

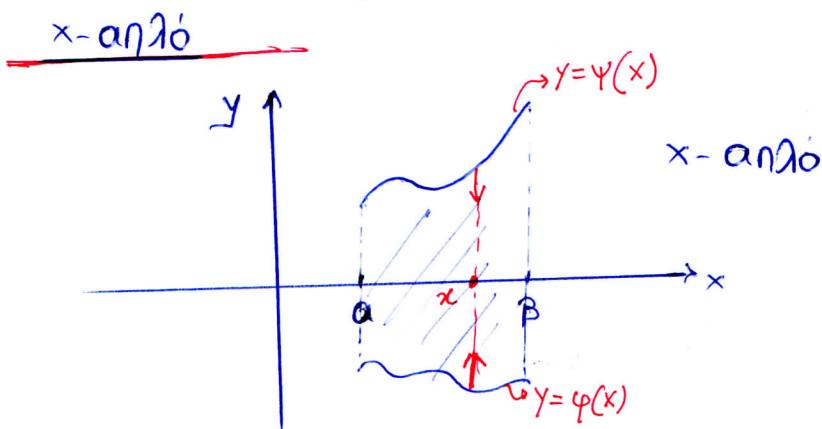
Εύρισκα 3 (επεξεργασία)

Διπλός ορθογωνιός

$$D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$$

i) $D = \{(x, y) : a \leq x \leq b, \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$

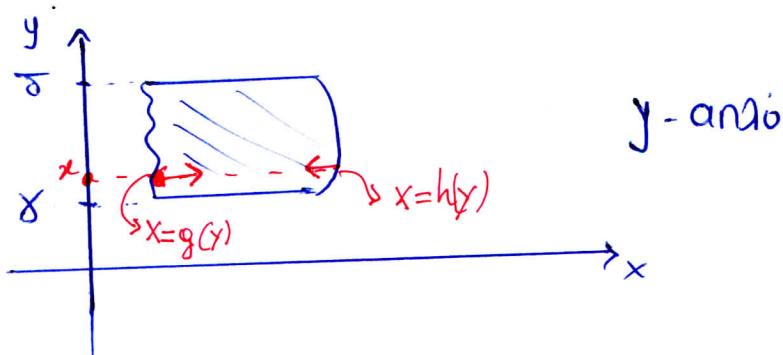
$\varphi, \psi : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχείς



ii) $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \gamma \leq y \leq \delta, g(y) \leq x \leq h(y)\}$

$g, h : [\gamma, \delta] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχείς

