

9.4 Test 9

1. T9-1 (4b) Ak v danom pravouhlom súradnicovom systéme v rovine je $\mathbf{r}(t) = \varphi(t)\mathbf{i} + \psi(t)\mathbf{j}$, $\mathbf{f}(P) = p(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + q(x, y, z)\mathbf{j}$, $t \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$, tak:

$$(a) \int_C f(P) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] dt,$$

$$(b) \int_C \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} p(x, y) dx + q(x, y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{p[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]\varphi'(t) + q[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]\psi'(t)\} dt.$$

$$(c) \int_C f(P) ds = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] \sqrt{\varphi'^2(t) + \psi'^2(t)} dt,$$

$$(d) \int_C \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} p(x, y) dx + q(x, y) dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \{p[\varphi(t), \psi(t)] + q[\varphi(t), \psi(t)]\} dt.$$

2. T9-2 (2b) Nech C je orientovaná krivka a C^* je krivka, ktorá vznikne z nej zmenou orientácie. Nech existuje integrál z funkcie f , resp. z funkcie \mathbf{f} po krivke C . Potom existuje aj integrál z funkcie f , resp. \mathbf{f} po krivke C^* a platí

$$(a) \int_{C^*} f(P) ds = - \int_C f(P) ds,$$

$$(c) \int_{C^*} f(P) ds = \int_C f(P) ds,$$

$$(b) \int_{C^*} \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = - \int_C \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s},$$

$$(d) \int_{C^*} \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_C \mathbf{f}(P) \cdot d\mathbf{s},$$

3. T9-3 (4b) Nech $I_i = \int_{C_i} (xy^2 + 1)dx + (yx^2 - 1)dy$, nech C_i je oblúk AB , $A = (0, 0)$, $B = (1, 1)$, kde $C_1 : y = x^2$; $C_2 : y = x$; $C_3 : y = 0$ pre $x \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$, $x = 1$ pre $y \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$. Potom

$$(a) I_1 = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$(c) I_1 = 2I_3,$$

$$(b) I_1 = -I_2,$$

$$(d) I_1 = I_2 = I_3.$$

4. T9-4 (2b) Nech A je uzavretá množina, ktorá má tú vlastnosť, že jej hranica C je kladne orientovanou, jednoduchou, uzavretou a po častiach hladkou krivkou. Nech funkcie $p(x, y)$, $q(x, y)$, $p'_y(x, y)$, $q'_x(x, y)$, sú spojité na A . Potom platí:

$$(a) \iint_A [q'_x(x, y) - p'_y(x, y)] dx dy = \int_C p(x, y) dx + q(x, y) dy,$$

$$(b) \iint_A [q'_y(x, y) - p'_x(x, y)] dx dy = \int_C p(x, y) dx + q(x, y) dy,$$

$$(c) \iint_A [q'_x(x, y) - p'_y(x, y)] dx dy = \int_C p(x, y) dx - q(x, y) dy,$$

$$(d) \iint_A [q'_y(x, y) + p'_x(x, y)] dx dy = \int_C p(x, y) dx + q(x, y) dy.$$

5. T9-5(2b) Nech $I = \oint_{C_i} (xy^2 + 1)dx + (yx^2 - 1)dy$, nech $C_1 : 1 = x^2 + y^2$; $C_2 : x = \cos t, y = \sin t, t \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$. Potom

(a) $I_1 = I_2 = 0,$

(b) $I_1 = -I_2.$