

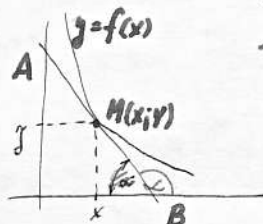
- I. Diferenciální rovnice.
 I. Dvojný, trojný integrál.
 II. Křivkový integrál.

2 X. 1969.

I. D.r.

18. Základní pojmy.

Nová mat. úloha: Treba najít křivku, která má st. úsek je lúbov. dot. medzi súb. osami je rozdelený dolyhový bodom $M(x; y)$



$$AM = MB$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \lg f &= y' \\ \lg f &= -\frac{y}{x} \end{aligned} \right\} y' = -\frac{y}{x} \text{ - dif. rovnica}$$

je tvar: $y = \frac{c}{x} \quad | c - \text{konst.}$

$$y' = -\frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$-\frac{c}{x^2} = -\frac{c}{x^2}$$

D1. Obecná dif. rovnice n -tého r. má tvar: (1)

$$F(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n)}) = 0$$

kde F je funkce def. v nějaké oblasti

x - nezávis. proměnná

y - funkce prom. x

$y', \dots$ - její deriv.

Přát d.r. nám udává vč. výraz: derivace funkce v nej. se vyčíslovací:

$$\text{Pr: } y''x^2 - \frac{3}{y} = e^x : \underline{\underline{2r.}} \quad \sqrt{y'} - 3x = 2 : \underline{\underline{1r.}}$$

Převodem d.r. pomocí se hledá $f: y = f(x)$, která by byla rovnice vyhovující.

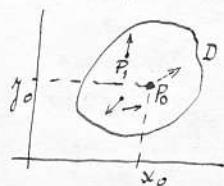
Graf. rovnice $y = f(x)$ má tvaru integrálního křivky.

29. Základní pojmy o d.r. 1. řádu.

$$F(x, y, y') = 0 \quad (1)$$

že na d. (1) nap. v tvaru: $y' = f(x, y)$ (2); považujeme, že (1) je řešitelná vzhledem na y' .

Geom. význam (2).



Nech v oblasti D je $f, Y(x)$ spojité; a nech je riešením rovn. (2)

$$P_0(x_0, y_0) \in D$$

$$D \subset E_2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y' = f(x_0, y_0) \\ \text{ale} \\ y' = \lg \alpha \end{array} \right\} \lg \alpha = f(x_0, y_0)$$

Zvol. bodu P_0 sme priradili smer.

Opakujeme to pre $P_0, \dots$

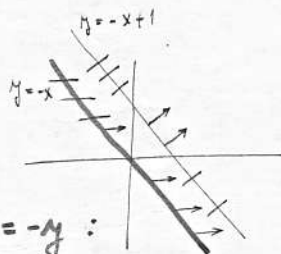
Polom oblasť = smerové pole - každý bod obl. má urč. smer.

Udal' d.r. (2) znamená udal' súčasnú smerové pole.

Rušíť túto r. znam, nájsť hr, ku ktorej bod. v každom bode má smer kolový s bodmi smerového pola.

Kritika pola sp. body s rovn. smerom nas. na izokline.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Pr.:} \\ y' = x+y \\ f(x,y) = x+y, \lg \alpha = x+y \\ y' = \lg \alpha \end{array}$$



hlad. izokl. kde $\alpha = 0 \Rightarrow \lg \alpha = 0 \Rightarrow x + y = 0 \Rightarrow x = -y$:

$$\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \lg \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow y = -x + 1$$

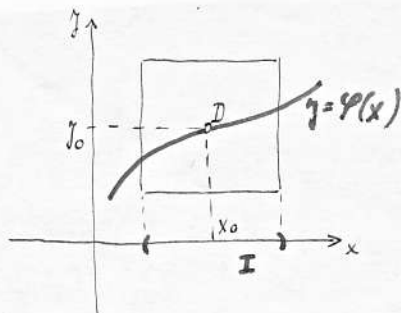
Z uved. príp. je zrejme, že dif. r. môže mať aj viac rieš. Ak predpokladáme, že jej rieš. $y = Y(x)$ (3) prech. pokiaľ zvol. bodom $N(x_0, y_0)$ potom dostaneme jediné rieš., ktoré predst. jedinú křivku.

Počiatkové podmienky: (x_0, y_0) [Cauchy-ho úloha]

Um. otázka: či ex. vždy rieš. d.r. (kolko), budú jediné?

Veta Cauchy-ho: Nech $f, Y(x)$ je spoj. v okolí bodu D a rovní; a nech v D ex. parc. der. $f, Y(x)$ podľa y ; potom existuje v okolí D jediné riešenie: $y = Y(x)$, d. rovnice (2), prechajúce bodom D , na intervale I , ktorý je priemerom ok. D na os x .

Rieš. má vlastnosť: $Y_0 = f(x_0)$

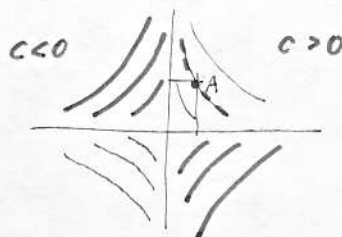


Dalšie pojmy:

F. $y = y(x)$ $E(x, y; c) = 0$ kde $c = \text{lib. konst.}$ a mar. na integráľom d.r. (2).

F. $y = y(x; c)$ je mae. všeobecným rieš. d.r. (2) ak na c zvol. potrebné číslo, dostaneme partikulárne rieš. Gem. nám. p. neob. rieš. nám predst. množ. kriviek a partik. rieš. jedinú krivku.

Pr. $y' = -\frac{y}{x}$ rieš: $y = -\frac{c}{x}$



$A(1; 2)$
 $2 = \frac{c}{1} \Rightarrow c = 2$

part. rieš: $y = \frac{2}{x}$

§.3

Niekoľko d.r. 1. s oddeliteľnými premennými.

1. Napíšte $y' = f(x)$ $f(x)$ spoj. na int. I.

separácia

Rieš: $y = \int f(x) dx + C$

2. Rovnice s oddel. premennými (separácia premenných)

$y' = f(x; y)$ (1) Niekoľko na da' napísať: $y' = M(x) \cdot N(y)$ (2)

Potom hov.: sme separovali (oddeliť premenné).

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = M(x) \cdot N(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{N(y)} = M(x) dx \quad N(y) \neq 0$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{N(y)} = \int M(x) dx + C \quad (3) \quad - \text{všeobecné rieš.}$$

$$E(x, y; c) = 0 \quad (4)$$

Overíme rieš.: $y' = -\frac{\frac{\partial E}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial E}{\partial y}} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial E}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial E}{\partial y}}$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial y} dy = -\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} dx \quad \left| \frac{\partial E}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{N(y)} \quad -\frac{\partial E}{\partial x} = M(x) \right.$$

Pr.: $y' = x^2(y+1)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2(y+1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{y+1} = x^2 dx$$

$$\ln(y+1) = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\underline{y = e^{\frac{x^3}{3} + C} - 1} \quad - \text{všeob. r.}$$

③ Homogenná rovnica

Je tvaru $y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ (1)

Nech $\frac{y}{x} = u \rightarrow y = u \cdot x$

$$\rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} &\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} \cdot x + u \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u = f(u)$$

$$x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = f(u) - u$$

$$\frac{du}{f(u) - u} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \left/ \begin{aligned} &u \neq f(u) \\ &x \neq 0 \end{aligned} \right.$$

integr., dos. za u.

Pr.: $y' = \frac{y}{x} (\ln \frac{y}{x} + 1)$

$$x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u = u \cdot (\ln u + 1)$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = -u + u \ln u + u$$

$$\frac{du}{u \ln u} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad / \text{int.}$$

$$\ln |\ln u| = \ln |x| + \ln C$$

$$\ln u = C \cdot x$$

$$u = e^{Cx} \quad / \text{dosad. do (1)}$$

$$y = x \cdot e^{Cx}$$

Prev.

$$y = x e^{Cx}$$

$$y' = e^{Cx} + x e^{Cx} = \frac{x e^{Cx}}{x} \left(\ln \frac{x \cdot e^{Cx}}{x} + 1 \right)$$

$$e^{Cx} + x e^{Cx} = x e^{Cx} + e^{Cx}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u \cdot \ln u} = ; \quad \ln u = v$$

$$= \ln v$$

4. Lineárna rovn.

$$y' + P(x) \cdot y = Q(x) \quad (1)$$

a.) $Q(x) = 0$ $y' + P(x) \cdot y = 0$ (2) homogénna, lineárna d.r.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -P(x) \cdot y \quad / \text{sep.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = -P(x) \cdot dx \quad / \text{int.}$$

$$\ln |y| = -\int P(x) dx + \ln C$$

$$\ln |y| - \ln |C| = -\int P(x) dx$$

$$\frac{y}{C} = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \Rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{-\int P(x) dx} \quad (3)$$

(3) je všeob. rieš. (2)

b.) Lagrangeova metóda: Variácia konštanty:

Predp. rieš. (3) je aj rieš. (1) : pričom konšt. C považ. za f. premennú x. Podob. (3) musí vyhov. (1).

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y' &= c'(x) \cdot e^{-\int P(x) dx} + c(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} \cdot (-P(x)) \\ y &= c(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ dos do (1)}$$

$$c'(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} - P(x) c(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} + P(x) c(x) e^{-\int P(x) dx} = Q(x)$$

$$c'(x) = Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x) dx}$$

$$c(x) = \int Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot dx + A \quad / \text{dos. do (3)}$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x) dx} \cdot \left\{ \int Q(x) \cdot e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot dx + A \right\} \sim \text{všeob. rieš. (1)}$$

Pr. $y' - 2xy = (x+1)e^{x^2}$

$$P(x) = -2x \quad Q(x) = (x+1)e^{x^2}$$

$$y' - 2xy = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = 2x \cdot dx$$

$$\ln y = x^2 + \ln C$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{C} = x^2$$

$$\frac{y}{C} = e^{x^2} \Rightarrow y = C e^{x^2}$$

$$y = C e^{x^2}$$

$$y' = c'(x) \cdot e^{x^2} + c(x) 2x \cdot e^{x^2}$$

$$c'(x) e^{x^2} + 2x c(x) e^{x^2} - 2x c(x) e^{x^2} = (x+1)e^{x^2}$$

$$c'(x) = x+1$$

$$c(x) = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + A$$

$$y = e^{x^2} \cdot \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x + A \right] \sim \text{všeob. rieš.}$$

Dodatek do wzoru:

$$\int P(x) dx = \int -2x dx = -x^2$$

$$y = e^{x^2} \left[\int (x+1) e^{x^2} \cdot e^{-x^2} dx + A \right]$$

$$y = e^{x^2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x + A \right]$$

5) Bernoulliho d.r.

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \cdot y^m \quad ; \quad m \neq 1$$

$$\frac{1}{y^m} \cdot y' + P(x) \cdot \frac{1}{y^{m-1}} = Q(x) \quad ; \quad \frac{1}{y^{m-1}} = z = y^{1-m} \quad / \text{der.}$$

$$(1-m)y^{-m} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{y^m} \cdot y' = \frac{1}{1-m} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-m} \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} + P(x) \cdot z = Q(x) \quad / \cdot (1-m)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{(1-m)P(x)}{1-m} z = \frac{(1-m)Q(x)}{1-m} \quad \text{lin. dif. r.}$$

Pr.: $y' + xy = x^3 \cdot y^3 \quad / \quad m=3$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} \cdot y' + x \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = x^3 \quad (1) \quad / \quad \frac{1}{y^2} = z = y^{-2} \rightarrow -2y^{-3} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$y^{-3} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx} + x \cdot z = x^3 \quad / \cdot (-2)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 2xz = -2x^3 \quad (2) \quad / \text{lin. d.r.}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - 2xz = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2xz$$

$$\frac{dz}{z} = 2x dx$$

$$\ln z = x^2 + \ln c$$

$$\ln \frac{z}{c} = x^2$$

$$z = c \cdot e^{x^2} \quad (4)$$

vrát. rieš (3)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} z &= c(x) \cdot e^{x^2} \\ z' &= c'(x) \cdot e^{x^2} + c(x) \cdot 2x \cdot e^{x^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{dos do (2)}$$

$$c'(x) \cdot e^{x^2} + 2x \cdot c(x) \cdot e^{x^2} - 2x \cdot c(x) \cdot e^{x^2} = -2x^3$$

$$c'(x) = -2x^3 \cdot e^{-x^2}$$

$$c(x) = -2 \int x^3 e^{-x^2} dx \quad / \quad x^2 = t$$

$$c(x) = -\int t \cdot e^{-t} dt = -t \cdot e^{-t} - \int e^{-t} dt + A$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= t & u' &= -e^{-t} \\ u' &= 1 & u &= -e^{-t} \end{aligned}$$

$$c(x) = -x^2 e^{-x^2} - e^{-x^2} + A = -e^{-x^2} (x^2 + 1) + A$$

$$u = e^{x^2} \cdot (-e^{-x^2})(x^2+1) + A = -x^2 - 1 + A e^{x^2}$$

$$y^{-2} = -(x^2+1 + B e^{x^2}) \quad / -A=B$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{y^2} (x^2+1 + B e^{x^2}) \quad \sim \text{obecní rieš. rovn. (1)}$$

Prv.:

$$y^2 x^2 + y^2 + B e^{x^2} + 1 = 0 \quad / -y^2 = \frac{-1}{x^2+1+B e^{x^2}}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-1}{x^2+1+B e^{x^2}}}$$

$$y' = - \frac{2xy^2 + 2Bxy e^{x^2}}{2yx^2 + 2y + 2By e^{x^2}} \quad - \text{dov}$$

$$- \frac{2xy^2 + 2Bxy e^{x^2}}{2yx^2 + 2y + 2By e^{x^2}} + xy = x^3 y^3 \quad / \cdot (2yx^2 + 2y + 2By e^{x^2})$$

$$-2xy^2 - 2Bxy e^{x^2} + 2y^2 x^3 + 2xy^2 + 2Bxy e^{x^2} = 2y^4 x^5 + 2x^3 y^4 + 2Bx^3 y^4 e^{x^2}$$

$$x^3 = y^2 x^5 + x^3 y^2 + Bx^3 y^2 e^{x^2} \quad \text{dov. aj na } y$$

$$y^2 (x^5 + x^3 + Bx^3 e^{x^2}) = x^3 \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{x^3}$$

§ 4. Dalsie typy dif. r. 1. radu.

Budeme uvaž. d. r. 1. meriesiteľní vzhl. na y' :

1. $F(x, y') = 0$

ak sa r. dá napísať: $x = f(y')$ (1) potom vol. subst.:

dovod:

$$x = f(t) \quad (2)$$

$$y' = t$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dy = y' dx \quad \rightarrow dx = f'(t) dt$$

$$dy = t \cdot f'(t) dt$$

$$y = \int t \cdot f'(t) dt + C$$

$\sim$ vše. rieš. v parametrickom tvare:

$$x = f(t)$$

$$y = \int t \cdot f'(t) dt + C$$

m.
 $\Rightarrow$

Pr.: $x = y' + e^{y'}$ / $y' = t$
 $x = t + e^t$
 $dx = (1 + e^t) dt$ ————— $dy = y' \cdot dx$

$$dy = t \cdot (1 + e^t) dt$$

$$y = \int t \cdot (1 + e^t) dt = \frac{t^2}{2} + t e^t - e^t + C$$

$$x = t + e^t$$

$$y = \frac{t^2}{2} + e^t(t-1) + C \quad \left. \vphantom{y = \frac{t^2}{2} + e^t(t-1) + C} \right\} \text{všob. r. n par. rovnice}$$

(2.) $F(y; y') = 0$

vypade: $y = f(y')$ / $y' = t$

$$y = f(t)$$

$$dy = f'(t) dt$$

$$/ \quad dy \quad / \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{y'}$$

$$dx = \frac{f'(t) dt}{t}$$

$$x = \int \frac{f'(t) dt}{t} + C$$

$$y = f(t)$$

$$\left. \vphantom{x = \int \frac{f'(t) dt}{t} + C} \right\} \text{všob. r. n par. rovnice}$$

Pr.: $y = y' + \ln y'$ / $y' = t$

$$y' = t + \ln t$$

$$/ \quad dy = \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right) dt$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow dx = \frac{dy}{y'}$$

$$dx = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{t}) dt}{t}$$

$$x = \int \left(\frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$x = \ln t - \frac{1}{t} + C$$

$$y = t + \ln t$$

$$\left. \vphantom{x = \ln t - \frac{1}{t} + C} \right\} \text{vš. r. n par. rovnice}$$

③ Clairautova rovnice.

$$y = y'x + f(y') \quad (1)$$

predp. že $f(y')$ má deriváciu:

$$y' = y''x + y' + f'(y') \cdot y''$$

$$0 = y''(x + f'(y'))$$

a.) $y'' = 0 \Rightarrow y' = c$ integr.: $y = cx + d$ / musí vyhovieť rovnici, ak je jej riešením:

$$cx + d = cx + f(c)$$

$$d = f(c)$$

$$y = cx + f(c) \quad \text{všob. rieš.} - \text{predst. sústavu priamok.}$$

b.) $x + f'(y') = 0 \quad (\text{míkl. t.}) \quad / y' = t$

rieš. v p.t. $\begin{cases} x = -f'(t) \\ y = tx + f(t) \end{cases}$ do pôvodn. rovn.: $y' = t$:

Ak sa t podarí vyhlásiť: $y = y(x)$. Singulárne riešenie.

Pr: $y = y'(x) + (y')^2$

$$y' = y''x + y' + 2y' \cdot y''$$

$$0 = y''(x + 2y')$$

a.) $y'' = 0 \rightarrow y' = c \rightarrow y = cx + d$ / do pôv. r.

$$cx + d = cx + x^2$$

$$d = x^2$$

$$y = cx + c^2 \sim \text{všob. rieš.}$$

b.) $(x + 2y') = 0$

$$x = -2y' \quad / y' = t$$

$$x = -2t$$

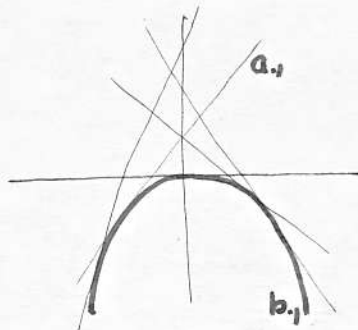
$$y = tx + t^2$$

/ do pôv. rovn.

} singul. rieš.

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

$$y = -\frac{x^2}{4}$$



4.) Lagrangeova (d'Alambertova) rovnica
(sobrenenie 3.)

$$y = f(y')x + g(y') \quad ; \quad f(y') \neq y'$$

$$y' = f(y') \cdot y''x + f(y') + g'(y') \cdot y''$$

$$y' - f(y') = y'' \{ f(y')x + g'(y') \} \quad / \quad y' = t \quad ; \quad y'' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$t - f(t) = \frac{dt}{dx} \{ f'(t) \cdot x + g'(t) \} \quad / \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$$

$$\{ t - f(t) \} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} = f'(t) \cdot x + g'(t)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{f'(t)}{t - f(t)} \cdot x + \frac{g'(t)}{t - f(t)}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{f'(t)}{t - f(t)} \cdot x = \frac{g'(t)}{t - f(t)} \quad - \text{lineárna nehomog. rovnica}$$

$$y' + P(x)y = Q(x) \quad \begin{matrix} y \rightarrow x \\ x \rightarrow t \end{matrix}$$

po vyriešení $x = \varphi(t; c)$ - všeob. rieš.

Pr.: $y = (y')^2(x+1)$

$$y' = y'^2 x + y'^2$$

$$y' = 2y'y''x + y'^2 + 2y'y''$$

$$y' - y'^2 = y''(2y'x + 2y') \quad / \quad y' = t \quad y'' = \frac{dt}{dx}$$

$$t - t^2 = \frac{dt}{dx}(2tx + 2t) \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{1}{t} 1 - t = \frac{dt}{dx}(2x + 2)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1-t} x + \frac{2}{1-t}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{2}{1-t} \cdot x = \frac{2}{1-t} \quad \text{lin. rovn.}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{2}{1-t} x = 0$$

$$\frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{2}{1-t} dt$$

$$\ln x = -2 \ln(1-t) + \ln c$$

$$x = \frac{c}{(1-t)^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = c'(1-t)^{-2} + 2c(1-t)^{-3}$$

$$\frac{c'}{(1-t)^2} + \frac{2c}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{2}{1-t} \cdot \frac{c}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{2}{1-t}$$

$$c' = 2(1-t^2) + A$$

$$c = 2t - t^2 + A$$

$$x = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} (2t - t^2 + A)$$

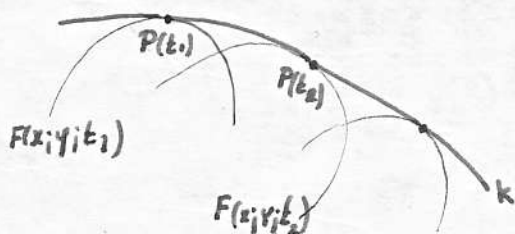
vsob. rieš. rovn. (celkom hore)

dos. do 1. rovn. x :

$$y = t^2 \left\{ \frac{2t}{(1-t)^2} - \frac{t^2}{(1-t)^2} + \frac{A}{(1-t)^2} \right\} \quad \text{vs. rieš. prv. rovn. v par. tvare.}$$

§5. Obálka sústavy kriviek. Singularita rieš. d.r.

$$F(x, y, t) = 0 \quad (1) \quad t \sim \text{parameter}$$



Predp. n. ex. tv. k; taká
n. má s každou krivkou zo súst. (1)
práve 1 spoločný bod. Každý bod
krivky k leží práve na jednej
z kriviek súst. (1).

Krivku k naz. obálkou k sústave (1).

— jednoramenná sústava kriviek.

$$F(x, y, t) = 0 \quad (1)$$

1, nech t je pevné.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot dy = 0 \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{dt}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = 0 \quad (2)$$

2. Nech t sú mení; $x = x(t)$; $y = y(t)$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \cdot \frac{dt}{dt} = 0 \quad (3)$$

2(2)/(3): $F(x; y; t) = 0$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (4) \end{array} \right.$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{úst. rovn., re ak s. k. (1) má mal-} \\ \text{obalku, potom body obalky musia} \\ \text{vyhovieť rovn. (4); platí veta:} \end{array} \right.$

Nech je daná súst. kriviek: $F(x; y; t) = 0$;
Nech v danom bode tieto sústavy je alebo

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \neq 0$ alebo $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0$; potom rovnicami (4)
je daná obalka (po vyhlásení parametra t).

Clairanova rovn.:

$$y = y'x + f(y')$$

všeob. rieš.: $y = cx + f(c)$; $y - cx - f(c) = 0$ / c - parameter
der. podb. c :

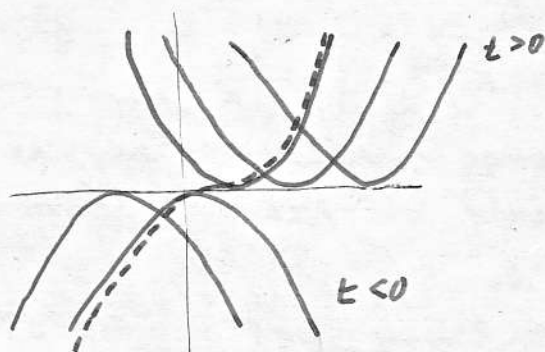
$$-x - f'(c) = 0$$

$$x = -f'(c)$$

$$y + cf'(c) - f(c) = 0$$

$$\Downarrow \\ y = Y(x)$$

Pr: $y = t(x-t)^2$ / $t \in (-\infty; +\infty)$



$$F(x; y; t) = y - t(x-t)^2$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = 0 - (x-t)^2 - t(x-t) \cdot 2(-1)$$

$$y - t(x-t)^2 = 0$$

$$-(x-t)^2 + 2t(x-t) = 0$$

$$(x-t)^2 = 2t(x-t)$$

$$x-t = 2t$$

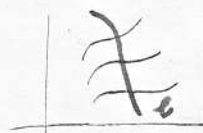
$$x = 3t \quad \text{dos. do 1. r.}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{3} \left(x - \frac{x}{3}\right)^2$$

$$y = \frac{4}{27} x^3$$

§6. Izogonálne a ortogonálne trajektórie.

