

## Глава 1. Занятие 2.

Замена переменных в двойном интеграле:

если непрерывно дифференцируемые функции

$$x = x(u, v), \quad y = y(u, v)$$

осуществляют взаимно однозначное отображение ограниченной и замкнутой области  $\mathcal{D}$  плоскости  $Oxy$  на область  $\mathcal{D}'$  плоскости  $Ouv$ , и якобиан

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

сохраняет постоянный знак на  $\mathcal{D}$  за исключением, быть может, множества меры ноль, то справедлива формула

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}'} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) |I| du dv.$$

Пolarные координаты:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

Тогда справедлива формула:

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}'} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr d\varphi.$$

Обобщенные полярные координаты:

$$\begin{cases} x = ar \cos^{\alpha} \varphi \\ y = br \sin^{\alpha} \varphi \end{cases}, \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$I = \alpha ab r \cos^{\alpha-1} \varphi \sin^{\alpha-1} \varphi.$$

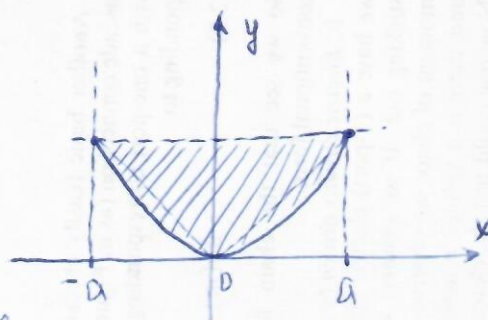
№ 3941, 3945, 3953, 3954, 3957, 3963, 3967, 3972

№ 3941 Рассчитать пределы интегрирования  $\iint_{\mathcal{L}} f(x, y) dx dy$ , где

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(x, y): -a \leq x \leq a, \frac{x^2}{a} \leq y \leq a\}, a > 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi. \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{a}{\sin \varphi} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \end{cases}$$

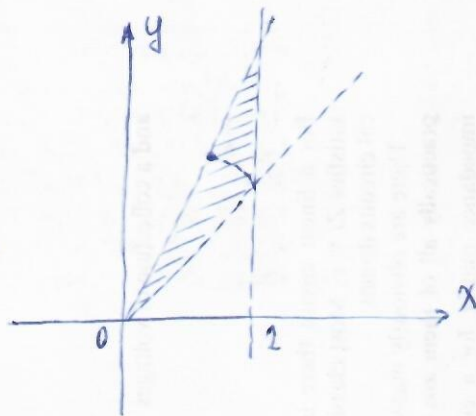


$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathcal{L}} f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\varphi \int_{\frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}}^0 r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sin \varphi}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr + \\ &+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a \sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr. \end{aligned}$$

№ 3945. Рассчитать пределы интегрирования:  $\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x = y &\Rightarrow \tan \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \sqrt{3}x = y &\Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \frac{2}{\cos \varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$\int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} r f(r) dr =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} r f(r) d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^2 dr \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} r f(r) d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r f(r) dr \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^2 r f(r) dr \int_{\arccos \frac{2}{r}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{12} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r f(r) dr + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \arccos \frac{2}{r} \right) r f(r) dr.$$



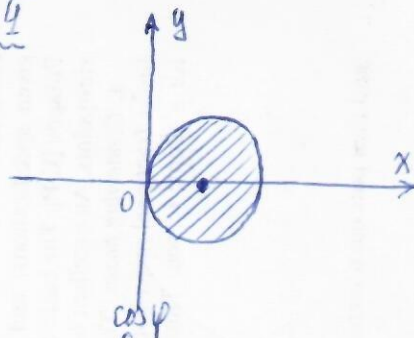
№3953 Заменить двойной интеграл координатными  $\iint f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy$

$$x^2 + y^2 = x \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{1}{4} \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq x$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \cos \varphi \end{cases}, \text{ где}$$

$$r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi = r \cos \varphi \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq x} f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} r f(\operatorname{tg} \varphi) dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\operatorname{tg} \varphi) d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} r dr = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi f(\operatorname{tg} \varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

