Fœille 3. Exercice 12 (Change, nont de voriobles) En abiliont le chq de voriables (u = xty, v = x-y), colou ler Q:= Sp f(x,y) die deg dans les cos scinants Tout d'obord,  $x,y \in \mathbb{R}^2 + \Rightarrow \phi(x,y) = (x+y,x-y)$ et un endomorphisme de  $\mathbb{R}^2$  de déterminant -2. Définit donc cen difféomorphisme de D su  $\phi(D)$  et pour le changement de variable  $u,v = \phi(x,y)$  on a det dv = 2 dx dy  $don Q = 1 \int_{\mathcal{L}} \phi(0) + (\bar{\phi}^{-1}(u,v)) dv dv$ 

(a) Premier cos 
$$f(x,y) = (x+y)^2 \exp(x^2-y^2)$$
 $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x>0, g>0, x+y \le l\}$ 

D'est le triangle de sommets (0,0), (0,1), (1,0)

donc  $\phi(D)$  est le triangle (0,0),  $\phi(0,1)$ ,  $\phi(0,0)$ 
 $\phi(D) = \text{Triangle de domnet} (0,0), (1,-1), (1,1)$ 

(1,1)

On voit que 
$$Q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-u}^{u} f(\phi'(u,v)) dv du$$
  
de plus pour  $(x,y) = \phi'(u,v)$   
 $f(x,y) = (x+y)^2 \exp(x^2 - y^2) = u^2 \exp(uv)$   
et  $Q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-u}^{u} u^2 \int_{-u}^{u} u^2 dv du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{u} u \left[ e^{uv} \int_{v-u}^{v-u} du \right]$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{u} (u e^{u} - u e^{u}) du$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \left[ \frac{e^{u}}{2} \right]_{0}^{u} + \left[ \frac{e^{u}}{2} \right]_{0}^{u} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (ch(1) - 1).$ 

(b) Second cos: f(x,y) = exp(x+y)D tropeze de sommet (1,0),(2,6),(0,-2),(0,-1)  $\phi(0)$  est le tropèze de sommet  $\phi(1,0)$ ,  $\phi(2,0)$ ,  $\phi(2,-2)$ ,  $\phi(2,-1)=(1,1),(2,2),(-2,2),(-1,1)$ 

On a 
$$Q = 4\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty}$$

Feeille 3. Exercice 13 (Coordonnées poloises)

En possant en coordonnées poloises, colcular

$$Q = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$
 où

$$|(1) f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 \quad D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

On pose  $(x,y) = (n\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) \quad \theta(\theta \le \pi > 0)$ 

Avec cette notation  $f(x,y) = r^2 \quad dx dy = r dr d\theta$ 
 $Q = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} : r \le 1, \quad 0 \le \theta < 2\pi \end{cases}$ 
 $Q_1 = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases} : d\theta \quad r^2 r dt = \pi \end{cases}$ 

(2) 
$$f(x,y) = r$$
  $P = \{(x,y) : x \ge 0 \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2y \le 0\}$   
on pure  $(x,y) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \quad r \ge 0$   $\theta \in [-\pi, \pi[$ 

of  $x \ge 0$ 

of  $x^2 + y^2 - 2y \le 0$ 
 $e = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \quad r \cos \theta$ 
 $e = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (r \cos \theta, r \cos \theta) \quad r \cos \theta$ 

En coordonnees polaies, le donnoine est

donc  $P = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \le r \le 2, \operatorname{orcsin}(x) \le \theta \le \pi^2\}$ 
 $Q_1 = \int_{0}^{\pi} (\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} r d\theta) r dr = \int_{0}^{\pi} r^2 (\pi - \operatorname{orcsin} x) dr$ 

$$Q_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-R^{2}}^{2} \sqrt{4-n^{2}} \int_{n=0}^{n=2} + \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{2} 2\pi \sqrt{4-n^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{1} = \frac{16}{9}.$$

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$$= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{1} = \ln(x^{2}+y^{2}); \quad 0 = \frac{1}{2} (x_{1}y) + \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + y^{2} + \frac{2}{3}$$

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$$= \frac{2}{9} + \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3} = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} = \frac{3}{1} =$$

En cordonnels poloires
$$(\pi_{y}) = (n \omega_{7}0, n \sin 0) \quad 270 \quad \Theta \in [0, 2\pi],$$

$$(\pi_{y}) \in D \quad \text{(a)} \quad \text{($$

(6) 
$$f(x,y) = e^{-(x^2y^2)}$$
  $D = \{(x,y) \times 70, y \neq 70 \times 74y^2 \leq 9\}$   
En coordonnèes poloires  $(x,y) = (x \cos 0, x \sin 0)$   
over  $x > 0$  et  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$  (  
 $(x,y) \in D \iff 0 < x \leq 2$  et  $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$   
et  $f(x,y) = \exp(-x^2)$   
 $d'où$   $2 \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-x^2} d\theta x dx = \pi \int_{0}^{2} \pi e^{-x^2} d\theta$   
 $= \pi \int_{0}^{2} e^{-x^2} \int_{x=0}^{x=2} d\theta x dx = \pi \int_{0}^{2} \pi e^{-x^2} d\theta$ 

on a
$$(x_{i}y) \in D \iff \begin{cases} 1 \leq n \leq \sqrt{2}, & 0 > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$cool = \frac{1}{n}, & lin o \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

$$et f(x_{i}y) = \frac{1}{(1+n^{2})^{2}}$$

$$Q_{2} = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{(1+n^{2})^{2}} \int_{orcest}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{n} d0 dr$$

$$Q_{2} = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \operatorname{crcos} L \right) dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \operatorname{orces} L \right) \left( \frac{1+x^{2}}{2} \right)^{-1} \right)^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{2x \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} \left( \frac{1+x^{2}}{2} \right)^{-1} dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} - 2 \operatorname{orces} L \right) \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1$$

