

## Cambio de variables en integrales dobles

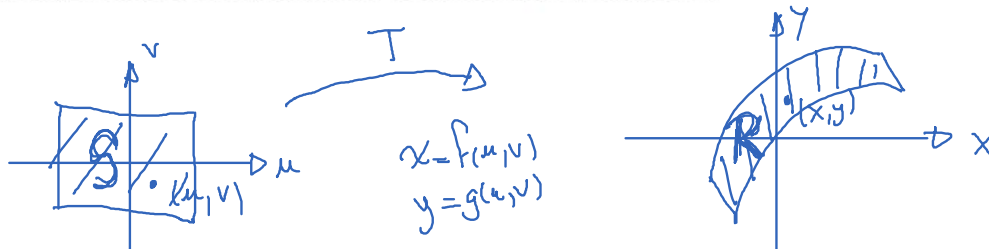
miércoles, 7 de julio de 2021 07:00

### Definición 46 Jacobiano de una transformación.

Sea  $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  una transformación de clase  $C^1$  definida por  $T(u, v) = (x, y)$ , es decir  $x = x(u, v)$ ,  $y = y(u, v)$ . El jacobiano de  $T$  está dado por el determinante

$$J(u, v) = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix}$$

Observe que el jacobiano es el determinante de la matriz jacobiana de  $T$ .



**Teorema 5.2.1** Si la transformación  $T$  de funciones componentes  $x = f(u, v)$ ,  $y = g(u, v)$  satisface las condiciones enunciadas en el párrafo superior, entonces

$$\iint_R F(x, y) dy dx = \iint_S F(f(u, v), g(u, v)) |J(u, v)| du dv$$

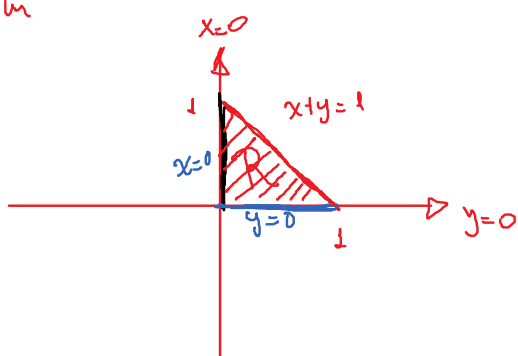
Note que el jacobiano aparece en valor absoluto.

Ejemplo 1.

Sea  $R$  la región triangular del plano  $xy$  limitado por:  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $x+y=1$ . Encontrar el valor de

$$\iint_R e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dy dx$$

Solución

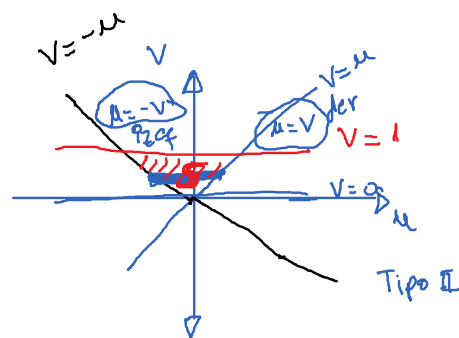


$$\begin{cases} u = x-y \\ v = x+y \end{cases}$$



$$* x = \frac{u+v}{2}$$

$$* y = \frac{v-u}{2}$$



$$J(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y=0 &\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{v-u}{2} \Rightarrow v=u \\ x=0 &\Rightarrow 0 = \frac{u+v}{2} \Rightarrow v=-u \end{aligned}$$

$$x+y=1 \Rightarrow \frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{v-u}{2} = 1 \Rightarrow v=1$$

Luego

$$\iint_R e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dy dx = \iint_S e^{\frac{u}{v}} |J(u, v)| du dv = \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^1 e^{\frac{u}{v}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv$$

R

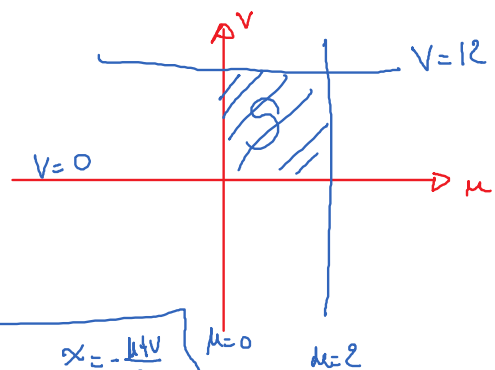
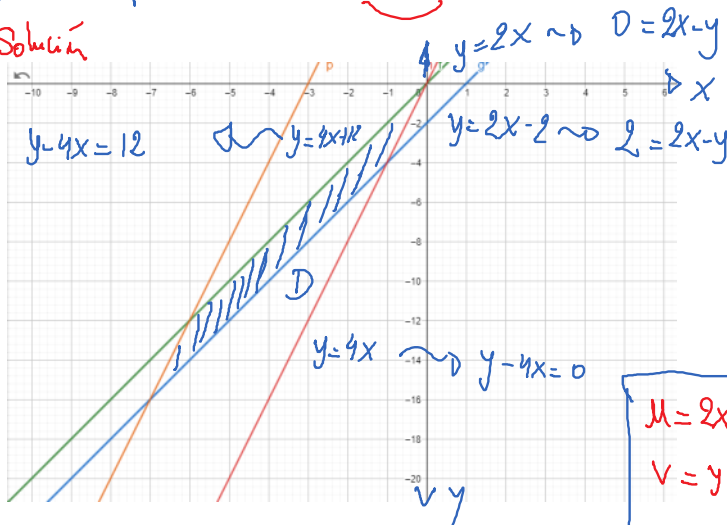
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{u/v}{2} e^{u/v} \right]_{-v}^v dv \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{v}{2} e - \frac{v}{2} e^{-1} dv = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \right) v dv = \left( \frac{e - e^{-1}}{2} \right) \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{e - e^{-1}}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo 2:

