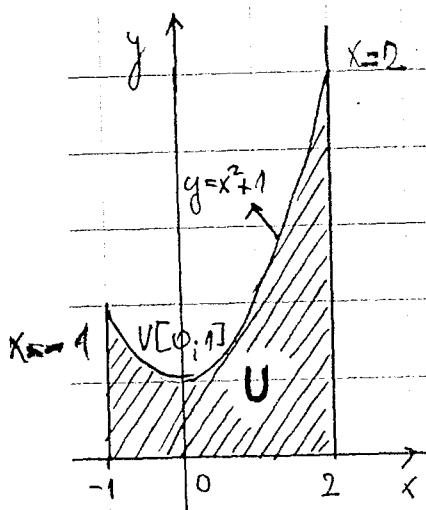


UŽITÍ INTEGRÁLU K VÝPOČTU OBSAHU

Příklad 1 (16/166 - 4č): Vypočítejte obsah útvary, který je ohrazený křivkami a přímkami:

a) $f: y = x^2 + 1, y = 0, x = -1, x = 2$

Rешение a)



b) $f: y = -x^2 + 2x - 3, y = 0, x = 0, x = 3$

$$S(U) = \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + 2x - 3) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x \right]_{-1}^2 = \frac{2^3}{3} + 2 - \left[\frac{(-1)^3}{3} + (-1) \right] = \frac{8}{3} + 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) = \frac{8}{3} + 2 + \frac{1}{3} + 1 = 6$$

Obsah útvary U je roven 6 čtverečníku s délkou osy.

Rешение b): Abych mohl počítat obsah, tak si určím vrchní parabolu a funkci hladkou v bodě $x=0, x=3$

$$y' = -2x + 2, y' = 0 \quad -2x + 2 = 0 \\ x = 1$$

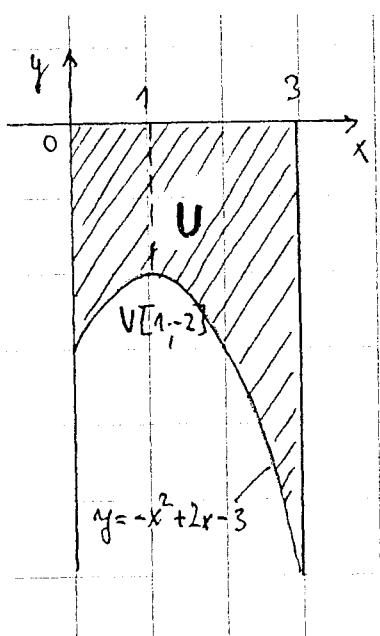
$$\text{Pro } x=1 \text{ je } y = -1^2 + 2 \cdot 1 - 3 = -1 + 2 - 3 = -2$$

$$\text{Pro } x=0 \text{ je } y = 3; \text{ pro } x=3 \text{ je } y = -6$$

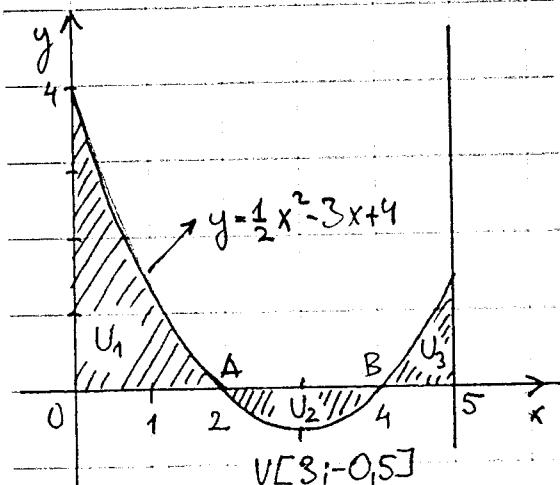
Graphem funkce $y = -x^2 + 2x - 3$ je parabola s vrcholem $V[1; -2]$

Trotzé útvary U je cely pod osou x, může být určitý integrál takto dělán nezáležitost, protože:

$$S(U) = - \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2 + 2x - 3) dx = - \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} - 3x \right]_0^3 = - \left[-\frac{3^3}{3} + 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 - 0 \right] = - \left(-\frac{27}{3} + 9 - 9 \right) = 9$$



