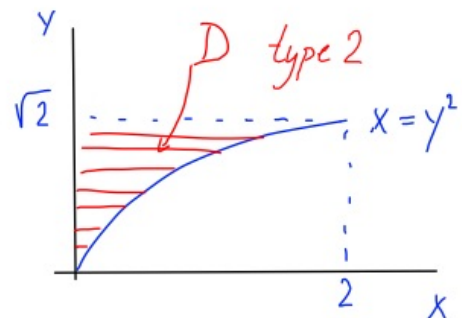
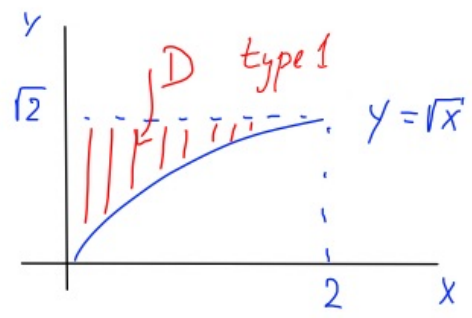


Rappel: Méthodes d'intégration des fonction de plusieurs variables.

1 Théorème de Fubini => Changement d'ordre d'intégration.

Ex

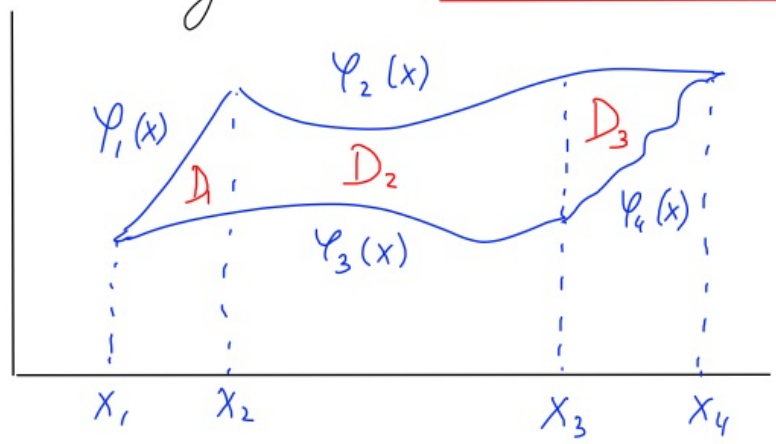


$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} dy \int_0^{y^2} f(x,y) dx$$

$f: \bar{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continue

2 L'additivité de l'intégrale => Division du domaine d'intégration.

$D = \bigcup_{i=1}^3 D_i$
 domaines réguliers



Il faut diviser le domaine en réunion des domaines réguliers et utiliser l'additivité de l'intégrale.

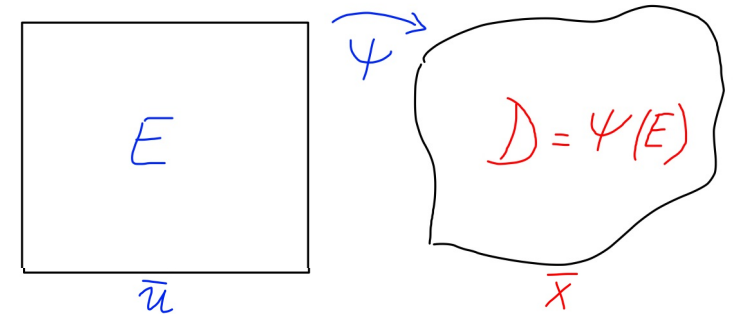
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \left(\int_{y_3(x)}^{y_1(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx + \int_{x_2}^{x_3} \left(\int_{y_3(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx + \int_{x_3}^{x_4} \left(\int_{y_4(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx.$$

3 Changement de variables.

Thm Soit $E \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ un sous-ensemble, $\bar{E}$ est compact, $\Psi: E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ telle que $\Psi \in C^1(E)$,
et $\Psi: E \rightarrow \Psi(E) = D$ bijective. Soit $f: \bar{D} = \overline{\Psi(E)} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ fonction continue.

