

7 cvičení

Vektorová pole

- minule ve 2D

- teď ve 3D

$$\vec{F} = (y, x, z)$$

- Jacobí = $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

- $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0 + 0 + 1 = 1$

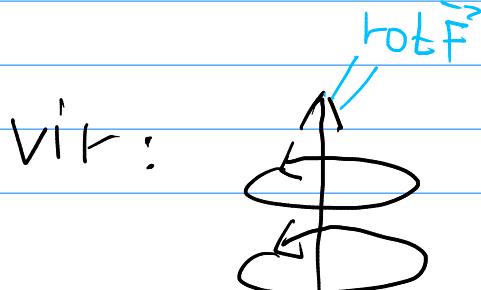
- rotace: $\overrightarrow{\operatorname{rot}} \vec{F} = \left(\frac{\partial F_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial x} \right)$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial y} \right) = (0, 0, 0)$$

terminologie

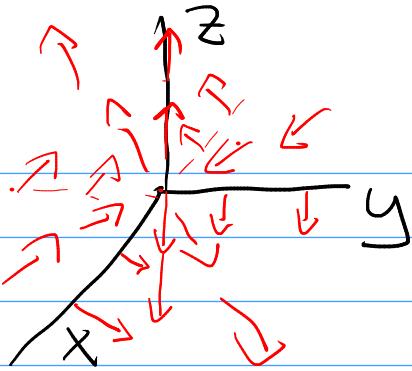
- pokud $\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = 0$
fikáme že \vec{F} je nezvídavé

- zvídavé:



- pokud $\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = 0$
 \vec{F} je nevirové, konservativní

vizualizace



když rotace = 0

tak nutně je pole \vec{F}
gradientem nějaké funkce $f(x, y, z)$

$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \text{grad } f(x, y, z)$ a to
protože platí pro libovolnou fci g tot $\text{grad } g = 0$

fci f se říká potenciál.

Dívzkuste dokázat.

Jak ho zjistíme?

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = F_x \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = F_y \Rightarrow f = y \cdot x + C(y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = F_y \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = X \Rightarrow f = x \cdot y + D(x, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = F_z \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = Z \Rightarrow f = \frac{1}{2} z^2 + E(x, y)$$

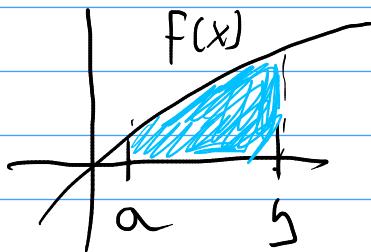
$$\Rightarrow f = x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2} z^2$$

Vícerozměrné integrály

Připomínání

$$\int_a^b$$

$$F(x) dx = \text{plocha}$$



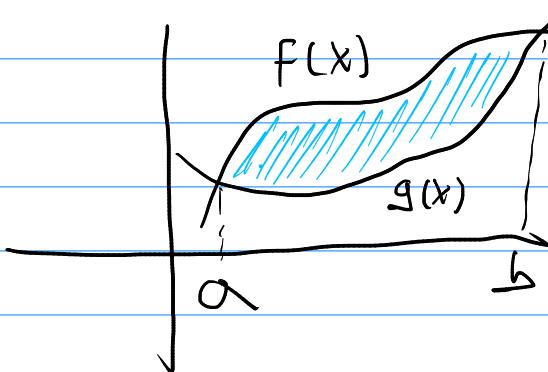
Ize zapsat i jako integral z fce 2 proměnných

a to jako

$$\int_a^b \left(\int_0^x 1 dy \right) dx$$

integrujeme postupně!

můžeme mít obsah množin mezi 2mi funkcemi



$$S = \int_a^b (F(x) - g(x)) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \left(\int_{g(x)}^{F(x)} 1 dy \right) dx$$

co je tedy $\int_a^b \int_c^d F(x,y) dx dy$? \Rightarrow

objem mezi funkcí $z = F(x,y)$ a rovinou xy

\rightarrow Ize také zapsat jako

$$\int_a^b \int_c^d \left(\int_0^{F(x,y)} 1 dz \right) dx dy$$

Fubiniho věta:

jecht' $f(x,y)$ je spojité na množině A

$$A = \{[x,y] : a \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq h(x)\}$$

Kde $g,h : [A,B] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ jsou spojite

