Feuille 3. I Exercice 8 (Collect d'intégrales)

Colculu 
$$Q = \int \langle \vec{V}', d\vec{V}' \rangle$$
 dans les cas revants

(a) Los un colcul desect

(b) En cetilisant la formule de Green-Riemann.

(1)  $\vec{V}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ x \end{pmatrix} / D$  corré de sommets (0,0), (2,0),

(2,2) et (0,2)

On a of une part:

 $Q_{1,2} = \int_0^2 V(x,c) - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dx + \int_0^2 V(0,y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dy$ 
 $-\int_0^2 V(x,2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} dx - \int_0^2 V(0,y) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} dy$ 

$$Q_{1,\alpha} = \int_{D}^{2} {\binom{0}{x}} \cdot {\binom{1}{y}} dx + \int_{D}^{2} {\binom{y^{2}}{y^{2}}} \cdot {\binom{0}{y}} dy$$

$$- \int_{D}^{2} {\binom{y}{x}} \cdot {\binom{1}{y}} dx - \int_{D}^{2} {\binom{y^{2}}{y^{2}}} \cdot {\binom{0}{y}} dy$$

$$= 0 + 4 - 8 - 0 = -4$$

$$V = {\binom{2}{x}} = {\binom{y^{2}}{y^{2}}}$$

$$Q_{1,b} := \iint_{D} {\binom{2Q - QP}{yx}} dx dy = \iint_{D} {(1 - 2y)} dx dy$$

$$= 4 - \int_{D}^{2} {\binom{2}{y^{2}}} dy dx = 4 - 2x4 = -4$$

On a bien  $Q_{1,a} = Q_{1,b}$ .

| (2) 
$$V = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$
 Dest le disque unit.  
• On a en utilisant le paramétage standard des cercle cenifé  
 $Q_{2,a} = \int_{\partial D} \langle \overline{V} \rangle \langle \overline{V} \rangle = \int_{\partial D} \langle \overline{SinO} \rangle \langle -\overline{SinO} \rangle \langle \overline{OD} \rangle \langle \overline{OD} \rangle \langle \overline{OD} \rangle$   
• D'autre par en évivout  $\overline{V} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \rangle \langle \overline{OD} \rangle$ 

(3) 
$$V(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ -x \end{pmatrix}$$
 D triangle de sommets  $(0,0), (1,0), (1,2)$ 

• On posonère chocen des côté des triongle:  $(0,2)$ 
 $V_1(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $0 \le t \le 1$ 
 $V_2(t) = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 2t \end{pmatrix}$   $0 \le t \le 1$ 

(00)

(Remorques que  $y_3$  n'est pos oriente positi-

- rement.

$$Q_{3,0} = \int_{\zeta_{1}}^{\zeta_{1}} \langle V_{i} dY_{i} \rangle + \int_{\zeta_{2}}^{\zeta_{1}} \langle V_{i} dY_{i} \rangle - \int_{\zeta_{3}}^{\zeta_{1}} \langle V_{i} dY_{i} \rangle$$

$$= \int_{\zeta_{1}}^{\zeta_{1}} (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot$$

(4) 
$$\sqrt[3]{(x,y)} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 - x^2y \\ x + xy^2 \end{pmatrix}$$
 D disque d'équation  $\{x^2 + y^2 - 2y \le 0\}$ 

•  $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1\} = B((0,1), 1)$ 

On parametre  $\partial D$  (dans le sens trigonométrique)

par  $(x,y) = (\cos 0, 1 + \sin 0) \quad \partial \in [0,2\pi]$ 

On colculo

 $2\pi = \{(x,y) : x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1\} = \{(x,y) : (x,y) : ($ 

$$Q_{y,\alpha} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} 2\cos^{3}\theta \sin^{2}\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3}(2\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{3}(2\theta) d\theta$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} (x, y) = 1 + (+ x \sin \theta)^{2} - 2(1 + x \sin \theta) + x^{2} \cos^{2}\theta$$

$$= x^{2}$$

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$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} (x, y) = 1 + (-x \sin \theta)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial$$

