

ДВОЙНОЙ ИНТЕГРАЛ

Сведите двойной интеграл к повторному и вычислите интеграл:

$$1) \iint_{E: 0 \leq x, y \leq 1} xy dx dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y dy = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$2) \iint_{E: x, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1} y dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$3) \iint_E x dx dy, E: - \text{параллелограмм с вершинами } (0,0), (1,0), (2,1), (1,1).$$

$$\iint_E x dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{y+1} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 ((y+1)^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (2y+1) dy = \frac{1}{2} (1+1) = 1,$$

$$\iint_E x dx dy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x dy + \int_1^2 x dx \int_{x-1}^1 dy = \int_0^1 x^2 dx + \int_1^2 x(2-x) dx = \frac{1}{3} + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} + 3 - \frac{7}{3} = 1.$$

$$4) \iint_E x dx dy, E: - \text{верхний единичный полукруг}.$$

$$\iint_E y dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$\iint_E y dx dy = \int_0^1 y dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = -2(1-y^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Вычислите интегралы:

$$9) 3934. \iint_E |xy| dx dy, \text{ если } E - \text{круг радиуса } a \text{ с центром в начале координат}.$$

$$\iint_E |xy| dx dy = 4 \iint_{E_1} xy dx dy = 4 \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy = 2 \int_0^1 x(1-x^2) dx = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\iint_E |xy| dx dy = 4 \iint_{E_1} xy dx dy = 4 \iint_{E_2} r^3 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi dr d\varphi = 4 \int_0^1 r^3 dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$10) 3936. \iint_E y^2 dx dy, \text{ если } E \text{ ограничено осью абсцисс и первой аркой циклоиды}$$

$$x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi).$$

$$\iint_E y^2 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi a} dx \int_0^{f(x)} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi a} f^3(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} a^4 (1 - \cos t)^4 dt = \frac{16}{3} a^4 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^8 \frac{t}{2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{32}{3} a^4 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^8 u du = \frac{32}{3} a^4 \frac{7!!}{8!!} \pi = \frac{32}{3} a^4 \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} = a^4 \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 6} = \frac{35}{12} a^4.$$

Вычислите интегралы:

$$11) \iint_{x, y \geq 0, 2x+3y \leq 6} (5x+7y) dx dy = [x=3u, y=2v] = 6 \iint_{u, v \geq 0, u+v \leq 1} (15x+14y) dx dy = 6 \cdot 29 \cdot \frac{1}{6} = 29.$$

$$12) \iint_E (7x-y) dx dy, E: 0 \leq x+y \leq 3, 0 \leq 3x-y \leq 4.$$

$$\iint_E (7x-y) dx dy = \left[\begin{matrix} u=x+y \\ v=3x-y \end{matrix} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \iint_{0 \leq u \leq 3, 0 \leq v \leq 4} (u+2v) du dv =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(4 \int_0^3 u du + 3 \int_0^4 v dv \right) = \frac{1}{4} \left(4 \cdot \frac{9}{2} + 6 \cdot \frac{16}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{4} (18 + 48) = \frac{33}{2}.$$

15)

$$\iint_{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 1} (2x^2 + 5y^2) dx dy = [x=2u, y=3v] = \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (8u^2 + 45v^2) 6 du dv =$$

$$= 53 \cdot 3 \iint_{u^2+v^2 \leq 1} (u^2 + v^2) du dv = [u=r \cos \varphi, y=r \sin \varphi] = 53 \cdot 3 \iint_{\substack{0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1}} r^3 dr d\varphi = 159 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{159}{2} \pi.$$

$$16) 3969. \iint_E (x+y) dx dy, \text{ где } E \text{ ограничено линиями } y^2 = 2x, x+y=4, x+y=12.$$

$$I = \iint_E (x+y) dx dy = \left[\begin{matrix} u=x+y, x=u-v \\ v=y, y=v \end{matrix} \right] = \iint_{E_1} u du dv, \text{ где } E_1 \text{ ограничено линиями}$$

$$v^2 = 2(u-v), u=4, u=12.$$

$$v^2 = 2u - 2v, (v+1)^2 = 2u+1, v = \pm \sqrt{2u+1} - 1.$$

$$I = \int_4^{12} u du \int_{-\sqrt{2u+1}-1}^{\sqrt{2u+1}-1} dv = 2 \int_4^{12} u \sqrt{2u+1} du = \left[\begin{matrix} t = \sqrt{2u+1} \\ u = \frac{t^2-1}{2} \end{matrix} \right] = \int_3^5 (t^2-1) t^2 dt = \left(\frac{t^5}{5} - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_3^5 = \frac{8156}{15}.$$