Alors

$$\int_D f(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} = \int_{\bar{E}} f(\Psi(\bar{u})) \left| \det J_{\Psi}(\bar{u}) \right| d\bar{u}$$

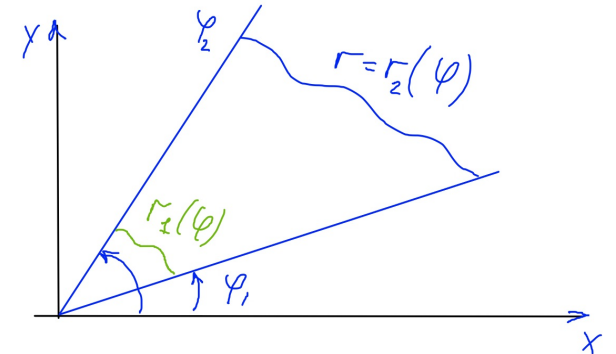
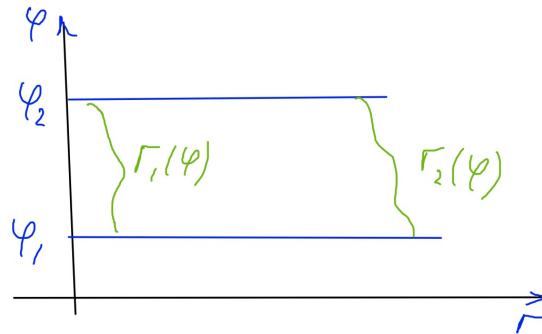


Cas important: Coordonnées polaires.

$$G(r, \varphi) = \begin{cases} r \cos \varphi = x \\ r \sin \varphi = y \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^{2\pi} \xrightarrow{G} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$J_G(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

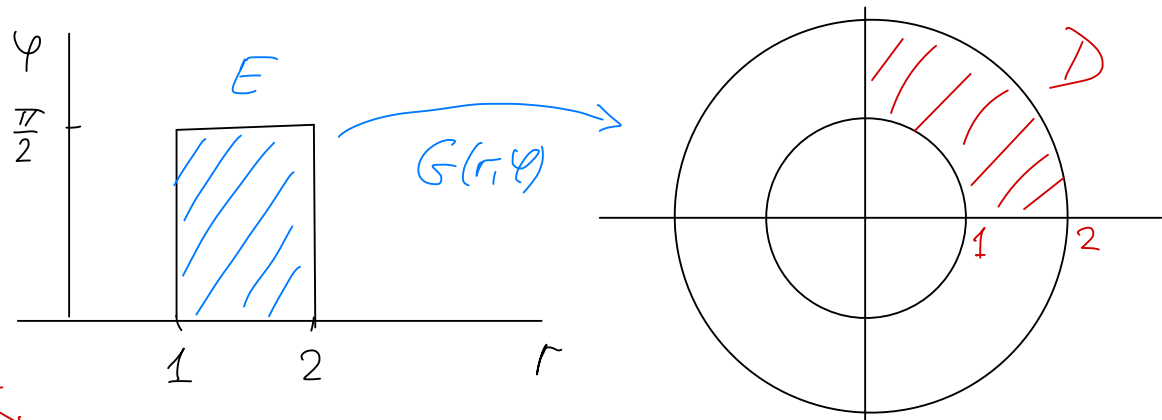


$$\Rightarrow |\det J_G(r, \varphi)| = r \Rightarrow$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\bar{E} = G^{-1}(D)} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) \cdot \underbrace{r}_{|J_G|} dr d\varphi$$

Ex. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}$, $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0, y > 0, 1 < \sqrt{x^2+y^2} < 2\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} dx dy &= \iint_E \sqrt{4-r^2} \cdot r dr d\varphi = \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-r^2} dr^2 = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(- \int_1^2 (4-r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(4-r^2) \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) (4-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} \left(-\frac{2}{3} \right) (-3^{\frac{3}{2}}) = \frac{\pi}{6} \cdot 3^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt{3}. \end{aligned}$$



Ex. $f(x, y) = \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$; D est une boucle de la lemniscate de Bernoulli (1694)
 $a > 0$ $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$, $x > 0$.

