

# POUŽITÍ DVOJNÉHO INTEGRÁLU

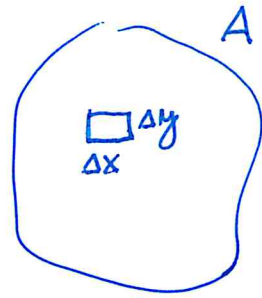
(1)

Obsah rovinného obryse  $A$

$$S(A) = \iint_A 1 \, dx \, dy$$

Hmotnost rovinného obryse  $A$  s plošnou hustotou  $h = h(x, y)$

$$m(A) = \iint_A h(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$



$$\Delta S = \Delta x \cdot \Delta y$$

$$\Delta m = h \Delta x \Delta y$$

Těžiště obryse  $A$  s plošnou hustotou  $h = h(x, y)$

$$x_T = \frac{1}{m(A)} \iint_A x \cdot h(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$T = [x_T, y_T]$$

$$y_T = \frac{1}{m(A)} \iint_A y \cdot h(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

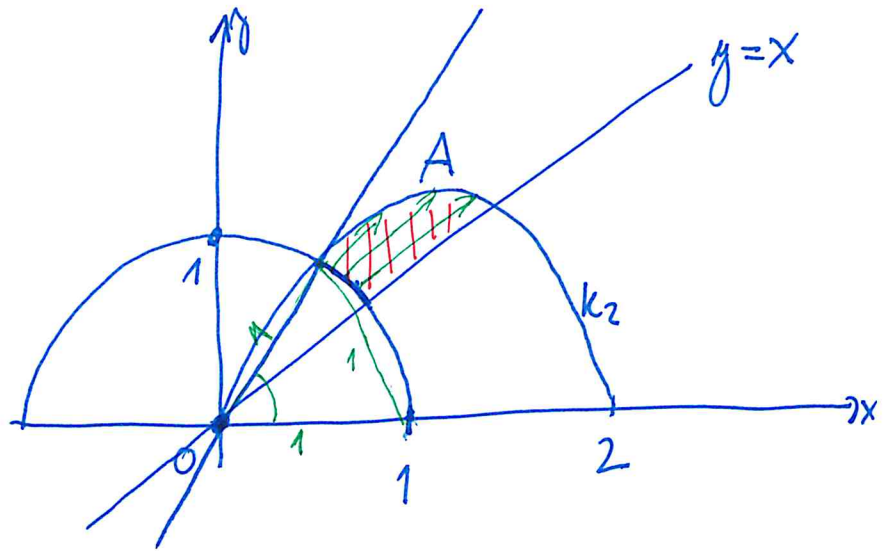
Moment setrvačnosti obryse  $A$

vzhledem k ose  $x$  :  $I_x = \iint_A y^2 h(x, y) \, dx \, dy$

$y$  :  $I_y = \iint_A x^2 h(x, y) \, dx \, dy$

Příklad : Spočítejte obsah:

(2)



$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$y = \rho \sin \varphi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$1 \leq \rho \leq 2 \cos \varphi$$

$$S(A) = \iint_A 1 \, dx \, dy = \iint_A \rho \, d\rho \, d\varphi =$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$\rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 2\rho \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} \rho \, d\rho \right) d\varphi = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \cos 2\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \right) d\varphi =$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi + \frac{1}{2} \varphi \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} =$$

$$\rho^2 - 2\rho \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$\rho(\rho - 2 \cos \varphi) = 0$$

$\rho = 2 \cos \varphi$

rovnice k<sub>2</sub>

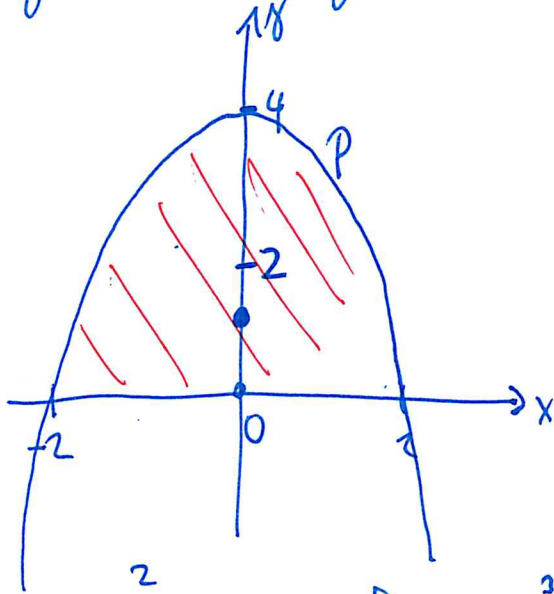
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{3} - 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \doteq 0,065$$

$$(*) \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} \rho \, d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \rho^2 \right]_0^{2 \cos \varphi} = 2 \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \cos 2\varphi + \frac{1}{2}$$

