

## 8. CVIČENÍ

ALEŠ NEKVINDA

### Křivkový integrál 1. druhu

D'ana křivka  $k : (x(t), y(t))$ , resp.  $k : (x(t), y(t), z(t))$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ . Pak

$$ds = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt, \text{ resp. } ds = \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt.$$

Nechť je dána funkce dvou, resp. tří proměnných

$$f(x, y), \text{ resp. } f(x, y, z).$$

Potom křivkový integrál 1. druhu je definován

$$\int_k f(x, y) ds := \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt, \text{ resp.}$$
$$\int_k f(x, y, z) ds := \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt.$$

### Příklady

$$\int_k \frac{ds}{x - y}, \text{ k je úsečka spojující body } [0, -2], [4, 0]$$

$$\int_k \frac{x^2}{y} ds, \text{ k } = \{[x, y]; y \in [\sqrt{2}, 2], y^2 = 2x\}$$

$$\int_k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds, \text{ k } = \{[x, y]; x^2 + y^2 = 2x\}$$

$$\int_k \sqrt{2y} ds, \text{ k } = \{[x, y]; x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

$$\int_k \frac{ds}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} ds, \text{ k } = \{[x, y]; x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = bt, t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

Vypočítejte obsah válcové plochy  $\kappa = \{[x, y, z]; y = \frac{3}{8}x^2, 0 \leq z \leq x, y \leq 6\}$

Vypočítejte hmotnost křivky  $k = \left\{[x, y]; \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\right\}$

je-li hustota  $\varrho(x, y) = xy$ .

Najděte souřadnice homogenní křivky

$$k = \{[x, y, z]; [x, y]; x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t), t \in [0, \pi]\}.$$

### Domácí cvičení

(1)

$$\int_k \frac{x+2y+2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds, \quad k \text{ je úsečka spojující body } [1, -1], [4, 0]$$

$$\sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

(2)

$$\int_k x^2 ds, \quad k = \{[x, y]; x \in [1, 2], y = \ln x\}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}(5\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2})$$

(3)

$$\int_k x\sqrt{x^2-y^2} ds, \quad k = \{[x, y]; (x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2), x \geq 0\}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a^3$$

(4)

$$\int_k e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds, \quad k = \{[x, y]; x^2+y^2 = a^2, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}\pi a e^a$$

(5)

$$\int_k (2\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - z) ds, \quad k = \{[x, y, z]; x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t, t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$$

$$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}((1+2\pi^2)^{3/2} - 1)$$

(6)

$$\int_k \sqrt{2y^2+z^2} ds, \quad k = \{[x, y, z]; x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2, x = y\}$$

$$2\pi a^2$$

(7)

Vypočítejte obsah válcové plochy  $\kappa = \{[x, y, z]; x^2+y^2 = a^2, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{a^2-x^2}\}$

$$4a^2$$

(8)

Vypočítejte hmotnost křivky  $k = \left\{[x, y]; x = t, y = \frac{t^2}{2}, z = \frac{t^3}{3}, t \in [0, 1]\right\}$   
je-li hustota  $\varrho(x, y, z) = \sqrt{2y}$ .

$$\frac{1}{8}(3\sqrt{3}-1) + \frac{3}{16} \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}\right)$$

(9)

Najděte souřadnice homogenní křivky

$$k = \{[x, y, z]; [x, y]; x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t - t \cos t), t \in [0, \pi]\}$$

$$T = \left[ \frac{2(\pi^2-6)}{\pi^2} a, \frac{6}{\pi} a \right]$$

Řešení domácího cvičení

- (1)  $\int_k \frac{x+2y+2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$ , k je úsečka spojující body  $[1, -1], [4, 0]$ .  
Parametrizace úsečky je

$$\begin{aligned}x &= 1 + 3t, \quad t \in [0, 1] \\y &= -1 + t.\end{aligned}$$

Dále

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= 3, \\y' &= 1\end{aligned}$$

a

$$\begin{aligned}\int_k \frac{x+2y+2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds &= \int_0^1 \frac{1+3t+2(-1+t)+2}{\sqrt{(1+3t)^2+(-1+t)^2}} \sqrt{3^2+1} dt \\&= \int_0^1 \frac{(1+5t)\sqrt{10}}{\sqrt{2+4t+10t^2}} dt = \left| \begin{array}{l} s = 2+4t+10t^2 \\ ds = (20t+4)dt = 4(5t+1)dt \end{array} \right| \\&= \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \int_2^{16} \frac{ds}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} \left[ 2\sqrt{s} \right]_2^{16} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4} (8-2\sqrt{2}) = \sqrt{5}(2\sqrt{2}-1).\end{aligned}$$

- (2)  $\int_k x^2 ds$ , k = {[x, y]; x ∈ [1, 2], y = ln x}.

Parametrizace krivky je

$$\begin{aligned}x &= t, \quad t \in [1, 2] \\y &= \ln t.\end{aligned}$$

Dále

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= 1, \\y' &= \frac{1}{t}\end{aligned}$$

a

$$\begin{aligned}\int_k x^2 ds &= \int_1^2 t^2 \sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t^2}} dt = \int_1^2 t^2 \sqrt{\frac{1+t^2}{t^2}} dt = \int_1^2 t \sqrt{1+t^2} dt \\&= \left| \begin{array}{l} s = 1+t^2 \\ ds = 2t dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^5 \sqrt{s} ds = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left[ s^{3/2} \right]_2^5 = \frac{1}{3} (5\sqrt{5} - 2\sqrt{2}).\end{aligned}$$

- (3)  $\int_k x\sqrt{x^2-y^2} ds$ , k = {[x, y];  $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$ ,  $x \geq 0$ }.