En coordonnées polaires:

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

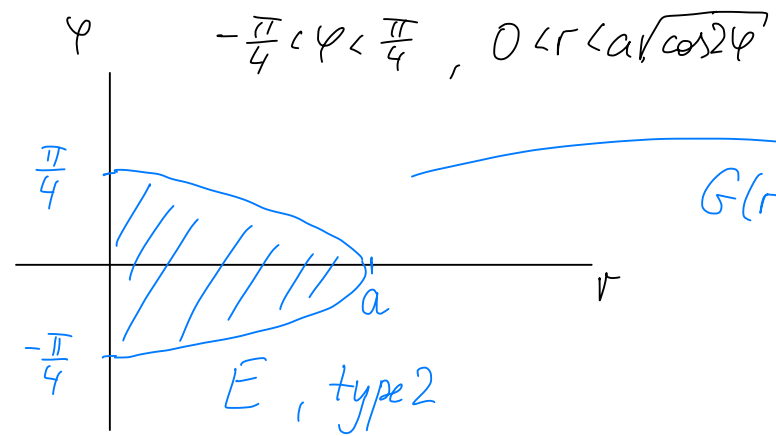
$$-\frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r > 0 \Rightarrow r^2 = a^2(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)$$

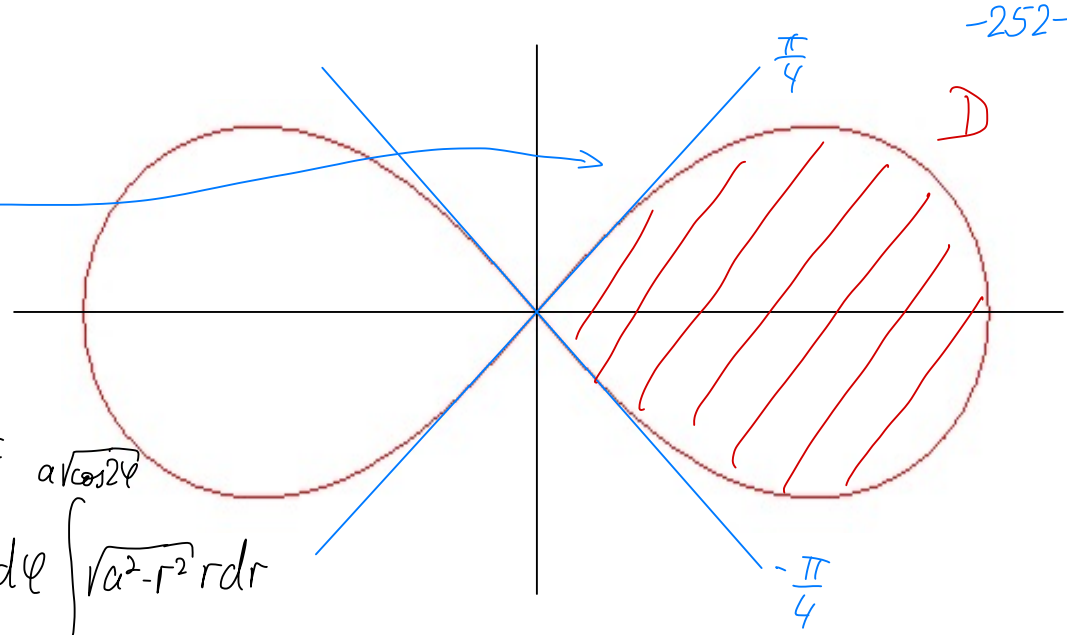
$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\varphi \Rightarrow \cos 2\varphi > 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \frac{3\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{5\pi}{4} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \left\{ -\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{4}, r < a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi} \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$G(r, \varphi)$



$$\Rightarrow \iint_D \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \iint_E \underbrace{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}}_{|dG|} r dr d\varphi = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} r dr$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} \sqrt{a^2 - r^2} d(a^2 - r^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right) (a^2 - r^2)^{3/2} \Big|_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} = -\frac{1}{3} (a^2 - a^2 \cos 2\varphi)^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3} a^3 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} a^3 2^{3/2} |\sin \varphi|^3 + \frac{1}{3} a^3$$

$$(1 - \cos 2\varphi)^{3/2} = \underbrace{(1 - \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)}_{\sin^2 \varphi}^{3/2} = 2^{3/2} (\sin^2 \varphi)^{3/2} = 2^{3/2} |\sin \varphi|^3$$