Příklad 2: Vypočítejte obsah útvary ohrazeného parabolou s rovnicí $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 4$, osou x, osou y a paralelkou p. osou y procházející bodem M[5; 0].



$$x_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-32}}{2} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{2} = \begin{cases} 4 \\ 2 \end{cases}$$

Načme určitou parabolou plochu
zahrnující a její průsečky s osou x.

$$y' = x-3 ; x-3=0 \\ x=3$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 4 = 4,5 - 9 + 4 = -0,5$$

$$V[3;-0,5]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 - 3x + 4 = 0 \quad | \cdot 2$$

$$x^2 - 6x + 8 = 0$$

Parabola protíná osu x v bodcích
A[2;0], B[4;0]

$$U = U_1 + U_2 + U_3$$

$$S(U) = \int_0^2 (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 4) dx - \int_2^4 (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 4) dx + \int_4^5 (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x + 4) dx = \\ = \left[\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_0^2 - \left[\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_2^4 + \left[\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_4^5 = \\ = \underbrace{\frac{4}{3} - 6 + 8}_{S(U_1)} - \underbrace{\left[\frac{32}{3} - 24 + 16 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 6 + 8 \right) \right]}_{S(U_2)} + \underbrace{\left[\frac{125}{6} - \frac{75}{2} + 20 - \left(\frac{32}{3} - 24 + 16 \right) \right]}_{S(U_3)} =$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} + 2 - \frac{32}{3} + 24 - 16 + \left(\frac{1}{3} - 6 + 8 \right) + \frac{125}{6} - \frac{75}{2} + 20 - \frac{32}{3} + 24 - 16 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + 2 - \frac{32}{3} + 8 + \frac{4}{3} + 2 + \frac{125}{6} - \frac{75}{2} + 20 - \frac{32}{3} + 24 - 16 = 10 - \frac{106}{3} = \boxed{4\frac{2}{3}}$$

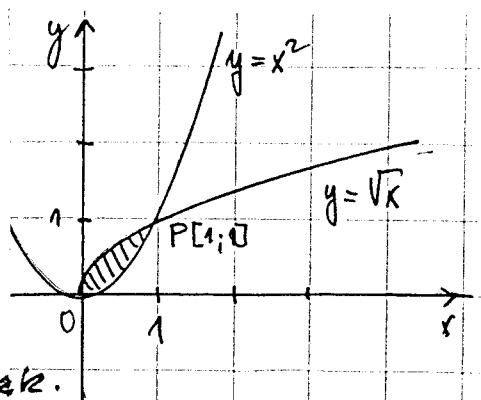
čtverecních jednotek.

Příklad 3 (18/163 poč.): Vypočítejte
obor užitam U, který je obes-
měn křivkami, popř. jisté přímky:

a) $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = x^2$

Rешení: Nejdříve určíme meze
určitelského integrálu, t.j. x-muž
souřadnice průsečku obou křivek.

(2)



\cup hindein, \cup nicht \Rightarrow graphisch bestimmen, weil die Funktion steile Veränderung, d.h. dünn.

$$y = x$$

$$\sqrt{x} = x^2$$

$$x = x^4$$

$$x^4 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^3 - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \vee x = 1$$

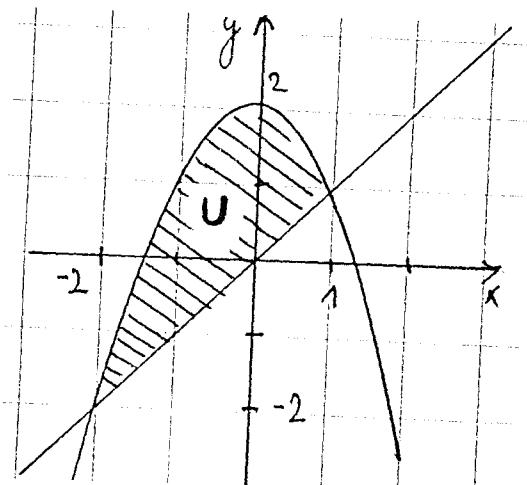
$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \left[\frac{2x\sqrt{x}}{3} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{2 \cdot 1\sqrt{1}}{3} - \frac{1^3}{3} - 0 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \text{ ctW. je dm}^2/\text{eh.} \end{aligned}$$

