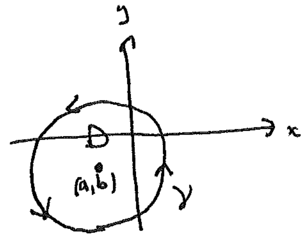
LEKTION 14 4/3/2008 SF1646

BJÖRN WINCKLER
winckler@kth.se

$\boxed{9.10}$ BERÄKNA $I = \int_\gamma y^2 dx + x^2 dy$ DÄR γ ÄR CIRKELN

$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$ GENOMLÖPT ETT VARV MOTURS.

ANVÄND GREENS FORMEL:



$$\oint_\gamma P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) dx dy$$

DÄR $P(x,y) = y^2$, $Q(x,y) = x^2$, $\partial D = \gamma$

$$I = \iint_D (2x - 2y)\, dx dy =$$

$$= \left\{ \text{BYT KOORD} \quad \begin{array}{l} x = u + a \\ y = v + b \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= 2 \iint_{u^2+v^2 \le r^2} (u - v + a - b)\, du dv = 2 \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^{r} (\rho \cdot \cos\varphi - \rho \cdot \sin\varphi + a - b)\, \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \cdot \left[\int_{\rho=0}^{r} \rho^2 d\rho \underbrace{\int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} (\cos\varphi - \sin\varphi) d\varphi}_{=0} + (a-b) \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \int_{\rho=0}^{r} \rho d\rho \right]$$

$$= 2(a-b) \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} = 2 \cdot \pi \cdot (a-b) \cdot r^2$$

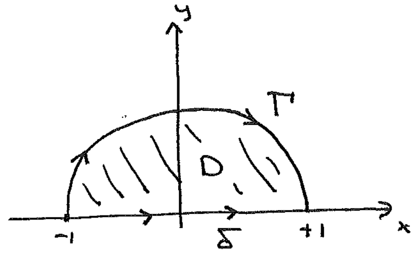
9.11 BERÄKNA

$$I := \int_{\Gamma} \left(x^2 - y + 2\ln(1+y)\right)dx + \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+y}\,dy$$

DÄR Γ ÄR ÖVRE HALVAN AV ENHETSCIRKELN MEDURS FRÅN $(-1,0)$ TILL $(1,0)$.

LÅT δ VARA LINJEN FRÅN $(-1,0)$ TILL $(1,0)$,

LÅT D VARA $\{x^2+y^2 \le 1,\ y \ge 0\}$.



GREENS FORMEL GER

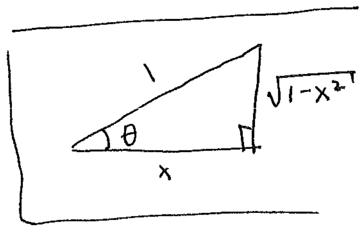
$$\int_{\delta - \Gamma} P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)dx\,dy$$

EFTERSOM $\displaystyle\int_{\delta-\Gamma} P\,dx + Q\,dy = \int_{\delta} P\,dx + Q\,dy - \int_{\Gamma} P\,dx + Q\,dy$ FÅR VI ATT

$$I = \int_{\delta} P\,dx + Q\,dy - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)dx\,dy =: I_1 - I_2$$

PÅ δ ÄR $dy = 0 = y$ SÅ

$$I_1 = \int_{\delta} x^2\,dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x^2\,dx = \frac{1}{3}\left[x^3\right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}$$



FÖR ATT BERÄKNA I_2 DERIVERAR VI FÖRST:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2\cdot\frac{1+x}{1+y}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 + \frac{2}{1+y}$$

$$I_2 = \iint_D \left(2\cdot\frac{1+x}{1+y} + 1 - \frac{2}{1+y}\right)dx\,dy = \int_{x=-1}^{1}\left(\int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\left(\frac{2x}{1+y} + 1\right)dy\right)dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1}\left[2x\cdot\ln(1+y) + y\right]_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \int_{-1}^{1}\Big(\underbrace{2x\cdot\ln\left(1+\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)}_{\text{UDDA}} + \underbrace{\sqrt{1-x^2}}_{\text{JÄMN}}\Big)dx$$

$$= 2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx = \left\{\begin{matrix} x = \cos\theta \\ dx = -\sin\theta\cdot d\theta \end{matrix}\right\} = -2\cdot\int_{\pi/2}^{0}\sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta}\cdot\sin\theta\,d\theta = 2\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin^2\theta\,d\theta$$