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} d\varphi$$

$$\iint = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{3} a^3 2^{\frac{3}{2}} |\sin \varphi|^3 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) d\varphi = \frac{1}{3} a^3 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) - \frac{1}{3} a^3 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |\sin \varphi|^3 d\varphi =$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^3}{6} - \frac{1}{3} a^3 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi$$

fonction paire sur un intervalle symétrique $\Rightarrow$ il suffit d'intégrer sur $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ et multiplier par 2

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos^2 \varphi) d(-\cos \varphi) = \left. \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi - \cos \varphi \right|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{3} + 1 =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{1}{6} - 1 \right) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \iint = \frac{\pi a^3}{6} - \frac{a^3 \cdot 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot 2}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{5}{6\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{8\sqrt{2} - 10}{3} \right) > 0.$$

Coordonnées sphériques.

$$G(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \begin{cases} x = r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \vartheta \end{cases}$$

$$G: \underset{r}{]0, \infty[} \times \underset{\vartheta}{[0, \pi]} \times \underset{\varphi}{[0, 2\pi[} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\vec{0}\} \\ (x, y, z)$$

$$J_{G(r, \vartheta, \varphi)} = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi & r \cos \vartheta \cos \varphi & -r \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi \\ \sin \vartheta \sin \varphi & r \cos \vartheta \sin \varphi & r \sin \vartheta \cos \varphi \\ \cos \vartheta & -r \sin \vartheta & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \det J_{G(r, \vartheta, \varphi)} \right| = \cancel{\text{red star}} - \cancel{\text{blue star}} = \left| \underline{r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta \cos^2 \varphi} + \underline{r^2 \sin^3 \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi} + \underline{r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta \sin^2 \varphi} + \underline{r^2 \sin^3 \vartheta \cos^2 \varphi} \right| = \left| r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta + r^2 \sin^3 \vartheta \right| = \left| r^2 \sin \vartheta \right|$$

Si $0 < \vartheta < \pi$, $r > 0 \Rightarrow \left| \det J_{G(r, \vartheta, \varphi)} \right| > 0 \Rightarrow G$ est bijective.

$$\left| \det J_{G(r, \vartheta, \varphi)} \right| = r^2 \sin \vartheta.$$

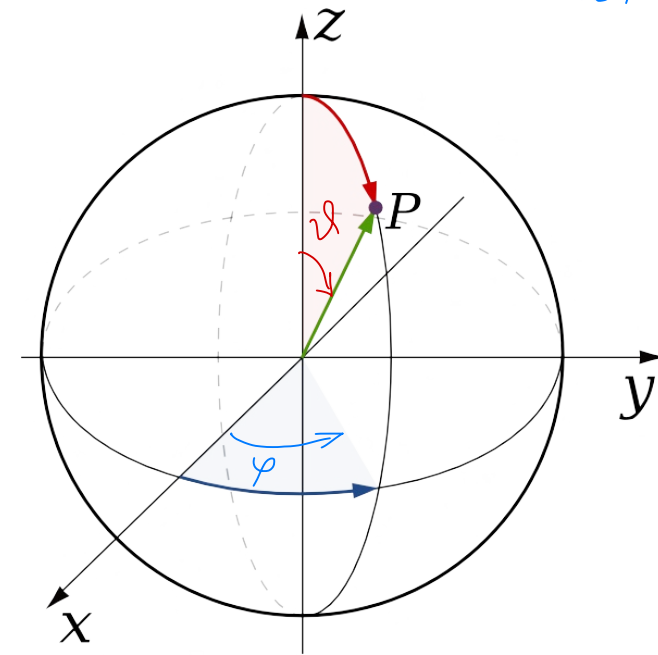
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vartheta = \arccos \frac{z}{r}, \quad r > 0$$

$$\text{Si } \sin \vartheta \neq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{x}{r \sin \vartheta}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{y}{r \sin \vartheta}$$