b) $y = 2 - x^2$, $y = x$

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

here: $y = y$

$$2 - x^2 = x$$



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

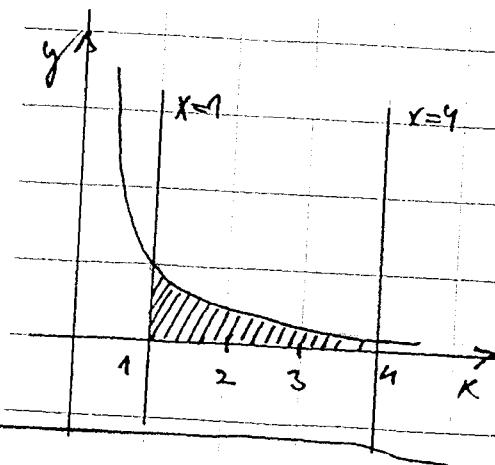
$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm 3}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= \int_{-2}^1 [(2-x^2) - x] dx = \int_{-2}^1 (2 - x^2 - x) dx = \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{-2}^1 \\ &= 2 \cdot 1 - \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^2}{2} - \left[2 \cdot (-2) - \frac{(-2)^3}{3} - \frac{(-2)^2}{2} \right] = \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - (-4 + \frac{8}{3} - 2) = 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 = 8 - 3\frac{1}{2} = \boxed{4\frac{1}{2}(\frac{9}{2})} \end{aligned}$$

Übungsaufgabe 4 (6.11.1979): Hypothesen
durchführen, welche obzusammen
Kreisbogen $y = \frac{1}{x}$ & geraden $y = 0$,
 $x = 1, x = 4$.

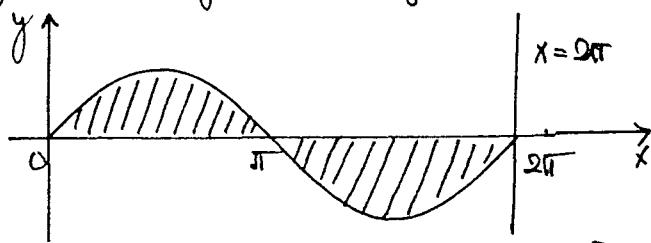
$$S(U) = \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln|x| \right]_1^4 = \ln|4| - \ln|1| =$$

$$\ln 4 - 0 = \boxed{\ln 4} \text{ ... zu kalkulieren. } \approx \boxed{1,386}$$



(3)

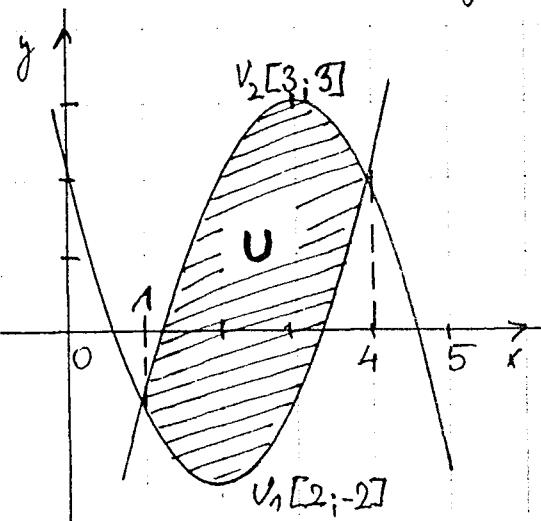
Říklaad 5 (176/167-uc.) + Vypočítejte obsah plochy omezeného funkcioni $y = 8\sin x$, $y=0$, $x \geq 0$, $x=2\pi$



$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= \int_0^{\pi} 8\sin x \, dx + \left(- \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 8\sin x \, dx \right) = \int_0^{\pi} 8\sin x \, dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} 8\sin x \, dx = \\ &= \left[-8\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} - \left[-8\cos x \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = \left[-8\cos x \right]_0^{\pi} + \left[8\cos x \right]_{\pi}^{2\pi} = -8\cos \pi - (-8\cos 0) + 8\cos 2\pi - 8\cos \pi = \\ &= -8(-1) + 8(1) + 8(1) - 8(-1) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = \boxed{4} \end{aligned}$$

Říklaad 6: Vypočítejte obsah oblasti ohruženého parabolou.