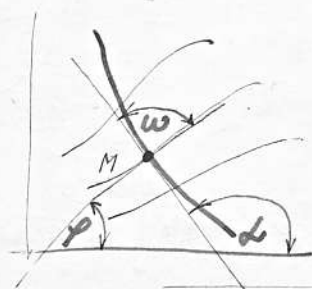
$$F(x, y; t) = 0 \quad (1)$$



Nech t krivkami ex. krivka t .

Krivka t sa naz. izogonálna trajektória s. (1), ak pretná každú krivku s. (1) pod tým istým uhlom ω . Ak $\omega = \frac{\pi}{2}$; tak je to ortogonálna trajektória.

Nech je dané (1) a pevný uhol ω . Chceme nájsť mal. vyjadrenie pre trajektórie.



zvoľme $M(x, y)$

$$\angle = \varphi + \omega \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \omega - \text{dané} \\ \varphi - \text{určené} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lg t = \frac{\lg \varphi + \lg \omega}{1 - \lg \omega \cdot \lg \varphi} \quad \text{pre } \omega \neq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Pre } \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad \lg t = -\frac{1}{\lg \varphi}$$

$$\text{Preto v b. M.:} \quad y'_{in} = \lg t \quad y'_{hr} = \lg \varphi \quad k = \lg \omega$$

Potom

$$y'_{in} = \frac{k + y'_{hr}}{1 - k y'_{hr}}$$

$$; \quad y'_{out} = -\frac{1}{y'_{hr}}$$

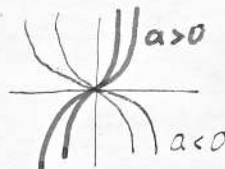
Nech $y' = f(x, y)$ je dif. r. sústavu čiar; potom rovnice možno písať:

$$y'_{in} = \frac{k + f(x, y)}{1 - k f(x, y)}$$

$$y'_{out} = -\frac{1}{f(x, y)}$$

dif. rovn. pre trajektórie.

Pr.: Najd. izogonálne trajekt. pod uhlom $\omega = 60^\circ$ a ort. trajekt. v sústave kub. parab. $y = a \cdot x^3$



$$1. \text{ izog.: } \omega = 60^\circ \quad \lg \omega = \sqrt{3}$$

$$y' = 3ax^2 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' = 3 \cdot \frac{y}{x^2} \cdot x^2 \\ y' = 3 \frac{y}{x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$y'_{in} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3 \frac{y}{x}}{1 - \sqrt{3} \cdot 3 \frac{y}{x}} = \frac{x\sqrt{3} + 3y}{x - 3\sqrt{3}y}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{y}{x} = u \\ y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx} \end{array} \right.$$

$$y' = u + x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3u}{1 - 3\sqrt{3}u}$$

$$x \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 3u - u + 3\sqrt{3}u^2}{1 - 3\sqrt{3}u}$$

$$\frac{1 - 3\sqrt{3}u}{\sqrt{3} - 2u + 3\sqrt{3}u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$m = \varphi(x; c) = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y = x \cdot \varphi(c) \quad \text{mal. čiar izog. k } y = ax^3$$

2. ortogonálne :

$$y' = 3 \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y'_{\text{ort.}} = -\frac{1}{3 \frac{y}{x}} = -\frac{x}{3y}$$

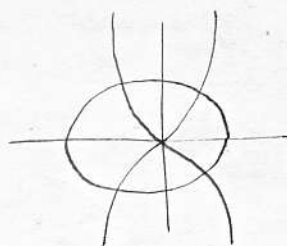
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{3y}$$

$$3y dy = -x dx$$

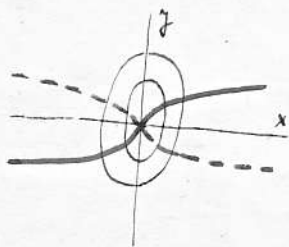
$$\frac{3}{2} y^2 = -\frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3y^2}{2} = C \quad ; \quad C > 0$$

$$\frac{x^2}{2C} + \frac{y^2}{\frac{2C}{3}} = 1 \quad \sim \text{rodinná elipsa.}$$



Pr. $\frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{y^2}{3a} = 1 \quad a > 0$ najd' ortogonálne trajektórium.



$$3x^2 + y^2 - 3a = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-6x}{2y} = -\frac{3x}{y}$$

$$y'_{\text{ort.}} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{3x}{y}} = \frac{y}{3x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{3x}$$

$$3x dy = y dx$$

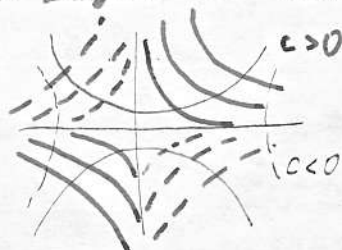
$$\frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{3x}$$

$$\ln y = \frac{1}{3} \ln x + \ln C$$

$$y = C \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$y^3 = C^3 x = dx \rightarrow x = dy^3$$

$$y = \frac{a}{x}$$



$$y' = -\frac{a}{x^2} = -\frac{yx}{x^2} = -\frac{y}{x}$$

$$y_{\text{od}} = -\frac{1}{y'} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y \cdot dy = x \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} = C$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2C} - \frac{x^2}{2C} = 1 \quad | C \neq 0$$

hyperb.

§7 Základné pojmy o d.r. výňich rádo.

23.X.1969.

$$F(x; y; y' \dots y^{(n)}) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$y = y(x) \quad y' = y'(x) \dots y^{(n)} = y^{(n)}(x).$$

Ok sa (1) dá napísať: $y^{(n)} = f(x; y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}) \quad (2)$
potom hov. sč (1) je súčinná rahl. na $y^{(n)}$

Sústavu $n+1$ čísel $(x_0; y_0 = y(x_0) \dots y_0^{(n-1)} = y^{(n-1)}(x_0))$
nazývame počiatočnými podmienkami:

Riešenie rovnice (2) $y = y(x)$ vyhovuje poč. podmienkam (3) ak platí: $x_0 \quad y(x_0) = y_0 \quad y'(x_0) = y'_0 \dots y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_0^{(n-1)}$

Cauchy. v. : Nech $f, f(x; y, y' \dots y^{(n-1)})$ je spojita
v $\sigma(P) \subset E_{n+1}$ a má v tomto okolí
spoj. parc. derivácie: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'}, \dots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y^{(n-1)}}$

Polom ex. taká okolie bodu P (môže byť rovné
aj prázdnej množine) $\sigma_0(P)$, v ktorej toto okolie prechádza
jediné riešenie d.r. (2) vyhovujúce poč. podmienkam (3)

J. $y = y(x; c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n)$ sa nazýva všeobecným riešením
d.r. (2) ak je jej riešením pre ľub. hodnoty
konstant $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n$.

Ak do vráb. riešenia na konšt. $a_1, \dots, c_n$ položíme
 prvé hodnoty, dostávame partikulárne riešenie.

Vráb. rieš. v implícitnom tvare: $F(x, y; c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0$
 sa naz. vráb. rieš. integrálom d.r. (2).

§8. Formy výšších rádkov, dovodujúci riešit' rād.

1.) $y^{(n)} = f(x) \quad \dots \quad f(x)$ spoj. pre vs. $x \in J \in E_1$

$$y^{(n-1)} = \int f(x) dx + C_1$$

$$y^{(n-2)} = \int \left(\int f(x) dx + C_1 \right) dx + C_2 = \int \int f(x) dx dx + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \underbrace{\int dx \cdot \int dx \dots \int f(x) dx}_n + C_1 \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} + \dots + C_{n-1} x + C_n$$

Pr: $y^{(3)} = e^{2x}$ poč. p. $x_0 = 0 \quad y_0 = 1 \quad y'_0 = -1 \quad y''_0 = 0$

$$y'' = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C_1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + \frac{C_1 x^2}{2} + C_2 x + C_3 \quad - \text{vráb. rieš.}$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{8} + C_3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{7}{8} = C_3$$

$$-1 = \frac{1}{4} + C_2 \quad \rightarrow \quad -\frac{5}{4} = C_2$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2} + C_1 \quad \rightarrow \quad -\frac{1}{2} = C_1$$

$$y = \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + \left(-\frac{5}{4} x \right) + \frac{7}{8}$$

2.) $y^{(n)} = f(x; y^{(k-1)}, y^{(k+1)}, \dots, y^{(m-1)}) \quad k < n$

$$y^{(k)} = r \quad ; \quad y^{(k+1)} = r' \quad ; \quad y^{(k+2)} = r'' \quad ; \quad \dots \quad y^{(m-1)} = r^{(m-k-1)}$$

$$r^{(m-k)} = g(x; r'; r'' \dots r^{(m-k-1)})$$

$(m-k)$ krát integrujeme.

$$r = f(x; C_1; C_2; \dots C_{m-k}) = y^{(k)} \quad - \text{integrujeme } (k/\text{krát})$$

Dostaneme vráb. rieš.: $y = P(x; C_1, \dots, C_m)$

$$\text{Pr: } y''' = y'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} \quad | \quad y' = u \quad y'' = u'$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = u \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{du}{u} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln u = \ln x + \ln c_1$$

$$u = c_1 x$$

$$= y''$$

$$y' = \frac{c_1}{2} x^2 + c_2$$

$$y = \frac{c_1}{6} x^3 + c_2 x + c_3$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad y^{(n)} = f(y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n-1)})$$

$$y' = p \quad \dots \quad p \text{ - funkcia závislá od } y$$

$$y'' = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{dy'}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p$$

$$p^{(n-1)} = g(y, p, p', \dots, p^{(n-2)})$$

$$p = Z(y, c_1, \dots, c_{n-1}) = y' \quad / \text{sub.}$$

$$y = Y(x, c_1, \dots, c_n)$$

$$\text{Pr: } y'' = \frac{y'^2}{y} + 4y' \quad | \quad y' = p \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} \cdot p = \frac{p^2}{y} + 4p \quad | : p \quad p \neq 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{p}{y} + 4$$

$\sim$ homog. rovn.

$$| \frac{p}{y} = u \rightarrow p = y \cdot u$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{p}{y} + 4$$

$$\frac{dp}{dy} = \frac{dy}{dy} \cdot u + y \cdot \frac{du}{dy}$$

$$\underline{u} + y \frac{du}{dy} = \underline{u} + 4$$

$$du = \left(\frac{4}{y} \right) dy$$

$$u = 4 \ln|y| + \ln c_1$$

$$u = 4 \ln|c_1 y|$$

$$\frac{p}{y} = 4 \ln|y c_1| \rightarrow p = 4y \ln|y c_1| = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln|y c_1|} = 4 dx \quad / \text{int.} \quad : \ln|\ln|y c_1|| = 4x + c_2$$

§9. Lineárne d.r. vyšších rádkov.

D.r. m -leho rádu $F(x, y, y'; y'' \dots y^{(m)}) = 0$ (1)

naz. sa lineárnou ak je lineárna vzhl. na $y; y'; \dots y^{(m)}$

[lineárne $\dots$ 1. stupňa sci. premennej; napr. $y''' + \frac{1}{x^2} y' = 3y$]

Ak r. (1) je lin., potom môžeme písať vo tvare:

$$y^{(m)} + p_1(x) y^{(m-1)} + p_2(x) y^{(m-2)} + \dots + p_n(x) y = q(x) \quad (2)$$

prícom $p_1(x) \dots p_n(x); q(x)$ sú spoj. f. premenných x na J .

Ak $q(x) \neq 0$ potom r. (2) je nehomogenná.

Ak $q(x) \equiv 0$ pre vš. $x \in J$ potom (2) je homogenná.

Označme: $L(y) = y^{(m)} + p_1(x) \cdot y^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_n(x) y$
 nazveme $L(y)$ lineárnym dif. operátorom.

$$L(y) = q(x) \quad (3) \text{ nehomog.}$$

$$L(y) = 0 \quad (4) \text{ homog.}$$

Pr.: $y'' + 5xy' + e^x y = 0 \quad L(s) = 0 + 5x \cdot 0 + 5e^x = 5e^x$

Vlastnosti operátora:

1. Nech $c = \text{konst.}$; potom $L(cy) = cL(y)$

Dôk:
$$\begin{aligned} L(cy) &= c(y)^{(m)} + p_1(x)(cy)^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_n(x)(cy) = \\ &= c \{ y^{(m)} + p_1(x) y^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_n(x) y \} = L(y) \cdot c \end{aligned}$$

2. Nech y_1, y_2 majú der. až m -leho r.; potom

$$L(y_1 + y_2) = L(y_1) + L(y_2)$$

Dôk:
$$\begin{aligned} L(y_1 + y_2) &= (y_1 + y_2)^{(m)} + p_1(x)(y_1 + y_2)^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_n(x)(y_1 + y_2) = \\ &= \{ y_1^{(m)} + p_1(x)y_1^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_n(x)y_1 \} + \\ &\quad + \{ y_2^{(m)} + \dots + p_n(x)y_2 \} = L(y_1) + L(y_2). \end{aligned}$$

Pozn.: vlastnosť (2) sa dá rozšíriť na ľubov. konč. počet funkcií: $L(y_1 + \dots + y_n) = L(y_1) + \dots + L(y_n)$.

§ 10. Dôkaz 2 vlastností vypl. pre rieš. l.d.v. homogénnej sústavy rovníc:

1. Ak y_1 je rieš. (4) potom aj $c \cdot y_1$ je riešením (4)
2. Ak y_1, y_2 sú riešeniami (4); aj $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$ sú rieš. (4)

§ 10. Dôkaz 2. vypl. je ak rovnica (4) má rieš. $y_1, \dots, y_n$ potom je riešením aj $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$.

§ 10. Lineárna závislosť a nezávislosť funkcií. Wronského determinant.

Majme f. $y_1(x) \dots y_2(x) \dots y_m(x)$ def. na int. J.

Def. 1. Funkcie $f_1(x) \dots f_m(x)$ na nez. lín. závislé, ak existujú také čísla $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ v ktorých aspoň 1. $\neq 0$ a pre voš. $x \in J$ platí $\alpha_1 f_1(x) + \dots + \alpha_m f_m(x) = 0$.

Ak f. $f_1(x) \dots f_m(x)$ sú lín. nav. potom aspoň 1. z nich je lineárnou kombináciou ostatných. Nech napr. $\alpha_1 \neq 0$ je $\alpha_m \neq 0$.

$$f_m(x) = \left(-\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_m} f_1(x) - \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_m} f_2(x) - \dots - \frac{\alpha_{m-1}}{\alpha_m} f_{m-1}(x) \right)$$

$$f_m(x) = \beta_1 f_1(x) + \beta_2 f_2(x) + \dots + \beta_{m-1} f_{m-1}(x)$$

β -čísla.

D. 2. f. $f_1(x) \dots f_m(x)$ sú lín. nezávislé, keď sa nedať nájsť $\alpha_1 f_1(x) + \alpha_2 f_2(x) + \dots + \alpha_m f_m(x) = 0$ vyplývajú: $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \dots = \alpha_m = 0$.

Pr. $\sin^2 x; \cos^2 x; 1$ / $\alpha \sin^2 x + \beta \cos^2 x - \gamma \cdot 1 = 0$
 $\alpha(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x + 1) = 0$ lín. nav.

Ak sú f. lín. nav., potom ani 1. z nich nie je lín. kombináciou iných.

Nech $y_1, \dots, y_n$ sú ľubovoľné def. na int. J .
 Nech majú der. 1. až $(n-1)$ -ho rádu.
 Potom determinant:

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

ak $y_1, \dots, y_n$ sú f. premenných x ; potom W. determinant sa označuje $W(x)$.

V.1. Nech f. y_1 až y_n sú lin. závislé na int. J .
 potom W. det. a rýchlejšie sa rovná 0.

Dôkaz: Predp. y_1 až y_n lin. závis. ; Potom aspoň
 1. je lin. kombináciou ostatných. Nech je to y_n :

$$\rightarrow y_n = \beta_1 y_1 + \beta_2 y_2 + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1}$$

$$y_n' = \beta_1 y_1' + \beta_2 y_2' + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1}'$$

$$y_n^{(n-1)} = \beta_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + \beta_2 y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1}^{(n-1)}$$

Uvráme W pre $y_1, \dots, y_n$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & y_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & \beta_1 y_1 + \beta_2 y_2 + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1} \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & \beta_1 y_1' + \beta_2 y_2' + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1}' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & \beta_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + \beta_{n-1} y_{n-1}^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & 0 \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

[vyznač. 1. stĺ. s $-\beta_1, \dots$]

V2. Nech $y_1, \dots, y_m$ sú neč. d.v. $L(y) = 0$
a sú lin. nezav. na int. J potom $W(x) \neq 0$ pre $\forall x \in J$.

Dôkaz. (nepriamy)

predp. že ex. bod $x_0 \in J$ s ktorým W ulvorený n f. $y_1, \dots, y_m$ je nulov.

$$W(x_0) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x_0) & y_2(x_0) & \dots & y_m(x_0) \\ y_1'(x_0) & y_2'(x_0) & \dots & y_m'(x_0) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) & y_2^{(n-1)}(x_0) & \dots & y_m^{(n-1)}(x_0) \end{vmatrix}$$

uvážime syst. n lin. rovn., alg. homogenných s nenulovými $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha_1 y_1(x_0) + \alpha_2 y_2(x_0) + \dots + \alpha_m y_m(x_0) &= 0 \\ \alpha_1 y_1'(x_0) + \alpha_2 y_2'(x_0) + \dots + \alpha_m y_m'(x_0) &= 0 \\ \vdots & \\ \alpha_1 y_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) + \alpha_2 y_2^{(n-1)}(x_0) + \dots + \alpha_m y_m^{(n-1)}(x_0) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} (S) \quad [\alpha - \text{neznamé}]$$

System S má nulové riešenie, pretože jeho det. nulový $W(x_0) = 0$. Nech to riešenie je:

$$\bar{\alpha}_1, \bar{\alpha}_2, \dots, \bar{\alpha}_m \quad \sim \text{konštanty}$$

ulvorení f. : $\bar{y} = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2 y_2 + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m$

f. je lin. kombináciou riešení $L(y) = 0$

Peto je tiež riešením tejto rovnice y : $[L(y) = 0]$

Petože : $\bar{y} = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1 + \bar{\alpha}_2 y_2 + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m$

$$\bar{y}' = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1' + \bar{\alpha}_2 y_2' + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m'$$

$$\bar{y}^{(n-1)} = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + \bar{\alpha}_2 y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m^{(n-1)}$$

pre $x = x_0$

$$\bar{y}(x_0) = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1(x_0) + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m(x_0) = 0 \quad \text{! - sú rieš!}$$

$$\bar{y}^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \bar{\alpha}_1 y_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) + \dots + \bar{\alpha}_m y_m^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

to sm. že nieč. $\bar{y}$ rovn. $L(y) = 0$ vyhov. poč. podm. $x_0; 0; 0; 0; \dots$

Podľa vety o ex. a jednakočnosti

Nužní se každá lín, alg., hom. rovn. má nulové
řeš. : $y = 0$.

Toto řeš. splňuje vyhov. poč. podmínkami $x_0; 0; 0, \dots$

Podle věty o ex. a jednorodnosti řeš. pro
rov. $L(y) = 0$ udává poč. podmínky jednorodné
necizní řešení. To znamená, že řeš. $\bar{y}$ je řešení
a řešením rovnice identicky 0.

$$\text{Podle } \bar{L}_1 y_1 + \bar{L}_2 y_2 + \dots + \bar{L}_n y_n = 0.$$

Podle mudi čísel $\bar{L}_1, \dots, \bar{L}_n$ ex. rovnice od nul
(triviální nulové řešení) $\Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$ sú lín. závislé
co je v sporu s předpokladem V_2 .

↓

W det. $\neq 0$ ve vs. x v int. J .

Fundamentální systém řešení lín. hom. rovn.
 n -tého řádu je systém $y_1, \dots, y_n$ libov. n řešení
která sú lín. nezávislé.

Z V_1, V_2 vypl. sú přelo aby rovn.

$$y^{(m)} + p_1(x)y^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_m(x)y = 0 \quad L(y) = 0 \quad (*)$$

mala f. řeš. $y_1, \dots, y_n$ je nulová a post.
podmínkou:

$W(x) \neq 0$ ovšem v 1 bodě int. J .

V3.

Nech $y_1, \dots, y_n$ je fund. systém riešenií rovnice (*) na int. I ; potom lin. kombinácia $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$ je všeobecným riešením tejto rovnice.

Dôkaz:

Podľa predp. sú $y_1, \dots, y_n$ rieš. rovnice (*), podľa §9 je aj $y = c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n$ riešením (*). Treba dok. že toto rieš. je aj všeobecným riešením. $\rightarrow$ Uvažujme že máme rieš. (*) dané v nejakom pri. urč. hodnotách konstant $c_1, \dots, c_n$.

$\rightarrow$ Nech $\bar{y}$ je ľubov. rieš. (*). Zoberme $x_0 \in I$.

$$\text{Uložíme } c_1 y_1(x_0) + \dots + c_n y_n(x_0) = \bar{y}(x_0)$$

$$c_1 y_1'(x_0) + \dots + c_n y_n'(x_0) = \bar{y}'(x_0) \quad (S_1)$$

$$c_1 y_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) + \dots + c_n y_n^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \bar{y}^{(n-1)}(x_0)$$

Det. sústavy (S_1) je W. determinant. Ja predozí $y_1, \dots, y_n$ sú lin. nezávis. je $W(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$

Podľa Kramérovoho prav. sústava (S_1) má jediné rieš.: $\bar{c}_1; \bar{c}_2; \dots, \bar{c}_n$.

$\rightarrow$ Uvaž. rieš. (*) také je namiesto c dávané $\bar{c}$.

$$y = \bar{c}_1 y_1 + \bar{c}_2 y_2 + \dots + \bar{c}_n y_n = \bar{y}(x_0)$$

Z výberu konst. $c_1, \dots, c_n \Rightarrow$ je $y(x_0) = c_1 y_1(x_0) + \dots + c_n y_n(x_0)$

$$y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \bar{c}_1 y_1^{(n-1)}(x_0) + \dots + \bar{c}_n y_n^{(n-1)}(x_0) = \bar{y}^{(n-1)}(x_0)$$

To znam. že rieš.:

$y = \bar{c}_1 y_1 + \bar{c}_2 y_2 + \dots + \bar{c}_n y_n$ vyhov. tým istým podmienkam ako riešenie $\bar{y}$.

Podľa v. o ex. a jednonásobnosti riešení (Cauchy v.) tieto riešenia sú identické: $y \equiv \bar{y}$.