We write 
$$\frac{1}{1+s^2} = \frac{1}{2+s^2} = \frac{1}{1+s^2} = \frac{1}{2+s^2}$$

$$Q_7 = \frac{1}{8} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{1+s^2} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \text{ or fore } 1 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{ds}{52}$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{252} \frac{Arctan}{52}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{16}$$

Exercice 14. En utilisant le changement de voriable indiqué, collecter  $Q:=\iint_{Q}f(x,y)\,dx\,dy\,dans$  les cot scivants. (E)  $f(x,y) = \exp\left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{xy}\right)$   $D = \{(x,y): x^2 - 8y \le 0\}$   $(x,y) = (u^2v, u^2)$   $y = x^2 + y = 0$ 

On comi dère l'application 
$$\phi(e_{y}v) = (e^{2}v, ev^{2})$$
 $D\phi(e_{y}v) = \begin{pmatrix} 2ev & e^{2} \\ v^{2} & 2uv \end{pmatrix}$ 
 $\det (D\phi(e_{y}v)) = 3e^{2}v^{2} > 0$  see  $Jo, +\infty[^{2}]$ 
 $\phi$  est donc localement inversible see  $Jo, +\infty[^{2}]$ 
 $e$  ples  $\phi(Jo, +\infty[^{2}]) \subset Jo, +\infty[^{2}]$ 
 $e$  réciproquement si  $(x,y) \in Jo, +\infty[^{2}]$ 
 $e$   $(x,y) = (x,y)$ 
 $e$   $(x,y) = (x,y)$ 
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 $e$   $(x,y) = (x,y)$ 

On a done 
$$\forall (x,y) \in \exists 0, +\infty [^2, \exists ! (u,v) \in \exists 0 +\infty [^2]$$
 $\forall \varphi(u,v) = (x,y)$  et  $u = \sqrt{x}$   $v = \sqrt{y}$ 
 $\psi$  est done un diffeomorphismo do

 $\exists 0, +\infty [^2]$  see  $\exists 0, +\infty [^2]$ .

On a pree  $\pi,y>0$  et  $(u,v) = \varphi(\pi,y)$ 
 $f(\pi,y) = \exp\left(\frac{u^6v^3 + u^3v^6}{u^3v^3}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{u^3+v^3}{u^3}\right)$ 

et  $Q = \int \det(Q\varphi(u,v)) f(\varphi(u,v)) du dv$ 

Q= 
$$\int_{\phi^{-1}(D)} 3u^2v^2 \exp(u^3+v^3) du dv$$
.  
Il reste a deferminer  $\phi^{-1}(D)$ .  
 $\phi(u,v) \in D \ C \Rightarrow \int_{\omega^2} v^2 - 8uv^2 \leq 0 \ C \propto \omega \leq 2$   
 $u,v > 0$   $\int_{\omega^2} v^4 - 8v\omega^2 \leq 0 \ C \propto \omega \leq 2$   
 $u,v > 0$   $\int_{\omega^2} v^2 \exp(u^3+v^3) du dv$   
 $Q = 3 \int_{0}^{2} u^2 \exp(u^3+v^3) du dv$   
 $= 3 \int_{0}^{2} u^2 \exp(u^3+v^3) du dv$   
 $= 3 \int_{0}^{2} u^2 \exp(u^3+v^3) du dv$   
 $= (e^8-1)^2/3$ .

|(ii) 
$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 3x - 2\}$$
  $f(x,y) = y$   
 $(x,y) = (1 + x \cos \theta, x \sin \theta)$   
 $(x,y) \in P \Longrightarrow x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^2 \leq 0$   
 $R \in \text{ polyoness en } x$ .  
 $X^2 - 3x + 2 + y^3 = pour discriminant \Delta = 1 - 4y^2$   
 $Ponc = |y| > 1, (x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^3 \leq 0)$   
 $Ponc = |y| > 1, (x^2 - 3x + 2 + y^3 \leq 0)$   
 $Ponc = |y| \leq 1$   
 $Ponc = |y| = 1$   
 $Ponc = |y$ 

Le changement de voribble proposé correspond à un passage en coordonnées poloires ocetires du point (1,0). 3m 20 et 0 E J-II [

$$(x,y) \in D \iff x^2 - x \cos \theta \iff |\theta| \leq \operatorname{deco} x$$

$$(x,y) \in D \iff x \leq \cos \theta \iff |\theta| \leq \operatorname{deco} x$$

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$$(x,y) \in D \iff x \leq \operatorname{deco} x$$

$$(x,y$$

(iii) 
$$D = \{(x,y) \in (\mathbb{R}_+)^2 : x \leq y \leq 3x, 1 \leq xy \leq 3\}$$

$$f(x,y) = xy \qquad \text{et} \qquad (x,y) = \left(\frac{c}{2},v\right)$$

$$y = 3x$$

$$xy = 1$$

$$y = 3$$

On a por la formule de changement de vorible (et commo 
$$D \subset 70, +\infty \mathbb{C}^2$$
)

 $Q = \iint_{\Phi'(D)} f(\phi(u,v)) |det(D\phi(u,v))| du dv$ 

• On a vie der  $D\phi(u,v) = 1$ 

•  $f(\phi(u,v)) = u$ 

•  $Il fout determiner  $\phi'(D)$ . Pau  $u,v>0$ 
 $(u,v) \in \bar{\Phi}'(D) \iff u \leq 3u \text{ at } 1 \leq u \leq 3$ 
 $\iff Su \leq v \leq 53 \text{ Su et } 1 \leq u \leq 3$$