Případem: $y = x^2 - 4x + 2$, $y = -x^2 + 6x - 6$ (viz 1.ú. 3).



Obrázek není přesný kreslit. Přesněji ještě lze maximální vzdálenost mezi parabolami určit pomocí vzdálenosti:

$$\text{Extrem: } y' = 2x - 4 ; \quad 2x - 4 = 0 \quad x = 2$$

$$y = 2^2 - 4 \cdot 2 + 2 = 4 - 8 + 2 = -2 ; \quad V_1[2; -2]$$

$$y' = -2x + 6 ; \quad -2x + 6 = 0 \quad x = 3$$

$$y = -3^2 + 6 \cdot 3 - 6 = -9 + 18 - 6 = 3 , \quad V_2[3; 3]$$

(náleží: $y = y$)

$$x^2 - 4x + 2 = -x^2 + 6x - 6$$

$$2x^2 - 10x + 8 = 0 \quad | : 2$$

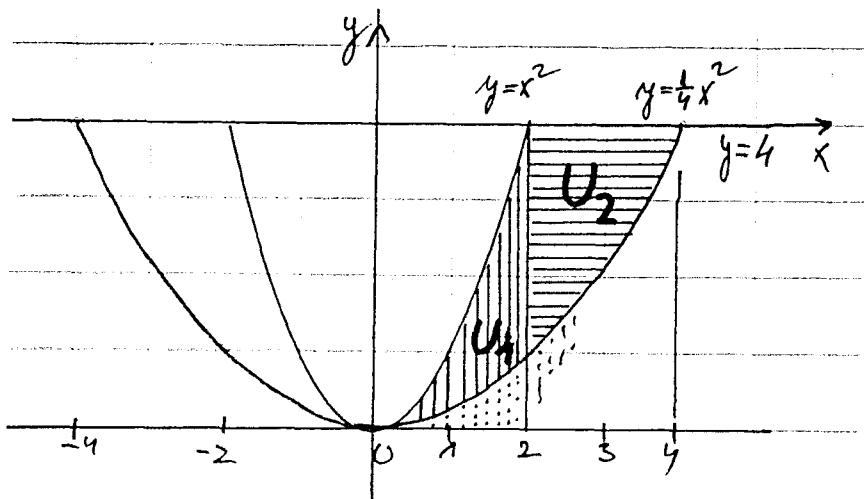
$$x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} \quad \begin{cases} x_1 = 4 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$= -2 \left[\frac{64}{3} - 40 + 16 - \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{2} + 4 \right) \right] = -2(-4,5) = 9$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= \int_1^4 (-x^2 + 6x - 6) - (x^2 - 4x + 2) \, dx = \\ &= \int_1^4 (-2x^2 + 10x - 8) \, dx = \int_1^4 -2(x^2 - 5x + 4) \, dx = \\ &= -2 \int_1^4 (x^2 - 5x + 4) \, dx = -2 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_1^4 = \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 7 (19/171-uč.): Nypočítejte obsah plochy, kterou je ohrazená Růžovou $y = x^2$, $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ a přímkou $y = 4$.



Prostor je ohraničen funkciemi (symetricky podle osy y), kdežto stěžejným ještě vypočítat obsahy $U_1, U_2 \dots$