Le bord do D se décempose en deux courses

parmétiels

$$V_1(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix}$$
 $0 \le x \le II \\
3$ 
 $V_2(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $0 \le x \le II \\
3$ 

( $V_2$ 
 $V_3$ 
 $V_4$ 
 $V_5$ 
 $V_5$ 
 $V_7$ 
 $V_7$ 

$$Q_{5,\alpha} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( 1 + \sin^{2}x \right) \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) dx$$

$$\cos 2x = 1 - 2 \sin^{2}x$$

$$1 - \cos 2x$$

$$1 - \cos 2x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \sin^{2}x + \sin x \cos x - \sin^{2}(2x) - 2 \cos(2x) \sin 2x \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \sin^{2}x + \sin x \cos x - \sin^{2}(2x) - 2 \cos(2x) \sin 2x \right) dx$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos 4x dx$$

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Colcalon 
$$Q_{5/5} := \iint_D \left( \frac{2Q}{2X} - \frac{2P}{2Y} \right) dx dy$$

$$On a Poin (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\left( \frac{2Q}{2X} - \frac{2P}{2Y} \right) (x,y) = 0 - 2y = -2y$$

$$Pon Fielsini
$$\prod_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{\sin 2x} \left( -2y \right) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left( \sin^2 x - \sin^2 2x \right) dx$$

$$O \sin x = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(1 - \omega)^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \omega^2 x \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{(2x)^2 x^2} dx$$

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Exercice 9 (Voir l'énonce per la feaille 3.II)

(1) On paramètre le cercle 
$$T^{+}$$
 par

 $(x,y) = (x \cos 0, x \sin 0)$ 

Sur ce cercle, on a

 $T^{2}(xy) = (x \cos 0) = x \cos 0$ 
 $x \cos 0$ 

(2) Le champ V n'est pos un champ de gradient con son intégrale sen la combe fernée Tr n'est pas mulle (voir exercices 4.(3) et 5.(3).) D\B(0, r)

En noto-at  $V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ , on o  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$  dans  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\}$  (voirexercice 5) donc por la france le de Croen-Riemann  $0 = \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \int \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy\right) dx dy = \iint \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \int \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy\right) dx dy$ Danés la question (1)  $\int_{K_1} \langle \vec{V}, \vec{a} \vec{V} \rangle = 277$ l'oriento bion sees of B(ON) est opposée à celle sur 71/9/1)  $\int_{\partial D} \langle \vec{V}, \vec{dV} \rangle = 2 \pi \vec{1}.$ 

(4) · Si D ne contient por (0,0) dos V' en bien défini et de closse Ct sen D et on a vie que  $\frac{2Q-2P}{2x}=0$  seu Dla liereme de Green-Riemann, on a  $\begin{cases} \langle V, d \mathcal{T} \rangle = \int \left( \frac{\partial \mathcal{Q}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{T}}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0 \end{cases}$ e Si  $(0,0) \in \hat{D}$ , los poeu x>0 offeque pet  $B(0,r) \subset \hat{D}$  et on peut grièque le Horieme de Green-Riemann dans D\B(0,1) commo à la question precédente.

On a day
$$0 = \iint_{\Omega} \left( \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \int_{\Omega} \langle V, dY \rangle - \int_{\Omega} \langle V, dY \rangle$$

$$= \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle V, dY \rangle - 2\pi \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle V, dY \rangle = 2\pi \int_{\partial \Omega} \langle V, dY$$

de cône Kop) foiné par les deux bangente à Dan point (0,0) et qui est tel que poier y ∈ Int K(0,0), ty ∈ D poul t > 0 assig polit. corre (0,0) exemple:  $\int_{\partial D} \langle V, d\gamma \rangle = \propto$