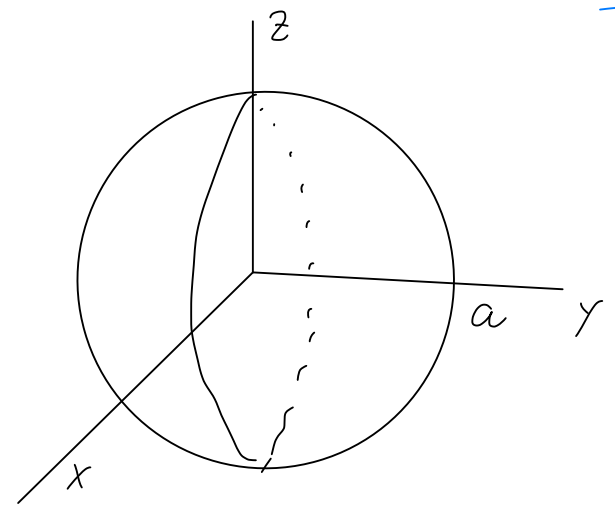


Ex. Volume d'une boule de rayon $a > 0$

$$E = \{ 0 < r < a, 0 < \vartheta < \pi, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi \} = B(\bar{0}, a)$$

$$V = \iiint_{B(\bar{0}, a)} 1 dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\vartheta \int_0^a \underbrace{\sin \vartheta \cdot r^2}_{|\det J_G(r, \vartheta, \varphi)|} dr =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \int_0^a r^2 dr = 2\pi (-\cos \vartheta) \Big|_0^\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^a = 2\pi (1+1) \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^3$$



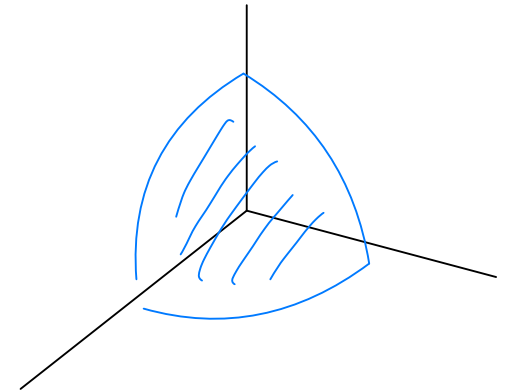
Masse totale d'un objet solide de densité donnée.

$M = \iiint_V \underbrace{\rho(x, y, z)}_{\text{fonction densité}} dx dy dz$ est la masse totale du volume V avec la densité $\rho(x, y, z)$.

Ex. Trouver la masse totale d'un secteur sphérique

$$S = \{ x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < a^2 \}$$

avec la fonction de densité $\rho(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$.



$$\Rightarrow \rho(r, \vartheta, \varphi) = \frac{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}{x^2 + y^2} \quad \text{en coordonnées sphériques.}$$

-256-

$$E = \left\{ 0 < r < a, \quad 0 < \vartheta < \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{S_{\frac{\pi}{2}}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\vartheta \int_0^a \underbrace{r^2 \sin^2 \vartheta}_{\rho} \underbrace{r^2 \sin \vartheta}_{|J_G|} dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \vartheta d\vartheta \int_0^a r^4 dr = \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 \vartheta - 1) d(\cos \vartheta) \cdot \frac{1}{5} a^5 = \frac{\pi a^5}{10} \left(\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \vartheta - \cos \vartheta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi a^5}{10} \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) = \frac{\pi a^5}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

Intégrales multiples sans calcul.