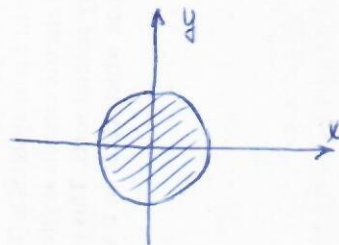


№3954 Вычислить

$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \end{cases} \quad \text{и} \quad \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 dr = 2\pi \left. \frac{r^3}{3} \right|_0^a = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$$



№3957. Изменить пределы интегрирования:  $\int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy$ ,  $0 < a < b$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \beta$ .

$$\begin{cases} u = x \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = u \\ y = uv \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u$$

$$a \leq u \leq b$$

$$\alpha x \leq y \leq \beta x \Rightarrow \alpha u \leq uv \leq \beta u \Rightarrow \alpha \leq v \leq \beta \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a \leq u \leq b \\ \alpha \leq v \leq \beta \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_a^b dx \int_{\alpha x}^{\beta x} f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} u f(u, uv) dv = \int_a^b u du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(u, uv) dv$$

~~№3963 Обменить двойной интеграл к координатным:  $\iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq 1} f(ax + by + c) dx dy$ .~~

~~$$\text{Пусть } \alpha = \arctg \frac{b}{a} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \cos(\varphi + \alpha) \\ y = r \sin(\varphi + \alpha) \end{cases} \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$~~

3963 Проведите замену переменных, вычислите двойственный интеграл  
однократно;

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy, \quad a^2+b^2 \neq 0.$$

Вополним замену переменных:

$$\frac{ax+by}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = u, \quad \frac{bx-ay}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} = v \Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{au+bv}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, \quad y = \frac{b-a-v}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$x^2+y^2 = u^2+v^2 \leq 1.$$

Значит круг переходит в круг и  $|J|=1$ .

Тогда

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy &= \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) du dv = \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) dv = \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) v \Big|_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} du = \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) du \end{aligned}$$



$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r f(a r \cos(\varphi+d) + b r \sin(\varphi+d) + c) dr =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 r f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2} r \cos \varphi + c) dr = I$$

Сделаем обратную замену переменных:  $\begin{cases} u = r \cos \varphi \\ v = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} -1 \leq u \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq v \leq \sqrt{1-u^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = 2 \int_{-1}^1 du \int_0^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2} u + c) dv =$$

$$= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2} u + c) du.$$

№3967 Вычислить  $\iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy$ , где область  $D$  ограничена эллипсом  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ .

Сделаем замену переменных:

$$\begin{cases} x = a r \cos \varphi \\ y = b r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow I = ab r \Rightarrow$$

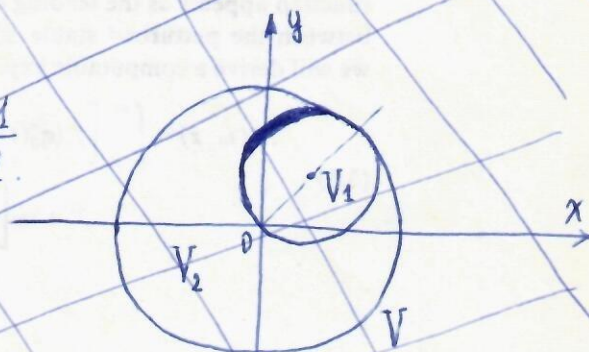
$$\iint_D \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 ab r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr = 2\pi ab \int_0^1 r \sqrt{1-r^2} dr =$$

$$= |u = r^2| = \pi ab \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u} du = -\frac{2}{3} \pi ab (1-u)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \pi ab.$$

№3972 Вычислить  $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left| \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right| dx dy = I$ .

$$\frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \left(x - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 > 0 & \text{где } (x,y) \in V_1 \\ \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 < 0 & \text{где } (x,y) \in V_2 \end{cases}, \text{ где } V = V_1 \cup V_2 \text{ и } V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset.$$