§11. Lin. dif. rovn. 2^o

$$y'' + p_1(x)y' + p_2(x)y = 0 \quad (1) \quad \left/ \begin{matrix} p_1(x) \\ p_2(x) \end{matrix} \right. \text{ funkcie spojité na int. I.}$$

Všeobecný tvar na rieš. met.

Ak poznáme 1 part. riešenie, potom pomocou riešime:

$$\text{subst.: } y = u \cdot y_1 \rightarrow y' = u' y_1 + u y_1'$$

$$y'' = u'' y_1 + 2u' y_1' + u y_1''$$

$$u'' y_1 + 2u' y_1' + u y_1'' + p_1(x)[u' y_1 + u y_1'] + p_2(x) u y_1 = 0$$

$$u'' y_1 + \{2y_1' + p_1(x) y_1\} \cdot u' + \{y_1'' + p_1(x) y_1' + p_2(x) y_1\} u = 0$$

0 ← partik. riešenie (1)!

$$u'' y_1 + u' \{2y_1' + p_1(x) y_1\} = 0$$

$$u' = w$$

$$u'' = w'$$

$$u' y_1 + w(2y_1' + p_1(x) y_1) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{dw}{dx} y_1 = -(2y_1' + p_1(x) y_1) \cdot w$$

$$\frac{dw}{w} = -\left(\frac{2y_1'}{y_1} + p_1(x)\right) dx$$

$$\ln w = -2 \ln y_1 - \int p_1(x) dx + \ln C_1$$

$$w = \frac{C_1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p_1(x) dx} \quad / w = u'$$

$$u = \int \frac{C_1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p_1(x) dx} dx + C_2$$

$$y = C_1 y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \cdot e^{-\int p_1(x) dx} dx + C_2 y_1$$

Všeob. riešenie (1)

$$\text{Pr: } y'' + \frac{2}{x} y' + y = 0 \quad ; \quad y_1 = \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y_1 = x^{-1} \sin x$$

$$y_1' = -x^{-2} \sin x + x^{-1} \cos x$$

$$y_1'' = 2x^{-3} \sin x - x^{-2} \cos x - x^{-2} \cos x - x^{-1} \sin x$$

$$2x^{-3} \sin x - 2x^{-2} \cos x - x^{-1} \sin x + \frac{2}{x}(-x^{-2} \sin x + x^{-1} \cos x) + x^{-1} \sin x = 0 \quad 0=0$$

$$y = u \cdot y_1 = u \frac{\sin x}{x} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} y' \\ y'' \end{array} \right. \text{ vyp. a dos. do rovn.}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} \cdot u'' + 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} u' = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u' = v \\ u'' = v' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} v' + 2 \frac{\cos x}{x} v = 0$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -2 \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} v$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = -2 \cot x \, dx$$

$$\ln v = -2 \ln |\sin x| + \ln C_1$$

$$v = \frac{C_1}{\sin^2 x}$$

$$u = C_1 \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx + C_2 = -C_1 \cot x + C_2 x$$

$$y = \frac{\sin x}{x} (-C_1 \cot x + C_2 x)$$

$$y = -C_1 \frac{\cos x}{x} + C_2 \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

§ 12. Nehomogenná dif. lineárna rovn. n -teho rádu.

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x) y^{(n-1)} + p_2(x) y^{(n-2)} + \dots + p_n(x) y = Q(x) \quad (1)$$

$p_1, \dots$ sú spoj. funkcie

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x) y^{(n-1)} + p_2(x) y^{(n-2)} + \dots + p_n(x) y = 0 \text{ homogenná } (2)$$

$$L(y) = Q(x)$$

$$L(y) = 0$$

V1. Nech funkcie y a u sú riešeniami rovnice (1) potom $y - u$ je riešením rovnice (2)

$$\text{Predp.: } L(y) = Q(x)$$

$$L(u) = Q(x)$$

$$L(y) - L(u) = 0$$

$$0 = L(y) - L(u) = L(y - u) = 0$$

$\Downarrow$

$y - u$ je riešením (2)

V2. Nech y^* je riešením (prvé uncírojm) rovnice (1).

Nech $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$ je rslob. rieš. rovnice (2)

Polom rslob. riešenie rovn. (1) má tvar:

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n + y^*$$

Dokaz:

$$L(y^* + c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n) = L(y^*) + L(\underbrace{c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n}_0) \equiv Q(x)$$

$L(y^*) \equiv Q(x)$

Teda este dok, si hojdi' ini' rieš. (1) dostaneme
 $n(y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n + y^*)$ i'ba volbou konstant.

Predp.: $n = \bar{c}_1 y_1 + \dots + \bar{c}_n y_n + y^*$ je rieš. (1)

$$L(n) \equiv Q(x)$$

$$L(n - y^*) = 0 \quad \text{podľa V1} \quad \Rightarrow L(n - y^*) = L(n) - L(y^*)$$

$$n - y^* = c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n \rightarrow$$

$$n = c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n + y^*$$

§13. Lin. dif. rovn. n^r (homogenna)
s konštantnými koeficientami.

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + a_2 y^{(n-2)} + \dots + a_{n-1} y' + a_n y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$a_1, \dots, a_n$ - sú čísla

predp.: $y = e^{kx}$ je riešením (1)

$$y' = k e^{kx} \quad y'' = k^2 e^{kx} \quad y''' = k^3 e^{kx} \quad \dots \quad y^{(n)} = k^n e^{kx}$$

$$k^n e^{kx} + a_1 k^{n-1} e^{kx} + a_2 k^{n-2} e^{kx} + \dots + a_{n-1} k e^{kx} + a_n e^{kx} = 0$$

$$k^n + a_1 k^{n-1} + a_2 k^{n-2} + \dots + a_{n-1} k + a_n = 0 \quad (2)$$

algebr. rovn. n -teho stupňa.
charakteristická rovnica pre (1)

VI. Dacă nr. proprii $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m$ sunt reali și distincte, atunci
 soluția generală este: (1) mai mare:

$$y = c_1 e^{k_1 x} + c_2 e^{k_2 x} + \dots + c_m e^{k_m x}$$

Demonstrăm:

$e^{k_1 x}, e^{k_2 x}, \dots, e^{k_m x}$ - sunt liniar independenți; $W(x) \neq 0$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_m \\ y_1' & y_2' & \dots & y_m' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(m-1)} & y_2^{(m-1)} & \dots & y_m^{(m-1)} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e^{k_1 x} & e^{k_2 x} & \dots & e^{k_m x} \\ k_1 e^{k_1 x} & k_2 e^{k_2 x} & \dots & k_m e^{k_m x} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_1^{m-1} e^{k_1 x} & k_2^{m-1} e^{k_2 x} & \dots & k_m^{m-1} e^{k_m x} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{k_1 x} e^{k_2 x} \dots e^{k_m x}}_{\neq 0} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ k_1 & k_2 & \dots & k_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ k_1^{m-1} & k_2^{m-1} & \dots & k_m^{m-1} \end{vmatrix} = D$$

$$D = (k_2 - k_1)(k_3 - k_1) \dots (k_m - k_1) \cdot$$

$$(k_3 - k_2)(k_4 - k_2) \dots (k_m - k_2) \dots (k_m - k_{m-1}) \neq 0$$

deoarece k - sunt distincte.

↓

$$W(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow y = c_1 e^{k_1 x} + \dots + c_m e^{k_m x}$$

Pr. 1.

$$y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$$

$$\text{ch. rovn.: } k^2 - 5k + 6 = 0 \quad \begin{cases} k_1 = 2 \\ k_2 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$$

Pr. 2.

$$y''' - 7y'' + 6y' = 0$$

$$\text{ch. rovn.: } k^3 - 7k^2 + 6k = 0$$

$$k(k^2 - 7k + 6) = 0 \quad \begin{cases} k_1 = 0 \\ k_2 = 1 \\ k_3 = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$y_1 = e^{0x} \quad y_2 = e^{1x} \quad y_3 = e^{6x}$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 e^x + c_3 e^{6x}$$

- 2.) Ak char. rovnica (2) má ℓ -násobný reálny koreň; $\ell > 1$
potom k rovnici chorenú patná niekoľko riešení rovn(1)
 $e^{kx}, x e^{kx}, x^2 e^{kx}, \dots, x^{\ell-1} e^{kx}$
- 3.) Ak ch. r. (2) má jednoduchý (komplexný) koreň $\alpha + i\beta$
(potom má aj koreň združený: $\alpha - i\beta$) vtedy k tejto dvojici patná riešenia:
 $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x; e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$
- 4.) Ak ch. r. má ℓ -nás. komplex. koreň $\alpha + i\beta$
(potom má aj ℓ -nás. $\alpha - i\beta$) potom k tejto dvojici koreniam patná riešenia:
 $e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x; x e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x; \dots, x^{\ell-1} e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$
 $e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x; x e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x; \dots, x^{\ell-1} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$

Pr.

1.) $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$

$k^2 - 4k + 4 = 0$

$(k-2)^2 = 0 \quad k_1 = k_2 = 2$

$y_1 = e^{2x} \quad y_2 = x e^{2x}$

$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x} = e^{2x}(c_1 + c_2 x) \quad |||$

$y' = 2c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{2x} + 2c_2 x e^{2x}$

$y'' = 4c_1 e^{2x} + 2c_2 e^{2x} + 2c_2 e^{2x} + 4c_2 x e^{2x}$

$4c_1 e^{2x} + 4c_2 e^{2x} + 4c_2 x e^{2x} - 8c_1 e^{2x} - 4c_2 e^{2x} - 8c_2 x e^{2x} + 4c_1 e^{2x} + 4c_2 x e^{2x} = 0$
 $0 = 0$

2.) $y^{(5)} + 2y^{(4)} + 2y''' = 0$

$k^5 + 2k^4 + 2k^3 = 0 = k^3(k^2 + 2k + 2) \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = 0 \\ k_{4,5} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = -1 \pm i \end{array} \right. \quad (3-2)$

$y_1 = e^{0x} \quad y_2 = x e^{0x} \quad y_3 = x^2 e^{0x}$

$\alpha = -1 \quad \beta = 1$

$y_4 = e^{-1x} \cos 1x \quad y_5 = e^{-1x} \sin 1x$

$y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 e^{-x} \cos x + c_5 e^{-x} \sin x \quad |||$

P.3.

$$y^{(4)} + 4y^{(2)} + 4y = 0$$

$$k^4 + 4k^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$(k^2 + 2)^2 = 0$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} k_{12} = \pm i\sqrt{2} \\ k_{34} = \pm i\sqrt{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$k_1 = k_3 = i\sqrt{2}$$

$$k_2 = k_4 = -i\sqrt{2}$$

(4)

$$\alpha = 0 \quad \beta = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} e^{0x} \cos \sqrt{2}x ; \quad x e^{0x} \cos \sqrt{2}x \\ e^{0x} \sin \sqrt{2}x ; \quad x e^{0x} \sin \sqrt{2}x \end{array}$$

$$y = C_1 \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_2 x \cos \sqrt{2}x + C_3 \sin \sqrt{2}x + C_4 x \sin \sqrt{2}x$$

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cos x\sqrt{2} + (C_3 + C_4 x) \sin x\sqrt{2}$$

III

§14. Lin. dif. rovn. n^{r} nehomog.
s konst. koeficientami.

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = f(x) \quad (1)$$

$$y^{(n)} + a_1 y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_n y = 0 \quad (2)$$

Přidáme vs. rovn. (1).

$$y = \underbrace{C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + \dots + C_n y_n}_{\text{vs. r. (2)}} + y^* \quad \text{part. rieš. (1)}$$

VI. Aby rovnice čast. r. (1) měla tvar: $f(x) = P(x)e^{\pm x}$, kde $P(x)$ je polynom stupně m , potom $y^* = x^r e^{\pm x} Q(x)$ kde $Q(x)$ je polynom s neznámými koef., stupně m a čísel r nám udává násobnost (mocnina) λ char. rovnice pro rovnici (2)

Pr. $y'' - y = x e^{2x}$

$$y'' - y = 0$$

$$k^2 - 1 = 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} k=1 \\ k=-1 \end{array} \right.$$

vs. rieš. hom. r.

$$y = C_1 e^{1x} + C_2 e^{-1x} + y^*$$

$$y^* = (Ax+B) \cdot x^0 e^{2x} = e^{2x}(Ax+B)$$

$$y'^* = 2e^{2x}(Ax+B) + e^{2x}A$$

$$y''^* = 4e^{2x}(Ax+B) + 2e^{2x}A + 2e^{2x}A$$

$$e^{2x}(4Ax+4B) + e^{2x}4A - e^{2x}(Ax+B) = x e^{2x}$$

$$x(4A-A) + 4B-B+4A = x$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \left(\frac{x}{3} - \frac{4}{9}\right) e^{2x}$$

$$x \quad 3A = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$x^0 \quad 3B+4A=0 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{4}{3}A = -\frac{4}{9}$$

všed. riešenie.

Pr. 2.

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 3e^x$$

$$\text{ch. r. } k^2 - 2k + 1 = 0 \quad | \quad k_{1,2} = 1$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + y^*$$

$$y^* = A e^x x^2$$

(1 je dvojnásobný kořen $\rightarrow x^2$)

$$y^{*'} = 2A x e^x + A x^2 e^x$$

$$y^{*(2)} = 2A e^x + 2A x e^x + 2A x e^x + A x^2 e^x$$

(do dr. rovn.)

$$2A e^x + 4A x e^x + A x^2 e^x - 4A x e^x - 2A x^2 e^x + A x^2 e^x = 3e^x$$

$$2A = 3 \Rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2}$$

Nš. rieš:

$$y = e^x (c_1 + c_2 x) + \frac{3}{2} x^2 e^x$$

V2.

Nech nová strana r. (1) má tvar: $f(x) = e^{\lambda x} \left\{ P_1(x) \cos \beta x + P_2(x) \sin \beta x \right\}$

kde $P_1(x)$, $P_2(x)$ sú polynómy stupňa m_1 ; m_2

Polom $y^* = x^r e^{\lambda x} \{ Q_1(x) \cos \beta x + Q_2(x) \sin \beta x \}$ kde

$Q_1(x)$; $Q_2(x)$ sú pol. s neurčitými koef., stupňa

$m = \max(m_1, m_2)$ a r nám udáva, koľko krát

je $\lambda + \beta i$ kořenom ch. r. pre rovnicu (2)

Pr.

$$y'' - y = 3e^{2x} \cos x$$

$$\lambda = 2; \beta = 1$$

$$y'' - y = 0$$

$$k^2 - 1 = 0 \quad | \quad \begin{matrix} k_1 = 1 \\ k_2 = -1 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + y^*$$

$$y^* = e^{2x} \{ A \cos x + B \sin x \}$$

$\lambda + \beta i = 2 + i$
nie je kořenom,
 $\rightarrow r = 0$

$$y^{*'} = 2e^{2x} (A \cos x + B \sin x) + e^{2x} (-A \sin x + B \cos x)$$

$$y^{*(2)} = 4e^{2x} (A \cos x + B \sin x) + 2e^{2x} (-A \sin x + B \cos x) + 2e^{2x} (-A \sin x + B \cos x) + e^{2x} (-A \cos x - B \sin x)$$

$$4e^{2x}\{A\cos x + B\sin x\} + 4e^{2x}\{-A\sin x + B\cos x\} + e^{2x}\{-A\cos x - B\sin x\} - e^{2x}\{A\cos x + B\sin x\} =$$

$$\cos x \{4A + 4B - A - A\} + \sin x \{4B - 4A - B - B\} = 3e^{2x} \cos x = 3 \cos x + 0 \sin x$$

$$2A + 4B = 3 \quad 2B - 4A = 0$$

$$10B = 6 \rightarrow B = \frac{3}{5} \quad A = \frac{B}{2} = \frac{3}{10}$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + e^{2x} \left\{ \frac{3}{10} \cos x + \frac{3}{5} \sin x \right\} \quad |||$$

Pr. 2. $y'' - 4y' + 13y = e^{2x}(x^2 \cos 3x + \sin 3x) \quad / \quad L=2 \quad B=3$

$$y'' - 4y' + 13y = 0$$

$$k^2 - 4k + 13 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 52}}{2} = 2 \pm 3i$$

$$2 + 3i \quad - \text{1 mož. koreň} \Rightarrow r=1$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} \cos 3x + C_2 e^{2x} \sin 3x + y^*$$

$$y^* = x^L e^{2x} \{ (Ax^2 + Bx + C) \cos 3x + (Dx^2 + Ex + F) \sin 3x \}$$

$$y^* = e^{2x} \{ (Ax^3 + Bx^2 + Cx) \cos 3x + (Dx^3 + Ex^2 + Fx) \sin 3x \}$$

der, derad, $\cos x$ $\sin x$ porovn. koef.

Pozn.: Ak máme rovnica nehom. rovn. 2. rádu, (rozdíl) a viacerých funkcií, potom pri hľadani y^* postupujeme tak, že hľadáme $y_1^*, y_2^*, \dots, y_k^*$ a celkové $y^* = y_1^* + y_2^* + \dots + y_k^*$.

Pr.: $y'' - 4y' + 13y = x^2 e^x + e^{3x} \cos x - 5x$
 $2+3i$

$$y_1^* = (Ax^2 + Bx + C) e^x$$

$$y_2^* = e^{3x} (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

$$y_3^* = Ax + B$$

[vidy poč. len 1 y^* maras.]

§15. Metóda variácie konštánt.

V §14 môžeme d.r. obráťovať ľavú stranu.
Platí pre n.r. lín. rovnice:

$$y^{(m)} + p_1(x)y^{(m-1)} + p_2(x)y^{(m-2)} + \dots + p_m(x)y = Q(x) \quad (1)$$

$$y^{(m)} + p_1(x)y^{(m-1)} + \dots + p_m(x)y = 0 \quad (2)$$

Ked' $m=2$: $y'' + p_1(x)y' + p_2(x)y = Q(x) \quad (3)$

$$y'' + p_1(x)y' + p_2(x)y = 0 \quad (4)$$

nech poznáme y_1, y_2 - lineárny fund. systém rovn. (4)

Všeob. rieš. (4): $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$. Chceme nájsť n.r. (3).

Predp., že $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$ je aj riešením (3); uvaž. že: $c_1 = c_1(x)$
 $c_2 = c_2(x)$.

Treba nájsť podmienky, ktoré splňujú $c_1(x); c_2(x)$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \quad \text{rieš. (3) - predpoklad.}$$

$$y' = c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 + c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2' \quad / \text{nech } c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 = 0$$

$$y' = c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2'$$

$$y'' = c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 y_1'' + c_2 y_2'' \quad / y_1, y_2, y'' \text{ dos. do (3)}$$

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 y_1'' + c_2 y_2'' + p_1(x) \{ c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' \} + \{ c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \} p_2(x) = Q(x)$$

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + c_1 \{ y_1'' + p_1(x) y_1' + y_1 p_2(x) \} + c_2 \{ y_2'' + p_1(x) y_2' + y_2 p_2(x) \} = Q(x)$$

y_1 - je riešením rovn. $\uparrow$ 0

$$c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' = Q(x)$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \sim \text{funkcie lineárny fund. systém.}$$

$\Downarrow$ môžeme vyp. $c_1; c_2$: (Kramerovo pravidlo)

$$c_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ Q(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{-y_2 Q(x)}{W}$$

$$c_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & Q(x) \end{vmatrix}}{W} = \frac{y_1 Q(x)}{W}$$

$$c_1 = - \int \frac{y_2 Q(x)}{W} dx + A$$

$$c_2 = \int \frac{y_1 Q(x)}{W} dx + B$$

vráb. rieš. (3):

$$y = -y_1 \underbrace{\int \frac{y_2 Q(x)}{W} dx}_{c_1} + \underbrace{A y_1}_{c_1} + y_2 \underbrace{\int \frac{y_1 Q(x)}{W} dx}_{c_2} + \underbrace{B y_2}_{c_2}$$

Pušk.: $y'' + y = \frac{1}{\sin x}$

$$y'' + y = 0$$

$$k^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow k_{1,2} = \pm i \quad \alpha = 0 \quad \beta = 1$$

$$y = c_1 e^{ix} \cos x + c_2 \sin x$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} c_1' \cos x + c_2' \sin x &= 0 \\ -c_1' \sin x + c_2' \cos x &= \frac{1}{\sin x} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ podm.}$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$c_1' = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin x \\ \frac{1}{\sin x} & \cos x \end{vmatrix} : 1 = -1$$

$$c_2' = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & \frac{1}{\sin x} \end{vmatrix} : 1 = \cot x$$

$$c_1 = \int -1 dx + A = -x + A$$

$$c_2 = \int \cot x dx + B = \ln |\sin x| + B$$

vráb.

$$y = (-x + A) \cos x + (\ln |\sin x| + B) \sin x$$

$$y = \underbrace{A \cos x + B \sin x}_{\text{vráb. rieš.}} - \underbrace{x \cos x + \sin x \ln |\sin x|}_{y^* - \text{part. rieš.}}$$

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + p_m(x)y = Q(x) \quad (1)$$

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + p_m(x)y = 0 \quad (2)$$

Predp.: $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n$ je vráb. rieš. (2) (5)
 Chceme najst' vráb. (1). Predp. je n(5) $c_i = c_i(x) \dots$ a rieš. (5) je
 vráb. rieš. r. (1). Budeme m-krát derivovať, a' pre $c_1, \dots, c_n$
 si zvolíme ľubhoľ (n-1) podmienok:

$$c_1' y_1 + c_2' y_2 + \dots + c_n' y_n = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1' + c_2' y_2' + \dots + c_n' y_n' = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1'' + c_2' y_2'' + \dots + c_n' y_n'' = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1^{(n-2)} + c_2' y_2^{(n-2)} + \dots + c_n' y_n^{(n-2)} = 0$$

$$c_1' y_1^{(n-1)} + c_2' y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + c_n' y_n^{(n-1)} = Q(x)$$

Ked' dos, dostaneme
 poslednú podm.

$c_1, c_2, \dots$ merame.

Determin. systém: $W = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_m \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & y_m^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$; fund. systém.

Polom: $c_1^2 = \int \frac{D_1}{W} dx + A_1, \dots, c_n^2 = \int \frac{D_n}{W} dx + A_n \}$ dos. do (5)
↓
vizob. 1.

§16 Eulerove rovnice

$$x^m y^{(m)} + a_1 x^{m-1} y^{(m-1)} + a_2 x^{m-2} y^{(m-2)} + \dots + a_{m-1} x y' + a_m y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$a_1, \dots, a_m$ - konstanty

substitúcia: $x = e^t \rightarrow t = \ln x$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \cdot e^{-t} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} = \left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \cdot e^{-t} - \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot e^{-t} \right] \cdot e^{-t}$$

$$y'' = \left[\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right] \cdot e^{-2t}$$

$$y''' = \left[\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right] \cdot e^{-3t} \quad / \text{po dos. sa e vykráča:}$$

$$y^{(m)} + b_1 y^{(m-1)} + \dots + b_{m-1} y' + b_m y = 0 \quad (2) \quad / \quad y = y(t) \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{d^n y}{dt^n}$$

riš.: $y = e^{kt} = e^{k \ln x} = e^{\ln x^k} = x^k$

Prüöme rovnice (1):

$$y = x^k$$

$$y' = k \cdot x^{k-1}$$

$$y'' = k(k-1) x^{k-2}$$

$$y''' = k(k-1)(k-2) x^{k-3}$$

$$y^{(m)} = k(k-1) \dots (k-m+1) x^{k-m} \quad / \text{predp. } m \leq k$$

dos.: $x^m k(k-1)\dots(k-m+1)x^{k-m} + \dots + a_{n-1}x \cdot kx^{k-1} + a_n x^k = 0 \quad / \cdot \frac{1}{x^k}$
 $k(k-1)\dots(k-m+1) + a_1 k(k-1)\dots(k-m+2) + \dots + a_{n-1}k + a_n = 0 \quad (3)$

(3) charakteristická rovnice pro r. (1). Menšina: k.