Вычислите площади фигур, ограниченных следующими линиями:

$$18) 3988. (x^3 + y^3)^2 = x^2 + y^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \text{ (перейти к полярным координатам).}$$

$$x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi; r^6 (\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi)^2 = r^2, r^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi};$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi) d\varphi}{(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)^2 (\cos^2 \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)} = \\ &= [u = \sin \varphi - \cos \varphi] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{du}{(2-u^2) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} u^2 \right)} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{du}{(2-u^2)(1+u^2)} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{du}{(2-u^2)(1+u^2)} = \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2-u^2} + \frac{1}{1+u^2} \right) du = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+u}{\sqrt{2}-u} + \operatorname{arctg} u \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1) + \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$19) 3996. x+y=a, x+y=b, y=\alpha x, y=\beta x \quad (0 < a < b, 0 < \alpha < \beta).$$

$$u = x+y, v = \frac{y}{x}; \quad y=vx, u=x+vx, u=x(1+v);$$

$$x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v};$$

$$J^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{x+y}{x^2} = \frac{u}{u^2} (1+v)^2 = \frac{(1+v)^2}{u}, J = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2};$$

$$S = \iint_E \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} du dv = \int_a^b u du \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{dv}{(1+v)^2} = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2) \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+\beta} \right).$$

$$20) 3999 \text{ 6). } E: \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^{2/3} + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^{2/3} = 1, \left(\frac{x}{a} \right)^{2/3} + \left(\frac{y}{b} \right)^{2/3} = 4; \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}, 8 \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}.$$

$$x = ar \cos^3 \varphi, y = ar \sin^3 \varphi, J = 3abr \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi;$$

$$S = 3ab \iint_{E_1} r \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi dr d\varphi, E_1: 1 \leq r \leq 8, 1 \leq \operatorname{tg} \varphi \leq 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 3ab \int_1^8 r dr \int_{\pi/4}^{\operatorname{arctg} 2} \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{189}{2} ab \frac{1}{4} \int_{\pi/4}^{\operatorname{arctg} 2} \sin^2 2\varphi d\varphi = \frac{189}{16} ab \int_{\pi/4}^{\operatorname{arctg} 2} (1 - \cos 4\varphi) d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{189}{16} ab \left(\operatorname{arctg} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4 \operatorname{arctg} 2) \right) = \frac{189}{16} ab \left(\operatorname{arctg} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{6}{25} \right) = \frac{189}{16} \left(\frac{6}{25} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} \right) \\ &\left(\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 2, \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{4}{1-4} = -\frac{4}{3}, \sin 4\alpha = \frac{-\frac{8}{3}}{1+\frac{16}{9}} = -\frac{24}{25} \right). \end{aligned}$$

21)

3966.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{E: |x|+|y|\leq 1} (|x|+|y|) dx dy &= 4 \iint_{E_1: x+y\leq 1; x, y\geq 0} (x+y) dx dy = 8 \iint_{E_1} y dx dy = \\ &= 8 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} y dy = 4 \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

22)

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{pq}} dy \int_{\frac{y^2-p^2}{2p}}^{\frac{q^2-y^2}{2q}} dx \right) = 2 \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{pq}} \left(\frac{q^2-y^2}{2q} - \frac{y^2-p^2}{2p} \right) dy \right) = \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{pq}} \left((p+q) - \left(\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} \right) y^2 \right) dy = (p+q) \sqrt{pq} - \frac{p+q}{pq} \frac{pq \sqrt{pq}}{3} = \\ &= (p+q) \sqrt{pq} - (p+q) \frac{\sqrt{pq}}{3} = \frac{2}{3} (p+q) \sqrt{pq} \end{aligned}$$

23)

3997. Произведя надлежащую замену переменных, найдите площади, ограниченные следующими кривыми: $xy = a^2$, $xy = 2a^2$; $y = x$, $y = 2x$.

$$S = \iint_E dx dy, \quad u = xy, \quad v = \frac{y}{x}; \quad J^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{2y}{x} = 2v;$$

$$S = \iint_{E_1: a^2 \leq u \leq 2a^2, 1 \leq v \leq 2} \frac{1}{2v} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^{2a^2} du \int_1^2 \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln 2$$