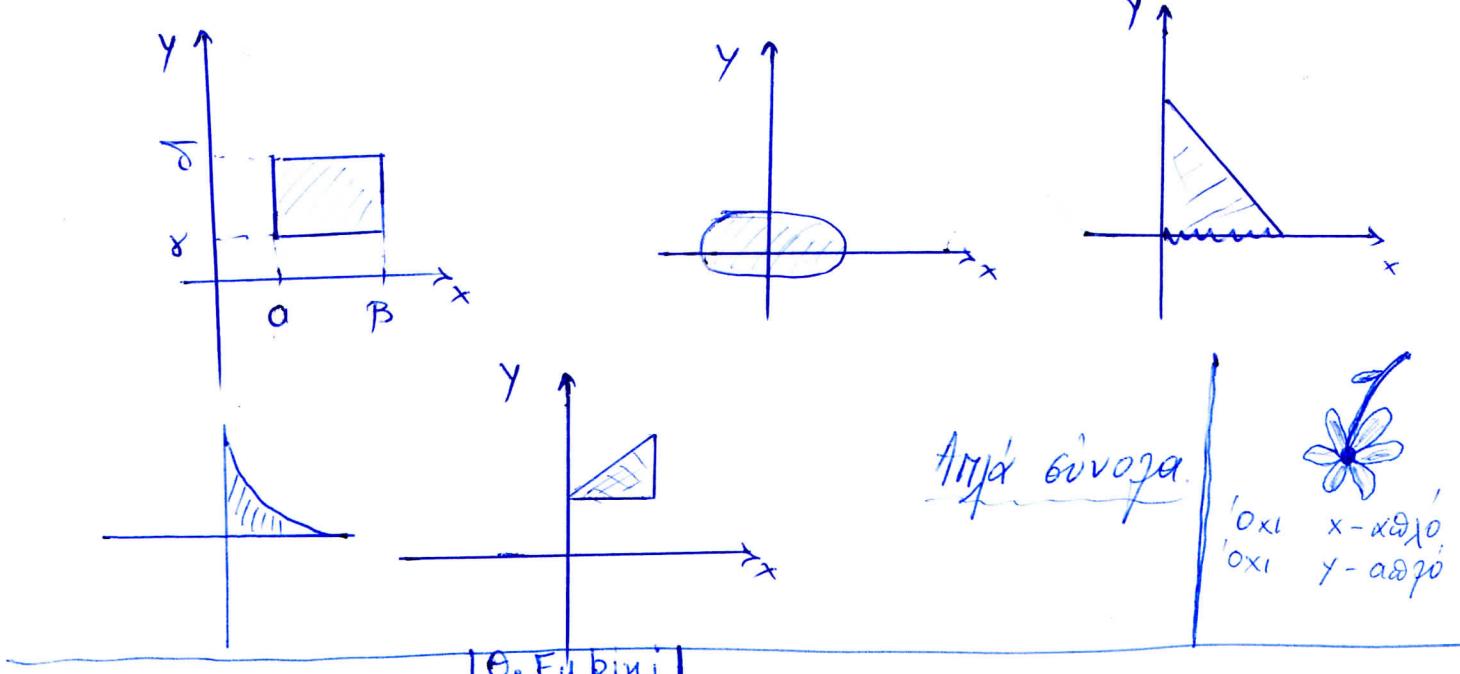
y-αντό



iii) D είναι x και y αντό

D αντό



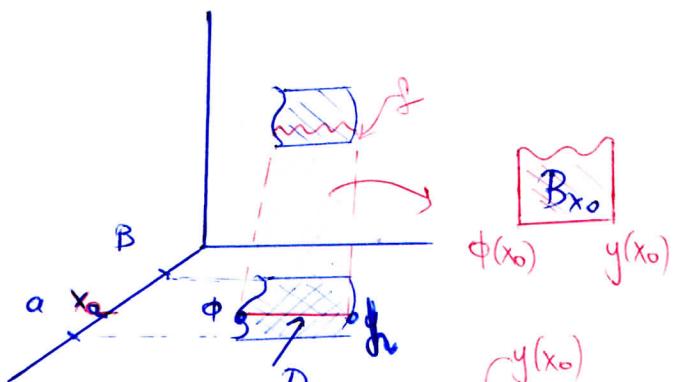
[Teorema Fubini] $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ συνεχής

i) D x-αριθμός $\int_D \int f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^B \left(\int_{\phi(x)}^{y(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$

ii) D y-αριθμός

$$\int_D \int f(x, y) dx dy = \int_g(y)^h(y) \left(\int_{\phi(y)}^{y} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

$f=1$, $\int_D \int 1 dx dy = \text{επιβασίου των } D$



$$\int_{\phi(x_0)}^{y(x_0)} f(x_0, y) dy = \text{επιβασίου } B(x_0)$$



$$f \geq 0, \quad \mathcal{Z}(f, D) = \{(x, y, z) : (x, y) \in D, \quad 0 \leq z \leq f(x, y)\}$$

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$$\nabla (\mathcal{Z}(f, D)) = \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{if } f=1} \quad f=1, \quad \nabla (\mathcal{Z}(f, D)) = A(D)$$

~~6cm GEIS~~

2) $I = \iint_B (e^{x \cdot nky} + x \cdot nky) dx dy, \quad B = [1, 2] \times [0, \pi/2]$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\int_1^2 (e^{x \cdot nky} + x \cdot nky) dx \right) dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} (e^{x \cdot nky} + x \cdot nky) dy \right) dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(e^{x \cdot nky} + \frac{x^2}{2} nky \Big|_{x=1}^2 \right) dy$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(e^2 - e + \frac{3}{2} nky \right) dy = \left(e^2 - e + \frac{3}{2} \right) \int_0^{\pi/2} nky dy$$

$$I = \left(e^2 - e + \frac{3}{2} \right) \left(-\frac{6ky}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \right)$$

