Transformacions de R2 a R2

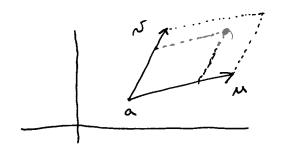
S'usen per fer canvis de variables en integrals dobles

Les mes senzilles son les lineals, $T: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$, $T \sim \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = A$

Si det A +0 T envic paral-lelograms a paral·lelograms

un paral·lelogram és un conjunt

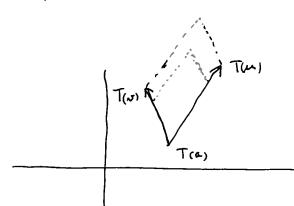
del tipus P={a+tu+s~| te[0,1], se[0,1]}, u, ~ l.i.



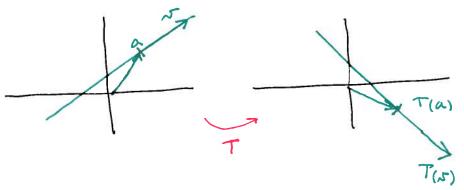
$$T(P) = \left\{ T(a+tm+sm) \mid t \in [0,1], s \in [0,1] \right\}$$

$$T(a)+tT(u)+sT(m)$$

A més T envia els costats als costats i els vertexs als vertexs

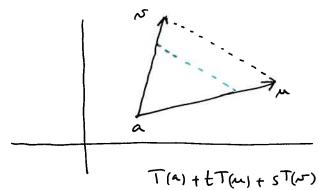


Si det A to, T envia rectes en rectes Si r=a+ts, a, s ER2, t ER T(a+ts) = T(a) + tT(s)

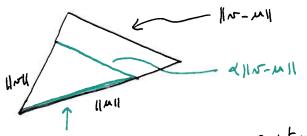


Si det A to, Tomvia triangles on briangles

Si t+s=d∈[0,1] a+tu+s, t desviu un segment dins el triangle



$$T(Z) = \int T(a+tu+sx) | s=0, t=0, t+s \le 1$$



& IIMII

$$a + tu + s \pi = a + (d - s) u + s \pi$$

$$= a + du + s (\pi - \mu)$$

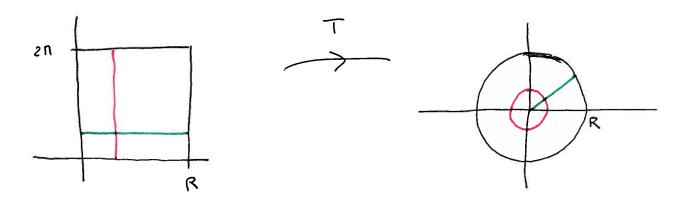
$$u \le s \le d$$

Def Signi
$$T: A \rightarrow B$$
. T es impediva en A si $T(x,y) = T(x',y') \Rightarrow (x,y) = (x',y')$
 T es exhaustive n : $\forall (x,y) \in B$ $\exists (x^*,y^*) \in A$ $t: q$ $T(x^*,y^*) = (x,y)$.

 T es bisective n : es injective x exhaustive

$$E_X$$
 $T(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$

$$T: [0,R] \times [0,2\Pi] \longrightarrow \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$$
 mo és injective
mi exhaustiva

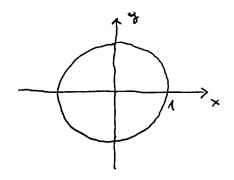


és bijectiva

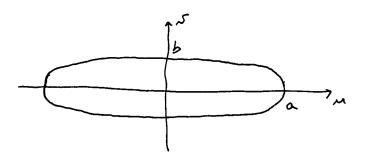
<u>Ex</u>

La transformació T(x,y) = (ax,by), a,b>0

envie les circumserencies de radi 1 a l'élipse de semieixos a, b.