Итак:

$$I = \iint_{V_1} \left( \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right) dx dy - \iint_{V_2} \left( \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right) dx dy =$$



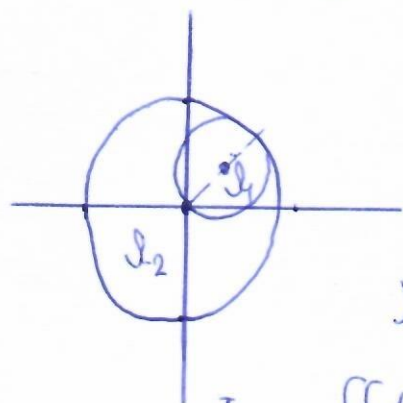
3972) Вычислим  $I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left| \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} - x^2 - y^2 \right| dx dy$

Учтем  $I = \iint_{\mathcal{L}} \left| x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \right| dx dy$

$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \mathcal{L}_2$

на  $\mathcal{L}_1$   $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \leq 0$

на  $\mathcal{L}_2$   $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} \geq 0$



$x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \Leftrightarrow r = \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})$

$I = - \iint_{\mathcal{L}_1} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy + \iint_{\mathcal{L}_2} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy =$

$= \iint_{\mathcal{L}} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy - 2 \iint_{\mathcal{L}_1} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy = I_1 - 2I_2.$

$I_1 = \iint_{\mathcal{L}} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{array} \right., I = r \left\{ =$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} r (\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)) r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r^3 - r^2 \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})) dr =$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 dr - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi \int_0^1 r^2 dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

$I_2 = \iint_{\mathcal{L}_1} (x^2 + y^2 - \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}}) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} (r^2 - r \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})) r dr =$

$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} (r^3 - r^2 \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})) dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} r^3 dr - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi \int_0^{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} r^2 dr =$

$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi - \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi = -\frac{1}{12} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi =$

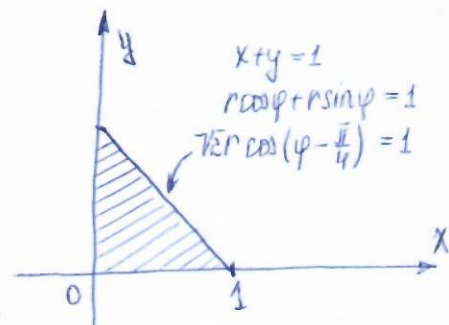
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left\{ t = \varphi - \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} = -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \, dt = -\frac{1}{24} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t)^2 \, dt = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{24} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 + 2\cos 2t + \frac{1 + \cos 4t}{2} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{24} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = -\frac{\pi}{32} \\
 I &= \frac{\pi}{2} - 2\left(-\frac{\pi}{32}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{9\pi}{16}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Дана: № 3940, 3947, 3950, 3955, 3958, 3964, 3965, 3968.

№ 3940 Рассчитать пределы интегрирования:  $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy$ , где

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(x,y): 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x\}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr.$$



№ 3947. Рассчитать пределы интегрирования в

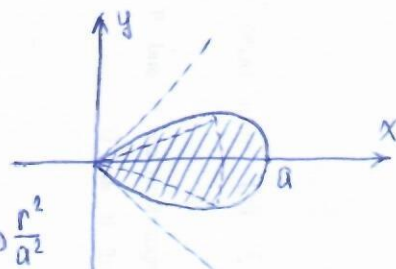
$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy$ , где область  $\mathcal{D}$  ограничена линией

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2), x \geq 0$$

или  $r^2 = a^2(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) = a^2 \cos 2\varphi \geq 0$  после перехода к полярным координатам  $\Rightarrow \cos 2\varphi \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2} dr \int_{-\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi = \\ &= \int_0^a r dr \int_{-\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}}^{\frac{1}{2} \arccos \frac{r^2}{a^2}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