$$I = e^2 - e + 3/2$$



$$2) I = \int_0^1 \int_0^{2x} (6x+6y+6) dx dy$$

$$T = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2x\}$$

x-axis

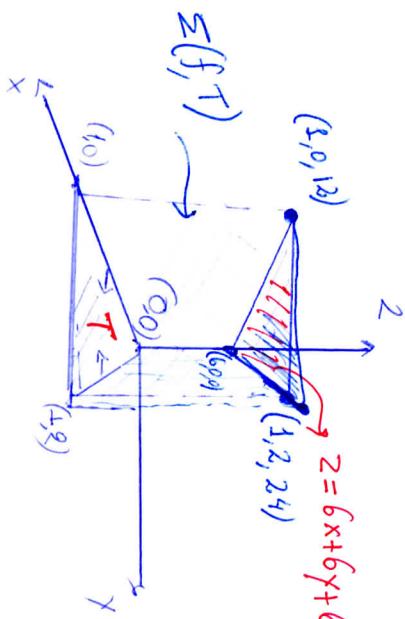
$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{2x} (x+y+1) dy \right) dx$$

$$I = \int_0^2 \left(xy + \frac{y^2}{2} + y \Big|_{y=0}^{2x} \right) dx$$

$$I = 6 \int_0^2 \left(2x^2 + \frac{2x^3}{2} + 2x \right) dx$$

$$I = 6 \int_0^1 (4x^2 + 2x) dx = 6 \left[\frac{4}{3}x^3 + x^2 \right]_{x=0} = 6 \left(\frac{4}{3} + 1 \right) = 14$$

$$\nabla f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2f_1 \end{pmatrix} \leq 2$$



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Ορίζωμε ως ημίσεια των D το $H = \iint_D \delta(x,y) dx dy$ οπου

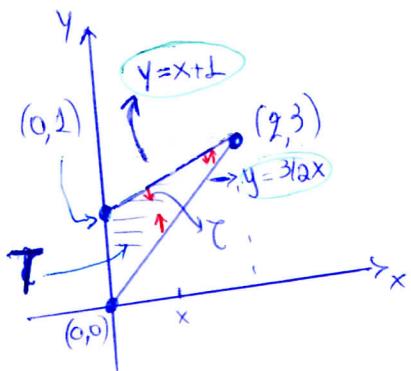
$\delta(x,y)$ = πυκνότητα ημίσειας στο (x,y)

Συνεπώς $\delta(x,y) = 6x + 6y$

Τέλος ημίσειας τριγωνικής μηχανής

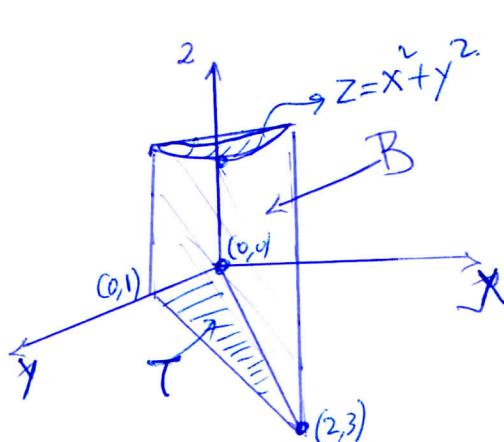
$$3) I = \iint_T (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

Τ έχει ως ημίσεια $A(0,0), B(0,1), C(2,3)$



$$T = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{3}{2}x \leq y \leq x+1\}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 \left(\int_{\frac{3}{2}x}^{x+1} (x^2 + y^2) dy \right) dx = \dots = \frac{17}{6}$$



$$z = x^2 + y^2$$

$$V(B) = \iint_T (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

Άλλες διανομές των 3)

Να νοιογείται ο όγκος των B.

$$B = \{(x,y,z) : (x,y) \in T, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2 = f(x,y)\}$$

η ημίσεια των T με $\delta(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$



$$4) I = \int_D xy \, dx \, dy$$

D nechipareau ană în $y=x^2$, $x=2$, $y=0$.