$$S(U) = [S(U_1) + S(U_2)] \cdot 2$$

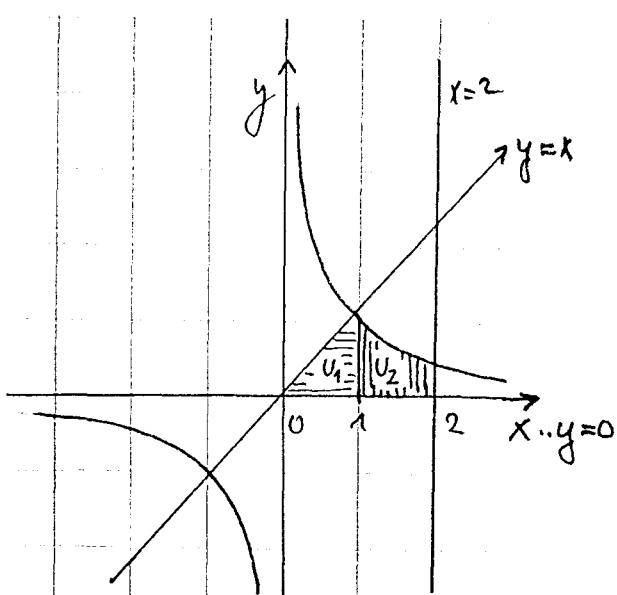
$$S(U_1) = \int_0^2 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^3}{12} \right]_0^2 = \left[\frac{1}{4}x^3 \right]_0^2 = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2^3 - 0 = 2$$

$$S(U_2) = \int_2^4 \left(4 - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right) dx = \left[4x - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_2^4 = \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{12} \right]_2^4 = 16 - \frac{16}{3} - \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) =$$

$$8 - \frac{16}{3} = 3\frac{4}{3}\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)$$

$$S(U) = 2 \left(2 + \frac{10}{3} \right) = 2 \cdot 5\frac{1}{3} = 10\frac{2}{3}\left(\frac{32}{3}\right)$$

Příklad 8: f: $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = x$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$



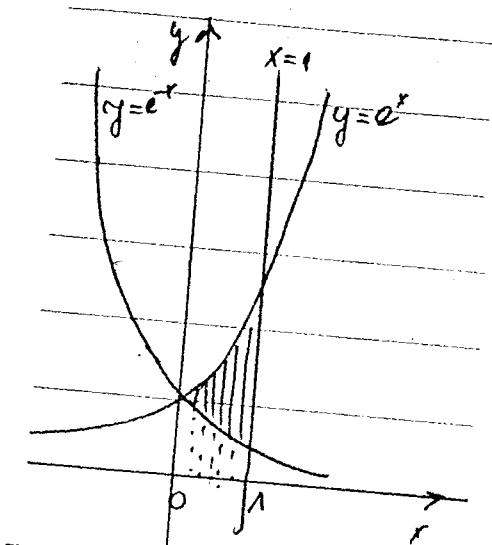
Z obrazku lze uvidět, že $S(U_1) = \frac{1}{2}$
nebo

$$S(U_1) = \int_0^1 x dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$S(U_2) = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = \left[\ln|x| \right]_1^2 = \ln(2) - \ln(1) = \ln 2 - 0 = \ln 2 \quad (\approx 0,693)$$

$$\text{Následkem: } S(U) = \frac{1}{2} + \ln 2 \quad (\approx 1,193)$$

Frage 9: f: $y = e^x$ / $y = e^{-x}$, $x=1$ Für das



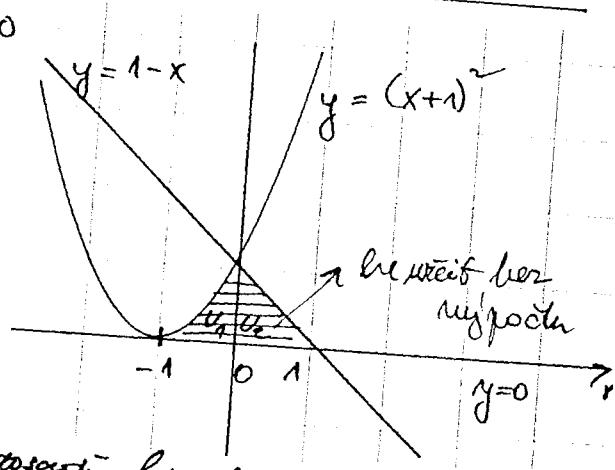
$$S(U) = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = [e^x + e^{-x}]_0^1 = e^1 - e^0 - e^0 - e^0 = e - 1 + 1 = e - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e - 1}{e} = 2,718 \cdot \frac{1}{2,718} - 2$$

Rechner: ALPHA $\frac{e^1 - e^0}{e}$ ≈ 0,35

Obere geigen Menge, neueelle
Prüfung.