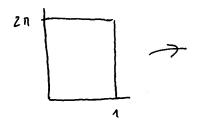
$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



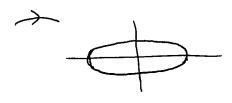
$$\int_{a^2} A = a \times \frac{A^2}{a^2} + \frac{A^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\int_{a^2} A = a \times \frac{A^2}{b^2} = 1$$

(T,0) - (r cost, rsind) - (ar cost, brsind)



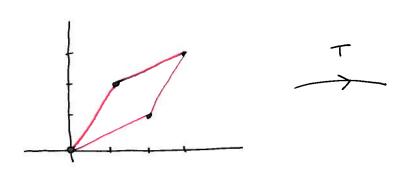


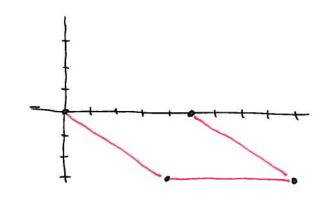


(r,0) t.q $\begin{cases} x = \alpha r \cos \theta \\ y = b r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

es diven coordenades el·liptiques

Determinen T (P)





$$T(0,0) = (0,0)$$
, $T(1,2) = (4,-3)$, $T(2,1) = (5,0)$, $T(3,3) = (9,-3)$

Ex Signi $D = h(x_1y_1) | x > 0$, y > 0, $a \le x^2 + y^2 \le b^2$ } Determinen A + 1 = D

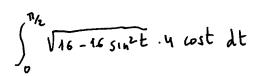
$$A = \left[a, b \right] \times \left[o, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \delta(x) dx \qquad \text{canvi} \qquad x = x(t)$$

$$x = x(t)$$

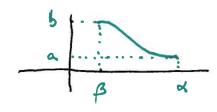
 $\int_{-\infty}^{\beta} f(x(t)) x'(t) dt$

$$Ex$$
 $\int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{16-x^{2}} dx$, canvi $x=4 \sin t$





x(t) es de neixent



$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x(t)) x'(t) dt = \int_{\beta}^{\alpha} f(x(t)) |x'(t)| dt$$

cas de dues variables

Signi T: B \longrightarrow A µna transformació bijectiva i de dasse C¹.

(M,N) \longmapsto (X,N)

per ex. $T(r,\theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$ $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

Si g: A -> IR és integrable, fot. I det DTI és integrable en B i

 $\int_{A} f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{B} f(T(u,v)) | \det DT(u,v)| du dv$

Notació det DT(n, r) es din Jacobià de T en (M, r).

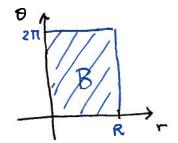
(om que T ens dona ×(n, r), y(n, r) també n'usa la motació

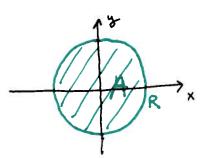
(x, y)

d(n, r)

Ex Jacobia de la transformació a coordenades polars

$$\frac{\partial(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y})}{\partial(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{o})} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta = r$$



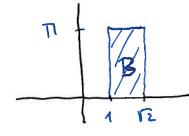


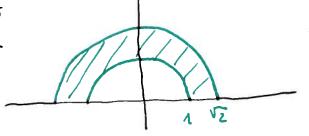
$$\int_{A} 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_{B} 1 \cdot T \, | \, det \, DT \, | \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$\int_{A}^{A} dx dy = \int_{B}^{A - 1} \left[\int_{A}^{A - 1} dr d\theta \right] = \int_{A}^{R} \left(\int_{A}^{2\pi} r d\theta \right) dr = \int_{A}^{R} \int_{A}^{2\pi} d\theta dr = 2\pi \frac{r^{2}}{2} \int_{A}^{R} \pi R^{2}$$

$$\frac{E\times}{D} = \int_{D} (1+xy) dx dy$$

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2, \quad y \geqslant 0 \right\}$$



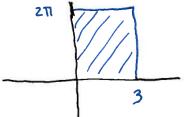


$$I = \int (1 + r \sin \theta r \cos \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(r + r^{3} \sin \theta \cos \theta \right) d\theta dr = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[r \theta + r^{3} \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{2} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{1}} dr$$

$$= \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} r \eta dr = \pi \frac{r^{2}}{2} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} r \eta dr d\theta = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \left[r \theta + r^{3} \frac{\sin^{2} \theta}{2} \right]_{0}^{\sqrt{1}} dr$$

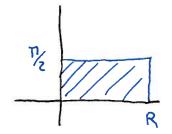
$$E \times I = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) d \times dy & D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 9 \} \end{cases}$$
271