$$= 2\cdot\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

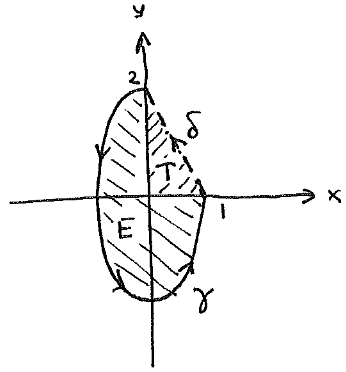
$$I = I_1 - I_2 = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\boxed{9.14}$ BERÄKNA ARBETET $W = \int_\gamma F \cdot dr$ DÅ $F = (y^3, x^3)$

OCH γ ÄR KURVAN PÅ ELLIPSEN $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ MOTURS FRÅN $(0,2)$ TILL $(1,0)$.

GREENS FORMEL:

$$\int_{\delta+\gamma} P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_{E+T} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx\,dy$$

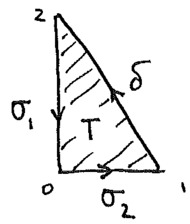


SÅ

$$W = \iint_E \left(Q'_x - P'_y \right) dx\,dy + \iint_T \left(Q'_x - P'_y \right) dx\,dy - \int_\delta P\,dx + Q\,dy$$

TILLÄMPA GREENS FORMEL IGEN

$$\int_{\delta+\sigma_1+\sigma_2} P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_T \left(Q'_x - P'_y \right) dx\,dy$$



MEN

$$\int_{\sigma_1} y^3\,dx + x^3\,dy = \int_{y=2}^{0} y^3\,dx = 0$$

$$\int_{\sigma_2} y^3\,dx + x^3\,dy = \int_{x=0}^{1} x^3\,dy = 0$$

SÅ $\int_\delta P\,dx + Q\,dy = \iint_T \left(Q'_x - P'_y \right) dx\,dy$, VILKET GER

$$W = \iint_E \left(Q'_x - P'_y \right) dx\,dy = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = u \\ y = 2v \end{array} \quad \frac{d(x,y)}{d(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2, \quad \begin{array}{l} u = r \cdot \cos\theta \\ v = r \cdot \sin\theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= \int_{\theta=\pi/2}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{1} \left(3x^2 - 3y^2 \right) \cdot 2r\,dr\,d\theta = 6 \int_{\theta=\pi/2}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{1} \left(r^2 \cdot \cos^2\theta - 4r^2 \cdot \sin^2\theta \right) r\,dr\,d\theta$$

$$= 6 \int_{r=0}^{1} r^3\,dr \cdot \int_{\theta=\pi/2}^{2\pi} \left(1 - 5\sin^2\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\left(2\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) - 5 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$$

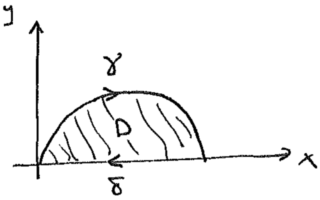
$$\left(\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2\theta\,d\theta = \pi \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{15\pi}{4} \right) = -\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{9\pi}{4} = -\frac{27\pi}{8}$$

$$\boxed{W = -\frac{27\pi}{8}}$$

9.24 BERÄKNA AREAN MELLAN X-AXELN OCH CYKLOIDBÅGEN

$$\begin{cases} x = t - \sin t \\ y = 1 - \cos t \end{cases} \qquad 0 \le t \le 2\pi$$



GREENS FORMEL GER

$$\iint_D dx\,dy = -\oint_{-(\gamma+\delta)} y\,dx = \oint_{\gamma+\delta} y\,dx =$$

$$= \int_\gamma y\,dx + \int_\delta y\,dx \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ (y=0 \text{ PÅ } \delta)}}{=} \int_\gamma y\,dx = \int_0^{2\pi} y \cdot x'\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1-\cos t)\cdot(1-\cos t)\,dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t)\,dt$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} dt - 2\int_0^{2\pi} \cos t\,dt + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t\,dt = 2\pi - 0 + \pi = 3\pi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t\,dt = \left\{ \begin{aligned} \cos 2t &= \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t \\ &= 2\cos^2 t - 1 \end{aligned} \right\} = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos 2t)\,dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left[t + \frac{1}{2}\sin 2t\right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\left(2\pi + \frac{1}{2}\sin 4\pi - 0 - \frac{1}{2}\sin 0\right) = \pi$$