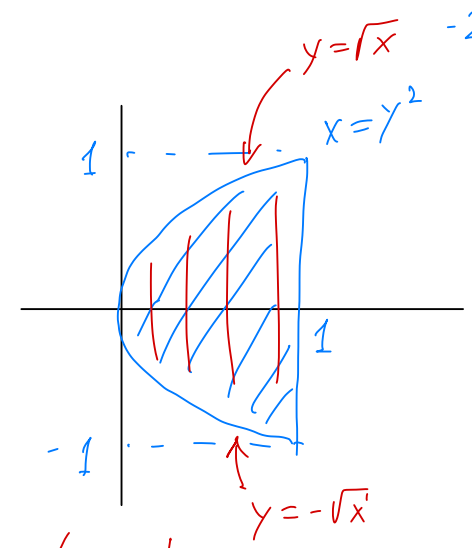
Ex.

$$\int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{y^2}^1 \sin y \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^1 dy (\sin y (\sin 1 - \sin y^2)) \quad \text{☹}$$

$$f(-y) = \underbrace{\sin(-y)}_{-\sin y} (\sin 1 - \sin((-y)^2)) = -\sin y (\sin 1 - \sin(y^2)) = -f(y)$$

$\Rightarrow f$ est impaire sur un intervalle symétrique !

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 f(y) dy = 0$$



Exercice: Calculer la même intégrale par changement d'ordre d'intégration.

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \cos x \sin y dy = \int_0^1 \cos x \cdot \underbrace{(-\cos(\sqrt{x}) + \cos(-\sqrt{x}))}_{-\cos(\sqrt{x}) + \cos(\sqrt{x})} dx = 0.$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{//}} \cos \text{ est paire.}$

Q1 Soit $D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \leq 0\}$

Alors l'intégrale $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ s'écrit en coordonnées polaires

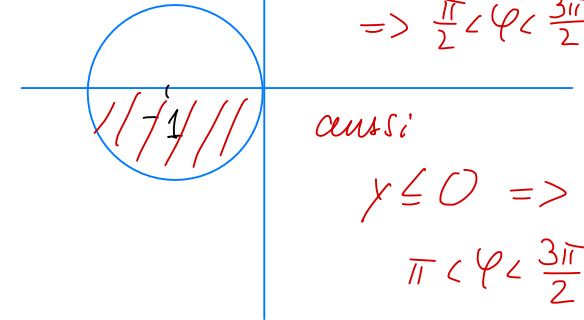
$$(x+1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \rightarrow (r \cos \varphi + 1)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \leq 1 \Rightarrow$$

$$r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 2r \cos \varphi + 1 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 + 2r \cos \varphi \leq 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{r \leq -2 \cos \varphi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos \varphi < 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} < \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$



aussi:

$$y \leq 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi < \varphi < \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

A. $\int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} r^2 dr$

B. $\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{-2 \cos \varphi} r^2 dr$

C. $\int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{-2 \cos \varphi} r^3 dr$

D. $\int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{2}{\cos \varphi}} r^3 dr$

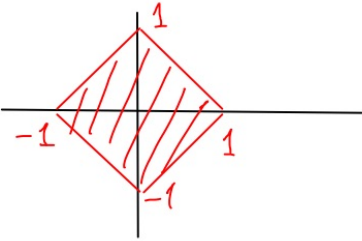
$$\Rightarrow \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{-2 \cos \varphi} r^2 \cdot r dr \Rightarrow \text{C}$$

(but $\int_0^1$)

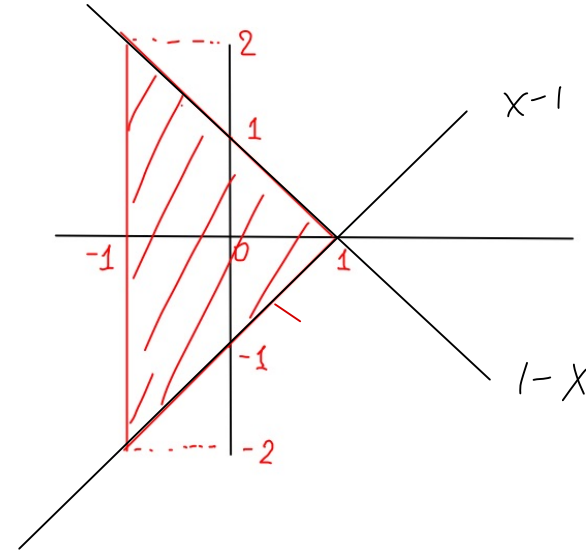
Q2 Soit $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq -1, |y| \leq 1-x\}$.