$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \right\}$$



$$I = \int_{B} (r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta + r^{2} \cos^{2} \theta) r dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2n} (\int_{0}^{3} r^{3} dr) d\theta = \int_{0}^{2n} (\frac{r^{4}}{4})^{3} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2n} \frac{81}{4} d\theta = \frac{81}{4} 2n = \frac{81}{2} \pi$$

$$\frac{E\times}{R}$$
 Volum con = $4\int_{R} \left(h - \frac{h}{R}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right) dx dy$



$$=4\int (h-\frac{h}{R}r)rdrd\theta = 4\int (hr-\frac{h}{R}r^{2}dr)d\theta = 4\int (h\frac{r^{2}}{2}-\frac{h}{R}\frac{r^{3}}{3})^{R}d\theta$$

$$= 4 \left(\frac{R^{2}}{2} - \frac{hR^{3}}{R3} \right) d\theta = 4 h \frac{R^{2}}{6} \int_{0}^{R/2} d\theta = 2 h \frac{R^{2}}{3} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{3} h \pi R^{2}$$

Integrals triples en un paral lelepapede

Signin $P = [a,b] \times [c,A] \times [u,v] \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ un paral·lelepipede recte i $g:P \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ Considerem una partició de P en paral·lelepipedes $P_{ijk} = [\times_{i}, \times_{i+1}] \times [Y_{ij}, Y_{ij+1}] \times [Z_{k}, Z_{k+1}]$ on

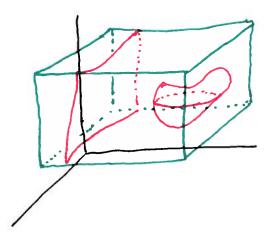
 $a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_m = b$, $c = y_0 < y_1 < ... < y_m = d$, $m = z_0 < z_1 < ... < z_m = n$ Escollim $c_{ijk} \in P_{ijk}$ is formen les sumes de Riemann

Notem que DXDy DZ = Notem (Pizik)

Det f: P -> R és integrable ni - I lim 5 n i és independent de l'élecció dels punts Cijk & Pijk

Es verifiquen propietats com per a les integrals dobles:

1) Si f: P -> PR és acotada i continua excepte potser sobre un subconjunt de P format per una unió finita de gràfics de funcions continues, llavors f és integrable



2) Si fig: P -> R son integrables, c ER,

$$f$$
 és integrable en Q i $\int_{Q} f = \sum_{i=n}^{m} \int_{P_i} f$

4) Si
$$g$$
 és integrable en P , $|g| \leq |g|$.

5) Teoreme de Fubini

$$S: \{ [a,b] \times [c,d] \times [\mu, F] \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ is continue}$$

$$\int_{P} \delta = \int_{a}^{b} \left(\int_{c}^{d} \left(\int_{m}^{\sqrt{3}} f(x_{1}y_{1}z) dz \right) dy \right) dx = \int_{m}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \left(\int_{c}^{d} f(x_{1}y_{1}z) dy \right) dx \right) dz = etc$$

El teorema de Fubini també és cert quan f és acotada i continua excepte en una unió finita de gràfiques de funcions continues.

Integració en un domini més general

Signi D un domini a cotat de R3. Signi P un paral·lela pipede t.q. DCP

Definim

$$\int_{0}^{*} (x_{1}y_{1}z) = \begin{cases}
\int_{0}^{*} (x_{1}y_{1}z), & \lambda^{i} & (x_{1}y_{1}z) \in \mathbb{D} \\
0, & \lambda^{i} & (x_{1}y_{1}z) \in \mathbb{P} \setminus \mathbb{D}
\end{cases}$$

$$\frac{E \times D}{1} = \{ (x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \}$$

Signi P= [-R,R] x [-R,R] x [-R,R] DD

$$x^2+y^2+z^2=R^2 \rightarrow z=\pm\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$$

$$\int_{D} 1 = \int_{R} f^{*} = \int_{-R} \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-R}^{R} f^{*}(x_{1}y_{1}z_{1}) dz dy dx = \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}-y^{2}}}^{R} f^{*}(x_{1}y_{1}z_{1}) dz dy dx$$

$$= \int_{-R} \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-R}^{R} f^{*}(x_{1}y_{1}z_{1}) dz dy dx = \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-R}^{R} \int_{-\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}-y^{2}}}^{R} f^{*}(x_{1}y_{1}z_{1}) dz dy dx$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}=R^{2}$$

$$y=\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}$$

$$x^{2}+y^{2}=R^{2}$$

$$y = \sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}$$

$$-R$$

$$-\sqrt{R^{2}-x^{2}}$$

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

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

Canvi de variables en integrals triples

Signi $T: B \longrightarrow A$ une transformació bijectiva i de dasse (1. $(M, F, W) \longmapsto (X, Y, Z)$

