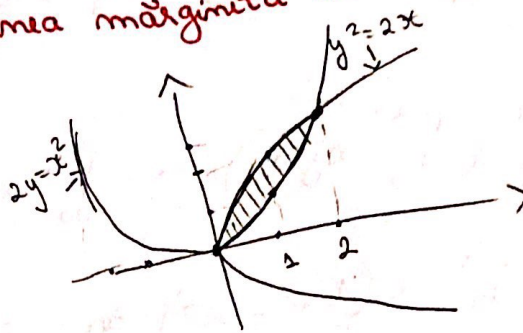
(3)

d) $y = \iint_A dx dy$, $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ e regiunea mărginită de curbile de ecuații $y^2 = 2x$ și $x^2 = 2y$

$$x, y \geq 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{2x}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2} \Rightarrow y \in \left[\frac{x^2}{2}, \sqrt{2x} \right]$$



$$\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2 = 2x \Rightarrow \frac{x^4}{4} = 2x \quad | \cdot 4$$

$$x^4 = 8x$$

$$x^4 - 8x = 0 \Rightarrow x(x^3 - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} x = 0 \\ x = 2 \end{matrix}$$

$$x \in [0, 2]$$

$$y = \int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}} dy \right) dx = \int_0^2 y \Big|_{\frac{x^2}{2}}^{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left(\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{x^{3/2}}{3/2} \Big|_0^2 - \frac{x^3}{6} \Big|_0^2 =$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{8}{6} = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

e) $y = \iint_A \frac{y}{x} dx dy$, $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ e placa triunghiulară de vârfuri

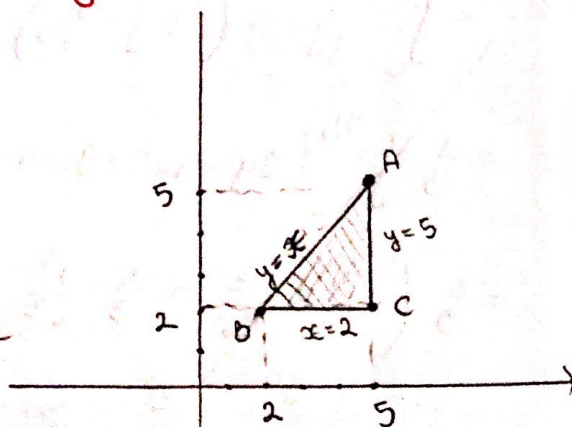
$$(5, 5), (2, 2) \text{ și } (5, 2)$$

$$x \in [2, 5], y \in [2, x]$$

$$y = \int_2^5 \left(\int_2^x \frac{y}{x} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_2^5 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_2^x dx = \int_2^5 \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - 2 \right) dx =$$

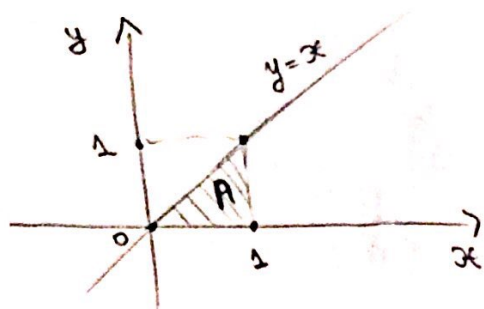
$$= \int_2^5 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{2}{x} \right) dx = \frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_2^5 - 2 \ln x \Big|_2^5 \text{ (4)} = \frac{21}{4} - 2 \ln \frac{5}{2}$$



⑥ Evaluați integrala iterată, schimbând în prealabil

ordinea de integrare:

$$y = \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^1 \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx \right) dy$$



$$y \in [0, 1]$$

$$x \in [y, 1]$$

↓ schimbăm

$$x \in [0, 1]$$

$$y \in [0, x]$$

$$y = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x \frac{1}{x^4+1} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^4+1} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^4+1} dx$$

$$x^2 = t$$

$$2x dx = dt$$

$$x dx = \frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$x=0 \Rightarrow t=0$$

$$x=1 \Rightarrow t=1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^2+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctg t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\arctg 1 - \arctg 0) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

① Este mulțimea $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$ simplă în raport cu una din axe? Descompuneti mulțimea A în submulțimi simple în raport cu una din axe, având interioarele disjuncte.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow cerc de rază 1
cu centru $(0,0)$

Ec. cercului cu centrul
în (a,b) și rază R :

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$$

$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \geq 1$ - exteriorul
cercului

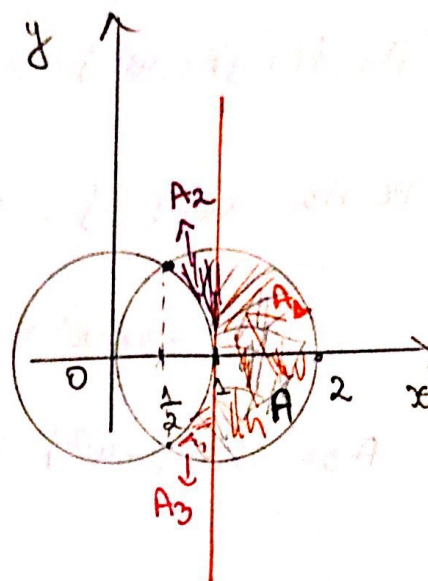
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0 \mid +1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

\Rightarrow cerc cu centrul
în $(1,0)$ și rază 1.



❓ Conform curs 13: A simplă în raport cu

• Ox dacă $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a \leq x \leq b, \alpha_1(x) \leq y \leq \alpha_2(x)\}$
 α_1, α_2 f.c. de cl. C^1 pe (a,b)

• Oy dacă $A = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid c \leq y \leq d, \beta_1(y) \leq x \leq \beta_2(y)\}$
 β_1, β_2 f.c. de cl. C^1 pe (c,d)

A nu e simplă în rap. cu Ox sau Oy.

• Ducem paralela la Oy care trece prin $(1,0)$ și obținem
în dreapta ei mulțimea A_1 .

• Ox ne dă mulțimile A_2 și A_3 .

Pt. A_1 : Cum $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \Rightarrow y^2 \leq 2x - x^2$
de pe desen avem $x \in [1,2]$

(radicali sunt bine
definiți pt. $x \in [1,2]$)

$\Rightarrow A_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x \leq 2 \mid -\sqrt{2x-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}\}$ \square

Pt. A₂: de pe dessem, $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$

$$\text{m, cum } 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \Rightarrow$$

$$1 - x^2 \leq y^2 \leq 2x - x^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$y \in [\sqrt{1-x^2}, \sqrt{2x-x^2}]$$

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

Pt. A₃: $x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1]$, $y < 0 \Rightarrow$

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

$$A_3 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 1; -\sqrt{2x-x^2} \leq y \leq -\sqrt{1-x^2}\} \quad \square$$