

Problema 1. Fie  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  deschisă și  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  de clasă  $C^1$ .

Folosind T. Fubini arătați că:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y), \quad \forall (x, y) \in D.$$

Soluție Presupunem că există  $(x_0, y_0) \in D$  a.î.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0).$$

În presupunem că

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) > \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0).$$

Fie

$$\alpha := \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x_0, y_0) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x_0, y_0) > 0.$$

Deoarece  $f$  este de clasă  $C^2$ , există  $[a, b] \times [c, d] \subset D$  a.î.

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y) > \frac{\alpha}{2}, \quad \forall (x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y) - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y) \right] dx dy > 0 \quad (1)$$

Leibniz Newton: Dacă  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  este de clasă  $C^1$ ,

$$\int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a).$$

$$\iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)(x, y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) (x, y) dx dy = \right.$$

$$= \int_a^b \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x, d) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x, c) \right) dx = \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x, d) dx - \int_a^b \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} (x, c) dx$$

$$= f(b, d) - f(a, d) - f(b, c) + f(a, c) \quad (2)$$

Similar se arată că

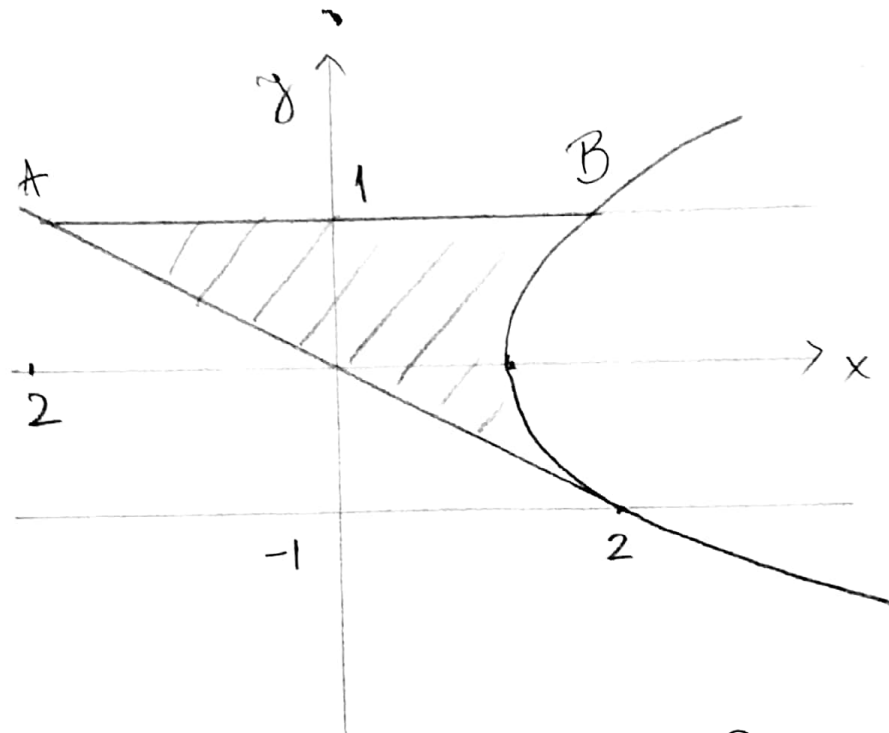
$$\iint \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} (x, y) dx dy = f(b, d) - f(a, d) - f(b, c) + f(a, c)$$

$[a, b] \times [c, d]$

$$\text{Din (2) și (3)} \Rightarrow \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} \left[ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \right] dx dy = 0. \quad (4)$$

(4) introduce (1) Așadar presupunerea inițială este falsă!

Problema 2. Fie  $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \leq y^2 + 1, |y| \leq 1, x + 2y \geq 0\}$   
 și  $B = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x < y^2 + 1, |y| < 1, x + 2y \geq 0\}$   
 Arătați că  $A, B \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2)$  și calculați  $\lambda(A)$  și  $\lambda(B)$ .



Exercițiu: Fie  $\varphi, \psi: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrabile Riemann  
 și a. i.  $\varphi(y) \leq \psi(y), \forall y \in [c, d]$ . Atunci mulțimea

$$\Gamma = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid c \leq y \leq d, \varphi(y) \leq x \leq \psi(y)\} \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$\text{și } \lambda(\Gamma) = \int_c^d (\psi(y) - \varphi(y)) dy.$$

(Vezi exercitiul 6, Seminar 11 și Observațiile).

$$A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1, -2y \leq x \leq y^2 + 1\}$$

$$\varphi, \psi: [-1, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \varphi(y) = -2y \text{ și } \psi(y) = y^2 + 1$$

sunt integrabile Riemann pe  $[c, d]$ , fiindcă  $\varphi(y) \leq \psi(y)$   
 $\forall y \in [-1, 1]$ .