Pro parametrizaci krivky zkusme použít polární souřadnice. Hledejme funkci  $r(\varphi)$  tak, aby vztahy

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

splňovaly rovnici  $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$ . To znamená

$$r^4(\varphi) = a^2 r^2(\varphi)(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) = a^2 r^2(\varphi) \cos 2\varphi.$$

Tedy

$$r(\varphi) = a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$$

a

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \\y &= a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi.\end{aligned}$$

Protože  $x \geq 0$ , je  $\cos \varphi \geq 0$  a tedy  $\varphi \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$ . Dále musí být  $\cos 2\varphi \geq 0$ , to znamená, že  $\varphi \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ . Parametrisace křivky je tedy

$$\begin{aligned}x &= a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi, \quad \varphi \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4], \\y &= a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi.\end{aligned}$$

Potom

$$\begin{aligned}x' &= a\left(\frac{-2\sin 2\varphi}{2\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \cos \varphi - \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \sin \varphi\right) \\&= -\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}(\sin 2\varphi \cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi \sin \varphi) \\y' &= a\left(\frac{-2\sin 2\varphi}{2\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sin \varphi + \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi\right) \\&= -\frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}}(\sin 2\varphi \sin \varphi - \cos 2\varphi \cos \varphi)\end{aligned}$$

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Spočtěme ještě

$$\begin{aligned}x'^2 + y'^2 &= \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}((\sin 2\varphi \cos \varphi + \cos 2\varphi \sin \varphi)^2 + (\sin 2\varphi \sin \varphi - \cos 2\varphi \cos \varphi)^2) \\&= \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}(\sin^2 2\varphi \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi \sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 2\varphi \sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi \cos^2 \varphi) \\&= \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}(\sin^2 2\varphi(\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi) + \cos^2 2\varphi(\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi)) \\&= \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}(\sin^2 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi) = \frac{a^2}{\cos 2\varphi}.\end{aligned}$$

Tedy

$$ds = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi.$$

Daný integrál je pak

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_k x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \, ds &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \sqrt{a^2(\cos 2\varphi \cos^2 \varphi - \cos 2\varphi \sin^2 \varphi)} \\
 \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \, d\varphi &= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \cos \varphi \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\varphi (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)} \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \, d\varphi \\
 &= a^3 \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \cos \varphi \cos 2\varphi \, d\varphi = 2a^3 \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \\
 &= 2a^3 \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - 2\sin^2 \varphi) \cos \varphi \, d\varphi = \left| \begin{array}{l} z = \sin \varphi \\ dz = \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \end{array} \right| \\
 &= 2a^3 \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} (1 - 2z^2) \, dz = 2a^3 \left[ z - \frac{2}{3}z^3 \right]_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

- (4)  $\int_k e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \, ds$ ,  $k = \{[x, y]; x^2 + y^2 = a^2, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$ .  
Parametrizace křivky je

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= a \cos t, \quad t \in [0, \pi/4] \\
 y &= a \sin t.
 \end{aligned}$$

Dále

$$\begin{aligned}
 x' &= -\sin t, \\
 y' &= \cos t
 \end{aligned}$$

a

$$\int_k e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \, ds = \int_0^{\pi/4} e^a \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} \, dt = \int_0^{\pi/4} a e^a \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^a.$$

- (5)  $\int_k (2\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - z) \, ds$ ,  $k = \{[x, y, z]; x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t, t \in [0, 2\pi]\}$ .  
Zřejmě

$$ds = \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} \, dt = \sqrt{2 + t^2} \, dt.$$

Tedy

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_k (2\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - z) \, ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2\sqrt{t^2} - t) \sqrt{2 + t^2} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} t \sqrt{2 + t^2} \, dt \\
 &= \left| \begin{array}{l} s = 2 + t^2 \\ ds = 2t \, dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^{2+4\pi^2} \sqrt{s} \, ds = \left[ \frac{1}{3}s^{3/2} \right]_2^{2+4\pi^2} = \frac{1}{3}((2 + 4\pi^2)^{3/2} - 2^{3/2}) \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}((1 + 2\pi^2)^{3/2} - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

- (6)  $\int_k \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} \, ds$ ,  $k = \{[x, y, z]; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x = y\}$ . Sféru  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  můžeme parametrizovat pomocí sférických souřednic, poloměr je pochopitelně konstantní  $a$ . Tedy

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= a \cos \varphi \sin \nu \\
 y &= a \sin \varphi \sin \nu \\
 z &= a \cos \nu.
 \end{aligned}$$

Podmínka na křivku je  $a \cos \varphi \sin \nu = a \sin \varphi \sin \nu$ , tedy  $\cos \varphi = \sin \varphi$ . To dává  $\varphi = \pi/4$ . Parametrizace křivky je

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \nu \\y &= \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \nu, \quad \nu \in [0, 2\pi] \\z &= a \cos \nu.\end{aligned}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{2} \sin^2 \nu + \frac{a^2}{2} \sin^2 \nu + a^2 \cos^2 \nu} d\nu = a d\nu.$$

Ještě si uvědomíme  $\sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = a$  díky podmínce  $x = y$  a pišme

$$\int_k \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a a d\nu = 2\pi a^2.$$