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

Spočítejte hmotnost, souřadnice těžiště a moment setrvačnosti vzhledem k ose  $x$  parabolické úseče ohraničené  $h(x,y)=1$  (3)

$$y = 4 - x^2 \text{ a } y = 0$$



$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 4 - x^2$$

$$m(P) = \iint_P 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_{-2}^2 \left( \int_0^{4-x^2} 1 \, dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 (4 - x^2) \, dx = \left[ 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^2 = 2 \left( 8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{3} \cdot 2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{32}{3}}}$$

$$\text{Těžiště: } \boxed{x_T = 0}, \quad y_T = \frac{3}{32} \iint_P y \, dx \, dy = \frac{3}{32} \int_{-2}^2 \left( \int_0^{4-x^2} y \, dy \right) dx = \frac{3}{64} \int_{-2}^2 (16 - 8x^2 + x^4) \, dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{64} \left[ 16x - \frac{8}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_{-2}^2 = \frac{3}{32} \left( 32 - \frac{64}{3} + \frac{32}{5} \right) = 3 \left( 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) =$$

$$= 3 \frac{15 - 10 + 3}{15} = \boxed{\frac{8}{5}} = y_T$$

$$\textcircled{*} \int_0^{4-x^2} y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} [y^2]_0^{4-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} (4-x^2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} (16 - 8x^2 + x^4)$$

Moment setračnati ušhedem k ose x:

(4)

$$I_x = \iint_P y^2 dx dy = \int_{-2}^2 \left( \int_0^{4-x^2} y^2 dy \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-2}^2 (64 - 48x^2 + 12x^4 - x^6) dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 64x - 48 \frac{x^3}{3} + 12 \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \right]_{-2}^2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{4096}{105}}}$$

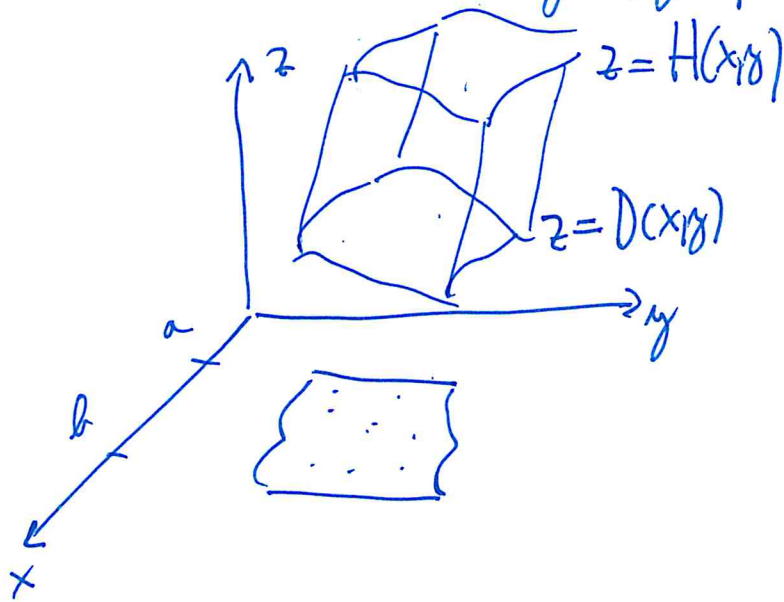
$$\textcircled{*} \int_0^{4-x^2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} [y^3]_0^{4-x^2} = \frac{1}{3} (4-x^2)^3 = \frac{1}{3} (64 - 48x^2 + 12x^4 - x^6)$$



