

KRIVOLINIJSKI INTEGRALI – zadaci (III deo)

Nezavisnost krivolinijskog integrala od putanje integracije

Sledeća tvrđenja su ekvivalentna:

- 1) $\int_C P(x, y, z)dx + Q(x, y, z)dy + R(x, y, z)dz$ ne zavisi od putanje integracije
- 2) Postoji funkcija $u=u(x,y)$ tako da je $du = P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz$ i tada važi :

$$\int_A^B P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz = u(B) - u(A)$$
- 3) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}$
- 4) $\int_C P(x,y,z)dx + Q(x,y,z)dy + R(x,y,z)dz = 0$ ako je kriva c zatvorena.

1. Odrediti funkciju $u = u(x,y)$ ako je poznat njen totalni diferencijal :

$$du = (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy$$

Rešenje:

Znamo da formula za totalni diferencijal glasi: $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$ **pa zaključujemo da je:**

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x \quad \text{ i } \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x$$

$u(x, y) = \int (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + \varphi(y)$ sami dodajemo neku funkciju "po y", recimo $\varphi(y)$

$$u(x, y) = 2 \cos y \int x dx + y^2 \int \sin x dx + \varphi(y)$$

$$u(x, y) = 2 \cos y \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 \cdot \cos x + \varphi(y)$$

$$\boxed{u(x, y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x + \varphi(y)} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x^2 \sin y + 2y \cos x + \varphi'(y)$$

Sad ovo uporedimo sa $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y$ **Ideja je da nadjemo $\varphi(y)$.**

$$\cancel{-x^2 \sin y} + \cancel{2y \cos x} + \varphi'(y) = \cancel{2y \cos x} - \cancel{x^2 \sin y} \rightarrow \varphi'(y) = 0 \rightarrow \varphi(y) = c \text{ (neka konstanta)}$$

I našli smo traženu funkciju: $\boxed{u(x, y) = x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x + c}$

2. Odrediti funkciju $u = u(x, y, z)$ ako je poznat njen totalni diferencijal :

$$u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right)dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}\right)dy - \frac{xy}{z^2}dz$$

Rešenje:

Ovde formula za totalni diferencijal glasi: $du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}dy + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}dz$ pa zaključujemo da je:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z^2}$$

Krećemo od:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}$$

$$u(x, y, z) = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right)dx + \varphi(y, z) \rightarrow \text{sad moramo dodati funkciju " po y i po z"}$$

$$u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \int dx + \varphi(y, z)$$

$$\boxed{u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \cdot x + \varphi(y, z)} \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{\partial \varphi(y, z)}{\partial y}$$

Sad ovo izjednačavamo sa $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}$

Dakle:

$$\frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{x}{z} + \frac{\partial \varphi(y, z)}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y^2} + \frac{x}{z} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \varphi(y, z)}{\partial y} = 0 \rightarrow \varphi(y, z) = \delta(z) \rightarrow \text{samo funkcija " po z"}$$

Pa je sada $u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \cdot x + \varphi(y, z) \rightarrow u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \cdot x + \delta(z)$

Sad je izvod ove funkcije "po z" jednak

$$u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \cdot x + \delta(z) \rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \boxed{-\frac{xy}{z^2} + \delta'(z)}$$

Ovo izjednačavamo sa $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{z^2}$ pa je $-\frac{xy}{z^2} + \delta'(z) = -\frac{xy}{z^2} \rightarrow \delta'(z) = 0 \rightarrow \delta(z) = c$ (neka konstanta)

Tražena funkcija je onda: $u(x, y, z) = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}\right) \cdot x + c$

3. Dokazati da je vrednost krivolinijskog integrala $\int_c f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy)$ uzetog po zatvorenoj konturi jednaka 0, nezavisno od oblika funkcije u podintegralnom izrazu.

