The Bright Side of Mathematics

The following pages cover the whole Mehrdimensionale Integration course of the Bright Side of Mathematics. Please note that the creator lives from generous supporters and would be very happy about a donation. See more here: https://tbsom.de/support

Have fun learning mathematics!

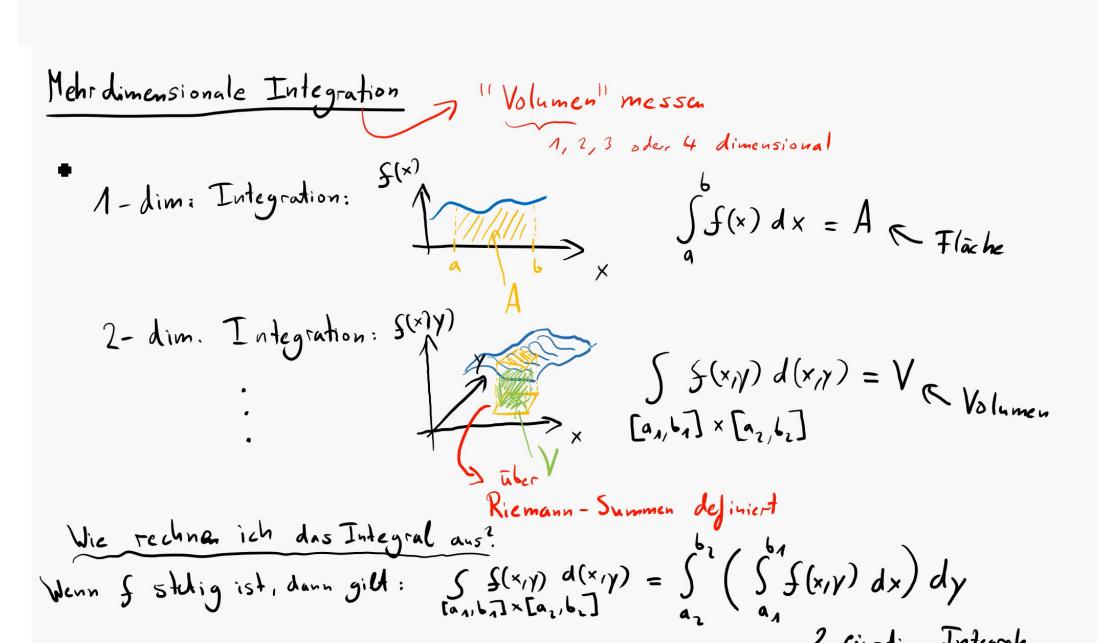




$$G := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1 \le y, \ y + x^2 \le 3\}$$
.

(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\int_G x^2 d(x, y)$$



Satz v. Fubini: (zum Ausredman)

f stetig, dann gill:

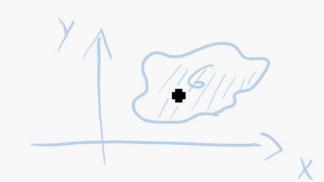
$$\int f(x,y) d(x,y) = \int \int \int f(x,y) dy dx$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{1},b_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} a_{2},b_{1} \end{bmatrix} = \int \int \int \int f(x,y) dy dx$$

$$= \int \int \int \int \int f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$= \int \int \int \int \int \int f(x,y) dx dy$$





(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$G := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1 \le y, \ y + x^2 \le 3\}$$
.

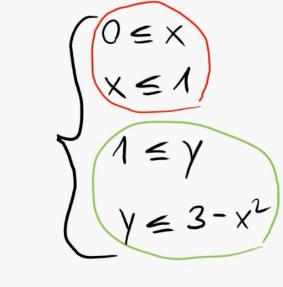
(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\int_G x^2 d(x, y)$$

(a) Skizziere die Menge

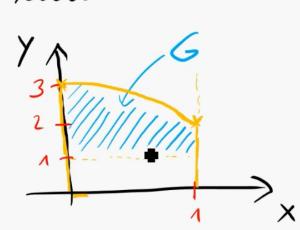
$$G := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le x \le 1 \le y, \ y + x^2 \le 3\}$$
.

Ungleichungen anzeln aufsdreiben:



$$(\Rightarrow)$$
 $\times \in [0,1]$, $y \in [1,3-x^2]$

Skizze:



(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\mathcal{I} = \int_{G} x^{2} d(x, y)$$

$$I = \int x^{2} d(x,y) = \int x^{2} d(x,y)$$

$$[0,1] \times [1,3-x^{2}]$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} d(x,y) = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} d(x,y)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[0, \sqrt{1} \times \left[1, 3 - x^{2}\right]^{1}\right]$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dy\right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} \left(3 - x^{2} - 1\right) dx = \frac{7}{15}$$