Trojny integrál - integrál funkce tří proměnných (5)

integrační obvy pro trojny integrál

tělesa ohraničená grafy spojitých funkcí

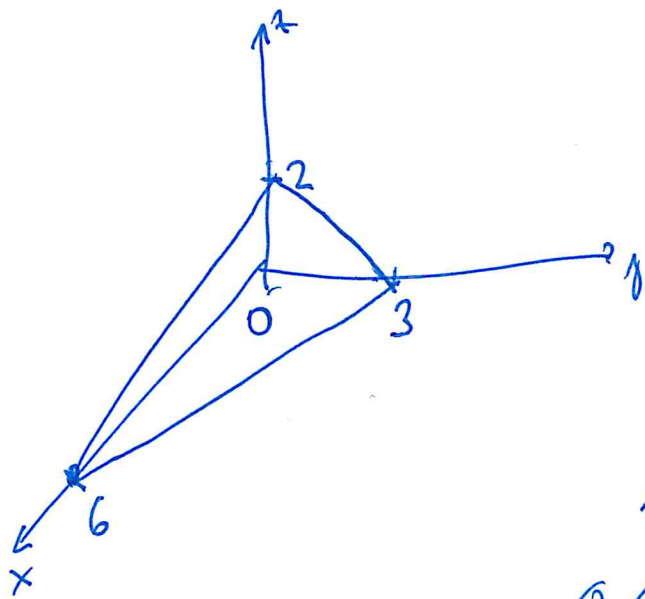


$$a \leq x \leq b$$

$$d(x) \leq y \leq h(x)$$

$$D(x, y) \leq z \leq H(x, y)$$

Příklad: těleso ohraničené rovnicemi  $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+2y+3z=6$

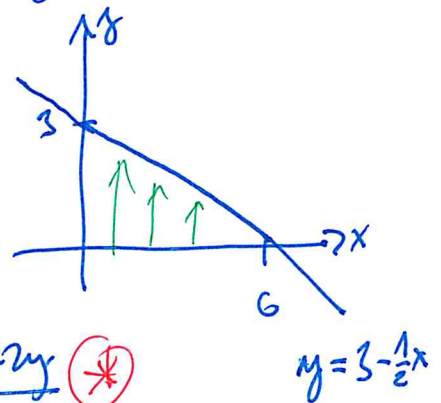


průřez do xy

$$0 \leq x \leq 6$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{1}{2}x$$

$$0 \leq z \leq \frac{6-x-2y}{3}$$

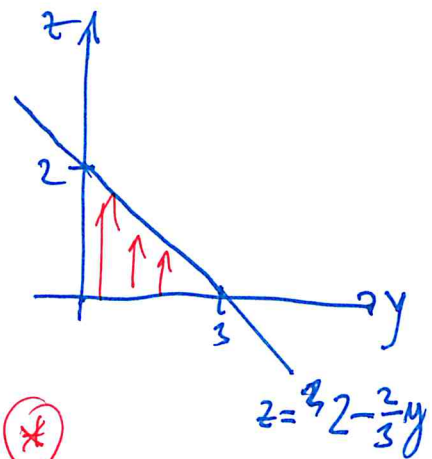


průřez do yz

$$0 \leq y \leq 3$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 2 - \frac{2}{3}y$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 6 - 2y - 3z$$



# Válcové souřadnice

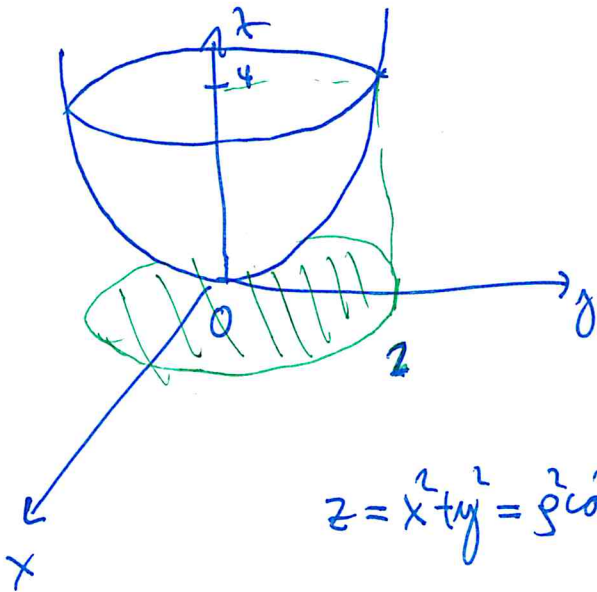
(6)

$x, y, z \rightarrow \rho, \varphi, z$ , kde  $\rho$  a  $\varphi$  jsou polární souřadnice  
přímětu bodu do roviny  $xy$

$$\begin{array}{l} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{array}$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \rho$$

Příklad: Oblast ohraničená plochami  $z = x^2 + y^2$  a  $z = 4$



$$0 \leq \rho \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\rho^2 \leq z \leq 4$$



$$z = x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi = \rho^2$$

# Sférické (kulové) souřadnice

(7)

sféra : plocha, povrch koule  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$   
 koule : těleso  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$