Rešenje:

Iz $\int_c f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) = \int_c x \cdot f(x^2 + y^2)dx + y \cdot f(x^2 + y^2)dy$ uočimo da je :

$$P(x, y) = x \cdot f(x^2 + y^2) \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x \cdot f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y = \boxed{2xy \cdot f'(x^2 + y^2)} \quad \text{i}$$

$$Q(x, y) = y \cdot f(x^2 + y^2) \rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = y \cdot f'(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2x = \boxed{2xy \cdot f'(x^2 + y^2)}$$

To znači da je $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ pa je po teoremi koju smo dali na početku fajla $\int_c f(x^2 + y^2)(xdx + ydy) = \mathbf{0}$

Grinova formula:

Ako kriva C ograničava oblast D (to jest ona je rub oblasti D) pri čemu D ostaje sa leve strane prilikom obilaska krive C, i važi da su funkcije P,Q,R neprekidne zajedno sa svojim parcijalnim izvodima prvog reda u oblasti D i na njenom rubu, onda važi formula:

$$\oint_c P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

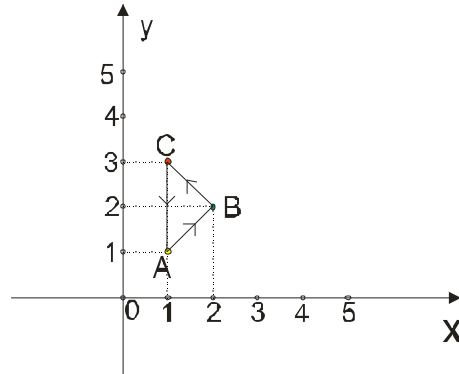
Iz Grinove formule se lako dokazuje da je **površina oblasti P(D)** koja je ograničena krivom C data formulom:

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_c xdy - ydx$$

4. Izračunati $\int_c 2(x^2 + y^2)dx + (x + y)dy$ ako je c kontura trougla sa temenima $A(1,1)$, $B(2,2)$ i $C(1,3)$.

Rešenje:

Nacrtajmo najpre sliku



Sa slike uočimo da je :

$$\overline{AB}: y = x$$

$$\overline{BC}: y = 4 - x$$

$$\overline{CA}: x = 1$$

Dalje iz datog integrala $\int_c 2(x^2 + y^2)dx + (x + y)^2 dy$ je :

$$P(x, y) = 2(x^2 + y^2) \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 4y$$

$$Q(x, y) = (x + y)^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2(x + y)$$

Pa je onda $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2(x+y) - 4y = 2(x-y)$

Još da odredimo granice integracije i možemo upotrebiti Grinovu formulu!

$$D: \begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ x \leq y \leq 4 - x \end{cases} \quad (\text{ pogledajte sliku još jednom})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy &= \\ &= \int_1^2 dx \int_x^{4-x} 2(x-y) dy = \int_1^2 \left[\left(2xy - \frac{y^2}{1} \right) \Big|_x^{4-x} \right] dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 \left((2x(4-x) - 2x \cdot x) - ((4-x)^2 - x^2) \right) dx = \int_1^2 (8x - 2x^2 - 2x^2 - 16 + 8x - x^2 + x^2) dx = \\ &= \int_1^2 (-4x^2 + 16x - 16) dx = -4 \int_1^2 (x^2 - 4x + 4) dx = -4 \int_1^2 (x-2)^2 dx = -4 \left. \frac{(x-2)^3}{3} \right|_1^2 = -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5. Izračunati $I = \int_c (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$ ako je c gornji deo kruga $x^2 + y^2 = ax$.

Rešenje:

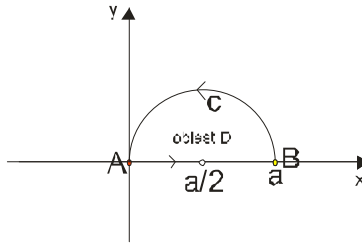
Spakujmo najpre kružnicu i nacrtajmo sliku:

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$

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

$$x^2 - ax + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = 0$$

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



Posmatrajmo krivu c_1 tako da je $\int_{c_1} = \int_c + \int_{AB}$.