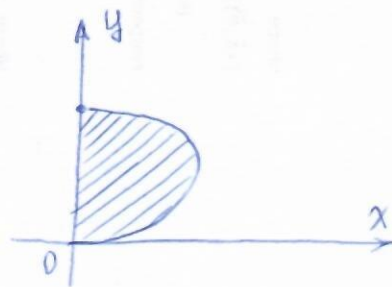


№ 3950 Изменить пределы интегрирования

$$\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr \quad (0 < a < 2\pi)$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq a \\ 0 \leq r \leq \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ r \leq \varphi \leq a \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^a d\varphi \int_0^{\varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr = \int_0^a dr \int_r^a f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$



№ 3955 Вычислить  $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$

$$\pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ \pi \leq r \leq 2\pi \end{cases} &\Rightarrow \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = -2\pi r \cos r \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos r dr = (-2\pi)(2\pi + \pi) = -6\pi^2. \end{aligned}$$



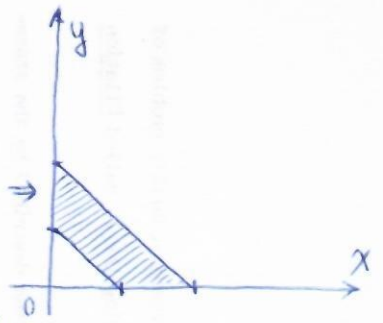
№3958 Определить пределы интегрирования  $\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$ .

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

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ y = \frac{u-v}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1-x \leq y \leq 2-x \Rightarrow 1 \leq x+y \leq 2 \Rightarrow 1 \leq u \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{u+v}{2} \leq 2 \Rightarrow -u \leq v \leq 4-u \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq u \leq 2 \\ -u \leq v \leq 4-u \end{cases} \quad u \quad I = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv.$$

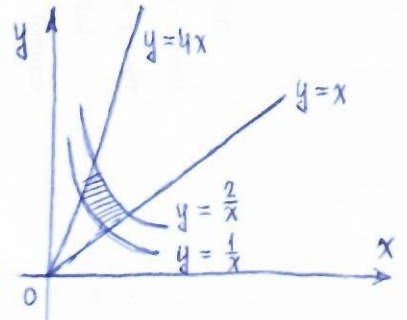


№3964. Вынести двойной интеграл к однократному  $\iint_D f(xy) dx dy$ , где область  $D$  ограничена кривыми  $xy=1$ ,  $xy=2$ ,  $y=x$ ,  $y=4x$ ,  $x>0$ ,  $y>0$ .

Замена переменных:

$$\begin{cases} u = xy \\ v = \frac{y}{x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1 \leq u \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq v \leq 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \sqrt{uv} \\ x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$I = \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}\sqrt{v}} - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2v\sqrt{v}} \right| = \frac{1}{2v} \Rightarrow$$



$$\iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_1^4 \frac{f(u)}{v} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 f(u) du \cdot \ln v \Big|_1^4 = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du.$$

№3965 Вычислить интеграл  $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$ , где область  $D$  ограничена линией

$$x^2 + y^2 = x + y.$$

Идем к замене переменных:  $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi = r \cos \varphi + r \sin \varphi \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow r = \cos \varphi + \sin \varphi \Rightarrow r = \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \geq 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x+y = \sqrt{2} r \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \Rightarrow$$

$$\iint_D (x+y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} \sqrt{2} r^2 \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) dr = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})} r^2 dr =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\varphi = \frac{4}{3} J, \text{ где } J = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4\left(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\varphi = \frac{3\pi}{8} \Rightarrow$$

$$\iint_D (x+y) dx dy = \frac{4}{8} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

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Интервал  $J$  был выбран ранее в примере № 3972.

$$\text{№3968. Вычислим } \iint_{x^4+y^4 \leq 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy = 4 \iint_{\substack{x^4+y^4 \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (x^2+y^2) dx dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left| \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 \begin{cases} x = r \cos^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \\ y = r \sin^{\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \end{cases}, \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \end{cases} I = \frac{1}{2} r \cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \right| = \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} r \cos^{-\frac{1}{2}} \varphi \sin^{-\frac{1}{2}} \varphi (r^2 \cos \varphi + r^2 \sin \varphi) dr = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sqrt{\cos \varphi \sin \varphi}} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} d\varphi = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi}{\sqrt{\cos(2\varphi - \frac{\pi}{2})}} = \left| z = \sin(\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \right| = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} = \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{2}z)^2}} = \\ &= \left| u = \sqrt{2} z \right| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arcsin u \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