Pak

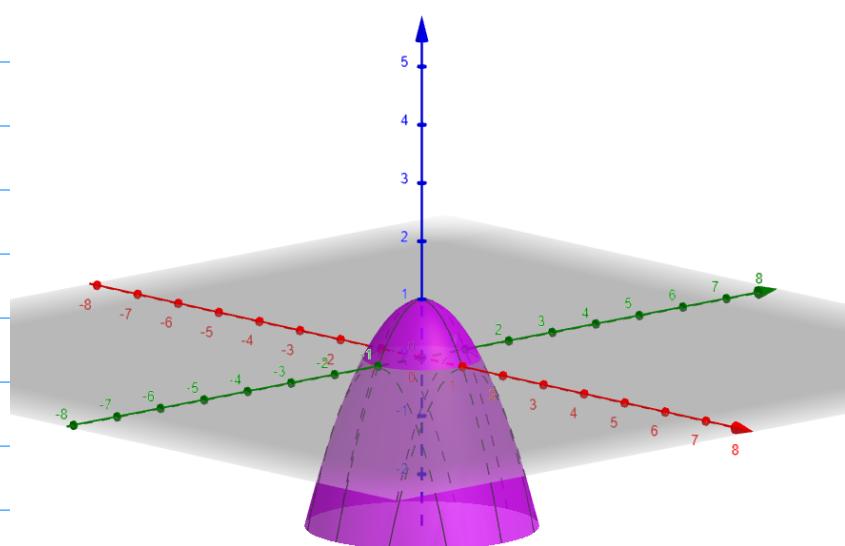
$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

Podobně pro $x \leq y$ viz přednáška

\Rightarrow strategie: musíme mit f i $f(x,y)$ a omezit na její definiční obor a pak integrujeme dva jednorozměrné integrály

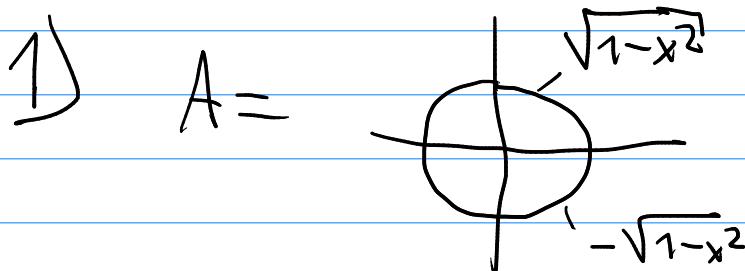
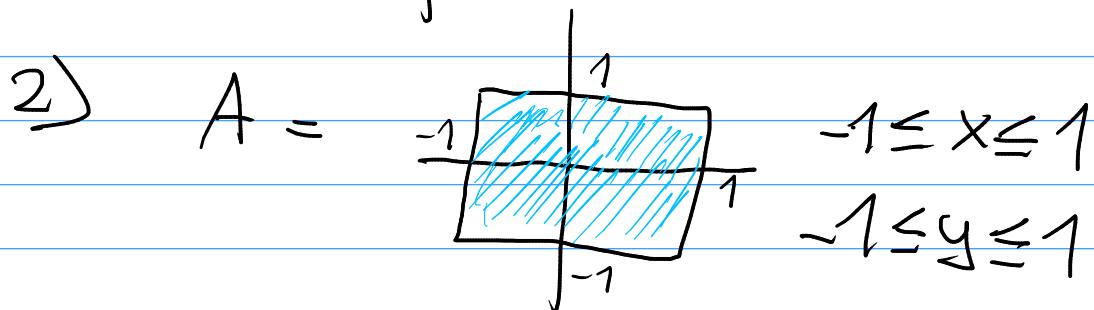
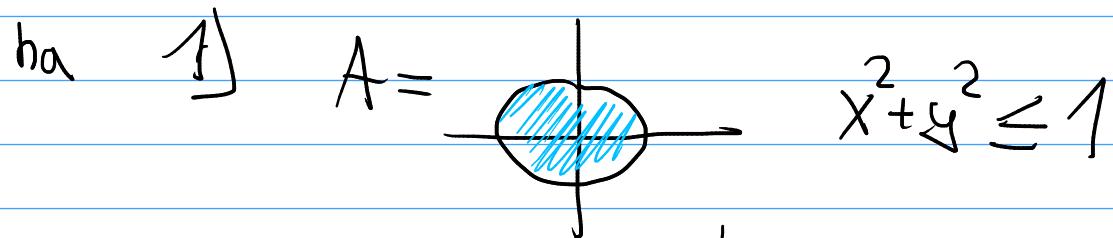
Příklad: $f(x,y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$

Paraboloid:



Spočteme:

$$\iint_A 1-x^2-y^2 \, dx \, dy$$



\Rightarrow použijeme Fubiniho větu \Rightarrow

$$\iint_A 1-x^2-y^2 \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1-x^2-y^2 \, dy \right) dx$$

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

Počítáme jako první

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left[2\sqrt{1-x^2} - 2x^2\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{3/2} \right] dx$$

\Rightarrow spočítáme každý zvlášť.