Što ovo radimo?

Zato što Grin zahteva da oblast bude zatvorena! Sad formulu možemo primeniti na krivu c_1 .

$$P(x, y) = e^x \sin y - my \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - m$$

$$Q(x, y) = e^x \cos y - m \rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y$$

$$\text{Oдавde je : } \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - (e^x \cos y - m) = m$$

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D m dx dy = m \cdot \iint_D dx dy = m \cdot P(D)$$

Površina oblasti $P(D)$ je ustvari polovina površine kruga poluprečnika $\frac{a}{2}$ pa je:

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{2} r^2 \pi = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 \pi = \frac{a^2 \pi}{8} \text{ odnosno, traženo rešenje je:}$$

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D m dx dy = m \cdot \iint_D dx dy = m \cdot P(D) = \frac{ma^2 \pi}{8}$$

6. Izračunati površinu oblasti ograničenu krivama $x = a \cos^3 t$ i $y = a \sin^3 t$ ako je $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.

Rešenje:

$$\text{Iskoristićemo formulu } P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_C xdy - ydx \text{ to jest } P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t))x'_t + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t))y'_t] dt$$

Iz :

$$x = a \cos^3 t \rightarrow x' = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t$$

$$y = a \sin^3 t \rightarrow y' = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t$$

pa imamo:

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [P(x(t), y(t), z(t))x'_t + Q(x(t), y(t), z(t))y'_t] dt$$

$$P(D) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a \cos^3 t \cdot 3a \sin^2 t \cos t - a \sin^3 t \cdot (-3a \cos^2 t \sin t)] dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [3a^2 \cos^4 t \cdot \sin^2 t + 3a^2 \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t] dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [3a^2 \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t \cdot \underbrace{(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)}_{\text{ovo je 1}}] dt =$$

$$= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [\cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t] dt =$$

$$\text{Sad malo upotrebimo formule iz trigonometrije: } \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t = \frac{4 \cos^2 t \cdot \sin^2 t}{4} = \frac{\sin^2 2t}{4} = \frac{1 - \cos 4t}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1 - \cos 4t}{8} \right] dt = \frac{3a^2}{16} \int_0^{2\pi} [1 - \cos 4t] dt = \frac{3a^2}{16} \left(t - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{3a^2}{16} \cdot 2\pi = \boxed{\frac{3a^2 \pi}{8}}$$

7. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_c (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$ gde je kriva c zadata sa $|x-1| + |y-1| = 1$.

Rešenje:

Ako se sećate ovaj integral smo rešavali u prethodnom fajlu o krivolinijskim integralima.

Ovde ćemo zadatak rešiti primenom Grinove formule.

$\int_c (x^2 + y^2)dx + (x^2 - y^2)dy$ odavde je :

$$P(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$Q(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x$$

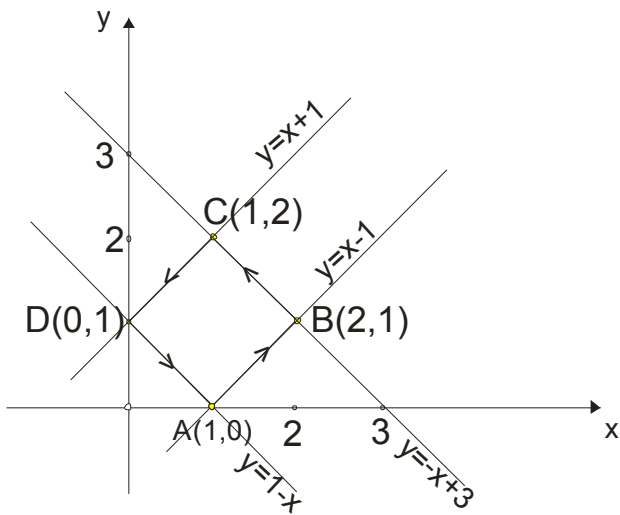
pa je:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2x - 2y = 2(x - y)$$