№3963 (Добавление)

Сделаем замену переменных

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{au - bv}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \\ y = \frac{bu + av}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = u^2 + v^2 \leq 1$$

$$I = 1. \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} f(ax+by+c) dx dy &= \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-\sqrt{1-u^2}}^{\sqrt{1-u^2}} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) dv = \\ &= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2}u+c) du. \end{aligned}$$



Добавление: № 3946, 3948

№ 3946 Рассчитать пределы интегрирования в

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \end{cases} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{левая гран. } y = x^2 \\ \text{прав. гран. } x = 1. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2} \\ \arccos \frac{1}{r} \leq \varphi \leq \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} r f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) dr =$$

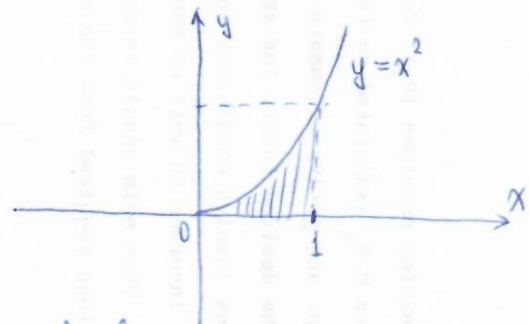
$$= \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} r dr \int_{\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{1+4r^2}-1}{2r}} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) d\varphi.$$

№ 3948 Изменить порядок интегрирования в

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \cos \varphi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a \\ -\arccos \frac{r}{a} \leq \varphi \leq \arccos \frac{r}{a} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr = \int_0^a dr \int_{-\arccos \frac{r}{a}}^{\arccos \frac{r}{a}} f(\varphi, r) d\varphi.$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy$$



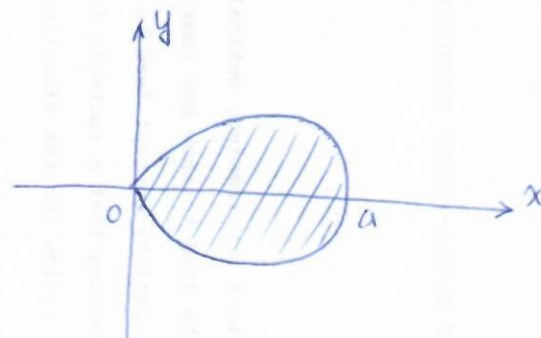
$$r \sin \varphi = r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = r(1 - \sin^2 \varphi) \Rightarrow$$

$$r \sin^2 \varphi + \sin \varphi - r = 0$$

$$D = 1 + 4r^2 \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{1+4r^2}}{2r}$$

$$r \cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \varphi = \arccos \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{a \cos \varphi} f(\varphi, r) dr$$



3968) Вычислить  $I = \iint_{x^4+y^4 \leq 1} (x^2+y^2) dx dy$

Используем переход в полярную систему координат.

$$I = 4 \iint_{\substack{x^4+y^4 \leq 1 \\ x \geq 0, y \geq 0}} (x^2+y^2) dx dy = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{(\cos^4\varphi + \sin^4\varphi)^{\frac{1}{4}}} r^3 dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^4\varphi + \sin^4\varphi} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{при } x^4+y^4=1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{\cos^4\varphi + \sin^4\varphi}} \\ & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{1 - 2\sin^2\varphi \cos^2\varphi} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi} + 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{2 - \sin^2 2\varphi} = \\ & = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sin^2 2\varphi + 2 \cos^2 2\varphi} = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\varphi}{\operatorname{tg}^2 2\varphi + 2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 2\varphi} = \left\{ t = \operatorname{tg} 2\varphi \right\} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi \\ & = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}}} \end{aligned}$$