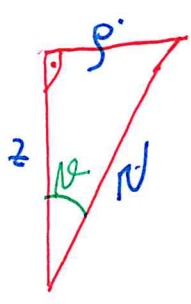
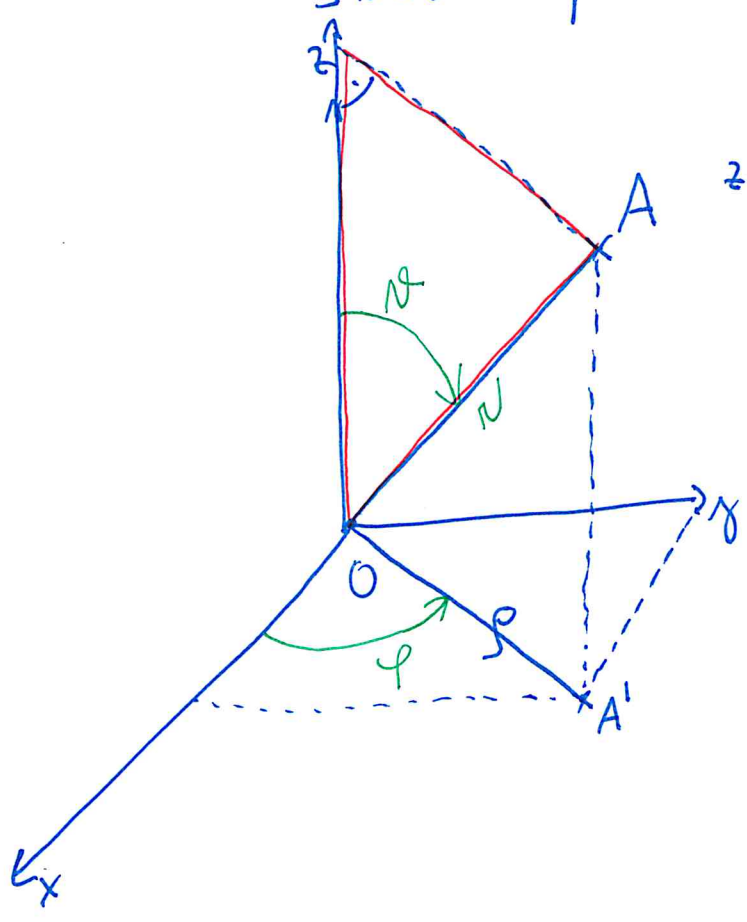
$x, y, z \rightarrow r, \varphi, \vartheta$

$r$  - vzdálenost bodu od počátku

$\varphi$  - orientovaný úhel, který svírá průmět  
 přímky bodu do  $xy$  s kladnou poloosou  $x$

$\varphi \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$

$\vartheta$  - orientovaný úhel, který svírá přímka  
 s kladnou poloosou  $z$ .  $\vartheta \in \langle 0, \pi \rangle$



$$x = \rho \cos \varphi = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi$$

$$y = \rho \sin \varphi = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi$$

$$z = r \cos \vartheta$$

$\sin \vartheta = \frac{\rho}{r} \rightarrow \rho = r \sin \vartheta$

$\cos \vartheta = \frac{z}{r} \rightarrow z = r \cos \vartheta$



# Jakobián pro sférické souřadnice

(8)

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \vartheta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin\vartheta \cos\varphi & r \cos\vartheta \cos\varphi & -r \sin\vartheta \sin\varphi \\ \sin\vartheta \sin\varphi & r \cos\vartheta \sin\varphi & r \sin\vartheta \cos\varphi \\ \cos\vartheta & -r \sin\vartheta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= r^2 \cos^2\vartheta \cos^2\varphi \sin\vartheta + r^2 \sin^2\vartheta \sin^2\varphi \sin\vartheta + \\ &+ r^2 \sin^2\varphi \cos^2\vartheta \sin\vartheta + r^2 \sin^3\vartheta \cos^2\varphi = \sin^2\varphi (\sin^2\vartheta + \cos^2\vartheta) \\ &= r^2 \sin\vartheta (\underbrace{\cos^2\vartheta \cos^2\varphi + \sin^2\vartheta \sin^2\varphi + \sin^2\varphi \cos^2\vartheta + \sin^2\vartheta \cos^2\varphi}_{\cos^2\varphi (\cos^2\vartheta + \sin^2\vartheta)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$J = r^2 \sin\vartheta$$