Např.: $m=3: k(k-1)(k-2) + a_1 k(k-1) + a_2 k + a_3 = 0$
 $k^3 - 3k^2 + 2k + a_1(k^2 - k) + a_2 k + a_3 = 0 \quad \sim \text{rovn. 3. stupně}$

1.) Aby ch. r. (3) měla reálné kořeny $k_1, \dots, k_m$ podle vztob. r. (1):

$$y = c_1 x^{k_1} + c_2 x^{k_2} + \dots + c_m x^{k_m}$$

2.) Aby r. (3) měla maimové kořeny např. $k_1, \dots, 3$ mái. podle vztob. r. (1):

$$y = x^{k_1} (c_1 + c_2 \ln x + c_3 \ln^2 x) + c_4 x^{k_4} + \dots + c_m x^{k_m}$$

3.) Nechť r. (3) má komplexně sdružené kořeny:

$$k_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$$

vztob. r. (1):

$$y = x^\alpha \{ c_1 \cos \beta(\ln x) + c_2 \sin \beta(\ln x) \} + c_3 x^{k_3} + \dots + c_m x^{k_m}$$

4.) Nechť $k_{1,2} = \alpha \pm i\beta$ je dopisáobný kořen rovn. (3); od. r. (1) mái.

$$y = x^\alpha \{ c_1 (\ln x) \cdot \cos \beta(\ln x) + c_2 \sin \beta(\ln x) + c_3 \ln x \cdot \cos \beta(\ln x) + c_4 \ln x \cdot \sin \beta(\ln x) + c_5 (\ln x)^2 \cos \beta(\ln x) + c_6 (\ln x)^2 \sin \beta(\ln x) + c_7 x^{k_7} + \dots + c_m x^{k_m} \}$$

Příkl.: $x^2 y'' - 4xy' + 6y = 0$

$$k(k-1) - 4k + 6 = 0$$

$$k^2 - 5k + 6 = 0$$

$$k_1 = 2$$

$$k_2 = 3$$

N.S. r. $c_1 x^2 + c_2 x^3 = y$

$$y' = 2c_1 x + 3c_2 x^2$$

$$y'' = 2c_1 + 6c_2 x$$

Sk:

$$2c_1 x^2 + 6c_2 x^3 - 8c_1 x^2 + 12c_2 x^3 + 6c_1 x^2 + 6c_2 x^3 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

Pr.:

$$x^3 y''' - 3x^2 y'' + 7xy' - 8y = 0$$

Ch. r. $k(k-1)(k-2) - 3k(k-1) + 7k - 8 = 0$

$$k^3 - 3k^2 + 2k - 3k^2 + 3k + 7k - 8 = 0$$

$$k^3 - 6k^2 + 12k - 8 = 0$$

$$(k-2)^3 = 0$$

$k_{1,2,3} = 2$ - trojnás. reálny koreň.

Ms. r. : $y = x^2 \{c_1 + c_2 \ln x + c_3 \ln^2 x\}$

§17.

Sústavy dif. rovníc.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} y' + 3y - 10 + 2x = 0 & (1) & | \quad y = y(x) \\ \underline{x' + 2x + 3y + 6x = 0} & (2) & | \quad x = x(x) \end{array}$$

system 2 r. - lin.; konst. koef.

Eliminácia metóda:

$x(1):$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= y' + 3y + 2x \\ x' &= y'' + 3y' + 2 \end{aligned}$$

dos. do (2):

$$y'' + 3y' + 2 + 2y' + 6y + 4x + 3y + 6x = 0$$

$$y'' + 5y' + 9y = (-10x - 2)e^{0x} \quad \text{d.r. 2-ho}$$

$$y'' + 5y' + 9y = 0$$

$$k^2 + 5k + 9 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25 - 36}}{2} = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{11}i}{2} = -\frac{5}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{11}i}{2}$$

$$y = e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} \left\{ c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} \cdot x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2} \cdot x \right\} + y^*$$

$$y^* = Ax + B$$

$$y'^* = A$$

$$y''^* = 0$$

$$5A + 9Ax + 9B = -10x + 2$$

$$A = -\frac{10}{9}$$

$$B = \frac{32}{99}$$

Nš. r. $y = e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} \left\{ c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right\} - \frac{10}{9}x + \frac{32}{81}$

rieš.

$$N = -\frac{5}{2}e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} \left\{ c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right\} + e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} \left\{ -\frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}c_1 \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}c_2 \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right\} - \frac{10}{9} +$$

$$+ 3e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} \left\{ c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{11}}{2}x \right\} - \frac{10}{3}x + \frac{32}{27} + 2x$$

Príkladka: rieš. sme 2 d.v. 1^o; po eliminácii sme dostali 1 d.v. 2^o. Všeobecne: systém n lin. rovníc 1^o po n funkciách sa dá previesť na 1 lin. d.v. n^o. Všeobecné rieš. takto systému obráťte n ľubov. funkcií na n ľubov. konštant.

Ďalšie elimin. sa aj iné spôsoby, ako riešiť d. systémy. (Napm. operatorová metóda).

[Kronec: Dif. rovnice II]

Pr.: $\frac{dy}{dx} + 7y - w = 0 \quad (1) \quad | y = y(x)$

$\frac{dw}{dx} + 2w + 5y = 0 \quad (2) \quad | w = w(x)$

$$z = y' + 7y$$

$$z' = y'' + 7y'$$

Doz do (2):

$$y'' + 7y' + 2y + 5y' + 35y = 0$$

$$y'' + 12y' + 37y = 0$$

$$k^2 + 12k + 37 = 0$$

$$k_{1,2} = \frac{-12 \pm \sqrt{144 - 148}}{2} = -6 \pm i$$

$$y = e^{-6x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

$$w = -6x e^{-6x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + e^{-6x} (-c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x) + 7e^{-6x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$$

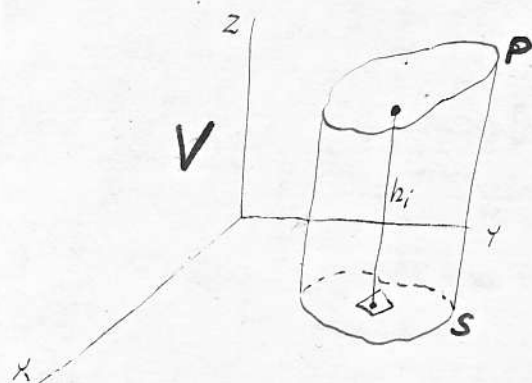
$$z = e^{-6x} (-6x c_1 \cos x - 6x c_2 \sin x - c_1 \sin x + c_2 \cos x + 7c_1 \cos x + 7c_2 \sin x)$$

$$z = e^{-6x} (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \cos x - 6x c_2 \sin x - c_1 \sin x + 7c_1 \sin x)$$

II. Dvojný integrály

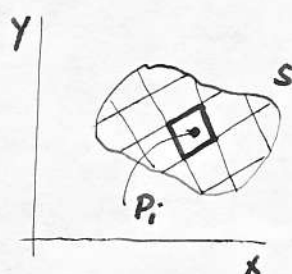
§1. Objem valcového tělesa.

Oddělovat budeme nespojitelnou množinu v rovině oblastí.



$$z = f(x, y) \quad f(x, y) \text{ je spoj. v } S$$

$$P \text{ je grafem } z = f(x, y)$$



$\Delta S_1; \Delta S_2; \dots; \Delta S_m$ ~ pokrývají oblast S .
Žádné 2 nemají společný vnitřní bod.

Uvolme ΔS_i ; v něm bod $P_i(\xi_i; \eta_i) \in \Delta S_i$

$$h_i = f(\xi_i; \eta_i)$$

$$V_i = f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i$$

$$V = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i$$

$$V = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i$$

§2. Definice dvojného integrálu.

Nech S je oblast (s konečnou plochou) v rovině E_2 (rovina).

Nech na S je def. f . $f(x, y)$. Rozdělme S : $\Delta S_1; \Delta S_2; \dots; \Delta S_m$

Nech ΔS_i pokrývají celou oblast S a nepřekrývají se.

Rozdělení nazveme D rozdělením.

V každém ΔS_i zvolme $P_i(\xi_i; \eta_i) \in \Delta S_i$

Utvorme:
$$I(D) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i \quad (1)$$

integrální součet f . $f(x, y)$ při rozdělení D .

1b) závisí od delenia (D) a od volby P_i .

Priemer ΔS_i — máme najväčšiu zo vzdialeností 2 ľubov. bodov.



Norma delenia — $N(D)$ oblasť S je najväčšou zo vs. priemerov čiarokvadrátových oblasť.

DI. Číslo J má limitou int. súčtu $J(D)$ ak k ľubov $\varepsilon > 0$ ex. $\delta > 0$ takí že pre ľubov rozdelenie D oblasti S pre ktoré je $N(D) < \delta$ platí nerovnosť:
 $|J(D) - J| < \varepsilon$.

$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} J(D) = J \iff \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i = J$$

Označ.: $J = \iint_S f(x, y) \cdot ds$ ~ dvojný integrál

VI. Ak $f(x, y)$ je funkcia spoj. v uzav. oblasti S potom ex. dvojný int. cez oblasť S $f(x, y)$

V2. Ak $f(x, y)$ je ohraničená na uz. obl. S a je spoj. na S , okrem bodov nespojitosti, ktoré vyplývajú konečným počtom kriviek (ktoré sú grafmi spoj. funkcií tvaru: $y = \varphi(x)$; $x = \psi(y)$). — čiast. spoj.



Dvojný integrál má tieto vlastnosti: (8)

1. Dvojný i. — mení sa od označ. premenných v podintegr. alných funkciách: $\iint_S f(x, y) ds = \iint_S f(\xi, \eta) ds$

2. D. i. cez S : $\iint_S k f(x, y) ds = k \iint_S f(x, y) ds$ k — konštanta

3. $\iint_S \{f(x, y) \pm g(x, y)\} ds = \iint_S f(x, y) ds \pm \iint_S g(x, y) ds$

4. Nech $S = S_1 \cup S_2$ Potom:

$$\iint_S f(x, y) ds = \iint_{S_1} f(x, y) ds + \iint_{S_2} f(x, y) ds$$

5. Ak na celj oblasti S je $f(x, y) \geq 0$ potom $\iint_S f(x, y) ds \geq 0$

6. Ak na celj obl. je $f(x, y) \leq g(x, y)$ potom aj $\iint_S f(x, y) ds \leq \iint_S g(x, y) ds$

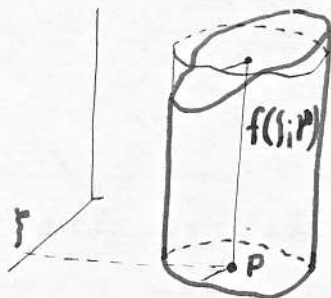
7. $|\iint_S f(x, y) ds| \leq \iint_S |f(x, y)| ds$

$$8. \iint_S ds = S$$

V3. (veta o strednej hodnote)

nech $f(x; y)$ je spoj. na uzav. obl. S . Potom v S ex.

$$P(\xi; \eta) \text{ n\u011b } \iint_S f(x; y) ds = f(\xi; \eta) \cdot S$$



D\u00f4kazu:

m - minimum $f(x; y)$ pre $(x; y) \in S$

M - maximum $f(x; y)$ ked' $(x; y) \in S$

$$m \leq f(x; y) \leq M$$

$$\iint_S m \cdot ds \leq \iint_S f(x; y) ds \leq \iint_S M ds \quad / \cdot G. obl.$$

$$m \cdot \iint_S ds \leq \iint_S f(x; y) ds \leq M \iint_S ds \quad / : 2. obl.$$

$$mS \leq \iint_S f(x; y) ds \leq M \cdot S \quad / : \frac{1}{S} \quad / obl. 8$$

$$m \leq \frac{\iint_S f(x; y) ds}{S} \leq M \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\iint_S f(x; y) ds}{S}} \right\} \iint_S f(x; y) ds = f(\xi; \eta) \cdot S$$

$f(\xi; \eta)$

§3. V\u00fd\u010di\u0161lenie dvojneho integr\u00e1lu.

V1. Ak $f(x; y)$ je spoj. f. uzavretej oblasti S ohrani\u010den\u00e9j priamkami $x=a$ $x=b$ ($a < b$) a krivkami

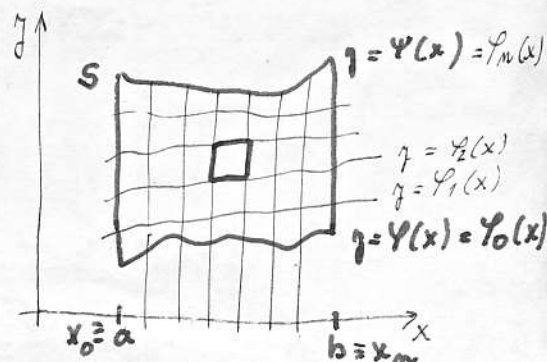
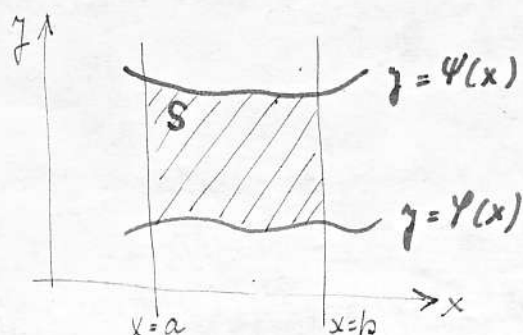
$y=\varphi(x)$ $y=\psi(x)$ kde f. $\varphi(x)$; $\psi(x)$ s\u00fa spoj. na uzav. inter. $\langle a; b \rangle$ tak\u00e9j n\u011b $\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x)$ na $\langle a; b \rangle$.

Potom dvo. int.:

$$\iint_S f(x; y) ds = \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx.$$

Poen.: $\int_a^b \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx$ na zap\u00edsu\u00e9: $\int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy$

D\u00f4kazu

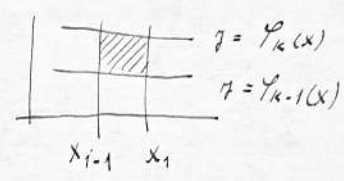


$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 \dots < x_m = b$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_0(x) < \varphi_1(x) \dots < \varphi_m(x) = \psi(x)$$

} podjelimo S.

Vybereme ΔS_{ik} $\begin{cases} x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i \\ \varphi_{k-1}(x) \leq y \leq \varphi_k(x) \end{cases}$



$$m_{i-k} = \min f(x; y) \quad (x; y) \in \Delta S_{ik}$$

$$M_{i-k} = \max f(x; y) \quad (x; y) \in \Delta S_{ik}$$

Podom pre ΔS_{ik} platí:

$$m_{ik} \leq f(x; y) \leq M_{ik} \quad / \text{integr. podľa } y \text{ na intervale } < \varphi_{k-1}(x); \varphi_k(x) >$$

$$\int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} m_{ik} dy \leq \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} f(x; y) dy \leq \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} M_{ik} dy$$

$$m_{ik} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)] \leq \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} f(x; y) dy \leq M_{ik} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)]$$

Nerovnosť int. podľa x na $< x_{i-1}; x_i >$

$$\int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} m_{ik} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)] dx \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left\{ \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} M_{ik} [\varphi_k(x) - \varphi_{k-1}(x)] dx$$

$$m_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik} \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left\{ \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq M_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik} \quad (1)$$

$k = 0, 1, \dots, m$
 $i = 0, 1, \dots, m$ } scítame najprv pre k:

$$\sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \Delta S_{ik} \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^m \int_{\varphi_{k-1}(x)}^{\varphi_k(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik}$$

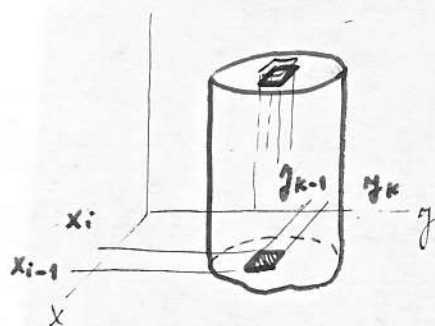
$$\sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \Delta S_{ik} \leq \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik}$$

$\varphi_0(x) = \varphi(x)$
 $\varphi_m(x) = \psi(x)$

scítal pre $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \Delta S_{ik} \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^m M_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m m_{ik} \Delta S_{ik} \leq \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x; y) dy \right\} dx \leq \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^m M_{ik} \cdot \Delta S_{ik}$$



Δs_{ik}

$$m_{ik} \cdot \Delta s_{ik} \left(\sim \text{vážený obsah} \right) \leq f(\xi_i, \eta_k) \cdot \Delta s_{ik}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^n m_{ik} \cdot \Delta s_{ik} \leq \sum_i \sum_k f(\xi_i, \eta_k) \cdot \Delta s_{ik} \leq \sum_i \sum_k M_i \cdot \Delta s_{ik}$$

$$\underline{S}(D) \leq J(D) \leq \bar{S}(D)$$

Podla predp. $f(x,y)$ je spoj.; potom podľa V1
 je nej ex. dvojný integrál $\rightarrow \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \underline{S}(D) = \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \bar{S}(D) = \underline{\text{integrál}}$

Poznámka: ak vo dv. int. v podintegr. funkcii
 vyskytnú sa premenné (x,y) potom dv. i. zapíšeme:

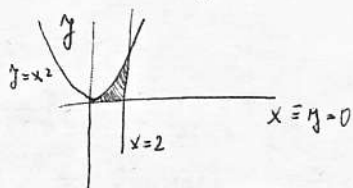
$$\iint_S f(x,y) ds = \iint_S f(x,y) dx dy$$

Poznámka: $\int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy$ naz. dvojnásobným integrálom.

[dvojný int. prevedieme na dvojnásobný, to vyčísľujeme]

$\Rightarrow V2$

Příklad: $\iint_S (x-y) dx dy$ $y=0$ $y=x^2$ $x=2$

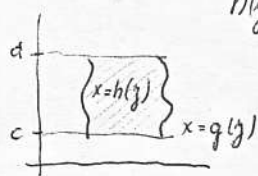


$$S = \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (x-y) dy dx &= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{x^2} (x-y) dy = \int_0^2 \left\{ x \cdot y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right\}_0^{x^2} dx = \int_0^2 \left\{ x \cdot x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} - x \cdot 0 + \frac{0^2}{2} \right\} dx \\ &= \int_0^2 \left\{ x^3 - \frac{x^4}{2} \right\} dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^5}{10} \right]_0^2 = \frac{16}{4} - \frac{32}{10} = 4 - 3,2 = 0,8 \end{aligned}$$

V2.

Nech $f(x, y)$ je spoj. n. na mnoz. obl. S ; ktorá je ohrazená priamkami: $y=c$ $y=d$ ($c < d$) a krivkami $x=h(y)$ $x=g(y)$ kde $h(y) \leq g(y)$ $h(y); g(y)$ sú spoj. na $\langle c; d \rangle$. Potom:

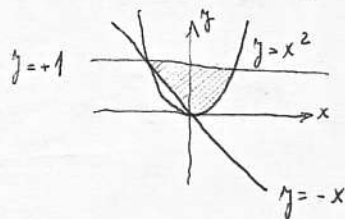


$$\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left\{ \int_{h(y)}^{g(y)} f(x, y) dx \right\} dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{h(y)}^{g(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

[symetria na $x; y$]

Pr.: $\iint_S (2x-3y) dx dy$

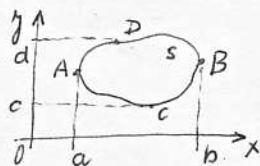
$S \{ y=-x \quad y=1 \quad y=x^2 \}$



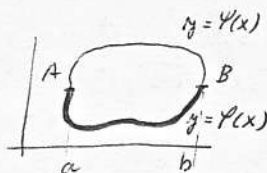
$S \{ 0 \leq y \leq 1$
 $-y \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (2x-3y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^{\sqrt{y}} (2x-3y) dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ x^2 - 3yx \right\}_{-y}^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 (y - 3y\sqrt{y} - y^2 - 3y \cdot y) dy = \int_0^1 (y - 3y^{3/2} - 4y^2) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{6}{5} - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{15-36-40}{30} = \frac{61}{30} \end{aligned}$$

Prorámka: Nech $f(x, y)$ je spoj. na nasled. oblasti:

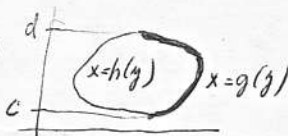


Podľa V1.



$$\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

Podľa V2

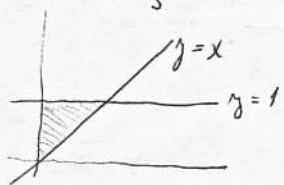


$$\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d dy \int_{h(y)}^{g(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

Príklad:

$$\iint_S e^{-y^2} dx dy$$

Solu. $y=x$ $y=1$ $x=0$



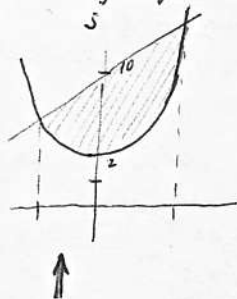
Podľa V1: $S \{ 0 \leq x \leq 1$
 $x \leq y \leq 1 \}$

$$\iint_S e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_x^1 e^{-y^2} dy \quad \text{meriteľný}$$

Podľa V2: $S \{ 0 \leq y \leq 1$
 $0 \leq x \leq y \}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S e^{-y^2} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^y e^{-y^2} dx \right\} dy = \int_0^1 \{ x \cdot e^{-y^2} \}_0^y dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 [y e^{-y^2}] dy = \int_0^1 e^{-t} dt = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-t} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{e}). \end{aligned}$$

Pr. $\iint_S (\lg x - 3y) dx dy$



$$y = x^2 + 2$$

$$y = x + 10$$

$$x^2 + 2 = x + 10$$

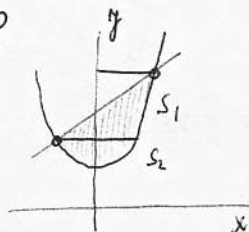
$$x^2 - x - 8 = 0 \rightarrow x_{1,2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1+32}}{2} = \dots < \begin{matrix} 1.9 \\ -1.4 \end{matrix}$$

$$S: \begin{cases} -1.4 \leq x \leq 1.9 \\ x^2 + 2 \leq y \leq x + 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (\lg x - 3y) dx dy &= \int_{-1.4}^{1.9} dx \int_{x^2+2}^{x+10} (\lg x - 3y) dy = \int_{-1.4}^{1.9} \left\{ y \lg x - \frac{3y^2}{2} \right\}_{x^2+2}^{x+10} dx = \\ &= \int_{-1.4}^{1.9} \left\{ (x+10) \lg x - \frac{3(x+10)^2}{2} - (x^2+2) \lg x + \frac{3(x^2+2)^2}{2} \right\} dx \end{aligned}$$

$\int 3x^2 - \text{neriesitelný}$

Podla VL



$$y = x^2 + 2$$

$$y = x + 10 \rightarrow x = y - 10$$

$$y = (y^2 - 20y + 100) + 2$$

$$y = y^2 - 20y + 102$$

$$y^2 - 21y + 102 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{21 \pm \sqrt{21^2 - 408}}{2} \approx < \begin{matrix} 11 \\ 9 \end{matrix}$$

$$S_1: \begin{cases} 9 \leq y \leq 11 \\ y - 10 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y - 2} \end{cases}$$

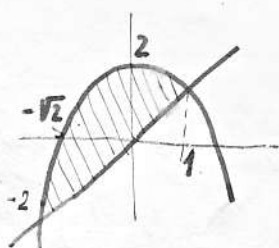
$$S_2: \begin{cases} 2 \leq y \leq 9 \\ -\sqrt{y - 2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{y - 2} \end{cases}$$

§4. Geometrické aplik. dvojit. int.