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

$$D = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq 4, \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 2\}$$



$$I = \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^{x^2} xy \, dy \right) dx = \dots = \frac{16}{3}$$

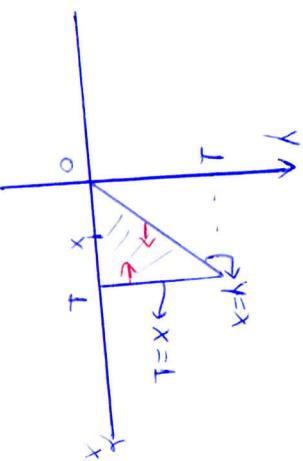
Aşadar înseamnă douămeniu

(ta în usor și nu opere)

$$4) I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{x^2} e^{-x^2} \, dy \right) dx$$

$$D = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1, y \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$



$$I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x e^{-x^2} \, dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} \, dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1})$$

* $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \int_{g(x)}^{f(x)} dy \, dx$ Δ er usoră să se calculeze, deoarece y este o funcție de x .
 * $\int_{x_0}^{x_1} x^i \, dx$ er ușor să se calculeze, deoarece $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} \, dx$ (Pf. Koi awarysta Taylor)

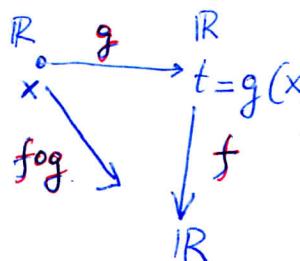
$$2) I = \int_0^1 \left(\int_y^1 n \ln x^2 dx \right) dy \stackrel{④}{=} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x n \ln x^2 dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x n \ln x^2 dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot n \ln x^2 dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} n \ln(x^2) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - n)$$

Az Magyar matematikai könyvekben \mathbb{R}^2

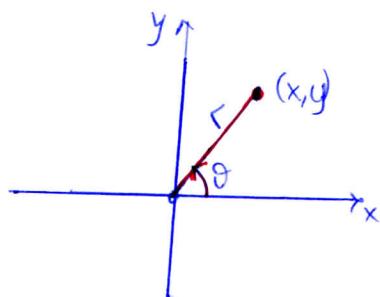
$$\int_{g^{-1}(a)}^{g^{-1}(b)} f(g(x)) g'(x) dx = \int_a^b f(t) dt \quad \begin{cases} (g' > 0) \\ t = g(x) \end{cases}$$

$g : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, (g' > 0)$ (Azaz a függvény $t = g(x)$ monoton növekvő)



Nagyikos kétaxiútfelületök
 $\tilde{\tau} : [0, +\infty] \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$

$$\tilde{\tau}(r, \theta) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$$



$$\tilde{\tau}_T(r, \theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \text{opizsma a } \tilde{\tau}_T(r, \theta)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \gamma}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{\tilde{\tau}_T^{-1}(D)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r dr d\theta$$

Térbeli koordináta-számítás
 Szimmetriás területek
 (azaz x-y és z-θ)



Πλα κάρβα προσέγγιση των τιμών

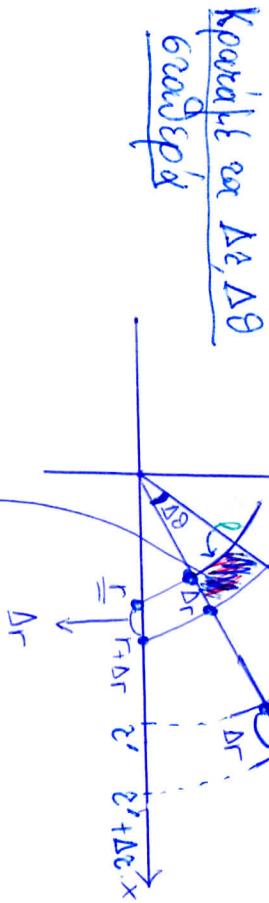
επίβασης (επ. επίβαση) δε καρ. γνωστή
 $\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Y}$, ΔY γνωστή

$$y + \Delta y \quad y$$

$$E = \frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Y} \cdot \Delta Y$$



Το επίβασης προσέγγιση εφαρμόζεται στην $\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Y}$ και ΔY λαμβάνεται ως κορυφή του.



$$E_2 = (\Delta r) \ell = (\Delta r) r \cdot \Delta \theta = r \Delta r \Delta \theta$$

$$\text{Ενώ } E_1 \approx (\Delta r) r' = (\Delta r) / (\Delta \theta) = r \Delta r \Delta \theta.$$

Η αποτυπώση δύο το "δρομοχώντες" εφαρμόζεται στην προσέγγιση, ανάγκη για την "κορυφή" των.