Calcular la integral doble  $\iint_D \frac{(2x-y)^2}{1-4x+y} dx dy$ , si D es la región en el plano xy

limitado por las rectas  $y=2x$ ,  $y=12+4x$ ,  $y=4x$ ,  $y+2=2x$

Solución



$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 2x - y & \Rightarrow & \begin{cases} x = -\frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = -(2u+v) \end{cases} \\
 v &= y - 4x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= 2x - y \\
 v &= y - 4x
 \end{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq u \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq v \leq 12 \end{cases}$$

$$J(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ -2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D \frac{(2x-y)^2}{1-4x+y} dx dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{12} \int_0^2 \frac{u^2}{1+v} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{12} \left[ \frac{u^3}{3(1+v)} \right]_0^2 dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{12} \frac{8}{3(1+v)} dv = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{12} \frac{1}{1+v} dv \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \ln(1+v) \Big|_0^{12} = \frac{4}{3} \ln(13)
 \end{aligned}$$

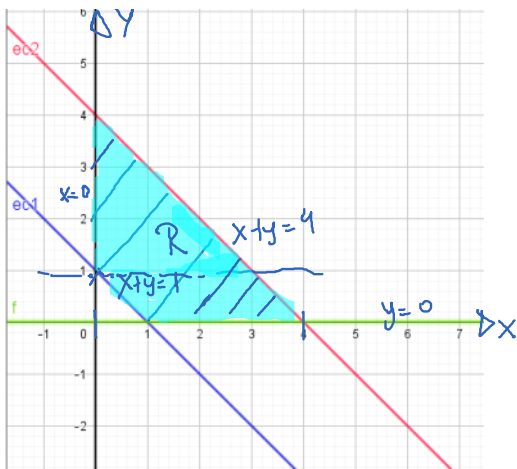
Ejercicios: Resolver 14, 15 pág 120 de la GUIA DEL DAF.

Ejemplo 3.

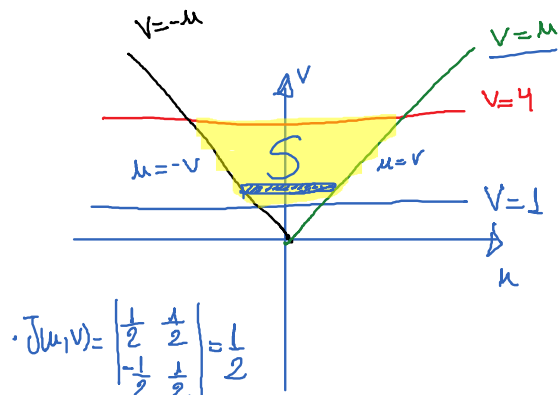
Calcular la integral doble  $\iint_D \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) dx dy$ , donde D es la región limitada por las rectas  $x+y=1$ ,  $x+y=4$ ,  $x=0$ ,  $y=0$ .

Solución





$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} u = x-y \\ v = x+y \end{cases} \\ \Downarrow \\ \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y &= \frac{v-u}{2} \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$



$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x+y=1 \\ x+y=4 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v=1 \\ v=4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \begin{cases} v=-u \\ v=u \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{u+v}{2} \Rightarrow v = -u \\ 0 &= \frac{v-u}{2} \Rightarrow v = u \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) dx dy &= \iint_S \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \int_{-v}^v \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 \left[ v \sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \right]_{-v}^v dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^4 v \sin(1) - v \sin(-1) dv = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(1) - \sin(-1)) \int_1^4 v dv = \frac{1}{2} (\sin(1) - \sin(-1)) \left[ \frac{v^2}{2} \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{15}{4} (\sin(1) - \sin(-1)) \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo 4.

Calcular la integral doble  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dy dx$

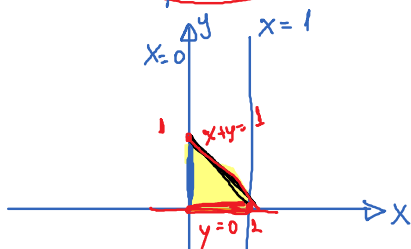
Solución

$$\begin{aligned} x=0 \\ x=1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y=0 \\ y=1-x \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow v=u$$

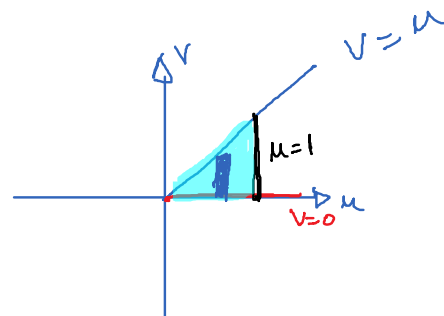
$$\begin{aligned} v=0 \\ u=1 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} v=y \\ u=x+y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= u-v \\ y &= v \end{aligned}$$

$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^u e^{\frac{v}{u}} \cdot \frac{1}{u} dv du = \int_0^1 \left[ u e^{\frac{v}{u}} - u \right]_{v=0}^v du = \int_0^1 (u e - u) du = (e-1) \int_0^1 u du = \frac{e-1}{2} \end{aligned}$$