20. XI. 1969. *

1. Máme oblast S uzavřenou a na nej def. f. $f(x, y) \geq 0$, spoj. na této oblasti. Potom má řádk. vlastnosti 8 na 2. § $\Rightarrow$, že plocha oblasti S je $P = \iint_S dx dy$

Příklad: Vyj. obsah rov. úhlového okraj. : $y = 2 - x^2$; $y = x$



$$2 - x^2 = x$$

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

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = -2$$

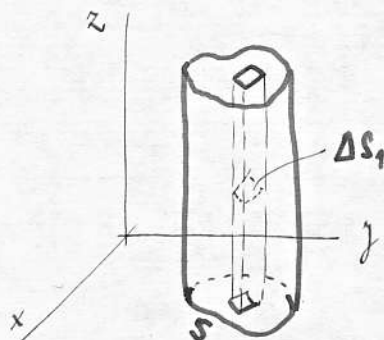
$$S: \begin{cases} -2 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x \leq y \leq 2 - x^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \int_{-2}^1 dx \int_x^{2-x^2} dy = \int_{-2}^1 [y]_x^{2-x^2} dx = \int_{-2}^1 (2 - x^2 - x) dx = \\ &= \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1 = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

II. Objem tělesa:

Nechť na uzavř. oblasti S je def. funkce $f(x, y) \geq 0$ a spoj. na S .
Vypočítáme objem, který je ohraničený:

$$z = f(x, y) \quad ; \quad S; \quad \text{přímka} \parallel z;$$



$$S \rightarrow \Delta S_1; \Delta S_2; \dots; \Delta S_m$$

$D \dots$ (dělení D)

$$\Delta V_i = \Delta S_i \cdot f(\xi_i; \eta_i)$$

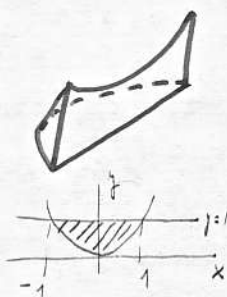
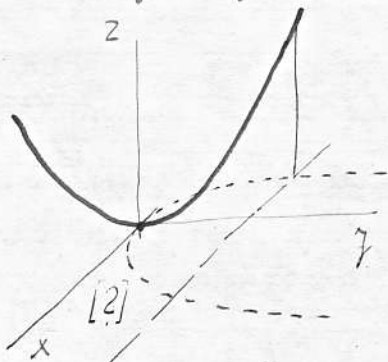
$$m_i \cdot \Delta S_i \leq \Delta S_i \cdot f(\xi_i; \eta_i) \leq M_i \cdot \Delta S_i \quad / \quad \sum_{i=1}^n$$

$$\underline{S}(D) \leq J(D) \leq \bar{S}(D)$$

At $N(D) \rightarrow 0$:

$$\lim \underline{S}(D) = \lim \bar{S}(D) = \lim J(D) = \iint_S f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

Pr: Najít objem tělesa ohran. plochami: $y = x^2$, $y = 1$, $z = 0$, $z = x^2 + y^2$

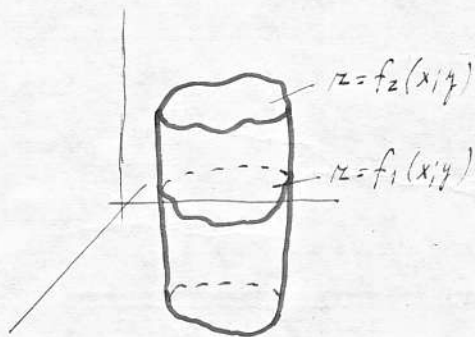


$$S \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \cdot \int_{x^2}^1 (x^2 + y^2) \, dy =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \left[x^2 y + \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{x^2}^1 dx = 2 \int_0^1 \left[x^2 + \frac{1}{3} - x^4 - \frac{x^6}{3} \right] dx = \dots$$

Objem tělesa V ; který je ohraničený n. horní plochou $z = f_2(x, y)$ a
n. dolní $z_1 = f_1(x, y)$; $f_2(x, y) \geq f_1(x, y)$ na S



$$V_2 = \iint_S f_2(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$V_1 = \iint_S f_1(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$V = V_2 - V_1 = \iint_S [f_2(x, y) - f_1(x, y)] \, dx \, dy$$

III.

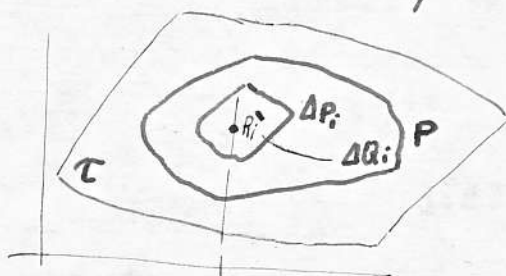
Plošný obsah zakrivenej plochy

Myšlienka v rovine nijak. uspor. oblasť S a na nej def. spoj. f. $f(x,y)$; a nech má spoj. par. der. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$; $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$; a rovnicou $z = f(x,y)$ — je daná určitá zakrivená plocha P .

Zvolme D : $\Delta S_1; \Delta S_2 \dots \Delta S_m$

Vyberme ΔS_i ; bod $R_i \in \Delta S_i$; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m$

ΔP_i na P $R_i \rightarrow R_i \in \Delta P_i$



K R_i zostroj. dotykovú rovinu k ploche P ; je to T . Premietneme prv. Δ s osou W .

ΔS_i do T — priemet ΔQ_i

Pre malé ΔS_i : $\Delta Q_i \approx \Delta P_i$



$\Delta S_i = \Delta Q_i \cdot \cos \angle$ — kde $\angle$ uhol medzi T a rovinou (x,y)

Ak zostrojíme normálu na T (n) v bode R_i ; potom uhol $\angle$ je aj medzi " n " a osou W .

$$\vec{a}; \vec{b}; \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| \cdot |\vec{b}|}$$

Rovnica dot. rov T :

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x-x_0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(y-y_0) - z \cdot (z_0) = 0$$

Pre bod $R_i(x_0; y_0; z_0)$

$\vec{n} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}; -1 \right)$ ~ vektor normály.

vektor no smere osi z : $\vec{k}(0; 0; 1)$

$$\cos \angle = \frac{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}; -1 \right) \cdot (0; 0; 1)}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1} \cdot \sqrt{0^2 + 0^2 + 1}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1}}$$

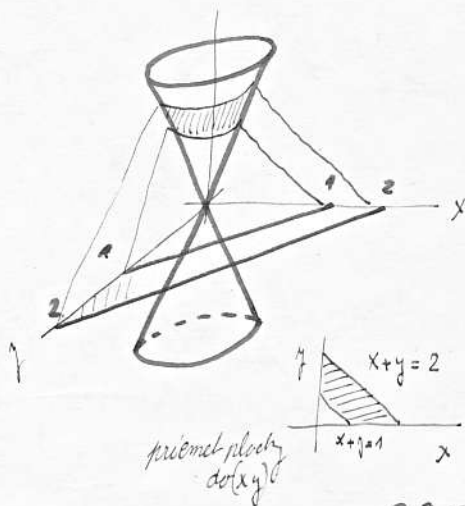
$$\Delta Q = \frac{\Delta S_i}{\cos \angle} = - \Delta S_i \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1} \quad \approx \Delta P_i$$

$$P \approx \sum_{i=1}^m \Delta S_i \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 1}$$

ako $N(D) \rightarrow 0$:

$$P = \iint_S \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

Pr: Nyp. plochu vyfáľu a plochy : $x^2 = x^2 + y^2$ a rovnicami $x=0; y=0; x+y=2$
 $x+y=1$



$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = f(x; y) \quad x+y=1$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$P = \iint_S \sqrt{2} \, dx \cdot dy = \iint_{S_2} \sqrt{2} \, dx \cdot dy$$

$$S_2 \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2-x \end{cases}$$

$$S_1 \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1-x \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{S_1} \sqrt{2} \, dx \cdot dy = \sqrt{2} \cdot 2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^2 [2-x] \, dx = \sqrt{2} \left[2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \sqrt{2} [4-2] = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{2} \int_0^1 (1-x) \, dx = \sqrt{2} \left[x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Pozn. :

Analogicky platia tieto vzťahy:

$$P = \iint_G \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + 1} \cdot dx \cdot d\eta \quad / \quad G \text{ je oblasť v rovine } (x; \eta) \\ \eta = f(x; z)$$

$$P = \iint_Z \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + 1} \cdot dy \cdot dz \quad / \quad Z \text{ je obl. roviny } (y; z) \\ x = f(y; z)$$

§5. Niekoľko fyzikálnych aplikácií dvojného integrálu.

S_x - статич' момент площ. відносно осі x
 S_y — " — " — " — " — "

I_x - моментrotsaiaoshi. Nefo dosky k on'x

Ir - ——— // ——— k only

$x_T; y_T$ - nūradmie lāriske ; m-komolnost' ; $u^{(x_2)}$ -kustola

$$S_x = \iint_S y \cdot \mu(x,y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$S_7 = \iint_S x \cdot (u(x, y)) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_x = \iint_S y^2 \cdot m(x, y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_y = \iint_S x^2 \cdot u(x; y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$m = \iint_S \rho(x, y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$X_T = \frac{\Sigma p}{m}$$

$$y_T = \frac{S_x}{m}$$

§6. Transformácia dvojného integrálu.

Mayme v rovine $(x; y)$ nejakej oblasti O a ma nej def. f. $f(x; y)$.

Dvojný integrál cez túto oblasť 0 : $\iint_D f(x,y) dx \cdot dy$.

Nech v rovine (x, y) sú dané nové súradnice ξ a η (môžu byť aj polárne).

Chceme prepísať tento integrál pomocou súadnic ξ, η .



$$x = \varphi(\xi; z)$$

$$y = \psi(\xi; z)$$

transformačné rovnice, ktoré nám
rozhodujú o oblasti O na O' .



Predp. : L. Pa 4 mi spojili a majin sp. par. der.

Значит: $J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial s} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \dots \dots \text{Jacobi-го determinant.}$

Věta: Nechť $f(x, y)$ je spojita v oblasti O a nechť $\frac{\partial x}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t}$ sú spojité a nechť $J \neq 0$. Potom:

$$\iint_{\sigma} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\sigma'} f[\varphi(\xi, \eta); \psi(\xi, \eta)] \cdot |J| \cdot d\xi \cdot d\eta$$

Transformácia dvojn. int. do polárnych súradníc:

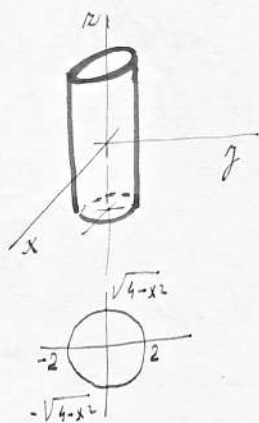
$$x = \rho \cdot \cos \varphi \quad 0 \leq \rho < +\infty$$

$$y = \rho \cdot \sin \varphi \quad 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} = \rho \cos^2 \varphi + \rho \sin^2 \varphi = \rho$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \cdot dx \cdot dy = \iint_D f[\rho \cdot \cos \varphi; \rho \cdot \sin \varphi] \cdot \rho \cdot d\varphi \cdot d\rho$$

Pr.: Máme vyp. objem telca ohran. s rov.:
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4 \quad z = 0 \quad z = 2x + 3y + 4$



$$V = \iint_D (2x + 3y + 4) \cdot dx \cdot dy = \int_{-2}^2 dx \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} (2x + 3y + 4) dy$$

Akomažle je oblasť kruh, prepočítame na polárne súradnice:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^2 [2\rho \cos \varphi + 3\rho \sin \varphi + 4] \cdot \rho \cdot d\rho = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{2}{3} \rho^3 \cos \varphi + \frac{3}{2} \rho^2 \sin \varphi + 2\rho^2 \right] d\varphi \\ &= 4 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{16}{3} \cos \varphi + 8 \sin \varphi + 8 \right] d\varphi = 4 \left[\frac{16}{3} \sin \varphi - 8 \cos \varphi + 8\varphi \right]_0^{2\pi} = 4 \left(\frac{16}{3} + 4\pi + 8 \right) \end{aligned}$$

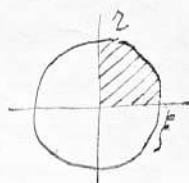
Niekedy sa používa tieto súradnice:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= a \cdot \xi \\ y &= b \cdot \eta \end{aligned} \right\} \text{čo znamená} \text{ zmenu merítka na osi } x \text{ a } y.$$

Ked' predp.: $a > 0, b < 0$: $J = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{vmatrix} = a \cdot b$

Pr.: Vyp. plochu elipsy: $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$ / Transf. vz.: $x = 3\xi, y = 4\eta$

Dosad. do vz. elipsy: $\xi^2 + \eta^2 = 1$



$$\begin{aligned} P &= 4 \int_0^1 d\xi \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{1-\xi^2}} 2 d\eta = 48 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-\xi^2} \cdot d\xi = 48 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \varphi \cdot d\varphi \\ &= 48 \frac{\pi}{4} = 12\pi. \end{aligned}$$

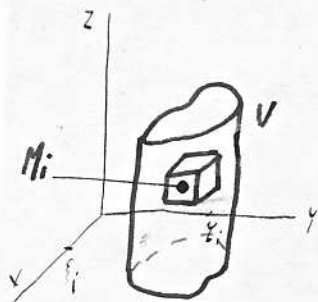
$$\xi = \sin \varphi$$

III. Trojný integrál

18. Def. a základ. vlastnosti.

Máme v prvé. obl. V a nech na tejto obl. je def. f. $f(x; y; z)$. Nech obl. V má konečný objem a kon. povrch.

Zvolíme delenie D . $V \rightarrow \Delta V_1; \Delta V_2 \dots \Delta V_n$



Na ΔV_i zvol. $M_i(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i)$

Utvoríme $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta V_i = J(D)$ int. súčet pre delenie D z f. $f(x; y; z)$

$$\Delta V_i = \Delta x_i \cdot \Delta y_i \cdot \Delta z_i \rightarrow$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{k=1}^p f(\xi_i; \eta_j; \zeta_k) \cdot \Delta x_i \cdot \Delta y_j \cdot \Delta z_k = J(D)$$

ak $N(D) \rightarrow 0 \dots \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} J(D) = \iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz$

VI. Nech f. $f(x; y; z)$ je spoj. na uzavr. obl. V ; potom trojný integrál z $f(x; y; z)$ existuje.

Vlastnosti trojn. int.:

1. Je i. nezávisí od poradí premenných v podintegrál. myj funkcií: $\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz = \iiint_V f(t; w; p) dt dw dp$

2. $\iiint_V k f(x; y; z) dx dy dz = k \iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz$

3. $\iiint_V \{f(x; y; z) \pm g(x; y; z)\} dx dy dz = \iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz \pm \iiint_V g(x; y; z) dx dy dz$

4. Nech $V = V_1 \cup V_2$

$$\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{V_1} f(x; y; z) dx dy dz + \iiint_{V_2} f(x; y; z) dx dy dz + \dots$$

5. ak $f(x; y; z) \geq 0$ na celj V , potom $\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz \geq 0$

6. ak na celj V $f(x; y; z) \geq g(x; y; z)$ potom:

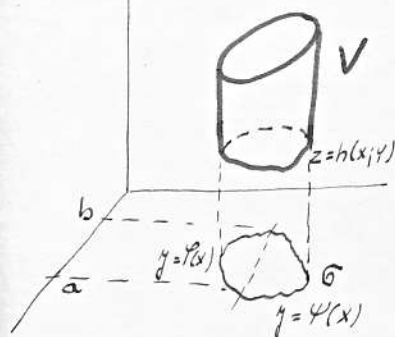
$$\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz \geq \iiint_V g(x; y; z) dx dy dz$$

7. $|\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz| \leq \iiint_V |f(x; y; z)| dx dy dz$

8. $\iiint_V dx dy dz = \text{objem oblasti } V \sim \text{geom. aplikácia}$

2.5. Vyčíslenie tr. int.

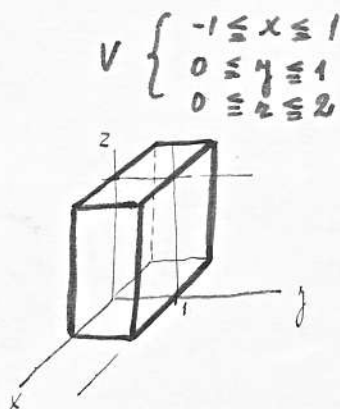
Nech $f(x; y; z)$ je spoj. f. na uzav. obl. V ; danej takto:
 ktorá okran. plochou $z = H(x; y)$
 zdola $z = h(x; y)$; no stran valcovou plochou Π ku.
 Podlom $H(x; y) \geq h(x; y)$ sú spoj.



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz &= \iint_G \left\{ \int_{h(x; y)}^{H(x; y)} f(x; y; z) dz \right\} dx dy = \\ &= \iint_G dx dy \cdot \int_{h(x; y)}^{H(x; y)} f(x; y; z) dz = \\ &= \int_a^b dx \int_{\phi(x)}^{\psi(x)} dy \int_{h(x; y)}^{H(x; y)} f(x; y; z) dz \sim \text{trojnásobný int.} \end{aligned}$$

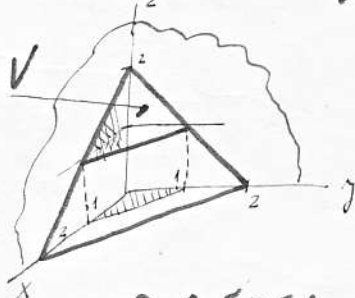
$$V \begin{cases} a \leq x \leq b \\ \phi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x) \\ h(x; y) \leq z \leq H(x; y) \end{cases}$$

Pr. Vypoč. trojnásobný int.: $\iiint_V (x + y - z) dx dy dz$; V je okran.: $\begin{matrix} x = -1 & y = 1 \\ x = 1 & z = 0 \\ y = 0 & z = 2 \end{matrix}$



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V (x + y - z) dx dy dz &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^2 (x + y - z) dz = \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \left[xz + zy - \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_0^2 = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^1 \{ 2x + 2y - 2 \} dy = \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \{ 2xy + y^2 - 2y \}_0^1 dx = \int_{-1}^1 [2x + 1 - 2] dx = [x^2 - x]_{-1}^1 = (1 - 1) - (-1 + 1) = \\ \iiint_V &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Pr. Vypoč.: $\iiint_V x dx dy dz$ V : $x + y + z = 2$; $z = 1$; $x = 0$; $y = 0$



$$V \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq (x - 1) \\ 1 \leq z \leq 2 - x - y \end{cases}$$

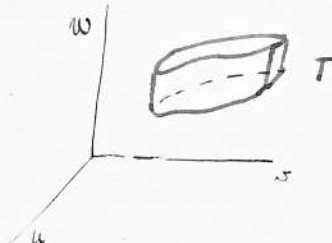
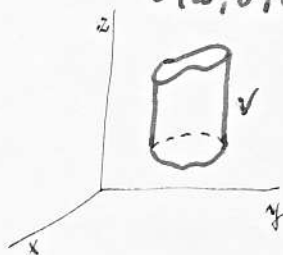
alg: $x + y + 1 = 2 \rightarrow x + y = 1$



$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V x dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_1^{2-x-y} x dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} [xz]_1^{2-x-y} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} [x(2-x-y) - x] dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \{ -x^2 - yx + x \} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[-\frac{x^2 y}{1} - \frac{y^2 x}{2} + yx \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left\{ -(1-x)x^2 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}x + x(1-x) \right\} dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[-x^2 + x^3 + x - x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} \right] dx = \end{aligned}$$

3. § Transformácia trojitého integrálu

Nech $f(x; y; z)$ je spoj. na uzav. obl. V ; a nech $f(u; v; w)$ $z(u; v; w)$ a $\xi(u; v; w)$ majú spoj. parc. der. 1^o.



Nemusi byť nulne pravouhlý
s. s.

