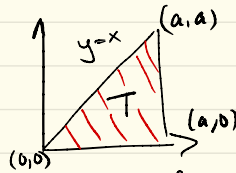


Demonstrationsuppgifter 5

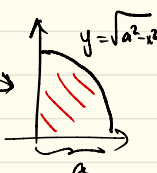
- ① Antag att $a > 0$ och att T är triangeln i planet med hörn i $(0,0)$, $(a,0)$ samt (a,a) .
Beräkna

$$\iint_T \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dA.$$

Lösning:



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_T \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dA &= \int_0^a \left(\int_y^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dx \right) dy = \\ &= \int_0^a \left[x \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \right]_{x=y}^{x=a} dy = \int_0^a (a-y) \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy \\ &= \underbrace{\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy}_I - \underbrace{\int_0^a y \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy}_{II} \end{aligned}$$

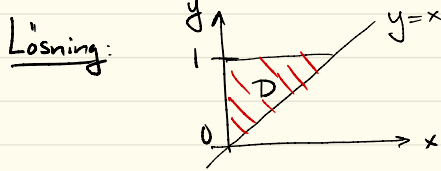
I är lika med a gånger arean ω 

$$\text{Alltså } I = a \cdot \frac{\pi a^2}{4} = \frac{\pi a^3}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} II &= \int_0^a y \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dy = \int_{t=a^2-y^2}^0 \frac{dt}{-2y} \sqrt{t} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{a^2}^0 t^{1/2} dt = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{t^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^{a^2} = \frac{1}{3} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_T \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \, dA = \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) a^3$$

- ② Låt $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$
 Beräkna volymen av den kropp som ligger
 under ytan $z = 1 - x^2$ och över D .

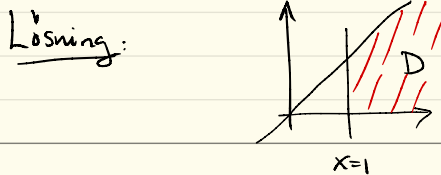


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volymen av kroppen} &= \iint_D 1 - x^2 \, dA = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^y 1 - x^2 \, dx \right) dy = \int_0^1 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) dy = \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{12} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{5}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Svar: Volymen är $\frac{5}{12}$ volymenheter

- ③ Låt $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x \geq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

Beräkna $\iint_D \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \, dA$ om den är konvergent.



$$\iint_D \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dA = \int_1^{\infty} \left(\int_0^x \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{F\"ur } \int_0^x \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dy &= \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x \frac{1}{1+(\frac{y}{x})^2} dy = \int_{t=0}^{t=y/x} \frac{1}{1+t^2} x dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{x} \left[\arctan t \right]_{t=0}^{t=1} = \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dA &= \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^N \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} (\ln N - \ln 1) = \infty \end{aligned}$$

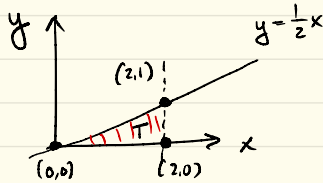
$$\Rightarrow \iint_D \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dA \text{ \u00e4r divergent.}$$

Hemtal 5

- ① Låt T vara triangeln med hörn i $(0,0)$, $(2,0)$ och $(2,1)$. Beräkna

$$\iint_T x y \, dA.$$

Lösning:



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_T x y \, dA &= \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{x/2} x y \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^2 \left[\frac{x y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x/2} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{8} dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{32} \right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{32} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- ② Parabeln $y=x^2$ skär enhetscirkeln $x^2+y^2=1$ i två punkter. Approximera skärningspunkten där $x > 0$ genom att göra två steg med Newtons metod. Använd $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$ som startgissning.

Lösning: Vi vet att

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f(x_n, y_n) & f_y(x_n, y_n) \\ g(x_n, y_n) & g_y(x_n, y_n) \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{vmatrix}} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)}$$

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f_x & f \\ g_x & g \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} f_x & f_y \\ g_x & g_y \end{vmatrix}} \Big|_{(x_n, y_n)}$$

Vi letar punkter där $f(x,y) = y - x^2 = 0$ och
 $g(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$.

Vi får $f_x = -2x$, $f_y = 1$, $g_x = 2x$ och $g_y = 2y$.