Dakle :

$$I = \int_D 2(x - y)dx dy = 2 \int_D (x - y)dx dy$$

Podsetimo se slike iz prethodnog fajla:



Ovde ćemo morati da uzimamo smene:

$$u = y + x$$

$$v = y - x$$

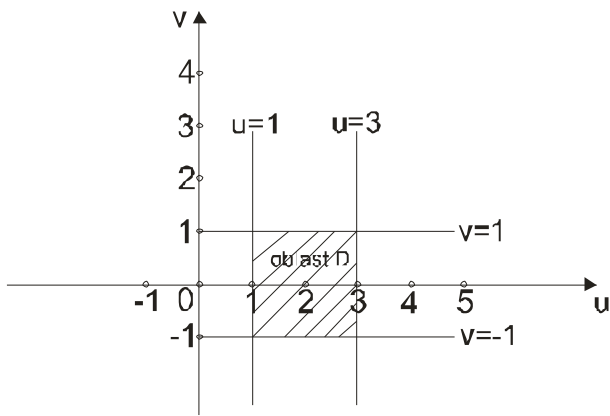
$$u + v = 2y \rightarrow y = \frac{u + v}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$u - v = 2x \rightarrow x = \frac{u - v}{2} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

Jakobijan je:

$$J = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Pogledajmo sliku :



Vratimo se sada na rešavanje integrala:

$$I = \int_D 2(x-y) dx dy = \int_D (-v) du dv = - \int_1^3 du \int_{-1}^1 v dv = - \int_1^3 \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^1 du = 0$$

8. Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_c xy \left[\left(-\frac{x}{2} + y\right) dy - \left(x + \frac{y}{2}\right) dx \right]$ gde je c kružnica $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$.

Rešenje:

Vama za trening ostavljamo da ovaj integral rešite DIREKTNO, a mi ćemo ga rešiti upotrebom **Grinove formule**.

Primitimo najpre da zadati integral nije u obliku gde možemo pročitati $P(x,y)$ i $Q(x,y)$ pa ćemo najpre malo da ga prisredimo:

$$\int_c xy \left[\left(-\frac{x}{2} + y\right) dy - \left(x + \frac{y}{2}\right) dx \right] =$$

$$\int_c \left(-\frac{x^2 y}{2} + xy^2 \right) dy - \left(x^2 y + \frac{xy^2}{2} \right) dx =$$

$$\int_c \left(-x^2 y - \frac{xy^2}{2} \right) dx + \left(-\frac{x^2 y}{2} + xy^2 \right) dy =$$

Oдавde je:

$$P(x,y) = -x^2 y - \frac{xy^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -x^2 - \frac{2xy}{2} = -x^2 - xy$$

$$Q(x,y) = -\frac{x^2 y}{2} + xy^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{2} + y^2 = y^2 - xy$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y^2 - xy - (-x^2 - xy) = y^2 - xy + x^2 + xy = \boxed{x^2 + y^2}$$

Dakle, posao nam je da rešimo: $I = \int_G (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$

Naravno, u ovoj situaciji prelazimo na polarne koordinate:

$$x = R \cos \varphi$$

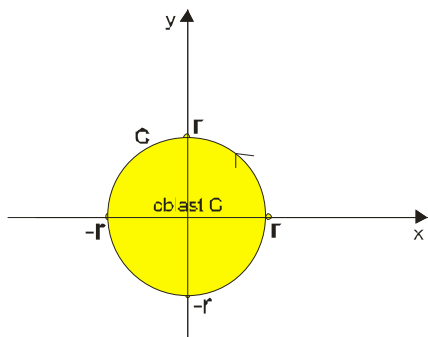
$$y = R \sin \varphi$$

$$|J| = R$$

gde $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \rightarrow R^2 = r^2 \rightarrow R = r$$

Pogledajmo sliku.



Sad rešavamo:

$$I = \int_G (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_G R^2 \cdot |J| dR d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^r R^2 \cdot R dR = 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \Big|_0^r = \boxed{\frac{r^4 \pi}{2}}$$