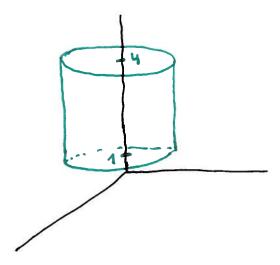
Si g és integrable en A, $(g:A \longrightarrow R)$, g:T | det DT | es integrable en B

 $\int \int dx \, dy \, dz = \int \int \int \left(T(u, v, w) \right) \int dt \, DT(u, v, w) \int du \, dv \, dw$ A

Ex coordenades alkndriques $T:(0,\infty)\times[0,2\pi)\times\mathbb{R} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{(0,0/2)\}$ $X=T\cos\theta$ $(Y,0,2)\longmapsto (X,y,2)$ Z=Z

 $\det DT(r,\theta,z) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta & 0 \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = r$

Ex



$$A = \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, 1 \leq 2 \leq 4\}$$

$$B = \{0, 2\} \times [0, 2\pi) \times [1, 4]$$

$$(\tau, \theta, \mathbb{Z})$$

Ex coordenades es fériques

$$x = r \sin \phi \cos \phi$$

 $y = r \sin \phi \sin \phi$
 $z = r \cos \phi$

$$T: (o, \infty) \times [o, 2\pi) \times (o, \pi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \times \{(o, o, \pm)\}$$

$$\det DT(r, \theta, \phi) = \frac{\sin \phi \cos \theta}{\sin \phi \sin \phi} - r \sin \phi \sin \phi - r \cos \phi \cos \phi$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{\cos \phi \cos \phi}{\cos \phi} - r \cos \phi \sin \phi$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{\cos \phi \cos \phi}{\cos \phi} - r \cos \phi \cos \phi$$

=
$$\cos \phi$$
 r $\sin \phi$ r $\cos \phi$

$$= \cos \phi$$
 r $\sin \phi$ r $\cos \phi$

$$= -1$$

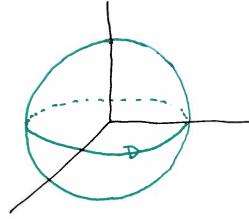
$$= -1$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -1$$

$$= -r^2 \sin \phi \cos^2 \phi - r^2 \sin \phi \sin^2 \phi = -r^2 \sin \phi$$

Ex Càlcul del volum d'une es fere de radi R



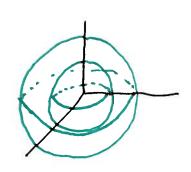
$$\operatorname{rolum} = \int_{D} 1 = \int_{B} 1 \cdot r^{2} \sin \phi =$$

$$B = [0, R] \times [0, 2\Pi) \times (0, \Pi)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \sin \phi \, dr \, d\phi \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_{0}^{R} r^{2} \, dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-65\phi \right]_{0}^{\pi} \left[\frac{r^{3}}{3} \right]_{0}^{R} = 2\pi \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{R^{3}}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^{3}$$

$$\int \frac{dx \, dy \, dz}{\left(x^2 + y^2 + z^2\right)^{3/2}} \, D = \left\{ (x, y, z) \right\} \, \alpha^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq b^2 \, \right\} \, o(a < b)$$



$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^b \frac{1}{(r^2)^{3/2}} r^2 \sin \phi \, dr \, d\phi \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \phi \, d\phi \int_0^b \frac{1}{r} \, dr$$

$$=2\pi \left[-\cos\phi\right]_0^{\pi}\left[\log r\right]_a^b=2\pi\cdot 2\cdot \left(\log b\cdot \log a\right)=4\pi \log \frac{b}{a}$$

Per integrar en un cilindre el·liphic
$$D = h(x,y,z) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$$
, $a \le z \le \beta$ } les coordenades més citils son

$$X = a r \cos \theta$$

$$Y = b r \sin \theta$$

$$(0, 1] \times [0, 2\pi) \times [d, \beta] \longrightarrow D$$

$$Z = Z$$

$$Jacobià = abr$$

Per integrar en un el·lipsoide
$$D = \frac{1}{4}(x_1y_1z_1) \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \le 1$$
}
les coordenades més vitils son

$$X = a r sin \phi \omega s \theta$$

$$Y = b r sin \phi sin \theta$$

$$Z = c r \omega s \phi$$

$$(0,1] \times (0,1) \times (0,2\pi) \longrightarrow D$$

$$Jacobia = -ab c r^2 sin \phi$$