$(x_0, y_0) = (1, 0)$ ger

$$x_1 = 1 - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = 1 - \frac{0}{-2} = 1$$

$$y_1 = 0 - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & -1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = 0 - \frac{2}{-2} = 1$$

$\Rightarrow (x_1, y_1) = (1, 1)$ vilket i sin tur ger

$$x_2 = 1 - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = 1 - \frac{-1}{-6} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$y_2 = 1 - \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}} = 1 - \frac{-2}{-6} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$\Rightarrow (x_2, y_2) = \left(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$ är vår approximation.

③ Beräkna $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2ye^x}{1+y^2} dy dx$

Lösung:

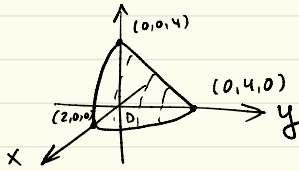
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2ye^x}{1+y^2} dy dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{2ye^x}{1+y^2} dx dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2ye^x}{1+y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{x=1} dy = \int_0^1 (e-1) \frac{2y}{1+y^2} dy = \\ &= \left[\begin{array}{l} t = 1+y^2 \\ dt = 2y dy \end{array} \right. (e-1) \int_1^2 t^{-1} dt = (e-1) [\ln t]_1^2 \\ &= (e-1) \ln 2\end{aligned}$$

Inlämningsuppgift 5

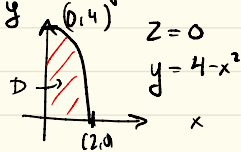
① Beräkna volymen av kroppen

$$\{(x,y,z); 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, \text{ och } 0 \leq z \leq 4-x^2-y\}$$

Lösning: $z = 4-x^2-y$ är en yta i \mathbb{R}^3



$$\text{Volymen} = \iint_D 4-x^2-y \, dA$$

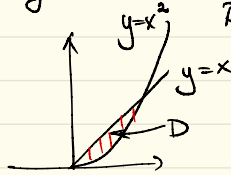


$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D 4-x^2-y \, dA &= \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} 4-x^2-y \, dy \, dx = \\ &= \int_0^2 \left[(4-x^2)y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{4-x^2} dx = \\ &= \int_0^2 (4-x^2)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(4-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (4-x^2)^2 dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 (16-8x^2+x^4) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[16x - \frac{8x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_0^2 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(32 - \frac{64}{3} + \frac{32}{5} \right) = 16 - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{16}{5} = \frac{18 \cdot 16 - 5 \cdot 32}{3 \cdot 5} = \\ &= \frac{8 \cdot 16}{15} = \frac{128}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Svar: Volymen är $\frac{128}{15}$ volymenhet

(2) Låt $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; x^2 \leq y \leq x\}$ och $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$. Beräkna $\iint_D f(x,y) dA$.

Lösning:



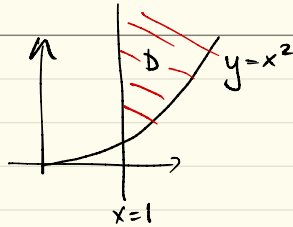
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x^2 - y^2 dA &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{x^2}^x x^2 - y^2 dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left[x^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{y=x^2}^{y=x} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x^3 - \frac{x^3}{3} - x^4 + \frac{x^6}{3} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{2x^3}{3} - x^4 + \frac{x^6}{3} dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{2x^4}{3 \cdot 4} - \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^7}{7 \cdot 3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7 \cdot 3} = \\ &= \frac{5 \cdot 7 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 + 2 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = \frac{35 + 10 - 42}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7} = \frac{1}{70} \end{aligned}$$

(3) Låt $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2; 1 \leq x \text{ och } y \geq x^2\}$.

Beräkna den generaliserade integralen

$$\iint_D \frac{1}{x^4 + y^2} dA.$$

Lösung:



$$\iint_D \frac{1}{x^4+y^2} dA = \int_1^{\infty} \int_{x^2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4+y^2} dy dx$$

$$\text{Fürst } \int_{x^2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^4+y^2} dy = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x^2}^N \frac{1}{x^4+y^2} dy =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{x^2}^N \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{1}{1+(y/x^2)^2} dy = \int t = \frac{y}{x^2} = dt = \frac{1}{x^2} dy =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_1^{N/x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left[\arctan t \right]_1^{N/x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\arctan\left(\frac{N}{x^2}\right) - \arctan(1) \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\text{Also: } \iint_D \frac{1}{x^4+y^2} dA = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^N \frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \left[-\frac{\pi}{4} \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^N = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{N} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \otimes$$