$$\text{Deci } A \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2) \text{ și } \lambda(A) = \int_{-1}^1 (\psi(y) - \varphi(y)) dy$$

$$\lambda(A) = \int_{-1}^1 (y^2 + 1 + y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 (y+1)^2 dy = \left. \frac{(y+1)^3}{3} \right|_{-1}^1 = \frac{8}{3}.$$

$$B = A \setminus (G_- \cup [AB])$$

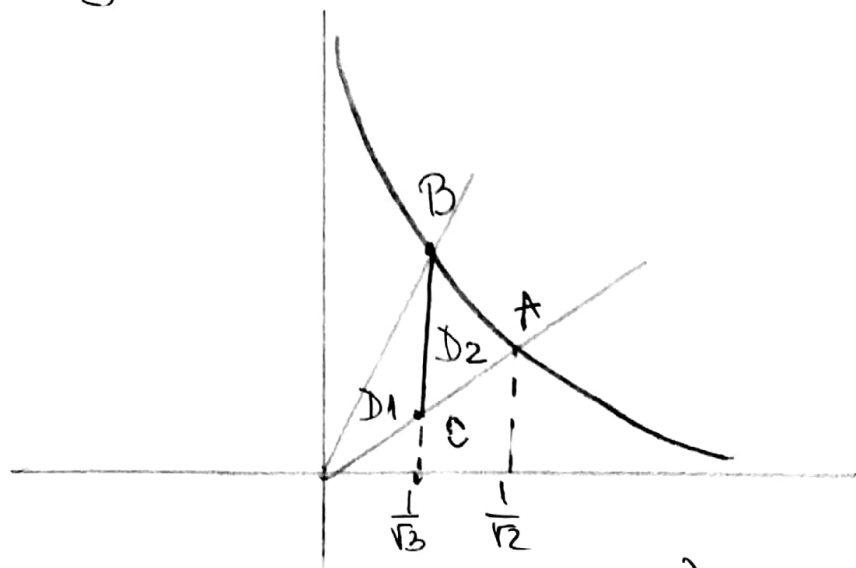
$G_-, G_+ \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$  și  $\lambda(G_-) = \lambda(G_+) = 0$  (sunt graficele unei funcții integrabile Riemann; vezi Obs. Ex 6, Sem II)

$$[AB] \in J(\mathbb{R}^2) \text{ și } \lambda([AB]) = 0 \text{ (de cc?)} \Rightarrow \lambda(B) = \lambda(A) = \frac{8}{3}$$

**Problema 3.** Fie  $D$  o mulțime din  $\mathbb{R}^2$  situată în primul cadran mărginită de curbele  $y=2x$ ,  $y=3x$ ,  $xy=1$ .

Arătați că  $D \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$  și calculați  $\lambda(D)$ .

Soluție



$$\begin{cases} 2x=y \\ xy=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y = \sqrt{2} \quad A\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x=y \\ xy=1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, y = \sqrt{3} \quad B\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}\right); C\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$D_1 = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, 2x \leq y \leq 3x\} \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

✓  
conține pe  $[0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}]$  și deci int. Riemann

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 2x \leq y \leq \frac{1}{x}\} \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

✓  
integrierte Riemann

$$D_1 \cap D_2 = [AC] \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2).$$

$$\lambda([AC]) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow D = D_1 \cup D_2 \in \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(D) &= \lambda(D_1 \cup D_2) = \lambda(D_1) + \lambda(D_2) - \lambda(D_1 \cap D_2) \\ &= \lambda(D_1) + \lambda(D_2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lambda(D_1) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} (3x - 2x) dx = \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\lambda(D_2) = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left( \frac{1}{x} - 2x \right) dx = \dots$$

Calculati  $\iiint_V z \, dx \, dy \, dz$ ;  $V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$

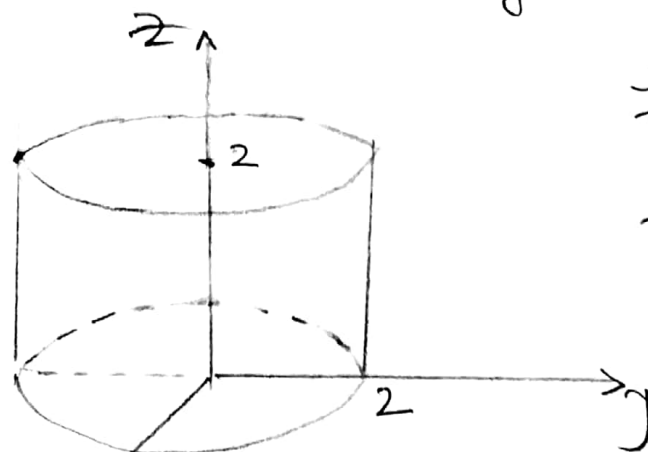
$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

$$= \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid -2 \leq x \leq 2, -\sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2}\} \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$$

continue

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 0 \leq z \leq 2, (x, y) \in D\} \in J(\mathbb{R}^3).$$

continue si mărg.



$$f: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$f(x, y, z) = z$  integrabilă  
( $f$  cont. și mărginită pe  $V$ )

$$\iiint_V z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_D \left( \int_0^2 z \, dz \right) dx \, dy = \iint_D \left. \frac{z^2}{2} \right|_0^2 dx \, dy$$

$$= 2 \iint_D dx \, dy = 2 \int_{-2}^2 \left( \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \right) dx = 2 \int_{-2}^2 2\sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx$$

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$$X = 2 \sin t \quad t \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

$$t = -\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad X = -2$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad X = 2$$

$$dx = 2 \cos t \, dt$$

$$4 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx = 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{4-4\sin^2 t} \cdot 2 \cos t \, dt =$$

$$= 4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^2 t \, dt = 16 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t + 1}{2} \, dt$$

$$= 16 \cdot \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 16 \cdot \frac{t}{2} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0 + 16 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 8\pi.$$