

11. cvičení, 4. příklad

používá se substituce

$$u = xy \quad \text{a} \quad v = \frac{y}{x} \quad , \quad \text{kde} \quad 1 \leq u \leq 3 \quad 1 \leq v \leq 2$$

resp.

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} \quad \text{a} \quad y = \sqrt{uv}$$

Ověření regularity:

$$J_{\varphi} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \\ \sqrt{v} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{u} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} \cdot \frac{(-1)}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{u}}{2\sqrt{v}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{v}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v}} = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{v}} \neq 0$$

↑

$v > 0$

$$\varphi(u, v) : \overbrace{[1, 3] \times [1, 2]}^M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\varphi(u, v) = \left(\sqrt{\frac{u}{v}} ; \sqrt{uv} \right)$$

$$J_{\varphi} = -\frac{3}{2\sqrt{v}} \neq 0 \quad \text{na } M \quad (\text{a neexistují 0,5-otoky}).$$

↗ pare. dvo. φ jsou spojitě tamtéž.

$$J_{\varphi} \text{ prostě } \mathbb{Z}^2 \quad \text{necht } \varphi(u_1, v_1) = \varphi(u_2, v_2) \implies u_1 = u_2, v_1 = v_2$$

mešne

$$\sqrt{\frac{u_1}{v_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{u_2}{v_2}} \quad \text{a} \quad \sqrt{u_1 v_1} = \sqrt{u_2 v_2}$$

nebo + kladně

1. $\sqrt{v_1^2}$

$$\sqrt{u_1 v_1} = \sqrt{\frac{u_2 v_1^2}{v_2}} = \sqrt{u_2 v_2}$$

$$\implies \sqrt{v_1^2} = \sqrt{v_2^2}$$

$\rightarrow \varphi$ prostě na okolí M .

$$\text{odtud pak } \sqrt{u_1} = \sqrt{u_2}$$