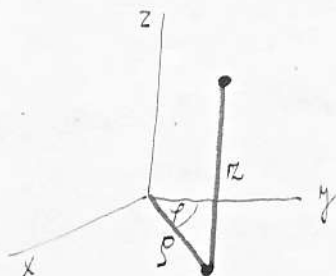
$$\begin{aligned} x &= \xi(u; v; w) \\ y &= \eta(u; v; w) \\ z &= \zeta(u; v; w) \end{aligned}$$

sú transf. rovnice (keďže zobrazujú
obl. V na oblasť T).

$$\text{Potom } \iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz = \iiint_T f[\xi(u; v; w); \eta(u; v; w); \zeta(u; v; w)] \cdot |J| \cdot du dv dw$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial w} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

1. Transf. troj. int. do sférických súradníc.



$$A(\rho; \varphi; \chi)$$

$$A(x; y; z)$$

$$0 \leq \rho < +\infty$$

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

$$-\infty \leq \chi \leq \infty$$

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

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

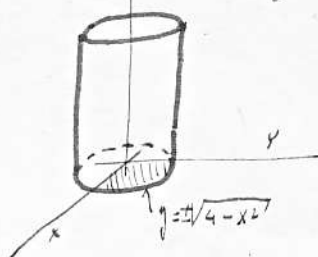
$$z = \chi$$

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \chi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \chi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \rho} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \chi} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\rho \sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & \rho \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \rho \cos^2 \varphi + \rho \sin^2 \varphi = \rho$$

$$\iiint_V f(x; y; z) dx dy dz = \iiint_T f(\rho \cos \varphi; \rho \sin \varphi; \chi) \cdot \rho \cdot d\rho d\varphi d\chi$$

Pr. Vypoč. objem telesa ohr. rovnicami: $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ $z = 0$; $z = 10$

$$V = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \int_0^{10} dz$$

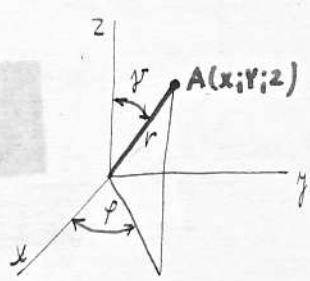


$$V \begin{cases} -2 \leq x \leq 2 \\ -\sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ 0 \leq z \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

$$T \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq z \leq 10 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_T \rho \cdot d\rho d\varphi dz = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_0^{10} dz = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^2 \int_0^{10} dz = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \left[\frac{4}{2} \right] \int_0^{10} dz = \\ &= 40 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^2 \rho d\rho = 40 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{\rho^2}{2} \right]_0^2 d\varphi = 80 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi = \underline{40\pi} \end{aligned}$$

11. Transform. trojn. int. do sférických souřadnic.



$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \gamma \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq +\infty \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$= \cos \gamma \begin{vmatrix} -r \sin \varphi \sin \gamma & r \cos \varphi \cos \gamma \\ r \cos \varphi \sin \gamma & r \sin \varphi \cos \gamma \end{vmatrix} - r \sin \gamma \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi \sin \gamma & -r \sin \varphi \sin \gamma \\ \sin \varphi \sin \gamma & r \cos \varphi \sin \gamma \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= r^2 \cos \gamma \sin \gamma \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \cos \gamma \\ \cos \varphi & \sin \gamma \end{vmatrix} - r^2 \sin \gamma \sin \gamma \sin \varphi \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -\sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= -r^2 \sin \gamma \cdot \cos^2 \gamma - r^2 \sin^3 \gamma = -r^2 \sin \gamma \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \gamma) - r^2 \sin^3 \gamma =$$

$$= -r^2 \sin \gamma + r^2 \sin^3 \gamma - r^2 \sin^3 \gamma = -r^2 \sin \gamma;$$

$$|J| = r^2 \sin \gamma$$

(sin od 0 to pi je vždy kladný)

$$\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_T f(r \cos \varphi \sin \gamma; r \sin \varphi \sin \gamma; r \cos \gamma) \cdot r^2 \sin \gamma \cdot d\varphi d\gamma dr.$$

Pr. Objem koule:



$$T \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \gamma \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq R \end{cases}$$

$$T' \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq \gamma \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq R \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_T r^2 \sin \gamma \cdot d\varphi d\gamma dr &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\gamma \int_0^R r^2 \sin \gamma dr = \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \sin \gamma \right]_0^R d\gamma = \frac{8R^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \gamma d\gamma = \\ &= \frac{8R^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \left[-\cos \gamma \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{8R^3}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi = \frac{8}{3} R^3 \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{3} R^3 \pi \end{aligned}$$

Poznámka: V fyzikálních aplik. trojn. int. vyberáme často:

$$S_{xy} = \iiint_V z \cdot \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

— stat. moment vůči obl. v rovl. k (x, y)

$$S_{xz} = \iiint_V y \cdot \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

— " —

(x, z)

$$S_{yz} = \iiint_V x \cdot \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

— " —

(y, z)

$$J_x = \iiint_V (y^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz \quad \text{moment rotac. obl. V vzhl. k x}$$

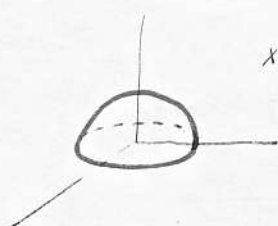
$$J_y = \iiint_V (x^2 + z^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz \quad \text{--- " --- y}$$

$$J_z = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz \quad \text{--- " --- z}$$

$$m = \iiint_V \rho(x, y, z) dx dy dz \quad \text{--- hmotnosť oblasti V s hustotou } \rho(x, y, z)$$

$$x_T = \frac{S_{yz}}{m} \quad y_T = \frac{S_{xz}}{m} \quad z_T = \frac{S_{xy}}{m}$$

Pr. Je daná pologuľa so stredom počiatku, ležiaca na rovine x, y a polom. a . Jej hustota = 1. Vyp. sin. ľavého polguľa.



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

$$\rho(x, y, z) = 1$$

$$S_{xy} = \iiint_V z dx dy dz = \iiint_V \dots = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\gamma \int_0^a r \cos \gamma \cdot r^2 \sin \gamma dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \right]_0^a d\gamma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^4}{4} \sin \gamma \cos \gamma d\gamma$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \gamma \cos \gamma d\gamma = \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \left[\frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{a^4}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{a^4}{8} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi a^4}{4}$$

$$S_{yz} = \iiint_V x dx dy dz = 0$$

$$S_{xz} = 0$$

$$m = \iiint_V dx dy dz \quad / \rho = 1$$

$$m = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\gamma \int_0^a r^2 \sin \gamma dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \sin \gamma \right]_0^a d\gamma$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{a^3}{3} \sin \gamma d\gamma = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[-\cos \gamma \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

$$x_T = 0 \quad y_T = 0 \quad z_T = \frac{\frac{\pi a^4}{4}}{\frac{2}{3} \pi a^3} = \frac{3}{8} a$$

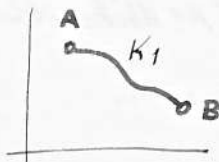
Jk na 3l. str. hore.

IV. Krivkový integrál

4.XII. 1969. 28.

15. Kr. i. prvého druhu

Majme interval $\alpha < t < \beta$; sú dané $x = \varphi(t)$; $y = \psi(t)$ — sú spoj. a majú spoj. deriv. 1^o.

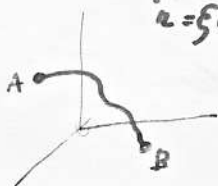


$$\begin{aligned} A[\varphi(\alpha); \psi(\alpha)] \\ B[\varphi(\beta); \psi(\beta)] \end{aligned}$$

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt \sim \text{dĺžka } \tilde{AB}.$$

ak ex. integrál s — krivka K je rektifikácia-schopná.

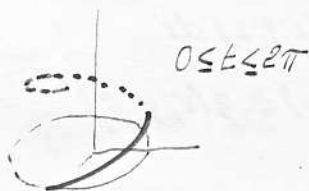
$$\begin{aligned} K: \quad x &= \varphi(t) & t \in [\alpha, \beta] \\ y &= \psi(t) & A \text{ pre } \alpha \\ z &= \xi(t) & B \text{ pre } \beta \end{aligned}$$



predp. $\varphi(t)$ $\psi(t)$ $\xi(t)$ spoj. der. 1^o.

$$s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt$$

Pr. vyp. dĺžku škrutkovice: $x = \cos t$ $y = \sin t$ $z = 2t$

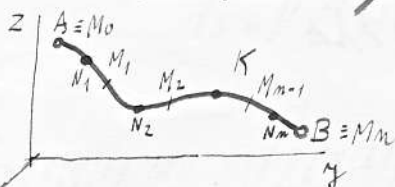


$$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$s = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 4} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{5} dt = \sqrt{5} [t]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi \sqrt{5}$$

Majme pr. priest. kr. K — danú param. rovnicami: $x = \varphi(t)$ $y = \psi(t)$ $z = \xi(t)$. Predp. $\varphi(t)$ $\psi(t)$ $\xi(t)$ majú sp. d. 1^o v intervale $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$. Nech A je poč. bod $\dots t = \alpha$ B je koncový bod $\dots t = \beta$

Nech na kr. K je def. funkcia $f(x, y, z)$



Koľme delenie D : $M_0, M_1, \dots, M_n$

$$\begin{aligned} M_0 M_1 &= \Delta s_1 \\ M_1 M_2 &= \Delta s_2 \\ &\dots \\ M_{n-1} M_n &= \Delta s_n \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} M_0 M_1 \\ M_1 M_2 \\ \dots \\ M_{n-1} M_n \end{aligned}} \right\} K: \Delta s_1, \Delta s_2, \dots, \Delta s_n$$

$$N_i(\xi_i; \eta_i; \xi_i) \in \Delta s_i$$

$$\text{uvažme: } f(N_1) \cdot \Delta s_1 + f(N_2) \cdot \Delta s_2 + \dots + f(N_n) \cdot \Delta s_n$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i; \eta_i; \xi_i) \cdot \Delta s_i = J(D) \quad \text{keď } f = f(x, y, z) \text{ na krivke } K$$

J — závisí od delenia, od f .

Def. Číslo γ naz. *limitu int. súčtu* $\eta(D)$ ak platí
 že ľubov $\varepsilon > 0$ ex $\delta > 0$ takí, že pre každý γ ,
 pre ktorý je $N(D) < \delta$ je splnené:

$$|\eta(D) - \gamma| < \varepsilon \quad \left[\left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta s_i - \gamma \right| < \varepsilon \right]$$

$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow \infty} \eta(D) = \gamma$$

$$\int_K f(x; y; z) \cdot ds \sim \text{ke. i. praveho druzhu} \\ \text{(po dĺžke obluka krivky)}$$

§2. Vlastnosti ke. int.

1. Hodnota ke. i. neranosi od orientácie krivky

$$\int_{AB} f(x; y; z) ds = \int_{BA} f(x; y; z) ds$$

$$2. \int_{AB} k f(x; y; z) ds = k \int_{AB} f(x; y; z) ds \quad . \quad k - \text{číslo}$$

3. Ak ke. $K = K_1 + K_2$:



$$\int_K f(x; y; z) ds = \int_{K_1} f(x; y; z) ds + \int_{K_2} f(x; y; z) ds$$

$$4. \int [f(x; y; z) \pm g(x; y; z)] ds = \int f(x; y; z) ds \pm \int g(x; y; z) ds$$

5. Ak v bodoch ke. K platí: $f(x; y; z) \geq g(x; y; z) \Rightarrow$

$$\int_K f(x; y; z) ds \geq \int_K g(x; y; z) ds$$

$$6. \left| \int_K f(x; y; z) ds \right| \leq \int_K |f(x; y; z)| ds$$

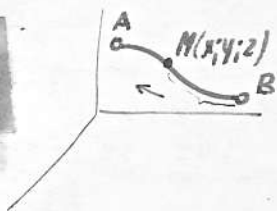
7. Ak $f(x; y; z) \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \int_K ds = s \dots$ dĺžka krivky K .

8. Ak $f(x; y; z)$ je spoj. na K . $\Rightarrow$ ex. na K bod $M(\xi; \eta; \zeta)$
 tak že $\int_K f(x; y; z) ds = f(\xi; \eta; \zeta) \cdot s$

Nech kr. K v priestore je rektifikácišchopná.

$$K: \quad x = \varphi(t) \quad y = \psi(t) \quad z = \zeta(t) \quad t \in \langle t; \beta \rangle \quad \dots$$

Nech na kr. K je def. f. $f(x; y; z)$ — spojita.



uvodme $M(x; y; z)$

$$\Delta s = \widehat{BM} \sim \text{premenne číslo}$$

$$x = x(s)$$

$$y = y(s)$$

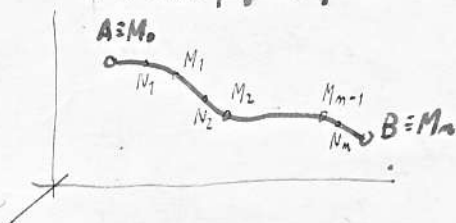
$$z = z(s)$$

ak $s = 0$

$$B[x(0); y(0); z(0)]$$

$$A[x(s); y(s); z(s)]$$

$$f[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \dots \text{premenen. } s.$$



Označ.: Δs_i — hodnota parametra v bode M_i

$$\Delta s_i = M_{i-1} M_i$$

ζ_i — h. par. v bode N_i

$$s_{i-1} \leq \zeta_i \leq s_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\zeta_i; y_i; z_i) \cdot \Delta s_i = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x(\zeta_i); y(\zeta_i); z(\zeta_i)) \cdot \Delta s_i$$

$$\text{ak } N(D) \rightarrow 0: \quad \int_K f(x(s); y(s); z(s)) ds = \int_K f(x; y; z) ds$$

Výjadrenie kr. K pom. iného parametru t :

$$x = x(t)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$z = z(t)$$

$$t \in \langle t; \beta \rangle$$

$$A \dots t = t$$

$$B \dots t = \beta$$

$$\int_K f[x(t); y(t); z(t)] \cdot ds = \int_K f(x; y; z) ds$$

predp. $x(t); y(t); z(t)$ majú spoj. der.:

$$ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} \cdot dt.$$

$$\int_K f(x; y; z) ds = \int_t^{\beta} f[x(t); y(t); z(t)] \cdot \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt. \quad (1)$$

Pr. Vyp.: $\int_K (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$; $x = \cos t$; $y = \sin t$; $z = t$ — 1 návit: $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + t^2] \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t + 1} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2} \cdot (1 + t^2) dt = \sqrt{2} \left[t + \frac{t^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\pi} =$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \left[2\pi + \frac{8}{3} \pi^3 \right] = 2\sqrt{2} \cdot \pi \left[1 + \frac{4}{3} \pi^2 \right].$$



Ab hr. K je daná v rovnici param. rovn.: $x=x(t)$ $y=y(t)$

$t \in \langle a; b \rangle$; mák je def. spoj. funkcia $f(x; y)$, potom

z(1) :

$$\int_K f(x; y) ds = \int_a^b f[x(t); y(t)] \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} dt$$

Pr. vyp. $\int_K x^{2/3} ds$ po asteroide $x=8\cos^3 t$ $y=8\sin^3 t$

$0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

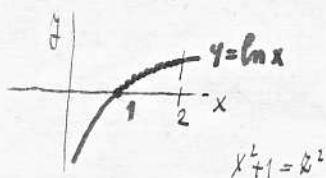
$$\begin{aligned} \int_K x^{2/3} ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} 2\cos t \cdot \sqrt{(-24\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (24\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt = 48 \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos t| |\sin t| dt \\ &= 48 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 t \sin t dt = 16\sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Nech K v rov. je daná: $y=\varphi(x)$, kde $\varphi(x)$ má spoj. der. $x \in \langle a; b \rangle$.

Nech mák je def. spoj. f. $f(x; y)$.

$$\int_K f(x; y) ds = \int_a^b f[x; \varphi(x)] \sqrt{1 + \varphi'^2(x)} dx$$

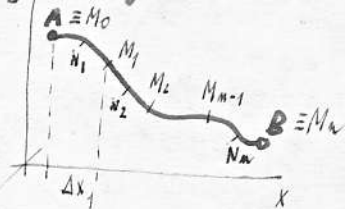
Pr. $\int_K x^2 ds$ kde K je čar. "logaritmický" křivky $y=\ln x$ ($1 < x < e$)



$$\begin{aligned} \int_K x^2 ds &= \int_1^e x^2 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^e x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \\ &= \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} z^2 dz = \left[\frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{3} [5\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}] \end{aligned}$$

3.5 Na int. druhého druhu.

Spoj. hr. K v pravoú. Má hr. nech je def. f. $f(x; y; z)$.



$$N_i(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i)$$

$$f(N_1) \cdot \Delta x_1 + f(N_2) \cdot \Delta x_2 + \dots + f(N_m) \cdot \Delta x_m$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = J(D) \quad \text{int. střed po del. D na hr. K po sm. x}$$

$$\lim_{n(D) \rightarrow \infty} J(D) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = \int_K f(x; y; z) dx \quad \text{~ dle i. 2. dr. po sm. x}$$

Pozn.: Budeme používat: $\int_K P(x; y; z) dx$.

Krivkový int. podľa premenných x (nar. kr. int. druhu 2. druhu) (30)
 Pretože pri prechode oblúka Δs_i do oš. musíme prejsť každú
 oš. na znamienko $\rightarrow$ hodnota kr. integrálu 2. dr. závisí
 od orientácie krivky. [druhá druhu]

$$\mu_x M_{i-1} M_i = -\mu_x M_i M_{i-1}$$

$$\int_{AB} P(x,y,z) dx = -\int_{BA} P(x,y,z) dx$$

$$\text{alebo: } \int_K P(x,y,z) dx = -\int_{-K} P(x,y,z) dx$$

Analogicky:

$$\int_K Q(x,y,z) dy = \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n Q(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta y_i \quad - \text{ke. i po súradnici } y$$

$$\int_K R(x,y,z) dz = \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta z_i$$

$$\int_K P(x,y,z) dx = \lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n P(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\int_K P(x,y,z) dx + \int_K Q(x,y,z) dy + \int_K R(x,y,z) dz = \int_K P(x,y,z) dx + Q(x,y,z) dy + R(x,y,z) dz$$

Skúšaj napísať: $\int_K P dx + Q dy + R dz$

§4. Vlastnosti krivkového int. 2. druhu

$$1. \int_{AB} = -\int_{BA}$$

$$2. \int_K k P dx = k \int_K P dx \quad k - \text{konst.}$$

$$3. \int_K (P_1 \pm P_2) dx = \int_K P_1 dx \pm \int_K P_2 dx$$

4. Nech K je zloz. z K_1, K_2 potom:

$$\int_K P dx = \int_{AC} P dx + \int_{BC} P dx$$

5. Nech kr. K je uzavretá. Potom pr. i. 2. druhu po krivke K
 závisí od volby počiatočného bodu, ale len od smeru
 (orientácie) po ktorom prechádzame po krivke K .



$$\oint_K P dx = \oint = \int_{B \rightarrow A \rightarrow B} + \int_{B \rightarrow A \rightarrow B} \quad \left| \oint = \oint = \int_{A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A} + \int_{A \rightarrow B \rightarrow A} \right| \Rightarrow \oint = \oint$$

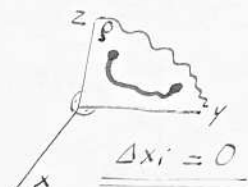
Ak kr. K je uzavretá a sama alebo neprerušovaná v smere x, y potom na hladkej strane budeme pokračovať ten istý smer, pri ktorom sú obidve po krivke zachovávané smer proti pohybu hodinových ručičiek.

(Uvaž. obraz rozložená na ľavú stranu).
Opačný smer naproti.

6. Ak krivka K leží v rov. P , a $P \perp x$ potom

$$\int_K P(x, y, z) dx = 0$$

$$\int_K P(x, y, z) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n P(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta x_i$$



Analogicky:

$$\begin{array}{l|l} K \dots P \perp y & K \dots P \perp z \\ \int_K Q(x, y, z) dy = 0 & \int_K R(x, y, z) dz = 0 \end{array}$$

Krivka K sa nazýva hladkou ak je daná par. rovnicami

$$\begin{array}{ll} x = x(t) & t \in \langle \alpha; \beta \rangle \\ y = y(t) & \\ z = z(t) & x(t), y(t), z(t) \text{ sú spoj.} \end{array}$$

Spojitá krivka AB sa naz. po kusoch hladkou, ak ju možno rozložiť na konečný počet hl. oblúkov.

V (postáč. podm. pre hl. i 2. druhu)

Nech kr. AB je po kusoch hladká, a nech f. $P(x, y, z)$, $Q(x, y, z)$, $R(x, y, z)$ sú na nej spoj. Potom existujú:

$$\int_{AB} P(x, y, z) dx \quad \int_{AB} Q(x, y, z) dy \quad \int_{AB} R(x, y, z) dz$$

$$\int_{AB} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_x &= \iiint_V (y^2 + z^2) \cdot u(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_T (r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \gamma + r^2 \cos^2 \gamma) \cdot 1 \cdot r^2 \sin \gamma \, d\varphi \, d\gamma \, dr = \\
 &= \iiint_T r^4 (\sin \gamma (\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma)) \, dr \, d\varphi \, d\gamma = \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} d\gamma \cdot \int_0^a r^4 \sin \gamma (\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma) \, dr = \frac{a^5}{5} \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} d\gamma [\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma] \sin \gamma = \\
 &= \frac{a^5}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi [\cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \gamma \cdot \gamma + \cos^2 \gamma \cdot \gamma]_0^{\pi/2} = \dots = \frac{2}{15} \pi a^5
 \end{aligned}$$

11. XII. 1969.

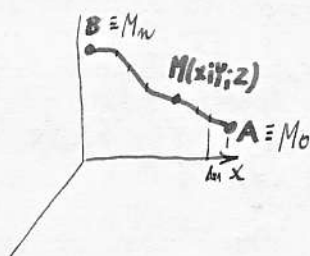
§5. Výčíslenie kvint. int. 2. druhu

Nech kr. AB je d. parametrick. rovniciami: $\begin{matrix} x=x(t) \\ y=y(t) \\ z=z(t) \end{matrix} \quad (1)$

$x(t)$ majú spoj. der. v inter. $\langle \alpha; \beta \rangle$

A $t=\alpha$ - počiatočný

B $t=\beta$ - koncový bod.



Nech na kr. sú definov. spoj. f:

$P(x, y, z) \quad Q(x, y, z) \quad R(x, y, z)$

M_i - pre $t=t_i, \quad t_i \in \langle \alpha; \beta \rangle$

M_0 - $t=t_0 = \alpha$

$\langle \alpha = t_0; t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n = \beta \rangle$

M_i dost., keď do (1) dos. $t=t_i$

Zvolme N_i - česi' na obluku (M_{i-1}, M_i)

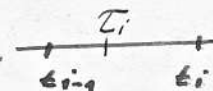
$N_i(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i)$

$x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}) = \Delta x_i \quad t_i - t_{i-1} = \Delta t_i$

Predm. $x(t)$ má' spoj. der. - platí Lagr. vzta:

$x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}) = x'(\tau_i) (t_i - t_{i-1})$

$\Delta x_i = x'(\tau_i) \cdot \Delta t_i$



Ubravme:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n P(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n P(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot x'(\tau_i) \cdot \Delta t_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[P(\xi_i; \eta_i; \zeta_i) \cdot x'(\tau_i) \right] \Delta t_i$$

Keď $N(D) \rightarrow 0 \quad \dots \quad t_{i-1} \rightarrow t_i$

$$\Sigma_{AB} = \int_{AB} P(x(t); y(t); z(t)) x'(t) \, dt = \int_{AB} P(x, y, z) \, dx$$

analogicky:

$$\int_{AB} Q(x;y;z) dy = \int_a^b Q(x(t); y(t); z(t)) y'(t) dt$$

$$\int_{AB} R(x;y;z) dz = \int_a^b R(x(t); y(t); z(t)) z'(t) dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{AB} P(x;y;z) dx + Q(x;y;z) dy + R(x;y;z) dz &= \\ &= \int_a^b \{ P(x(t); y(t); z(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t); y(t); z(t)) y'(t) + R(x(t); y(t); z(t)) z'(t) \} dt \end{aligned}$$

Pr: $\int_{AB} x^2 dx - yz dy + z dz$ po úv. AB A(1;2;-1) B(3;3;2)



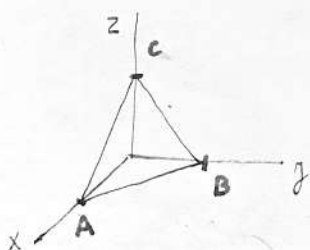
$$\begin{aligned} x &= 1 + (3-1)t \rightarrow x = 1 + 2t \\ y &= 2 + (3-2)t \rightarrow y = 2 + t \\ z &= -1 + (2+1)t \rightarrow z = -1 + 3t \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{par. rovn. priamky } r$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 1 + 2t \rightarrow t = 0 \\ 2 &= 2 + t \rightarrow t = 0 \\ -1 &= -1 + 3t \rightarrow t = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha \{0\} \quad \begin{aligned} 3 &= 1 + 2t \rightarrow t = 1 \\ 3 &= 2 + t \rightarrow t = 1 \\ 2 &= -1 + 3t \rightarrow t = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \beta \{1\}$$

$$t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int_0^1 \{ (1+2t)^2 \cdot 2 dt - (2+t)(-1+3t) dt + (-1+3t) 3 dt \} = \\ &= \int_0^1 \{ 2(1+2t)^2 - (2+t)(-1+3t) + (-1+3t) 3 \} dt = \\ &= \int_0^1 \{ 2 + 8t + 8t^2 + 2 + t - 6t - 3t^2 - 3 + 9t \} dt = \int_0^1 \{ 5t^2 + 12t + 1 \} dt = \left[\frac{5}{3} t^3 + 6t^2 + t \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \frac{26}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Pr: Vyp. štv. int. po uzavr. štvrtke K: $\oint_K (x+y+z) dx$; kde K je domena číara ABCA (obr. Δ):
A=(1;0;0) B=(0;1;0) C=(0;0;1)



$$\oint_K = \int_{AB} + \int_{BC} + \int_{CA}$$

$$\int_{BC} = 0 \text{ pretože BC leží v rov } (y,z) \perp x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AB: } & \begin{aligned} x &= x_1 + (x_2 - x_1)t \\ x &= 1 + (-1)t \\ y &= 0 + t \\ z &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \quad \parallel \quad \begin{aligned} \text{CA: } & \begin{aligned} x &= 0 + t \\ y &= 0 + 0 \\ z &= 1 - t \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} t \in \langle 0; 1 \rangle \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\oint_K (x+y+z) dx = \int_0^1 \{(1-t)+t\} dx(-dt) + \int_0^1 \{t+(1-t)\} dt = \\ = \int_0^1 -dt + \int_0^1 dt = 0$$

Výčíslenie v rovine:

Nech je rov (x,y) je K daná $x=x(t)$
 $y=y(t)$ $P(x,y)$ $Q(x,y)$ sú spoj na K .