suda' Fce

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet 2 \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-\cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sin \varphi \\ dx = \cos \varphi \end{array} \right| \\
 & = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi \\
 & = \pi + \left[\sin 2\varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\pi}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet -4 \int_0^1 x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sin \varphi \\ dx = \cos \varphi \end{array} \right| \\
 & = -4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2\varphi)^2 d\varphi \\
 & = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{2} d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \left[\sin 4\varphi \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bullet -\frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sin \varphi \\ dx = \cos \varphi \end{array} \right| = -\frac{\pi}{4} \\
 & = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\varphi)^2 d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \cos 2\varphi - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 2\varphi d\varphi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{6} (1 + \cos 4\varphi) d\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{celkově } \pi - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2}}}$$

Když používáme goniometrickou substituci, ne můžeme rovnou změnit proměnné?

$$A = \begin{array}{c} | \\ \text{---} \\ | \\ \text{---} \\ | \end{array} \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

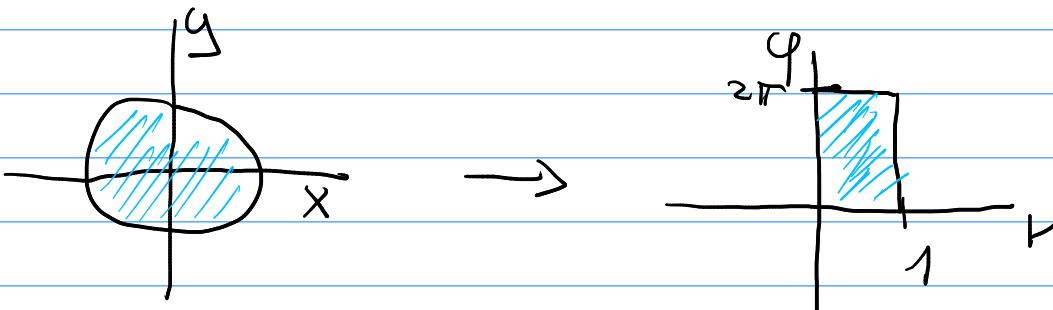
Polarní souřadnice

$$F(x, y) = 1 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x, y) \rightarrow F(r, \varphi) = 1 - r^2$$

$$A \rightarrow \{[r, \varphi], 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\}$$



ale co udělám s $dxdy$?

Větu o transformaci integru (Přednáška)

$$dxdy = J(r, \varphi) dr d\varphi$$

J = jacobian transformace $x(r, \varphi), y(r, \varphi)$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \det \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix} = r(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) \\ &= r \end{aligned}$$

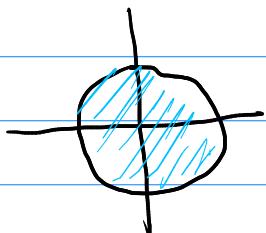
$$\Rightarrow dxdy = r dr d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1-r^2) r dr d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Objem „kouli“

2D:



$$\iint_{B^2} 1 dx dy = \pi R^2$$

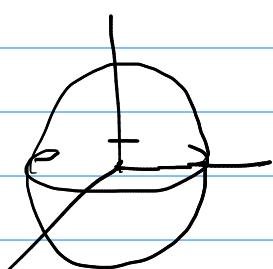
polarní souřadnice

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{B^2} 1 dx dy = \iint_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R r dr d\varphi = 2\pi \frac{R^2}{2} = \pi R^2 \checkmark$$

3D



sferické souřadnice

$$x = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

$$\text{Jac} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi \sin \theta & -r \sin \varphi \sin \theta & r \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \theta & r \cos \varphi \sin \theta & r \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ \cos \theta & 0 & -r \sin \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (-1)^{\cos \theta} (-r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta - r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \theta \cos \theta)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + (-1)^6 (-r \sin \theta) (r \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta) \\
 & = -r^2 \sin \theta \cos^2 \varphi - r^2 \sin \theta \sin^2 \theta \\
 & = -\underline{\underline{r^2 \sin \theta}} \\
 \Rightarrow & \iiint_{B^3} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \int_0^r -r^2 \sin \theta |dr d\varphi d\theta \\
 & = 2\pi \int_0^R \frac{R^3}{3} \sin \theta d\theta = 2\pi \left[-\frac{R^3}{3} \cos \theta \right]_0^{\pi} \\
 & = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

• ve 4D viz přednáška ($r, \varphi, \theta_1, \theta_2$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= r \cos \varphi \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \\
 y &= r \sin \varphi \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \\
 z &= r \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \\
 w &= r \cos \theta_2
 \end{aligned}$$

DU zkuste

- spočítat Jacobian
- zintegrovat 1 přes

$$0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \theta_1, \theta_2 \leq \pi$$

měli byste dostat

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2 R^4$$

obecný vzorec: $V_n = \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)} R^n$

Dú spočtete pomocí integrálu

objem a obsah pláště kužeľa o
výške h .