Frage 10: $y = (x+1)^2$, $y = 4-x$, $y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= \int_{-1}^0 (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx + \int_0^1 (4-x) dx = \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^2}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^0 + \left[4x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + x \right]_0^1 + \left[4x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \text{reduzieren dann minus} \\ &= 0 - \left[\frac{(-1)^3}{3} + (-1)^2 + (-1) \right] + \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} - 0 \right] = -\left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} = \boxed{\frac{5}{6}} \end{aligned}$$



Frage 11: $y = \sqrt{2x}$, $x-y-4=0$, $y=0$
 $y = x-4$

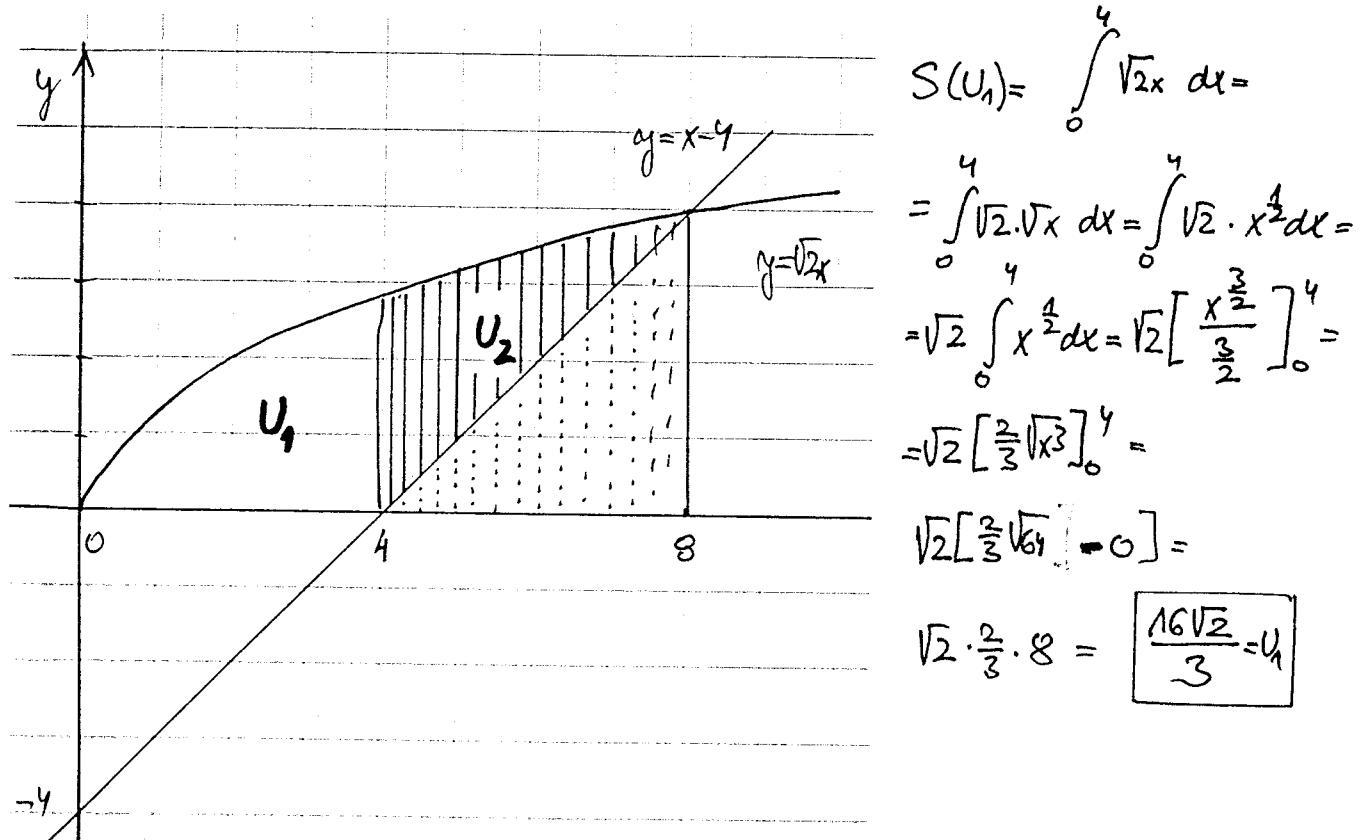
Menge: $\sqrt{2x} = x-4$

$$2x = (x-4)^2$$

$$2x = x^2 - 8x + 16$$

$$x^2 - 10x + 16 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2} = \begin{cases} x_1 = 8 \\ x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