$x(t), y(t)$ der sú spojité v $\langle a,b \rangle$

$$\int_K P(x,y) dx = \int_a^b P(x(t), y(t)) \cdot x'(t) dt$$

$$\int_K Q(x,y) dy = \int_a^b Q(x(t), y(t)) \cdot y'(t) dt$$

$$\int_K P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_a^b \{P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t)\} dt$$

Nech je rov $(x,y) \dots K$ $y=f(x)$ $f'(x)$ je spoj v $\langle a,b \rangle$
 Nech $Q(x,y)$ $P(x,y)$ sú spoj na K .

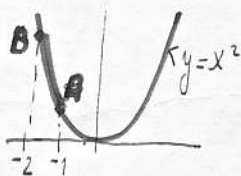
$$\int_K P(x,y) dx = \int_a^b P\{x, f(x)\} dx$$

$$\int_K Q(x,y) dy = \int_a^b Q\{x, f(x)\} \cdot f'(x) dx$$



$$\int_K P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = \int_a^b \{P[x, f(x)] + Q[x, f(x)] f'(x)\} dx$$

Pr: $\int_{AB} xy dx - (x-y) dy$ po obl. paraboly $y=x^2$ $x \in \langle -1; -2 \rangle$

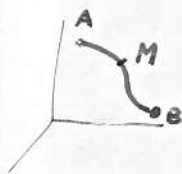


$$\begin{aligned} & \left. \begin{array}{l} A[-1; 1] \\ B[-2; 4] \end{array} \right| \int_{AB} = \int_{-1}^{-2} [x \cdot x^2 - (x - x^2) \cdot 2x] dx = \\ & = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^4}{4} \right]_{-1}^{-2} = \left[\frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_{-1}^{-2} = \\ & = \left[12 + \frac{16}{3} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{3} \right] = \frac{191}{12} \end{aligned}$$

§6. Věty medei kr. int. 1. a 2. druhu.

Nech kr. AB je hladká. Jej par. rovn.: $\begin{matrix} x = x(s) \\ y = y(s) \\ z = z(s) \end{matrix}$

s - je element
dlky křivky AB.



Dlka křivky: s

$$0 \leq s \leq S.$$

Poloha libovol. $M(x; y; z)$

$$M[x(s); y(s); z(s)]$$

Ozn.: L - dĺžka. Bodu M souř. x ; y ; z -
no směr nastu parametra s .

$$\cos \alpha = x'(s)$$

$$\cos \beta = y'(s)$$

$$\cos \gamma = z'(s)$$

$$\int_{AB} P(x; y; z) dx = \int_0^S P[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \cdot x'(s) ds$$

analog.: $\int_{AB} Q(x; y; z) dy = \int_0^S Q[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \cdot y'(s) ds$

$$\int_{AB} R(x; y; z) dz = \int_0^S R[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \cdot z'(s) ds$$

dodad.:

$$\int_{AB} dx = \int_0^S P[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \cdot \cos \alpha \cdot ds$$

$$\int_{AB} dy = \int_0^S Q[x(s); y(s); z(s)] \cdot \cos \beta \cdot ds$$

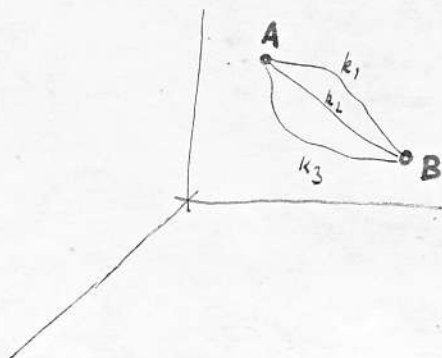
$$\int_{AB} dz = \dots$$

$$\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_0^S \{P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma\} ds$$

(kr. int. 2. druhu
(po souřadnicích))

(kr. int. 1. druhu (spec. tvar)
(po parametru))

§7. Podmínky nerovnosti kr. 1. 2. druhu na integrační cestě.



křivky ležící v uzavř. oblasti D.

v obl. D def. f. $P(x; y; z)$ $Q(x; y; z)$ $R(x; y; z)$
nech si tam spojit.

↓
existují

$$\int P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

aj pro k_1 , k_2 ...

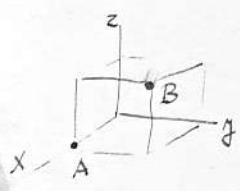
či na chodnole int. číslí?

Pr.:

$$\int_{AB} x dx + xy dy + y dz$$

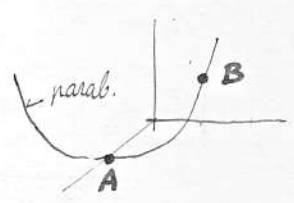
- po úo. $\bar{AB}$; $A(1;0;0)$ $B(1;1;1)$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 1 - (1-1)t \\ y &= 0 + (1-0)t \\ z &= 0 + (1-0)t \end{aligned} \right\} \text{par. rov. úo.} \quad t \in \langle 0;1 \rangle$$



$$\int_{AB} = \int_0^1 (0 + 1 \cdot t + t) dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 1$$

Poc. po obluku paraboly:



$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= 1 \\ y &= t \\ z &= t^2 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{parab. rov. úo.} \quad t \in \langle 0;1 \rangle$$

$$\int_{AB} = \int_0^1 [0 + 1 \cdot t + t \cdot 2t] dt = \left[\frac{t^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} \neq 1$$

↓ i. závisí od integrační cesty.

Styp. další int. po tých istých cestách:

po pr.

$$\int_{AB} (yz+1) dx + (xz-2) dy + xy dz = \int_0^1 [0 + (t-2) + t] dt = [-2t + \frac{t^2}{2}]_0^1 = -1$$

po pas.

$$\int_{AB} (yz+1) dx + (xz-2) dy + xy dz = \int_0^1 [t^2 - 2 + t \cdot 2t] dt = \left[\frac{t^3}{3} - 2t \right]_0^1 = -1$$

výsledky sú rovnaké → integrál nezávisí od obidvoch int. cest.

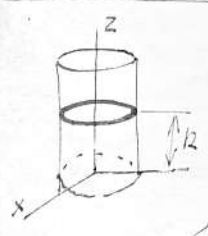
Budeme hovoriť že $\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy + R dz$ v oblasti D nezávisí od tvaru int. cesty, ak jeho hodnota je rovnaká pre rovných hrúbkách ležiacich v D, ktoré majú spoločný poč. a koncový bod, je tá istá.

Polom tento integrál závisí len od poč. a koncového bodu. Píšeme:

$$\int_A^B P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{(x_1; x_2; x_3)}^{(x_1; x_2; x_3)} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$

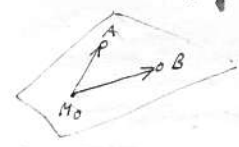
Nezávislosť hrúbkového int. $\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy + R dz$ po oblasti D od integ. cesty je rovnocenná s tým že tento int. po hrúbky uzav. hrúbky prechádzajúcej AB je = 0.

$$\oint_{AB} P dx + Q dy + R dz = 0$$



$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ r &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{hrúbka}$$

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



$$\left. \begin{aligned} \vec{a} &= (1-x_0; y_0-z_0; 0-z_0) \\ \vec{b} &= (1-x_0; 1-y_0; 1-z_0) \end{aligned} \right\} \vec{n} = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1-x_0 & y_0-z_0 & 0-z_0 \\ 1-x_0 & 1-y_0 & 1-z_0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$-1(y-1) + 1(z-1) = 0 \rightarrow -y + z = 0$$

VI. Niech $f. P(x,y,z) Q(x,y,z) R(x,y,z)$ s $\dot{u}$ op $\acute{o}$ j w obsz $\acute{e}$ r D.

Nulowa a post $\acute{e}$ pod $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{e}$ p $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{o}$ ab $\acute{y}$ kr $\acute{o}$ t. int $\acute{e}$ l. p $\acute{o}$ AB

$\int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ m $\acute{o}$ z $\acute{e}$ by $\acute{e}$ od int $\acute{e}$ grac $\acute{o}$ nej c $\acute{e}$ st $\acute{y}$ je
ab $\acute{y}$ $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ b $\acute{o}$ l t $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{o}$ ej d $\acute{i}$ ferenc $\acute{i}$ al
m $\acute{i}$ aj $\acute{a}$ ej $f.$

D $\acute{o}$ kaz

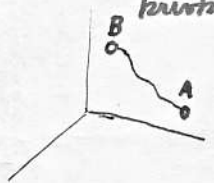
Podm $\acute{i}$ enka post $\acute{a}$ ci.

P $\acute{u}$ dpoklad $\acute{a}$ me s $\dot{e}$ $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ je up $\acute{e}$ l $\acute{o}$ ny d $\acute{i}$ ferenc $\acute{i}$ al
w obsz $\acute{e}$ r D ex. $f. U(x,y,z)$ t $\acute{a}$ ka $\acute{e}$ s $\dot{e}$ $dU = Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$.

M $\acute{a}$ me d $\acute{o}$ k, s $\dot{e}$ $\Rightarrow$ niez $\acute{a}$ wis $\acute{o}$ l $\acute{o}$ ny int $\acute{e}$ gral od int $\acute{e}$ gr. c $\acute{e}$ st $\acute{y}$.

Niech A, B s $\dot{u}$ b $\acute{o}$ dm $\acute{i}$ kr $\acute{o}$ t $\acute{y}$ (A n $\acute{a}$ cz $\acute{a}$ l $\acute{o}$ cy $\acute{y}$; B konc.)

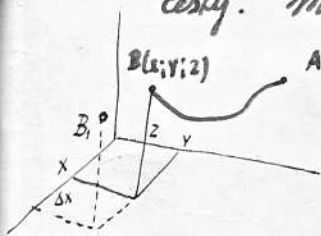
kr $\acute{o}$ t $\acute{y}$: $x = x(t) \quad y = y(t) \quad z = z(t)$



$$\int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_{AB} dU(x,y,z) = \int_{t_A}^{t_B} dU[x(t); y(t); z(t)] = U[B] - U[A]$$

Nut $\acute{z}$ a $\acute{e}$ podm $\acute{i}$ erzka:

P $\acute{u}$ dp. s $\dot{e}$ $\int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ m $\acute{o}$ z $\acute{e}$ by $\acute{e}$ w obsz $\acute{e}$ r D od int $\acute{e}$ gr.
c $\acute{e}$ st $\acute{y}$. M $\acute{a}$ me d $\acute{o}$ k, s $\dot{e}$ $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ je up $\acute{e}$ l. d $\acute{i}$ ferenc $\acute{i}$ al.



$B(x_0 + \Delta x; y_0; z_0)$

A - p $\acute{o$ w $\acute{o}$ l.

$$\int_A^B Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = U(x,y,z) \quad \text{lebo } B \text{ je "premen $\acute{n}$ e"} \\ \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x, y, z} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = U(x,y,z)$$

$$\int_A^{B_1} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = U(x_0 + \Delta x; y_0; z_0)$$

$$\text{Uw $\acute{o}$ zime: } U(x_0 + \Delta x; y_0; z_0) - U(x_0; y_0; z_0) = \Delta_x U$$

$$\Delta_x U = \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz - \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0, y_0, z_0} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz +$$

$$+ \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0, y_0, z_0} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \int_{x_0, y_0, z_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x, y_0, z_0} P(x,y,z) dx$$

$$= \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} P(x, y_0, z_0) dx = \int_{x_0}^{x_0 + \Delta x} P(t, y_0, z_0) dt = \int_0^1 P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0, z_0) \cdot \Delta x d\theta$$

$$\Delta_x U = P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x; y_0; z_0) \cdot \Delta x \quad \text{/: } \Delta x \rightarrow \frac{\Delta_x U}{\Delta x} = P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x; y_0; z_0)$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta_x U}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} P(x_0 + \theta \Delta x; y_0; z_0) = P(x_0; y_0; z_0) \rightarrow$$

Podobne: $\frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = Q(x; y; z)$

$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z} = R(x; y; z)$

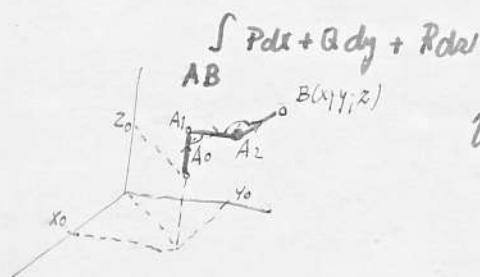
Dodatk.: $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \cdot dx + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \cdot dy + \frac{\partial U}{\partial z} \cdot dz = dU.$

V2. Nech $f, P(x, y, z), Q(x, y, z), R(x, y, z)$ sú spoj. v oblasti D .
Nech majú spoj. parc. der. 1°. Podom nulnou a
posl. podmienkou gueto aby $Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ bolo
tot. diferenciálom je splnenie týchto rovníc:

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$$



Nech platia rovnice v2. Chceme nájsť f, U .

$$U(x; y; z) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x; y; z) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0; y; z) dy + \int_{z_0}^z R(x_0; y_0; z) dz$$

$$A_0(x_0; y_0; z_0)$$

$$A_1(x_0; y_0; z)$$

$$A_2(x_0; y; z)$$

$$B = A_3(x; y; z)$$

Integrovanie totálnych dife.

Úst. či $(2xy^3 - 2z)dx + (3x^2y^2 + 1)dy + (3 - 2x)dz$ je upl. difer.
ak áno, najd. $f, U(x; y; z)$ ku ktorej patrí.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6xy^2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6xy^2 \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -2$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = -2$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -2 \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = -2 \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0 \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$$

$$U(x; y; z) = \int_{x_0}^x (2xy^3 - 2z) dx + \int_{y_0}^y (3x_0^2 y^2 + 1) dy + \int_{z_0}^z (3 - 2x_0) dz =$$

$$= \left[\frac{2x^2 y^3}{2} - 2zx \right]_{x_0}^x + \left[x_0^2 y^3 + y \right]_{y_0}^y + \left[3z - 2x_0 z \right]_{z_0}^z =$$

$$= x^2 y^3 - 2zx - x_0^2 y^3 + 2zx_0 + x_0^2 y^3 + y - x_0^2 y^3 - y_0 + 3z - 2x_0 z - 3z_0 + 2x_0 z_0 =$$

$$= x^2 y^3 - 2zx + y + 3z + C$$

Prüfung:

$$dU = (2xy^2 - 2z)dx + (3x^2y^2 + 1)dy + (3 - 2x)dz.$$

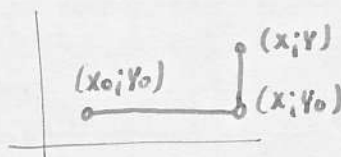
1.) Nech $P(x,y)$ $Q(x,y)$ sú spoj. v oblasti D , potom nutná a postač. podmienka preto, aby int. po AB — $\int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy$.

nezavisel od integr. cesty je, aby $Pdx + Qdy$ bolo úpln. dif.

2.) Nech f $P(x,y)$ $Q(x,y)$ sú spoj. a majú spoj. parc. der. 1^o v oblasti D , potom nutn. a postač. podmienkou preto aby $Pdx + Qdy$ bol úpln. dif. je splnenie rovn.

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

$$U(x,y) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x,y) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x_0,y) dy$$



Pr: $(yx^2 - 2)dx + (\frac{x^4}{4} + 1)dy$ — je tot. dif.?

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^3$$

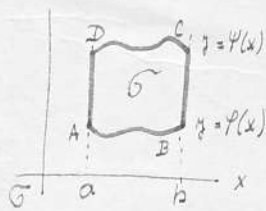
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^3$$

} tot. dif.

$$U(x,y) = \int_0^x (yx^2 - 2) dx + \int_0^y (1) dy = [\frac{x^4}{4} - 2x]_0^x + [y]_0^y = \frac{x^4}{4} - 2x + y + C$$

§8 Vztah medzi dv. i. a krivk. i 2.druhu

Majme v rov. obl. G , ktorá je ohran. uzav. krivkou L :



$$G = \begin{cases} \gamma = \psi(x) \\ \gamma = \varphi(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x) \text{ pre } x \in (a,b); a < b$$

Nech na G je f $P(x,y)$ a $\frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y}$ spojité.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_G \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} dy = \int_a^b \{P(x,y)\}_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} dx = \\ &= \int_a^b P(x, \psi(x)) dx - \int_a^b P(x, \varphi(x)) dx = \int_{DC} P(x,y) dx - \int_{AB} P(x,y) dx \end{aligned}$$

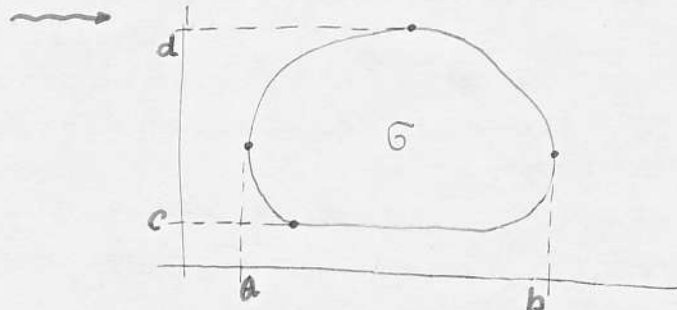
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_G \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial x} dy dx &= - \int_{CD} P(x,y) dx - \int_{AB} P(x,y) dx - 0 - 0 = \\ &= - \int_{AB} P(x,y) dx - \int_{BC} P(x,y) dx - \int_{CD} P(x,y) dx - \int_{DA} P(x,y) dx = - \oint_L P(x,y) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_G \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} dx dy = - \oint_L P(x,y) dx \quad (2)$$

Analyticky:



$$\iint_G \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} dx dy = \oint_L Q(x,y) dy \quad (1)$$



Nach $\eta = \psi(x)$ oblik ACB

$\eta = \psi(x)$ BDA

$x = \phi(\eta)$ DAC

$x = \phi(\eta)$ CDA

$$z(1): \iint_G \frac{\partial P(x,y)}{\partial y} dx dy = - \oint_L P(x,y) dx$$

$$z(2): \iint_G \frac{\partial Q(x,y)}{\partial x} dx dy = \oint_L Q(x,y) dy$$

$$\iint_G \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right] dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy$$

~ Greenova formula

Příklad:



$$\text{Příklad: } P(x,y) = -y \quad Q(x,y) = 0$$

$$\iint_G [0 - (-1)] dx dy = \oint_L (-y) dx + 0 dy$$

$$\iint_G dx dy = - \oint_L y dx$$

plocha obl.

$$\text{Příklad: } P(x,y) = 0 \quad Q(x,y) = x$$

$$\iint_G [1 - 0] dx dy = \oint_L 0 dx + x dy$$

$$\text{plocha obl.} = \oint_L x dy$$

$$2 \text{ plocha } G = \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

Pr. plocha elipsy:

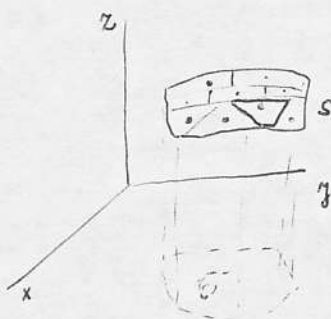
$$x = a \cos t \\ y = b \sin t \quad | \quad 0 < t < 2\pi$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t \cdot b \cos t dt - b \sin t \cdot (-a \sin t) dt = \\ = \frac{1}{2} ab \int_0^{2\pi} dt = \underline{\underline{ab \cdot \pi}}$$

PLOŠNÉ INTEGRÁLY

13. 11. 1970.

1§ Plošný int. 1. druhu



Na S (pl.) je def. $f: F(x, y, z)$.

rovné dělení: D $\Delta S_1, \Delta S_2, \dots, \Delta S_m$

rovn. $N_i(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \quad i = 1, \dots, m$

Ukážeme: $\sum_{i=1}^m F(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i = J(D)$ - integr. součet

$\approx f. F(x, y, z)$ při del. D má plochu S .

Příklad oblasti $\Delta S_i = S$ - např. čtverec rozd. 2 bodov
 $P_i = \supremum d$

Norma dělení: $N(D) = \max \{P_1, \dots, P_m\}$

Ab při $N(D) \rightarrow 0$ ex. konečná limita $\approx J(D)$; potom je mož. plošný int. 1-ho druhu $\approx f. F(x, y, z)$ má plochu S .

$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m F(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i = \iint_S F(x, y, z) dS$$

Platí analogický vztah pro určitý a dvojnásobný integrál.
napr. veta o střední hodnotě:

Nech $F(x, y, z)$ je spoj. na S . Potom ex. $P_0(\xi_0, \eta_0, \zeta_0)$ se platí:

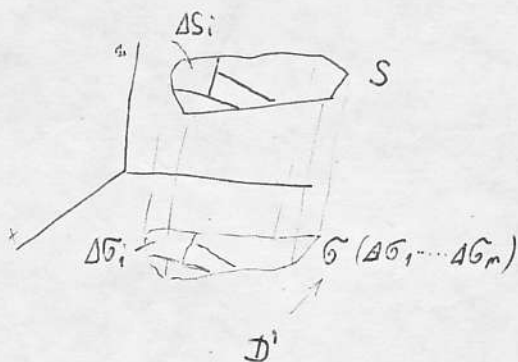
$$\iint_S F(x, y, z) dS = F(\xi_0, \eta_0, \zeta_0) \cdot S \quad | S - \text{celková plocha}$$

2§ Vypočtení pl. int. 1-ho druhu

V1. Nech plocha S je dána rovnicou $z = f(x, y)$; přičemž $f, f(x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ sú spojité na oblasti G (G -pravoúhl. na S).
Nech $f. F(x, y, z)$ je spoj. na pl. S .

