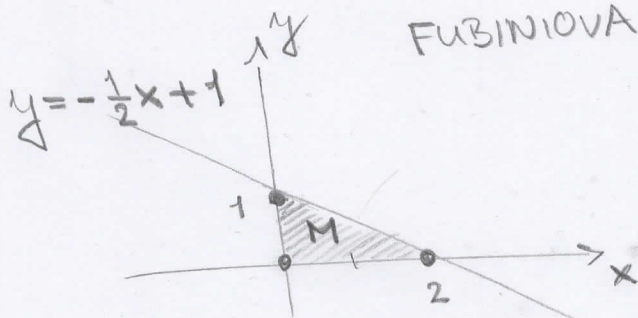


1.

$$\iint_M (5x^2 - 2xy) dx dy = \int_0^2 \int_0^{-\frac{1}{2}x+1} (5x^2 - 2xy) dy dx =$$



FUBINIOVA VETA

$$= \int_0^2 \left[ 5x^2 y - xy^2 \right]_0^{-\frac{1}{2}x+1} dx =$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( 5x^2 \left(-\frac{x}{2} + 1\right) - x \left(-\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)^2 \right) dx$$

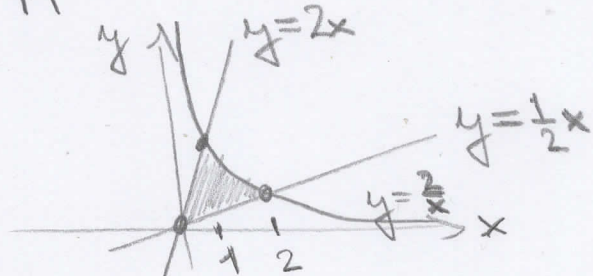
$$= \int_0^2 \left( -\frac{5}{2}x^3 + 5x^2 - x + x^2 - \frac{x^3}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left( -\frac{11}{4}x^3 + 6x^2 - x \right) dx = \left[ -\frac{11}{16}x^4 + 2x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^2$$

$$= -11 + 16 - 2 = \underline{\underline{3}}$$

2.

$$\iint_M (x^2 + y) dx dy \stackrel{\text{F.V.}}{=} \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} (x^2 + y) dy dx + \int_1^2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x^2}{2}} (x^2 + y) dy dx$$



$$= \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 y + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{x}{2}}^{2x} dx +$$

$$+ \int_1^2 \left[ x^2 y + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\frac{x^2}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left( 2x^3 + 2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \right) dx + \int_1^2 \left( 2x + \frac{2}{x^2} - \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^2}{8} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^4}{2} + 2\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^3}{24} \right]_0^1 + \left[ x^2 - \frac{2}{x} - \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^3}{24} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24} + 4 - 1 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} - \left(1 - 2 - \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{24}\right)$$

$$= 2 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{12+3+2}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$$

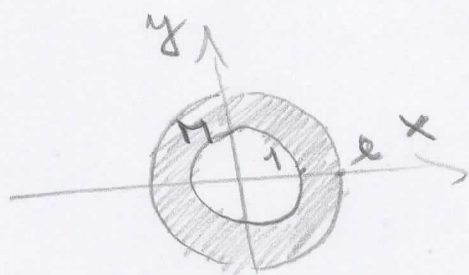
2k

$$\iint_M (x^2 + y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{2y} (x^2 + y) dx dy + \int_1^2 \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{2y} (x^2 + y) dx dy$$

$$3. \iint_M \frac{\ln(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^e \frac{\ln r^2}{r^2} \cdot r dr d\varphi$$

$$M = 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq e^2$$

POLÁRNÍ SOUŘADNICE



$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$J = r$$

JACOBIAN

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\varphi \cdot \int_1^e \frac{2 \ln r}{r} dr = 2\pi \cdot 2 \int_1^e \frac{\ln r}{r} dr$$

FUBINIOVA VĚTA

$$= 4\pi \cdot \int_0^1 t dt = 4\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{t^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{2\pi}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln r = t \\ \frac{1}{r} dr = dt \end{cases}$$