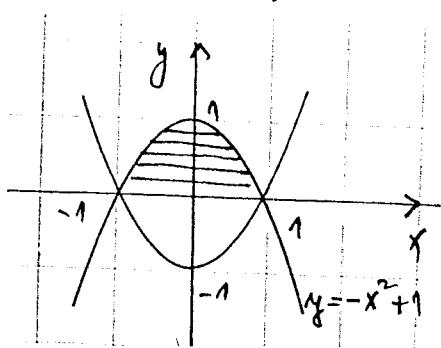


$$\begin{aligned}
 S(U_1) &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{2x} \, dx = \\
 &= \int_0^4 \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int_0^4 \sqrt{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \int_0^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx = \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right]_0^4 = \\
 &= \sqrt{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{64} \right] = 0 = \\
 \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 &= \boxed{\frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} = U_1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S(U_2) &= \int_4^8 [\sqrt{2x} - (x - 4)] \, dx = \int_4^8 (\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{x} - x + 4) \, dx = \int_4^8 (\sqrt{2} \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x + 4) \, dx = \\
 &= \left[\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_4^8 = \left[\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_4^8 = \\
 &= \left[\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x \right]_4^8 = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot 8\sqrt{8} - 32 + 32 - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 - 8 + 16 \right) = \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot 8 \cdot 2\sqrt{2} - \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} + 8 - 16 = \frac{32 \cdot 2}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} - 8 = \boxed{\frac{64}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} - 8} = U_2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S(U) = S(U_1) + S(U_2) = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{64}{3} - \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{3} - 8 = \boxed{\frac{40}{3} = 13\frac{1}{3}}$$

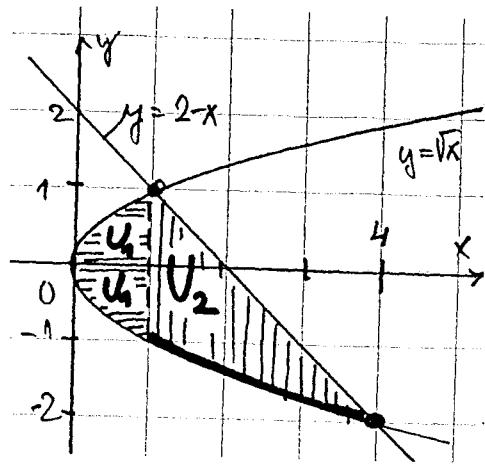
Rückwand 12: $y = x^2 - 1$, $y = 1 - x^2$ ($y = -x^2 + 1$)



$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) \, dx = 2 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 = \\
 &= 2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-1 + \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \\
 &= 2 \cdot 1\frac{1}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Příklad 13: Vypočítejte obsah útvary obecně - meto parabolou $y^2 = x$ a přímky $x + y - 2 = 0$. Nejdříve určíme průsečíky parabolu a přímky.

$$\begin{aligned} x + y - 2 &= 0 & y^2 = x \quad (y = \sqrt{x}) \\ y &= 2-x & y^2 = y^2 \\ y^2 &= (2-x)^2 & (2-x)^2 = x \\ && 4-4x+x^2 = x \\ && x^2-5x+4=0 \\ && x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 4 \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$



$$S(U) = 2 \cdot S(U_1) + S(U_2) \rightarrow \text{viz. Následující graf na grafu}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(U) &= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx + \int_1^4 [\sqrt{x} + (2-x)] dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^{1/2} dx + \int_1^4 (x^{1/2} + 2-x) dx = \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{x^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^4 = 2 \cdot \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{3} \cdot \sqrt{x^3} + 2x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^4 \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} \right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + 2x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_1^4 = \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1} + \left[\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{64} + 8 - 8 - \left(\frac{2}{3} \sqrt{1} + 2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{4}{3} + \left(\frac{16}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \boxed{\frac{9}{2}} \end{aligned}$$