Alors D est de la forme :

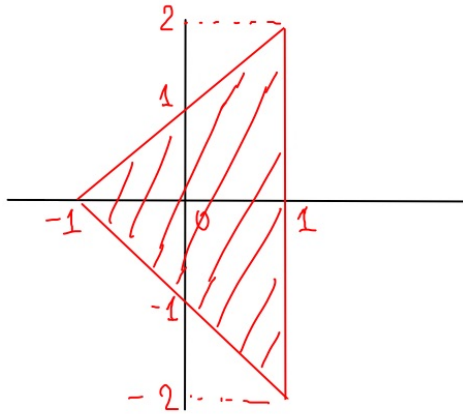
A



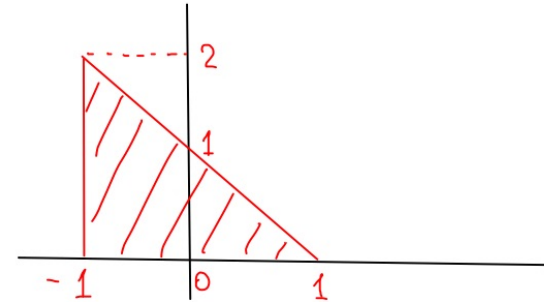
C.



B



D.



$$x \geq -1$$

$$\begin{cases} y \geq 0 \Rightarrow y \leq 1-x \\ y < 0 \Rightarrow -y \leq 1-x \Rightarrow y \geq x-1 \end{cases}$$

Q3

L'intégrale

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sin \varphi}} r dr$$

exprime l'aire d'un(e)

A. secteur circulaire

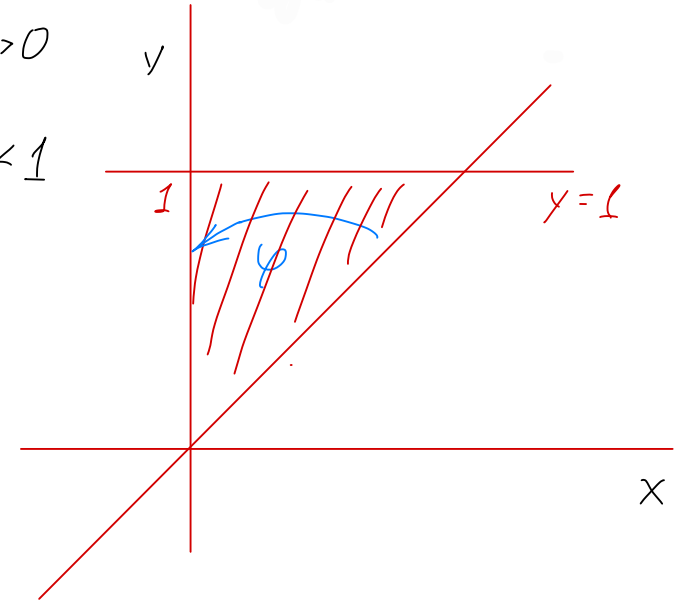
B. triangle

C. rectangle

D. tranche d'un cercle.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \sin \varphi > 0$$

$$0 < r < \frac{1}{\sin \varphi} \Rightarrow r \sin \varphi < 1$$



30 mai : voir les vidéos du cours 27
(liens sur Moodle),
étudier le PDF sur Moodle.

CO1: Quentin Becker, Q&R. Pas de Zoom.

1 juin : Cours en salle CO1: Revisions.
Exemples sur les sujets du cours entier.

Quentin Becker et Grégoire Tissier. Pas de Zoom

Examen final:

Lundi le 20 juin, 9h - 12h30

Salles CE1, CE2, CE3, CE4, CE6, CE1106

Comment réussir son examen.

(1) Lire et mémoriser les résumés



(2-3) Relire les notes du cours

Faire séries supplémentaires, questions supplémentaires

(4) Relire les séries d'exercices. + les démonstrations

(5) Faire examens 2017, 2018

(6) Relire les résumés !!

(7) Faire examen - 2019

Bon courage!

et bonnes vacances !!