Potom ex. pl. i. $\iint_S F(x, y, z) dS$

Vypočt. pl. i. převádíme tak, že ho preved. na spec. dvojnásobný int. za předpokladu V1; následujícím způsobem.



$$\text{Ab } N(D) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow N(D') \rightarrow 0$$

$$[\text{ab } N(D') \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow N(D) \rightarrow 0]$$

$$\Delta S_i = \iint_{\Delta G_i} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

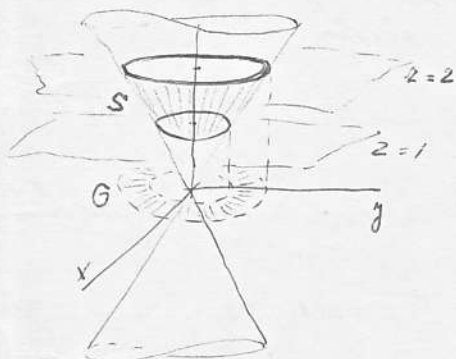
$$\Delta S_i = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f(\xi_i, \eta_i)}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f(\xi_i, \eta_i)}{\partial y}\right)^2} \cdot \Delta G_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m F(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \cdot \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^m F\{\xi_i, \eta_i, f(\xi_i, \eta_i)\} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \cdot \Delta G_i$$

ak $N(D) \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow N(D') \rightarrow 0$; limity ex. $\rightarrow$

$$\iint_S F(x, y, z) dS = \iint_G \underbrace{F(x, y, f(x, y))}_{\text{funkcia}} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2}}_{\text{plocha}} dx dy$$

pr. Vypočít. int. cez pl. S $\iint_S z dS$ po časti kužeľa $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ vyčíslej rovnicami $z=1$, $z=2$



$$G = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 1^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 1 \leq \rho \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_S z dS = \iint_G \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}_{f(x, y)} \cdot \underbrace{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}}}_{=1} dx dy =$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_1^2 \rho \cdot \rho \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot d\rho = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{\rho^3}{3} \right]_1^2 d\varphi = 4\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{7}{3} d\varphi = 4\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{14\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi$$

3§ Orientovanie plochy

Majme pl. S v priestore E_3 . Pl. S nazveme hladinou, ak v každom jej bode ex. dotyková rovina a normála, a keď sa spoj. normála dot. bodu mení sa spoj. aj poloha normály a dotyč. roviny.

zvolíme na S bod M a týmto bodom vedeme normála, na ktorú zvol. pomeň orientáciu.



Measme polohu bodu po uzavr. krivke, ktorá sama seba nepretína a celá leží na ploche S . - popíšime v každom bode polohu a orient. normály.

ak na S je aspoň 1 taký bod, tu pomeň bodu M . normály sa menia na opačné - plochu S nazývame jednostrannou

ak sa norm. norm. menia, pl. naz. dvostrannou.

Möbius



- jednostranná plocha.

príklady dvostr. pl.: kvádra rovina, guľa, elipsoidy, paraboloidy a kužeľ plocha, daná rovnicou:

$$z = f(x, y) ; \underbrace{f(x, y), \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}}_{\text{spoj. !}}$$

Dvojbranná' pl. s hladným smerom obkru
ek sa naz. orientovaná' plocha.

The diagram illustrates a rectangular area element ΔS_i on a surface S . A normal vector $\mathbf{n}$ is shown pointing upwards from the element. A position vector $(\Delta S_i)_{xyz}$ is shown pointing from the origin of a 3D coordinate system to the element. The surface S is depicted as a grid of small squares.

Robemu z dvojst. pl. horni část.

$(\Delta S_i)_{x,y}$ - je plocha priemetu ΔS_i do roviny (xy)

Ak norm. sviera s novu re celij uhol, priemet je +
 Ak -" - " - " - lupij uhol, -" - ma' -

ulvor.

pre delimi D pre horni cast S (preunni x,y)

$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N R(\xi_i; \eta_i; \xi_i) (\Delta S_i)_{x,y} = \iint_S R(x,y,z) dx dy \quad (1)$$
$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n a(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) (\Delta S_i)_{zx} = \iint_S a(x, y, z) dz dx \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{N(D) \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m P(\{\xi_i, \eta_i, i\} \in \xi_i) (\Delta S_i)_{24} = \iint_S P(x, y, z) dx dy dz \quad (3)$$

$$\int_S P(x,y,z) dy dz + Q(x,y,z) dz dx + R(x,y,z) dx dy =$$

$$= \int_S P dy dz + \int_S Q dz dx + \int_S R dx dy$$

Vlastnosti pl. integrálov 2-ho druhu.

1.° Pl. i. 2-ho dr. má smysl i pri rovine strany plochy, po ktorej integrujeme.

napr. ak horná + strana S ; dolná $-S$; plati:

$$\iint_S R(x, y, z) dy dz = - \iint_{-S} R(x, y, z) dy dz$$

2.°

$$\iint_S k R dy dz = k \iint_S R dy dz \quad - k \text{ reálne číslo}$$

3.°

$$\iint_S \{R_1(x, y, z) + R_2(x, y, z)\} dy dz = \iint_S R_1 dy dz + \iint_S R_2 dy dz$$

4.°

$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$\iint_S R(x, y, z) dy dz = \iint_{S_1} R dy dz + \iint_{S_2} R dy dz$$

5.°

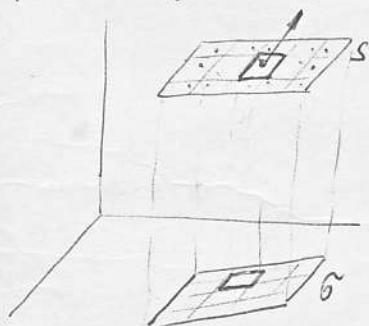
ak S je rovnobežná s osou z : $\iint_S R(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$

$S \parallel y$: $\iint_S Q(x, y, z) dx dz = 0$

$S \parallel x$: $\iint_S P(x, y, z) dy dz = 0$

5.8 Výpočtenie pl. int. 2-ho druhu.

Nech pl. S je dvojstranná a je daná rovn. $z = f(x, y)$
príčin f . $f(x, y)$ je spoj. v oblasti G (G pravouhl. priemer do xy).



$z = f(x, y)$ - spoj.

$R(x, y, z)$ - spoj. na S

D ... $\Delta S_1, \dots, \Delta S_m$ pravouhl. priem: $D' \dots \Delta G_1, \dots, \Delta G_m$

rozdel. $N_i(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \in \Delta S_i$

ak normála k ΔS_i robí s osou z ostrý uhol: $(\Delta S_i)_{xy} = \Delta G_i$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) (\Delta S_i)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^m R(\xi_i, \eta_i, f(\xi_i, \eta_i)) \Delta G_i$$

ak pri $N(D) \rightarrow 0$ ex. lim. z ľavej strany $\rightarrow$ ex. aj z pravej:

$$\iint_S R(x, y, z) dx dy = \iint_G R(x, y, f(x, y)) dx dy$$

analog: $\iint_S P(x, y, z) dy dz = \iint_T P(g(x, y), y, x) dy dz$

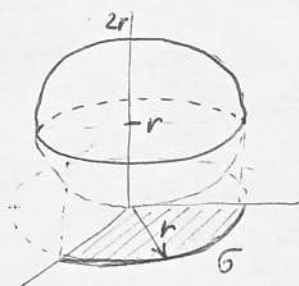
$$\iint_S Q(x, y, z) dx dz = \iint_P Q(x, h(x, z), z) dx dz$$

pr. plochy int. 2-druhu.

$$\iint_S (z-r)^2 dx dy$$

$$S - \text{horná část kule} : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2rz$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-r)^2 = r^2$$

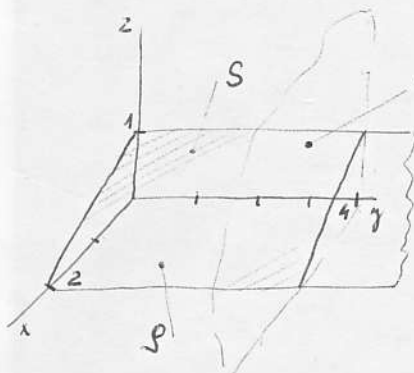


$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 2rz \\ z &= r \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S (z-r)^2 dx dy &= \iint_S [r + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2 - y^2} - r]^2 dx dy = \iint_S (r^2 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^r (r^2 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^r (r^2 \rho - \rho^3) d\rho = \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \left[\frac{r^2 \rho^2}{2} - \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^r = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{r^4}{4} d\varphi = 4 \cdot \frac{r^4}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = r^4 \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

pr. Vypočítat: $\iint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$ pro horní část roviny $x+2z=2$ lež. v 1. oktante, a vyloučené rovinnou $y=4$.



$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{z}{1} + \frac{y}{1} = 1$$

$$\iint_S y dz dx = 0$$

$$I = \iint_S x dy dz + \iint_S z dx dy$$

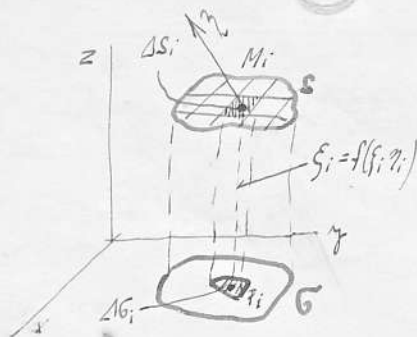
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S x dy dz &= \iint_S (2-2z) dy dz = \int_0^4 dy \int_0^1 (2-2z) dz = \int_0^4 dy [2z - z^2]_0^1 = \\ &= \int_0^4 dy [2-1] = 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iint_S z dx dy = \iint_S (1 - \frac{x}{2}) dx dy = \int_0^4 dy \int_0^2 (1 - \frac{x}{2}) dx = \int_0^4 dy [x - \frac{x^2}{4}]_0^2 = \int_0^4 3 dy = 12$$

$$I = 4 + 12 = 16$$

25. 11. 1970.

§6. Vztah mezi pl. int. 1 a 2-ho druhu



$S \dots z = f(x,y)$ přičemž $f(x,y)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ sú spoj. na G ; G prav. prům. S do x,y .

$R(x,y,z)$ spoj. na S .

$$D : dS_1; dS_2 \dots dS_m \quad (1)$$

$$D' : dG_1; dG_2 \dots dG_m$$

$$dS_i = \iint_{dG_i} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)\right]^2} \cdot dG_i$$

$$(x,y,z) \in dG_i$$

$$M_i(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \in \Delta S_i$$

δ_i - orn. uhel uhol s M_i norm. osu.

$$\cos \gamma_i = \frac{\Delta G_i}{\Delta S_i} \rightarrow \Delta G_i = \Delta S_i \cdot \cos \gamma_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) (\Delta S_i)_{xy} = \sum_{i=1}^n R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \cdot \Delta G_i = \sum_{i=1}^n R(\xi_i, \eta_i, \xi_i) \cdot \Delta S_i \cdot \cos \gamma_i$$

ak $N(D) \rightarrow 0$ ex. integrály:

$$\iint_S R(x,y,z) dx dy = \iint_S R(x,y,z) \cos \gamma \cdot dS$$

pl. i 2-ho dr. pl. i int. 1-ho dr. (špeciálny)

ak by sme brali dolnú časť plochy S , potom by sme museli písať $(\Delta S_i)_{xy} = -\Delta G_i$; γ_i - by bol tupý uhol $\Rightarrow \cos \gamma_i$ - záporný.

↓ Dostaneme ten istý výraz.

Analogicky aj v prípadoch, keby na pl. S boli def. f.:

$P(x,y)$ $Q(x,y,z)$ a boli spoj., a pritom by sme S premietali do (xz) ; (yz) .

$$\iint_S P(x,y,z) dy dz = \iint_S P(x,y,z) \cos \alpha \cdot dS$$

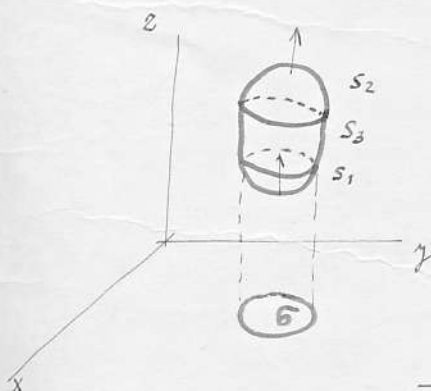
$$\iint_S Q(x,y,z) dx dz = \iint_S Q(x,y,z) \cos \beta \cdot dS$$

$\cos \alpha$ - smerový kosínus normály

ak pl. S je taká, že na nej dr. súčasne 10. 3 pl. int. 2 dr.

$$\iint_S P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy = \iint_S [P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma] dS$$

§7 Vzh. medzi pl. i 2-ho dr. a trojnym integ. [Gauss-ova veta]



$$z = H(x,y)$$

Nálcová plocha je // s W

$$z = h(x,y)$$

S uzav. ; ohraničuje oblasť V .

$$H(x,y) \geq h(x,y) \text{ s obl. } G$$

Predp.: $R(x,y,z)$ a $\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$ sú spoj. na V .

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_G dx dy \int_{h(x,y)}^{H(x,y)} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} dz = \iint_G [R(x,y,z)]_{h(x,y)}^{H(x,y)} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_G \underbrace{R(x,y,H(x,y))}_{i_1} dx dy - \iint_G \underbrace{R(x,y,h(x,y))}_{i_2} dx dy$$

$$i_1 = \iint_{S_2} R(x,y,z) dx dy$$

$$i_2 = -\iint_{S_1} R(x,y,z) dx dy$$

ak máme orient. $\ominus \rightarrow \oplus$

$$\iint_{S_1} R(x,y,z) dx dy = 0$$

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial R(x,y,z)}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_{S_1} R(x,y,z) dx dy + \iint_{S_2} R(x,y,z) dx dy + \iint_{S_3} R(x,y,z) dx dy$$

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial R(x,y,z)}{\partial z} dx dy dz = \iint_S R(x,y,z) dx dy \quad / \text{integr. po rovn. povrchu tělesa}$$

→

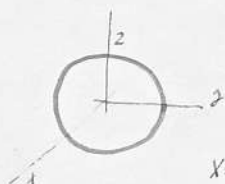
$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial P(x,y,z)}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \iint_S P(x,y,z) dy dz$$

$$\iiint_V \frac{\partial Q(x,y,z)}{\partial y} dx dy dz = \iint_S Q(x,y,z) dx dz$$

ak obl. V je taká, že vyplňuje m. 3 případem; → :

$$\iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = \iint_S P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy \quad - \text{G. rovnice}$$

Pr.: $\iiint_S x^3 dy dz + y^3 dx dz + z^3 dx dy$ po rovn. obl. $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$



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

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

$$z = r \cos \vartheta$$

$$|r| = r \sin \vartheta$$



$$0 \leq r \leq R$$

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

$$0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi$$

$$= \iiint_V (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz =$$

$$= 3R^2 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \int_0^R dr \cdot r^2 \sin \vartheta =$$

$$= 3R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \sin \vartheta \left[\frac{R^3}{3} \right] = \frac{3R^3 R^2}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \left[-\cos \vartheta \right]_0^\pi =$$

$$= R^5 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi [+1 + 1] = 2R^5 \cdot 2\pi = 4\pi R^5 \quad \left(\frac{12\pi R^5}{5} \right)$$

→

Výpočet objemu okraj. uzavřetou plochou.

$$\iiint_V \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = \iint_S P dy dz + Q dx dz + R dx dy \quad - \text{G. v.}$$

Ormai.: $P=x; Q=R=0$

$$\iiint_V dx dy dz = \iint_S x dy dz$$

$$P=0=R \quad Q=y$$

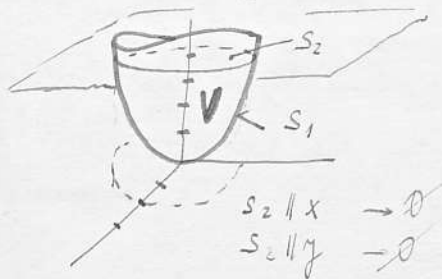
$$\iiint_V dx dy dz = \iint_S y dx dz$$

$$P=Q=0 \quad R=z$$

$$\iiint_V dx dy dz = \iint_S z dx dy$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \iiint_S x dy dz + y dx dz + z dx dy$$

Pr: $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ $z = 1$

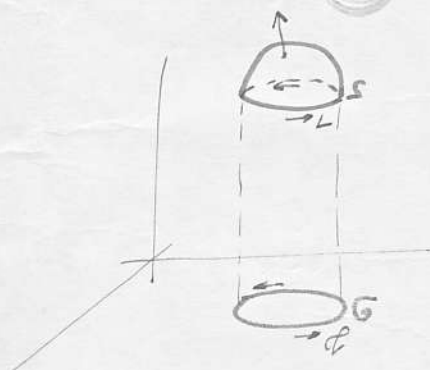


$$I_1 = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \iint_{S_1} x dy dz + \iint_{S_1} y dz dx + \iint_{S_1} z dx dy \right\} = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1} 1 dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R 1 \cdot r dr d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_0^R d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2}{2} d\varphi = \frac{\pi R^2}{3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \iint_{S_1} x dy dz + \iint_{S_1} y dz dx + \iint_{S_1} z dx dy \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1} \sqrt{R^2 - y^2} dy dz + \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} dx dz + \frac{1}{3} \iint_{S_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \dots \quad | \quad V = I_1 + I_2$$

§ 8. Vrl. medni plosn. i. 2 to de. a krivk. int. 2 to de. (Glohes - ov vzorec)



S... $z = f(x, y)$; $f(x, y)$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ spojma

r... $x = x(t)$ $y = y(t)$ $\alpha < t < \beta$ - raslucim

L... $x = x(t)$ $y = y(t)$

$z = f[x(t), y(t)]$

Pudp: $Q(x, y, z)$; R ; R a ich parc. der. su spojma

Uvorne: $\oint_L P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} [P[x(t), y(t), z(t)] x'(t) + Q[x(t), y(t), z(t)] y'(t) + R[x(t), y(t), z(t)] z'(t)] dt$

$$z' = \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = P x'(t) + Q y'(t)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ P[x(t), y(t), f[x(t), y(t)]] x'(t) + Q[x(t), y(t), f[x(t), y(t)]] y'(t) + R[x(t), y(t), f[x(t), y(t)]] [P x'(t) + Q y'(t)] \} dt$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{ [P(x(t), y(t), f(x(t), y(t))) + P R(x(t), y(t), f(x(t), y(t)))] x'(t) + [Q(x(t), y(t), f(x(t), y(t))) + Q R(x(t), y(t), f(x(t), y(t)))] y'(t) \} dt$$

$$= \oint_L [P(x, y, f(x, y)) + P R(x, y, f(x, y))] dx + [Q(x, y, f(x, y)) + Q R(x, y, f(x, y))] dy$$

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy \quad - \text{Green. v.}$$

$$= \iint_D \left[-P \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) - Q \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy = \text{plosn.}$$

$$= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dx dy + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dx dz + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy.$$

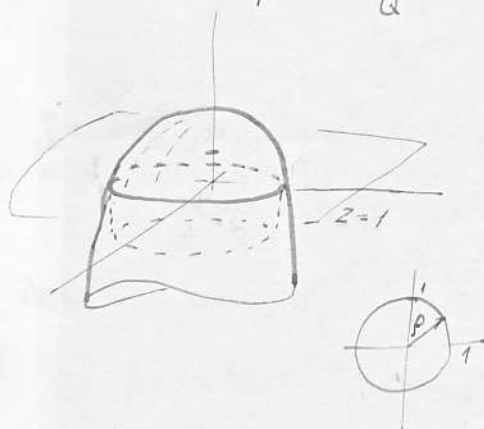
$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy + R dz = \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) dy dz + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) dz dx + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

ak Stokesovu vetu premeníme do rov. dost. Greenovu vetu:

$$R=0: \quad \oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_S \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$Pr: \quad \oint_L \underbrace{xy dx}_P + \underbrace{y^2 dy}_Q + \underbrace{yz dz}_R \quad \dots \quad L \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = 1 \\ z = 1 \end{array} \right\} L$$

$$2-z = x^2 + y^2 \quad \} S$$



geom. aritm. rady.

$$\begin{aligned} &= \iint_S (0-0) dy dz + (0-0) dz dx + (0-x) dx dy = - \iint_S x dy dz \\ &= - \iint_S x dy dz = - \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \rho \cdot d\rho = - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi d\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} [\sin \varphi]_0^{2\pi} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

II. Číselné rady.

4. III. 1970.

15. Zákl. pojmy o č.r.

Pod radom budeme rozumieť nekonečný rad:

$$a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots \quad (1) \quad a_1, a_2, \dots \text{ je daná postupnosť čísel.}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= a_1 \\ s_2 &= a_1 + a_2 \\ s_3 &= a_1 + a_2 + a_3 \\ s_m &= a_1 + \dots + a_m \end{aligned}$$

$$s_1, s_2, s_3, \dots \quad \{s_m\} \quad (2)$$

je postupnosť čiastkových súčtov radu (1)

1; $\{s_m\}$ má konečnú limitu: $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} s_m = s$

potom rad (1) je konvergentný; s je súčet radu (1).

2; $\{s_m\}$ má nevlastnú lim; alebo nemá limitu, vtedy hov., že rad (1) ~~ne~~konverguje (~~ne~~diverguje) a neprisúdiť nijaký súčet.

Ak rad (1) má súčet s ; píšeme $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i = s$

Pr. 1

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \dots$$

$$s_1 = \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$s_2 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{3}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$s_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{7}{8} = 1 - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$s_n = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} = 1 - \frac{1}{2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n}\right) = 1$$

rad je konvergentný $s=1$.

Pr. 2

$$1 + 1 + 1 + \dots = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 1$$

$$s_1 = 1$$

$$s_2 = 2$$

$$s_3 = 3$$

$$s_n = n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n = \infty$$

rad je divergentný

Pr. 3

$$1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + 1 - 1 + \dots$$

$$s_1 = 1$$

$$s_2 = 0$$

$$s_3 = 1$$

$$s_4 = 0$$

$$s_{2k+1} = 1$$

$$s_{2k} = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{2k+1} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{2k} = 0$$

$$\{s_n\} = \{s_{2k+1}\} \cup \{s_{2k}\}$$

— postupnosť s_n nemá limitu
rad je divergentný

V1

(Nulná podm. pre konvergenciu radu)

Ak $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ konverguje $\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$

Dôkaz: predp.: rad konv. $\Rightarrow$ má súčet s

$$\begin{array}{l} s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, \dots, s_{n-1}, s_n, s_{n+1}, \dots \\ s_2, s_3, s_4, \dots, s_n, s_{n+1}, s_{n+2}, \dots \\ (s_2 - s_1), (s_3 - s_2), \dots, (s_n - s_{n-1}), \dots \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_{n-1} = s \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s \end{array} \right. \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{lebo} \\ \text{rad} \\ \text{konverg.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\lim (s_n - s_{n-1}) = \lim s_n - \lim s_{n-1} = s - s = 0$$

$$s_n = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1} + a_n$$

$$s_{n-1} = a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_{n-1}$$

$$s_n - s_{n-1} = a_n$$

Čisto sa používa obrátená
veľa k V1.

$$\lim (s_n - s_{n-1}) = \lim a_n = 0$$

Ak $\lim a_n \neq 0$ potom $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i$ diverguje.

2.5 Harmonický rad. Geometrický rad.

Rad tvaru $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$ nazv. harm. radom.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n} \quad ; \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \rightarrow e > \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n \quad / n > 0$$

$$\ln e > n \ln \frac{n+1}{n}$$

$$1 > n \{ \ln(n+1) - \ln n \}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} > \ln(n+1) - \ln(n) \quad / n = \dots$$

$$1 > \ln 2 - \ln 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2} > \ln 3 - \ln 2$$

$$\frac{1}{3} > \ln 4 - \ln 3$$

$$\dots$$

$$\frac{1}{n-1} > \ln n - \ln(n-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{n} > \ln(n+1) - \ln(n)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} > \ln(n+1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n$$

$$> \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(n+1)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln(n+1) = +\infty$$



Harmonický rad diverguje, nemá súčet
(keďže rastie podľa Beta prírody)

Nech q je ľubovoľné číslo.

Geom. r.: $1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1} + \dots$

$$S_n = 1 + q + q^2 + q^3 + \dots + q^{n-1}$$

$$S_n = 1 + q(1 + q + q^2 + \dots + q^{n-2})$$

$$S_n = 1 + q(S_{n-1})$$

$$S_n = 1 + qS_n - q^n$$

$$(1-q) \cdot S_n = 1 - q^n$$