· Mehrdimensionale Integration

Aufgabe 2

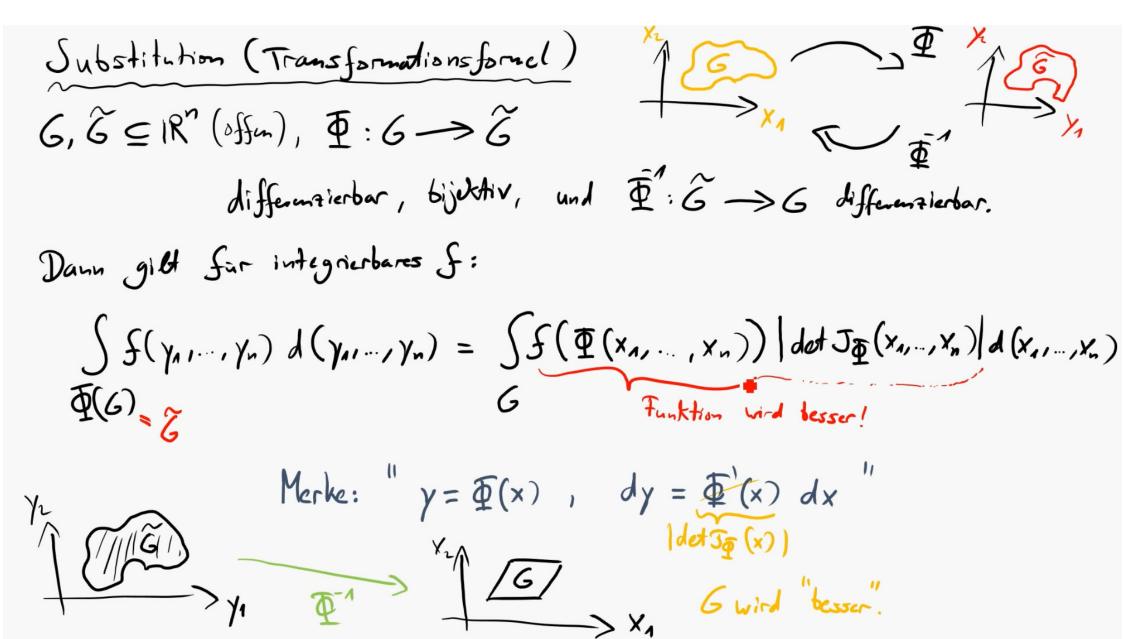
(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$B := \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{2} - x \le \frac{1}{2} \le x + y \le 1 \le 1 + y \right\}.$$

(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$I = \int_{B} \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d(x,y)$$

Hinweis: Verwenden Sie die Substitution u = x - y und v = x + y und damit die Transformationsformel.





mehrdimensionale Integration

Aufgabe 2

(a) Skizziere die Menge

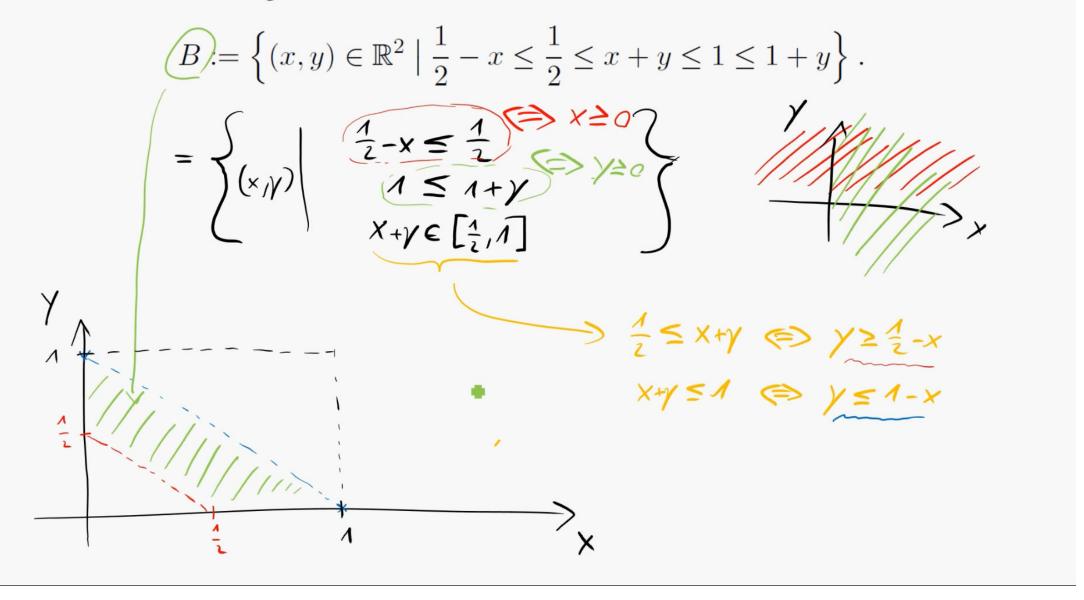
$$B := \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{2} - x \le \frac{1}{2} \le x + y \le 1 \le 1 + y \right\}.$$

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(a) Skizziere die Menge





mehrdimensionale Integration

Aufgabe 2

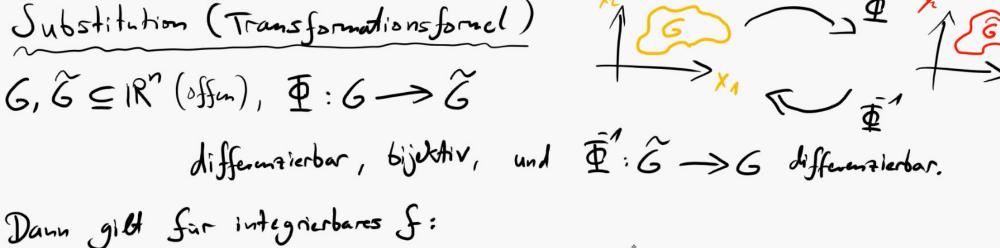
(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$B := \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{2} - x \le \frac{1}{2} \le x + y \le 1 \le 1 + y \right\}.$$

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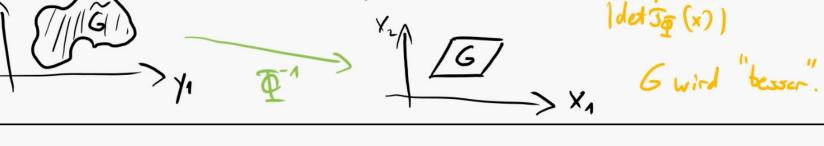


$$\int f(y_1,...,y_n) d(y_n,...,y_n) = \int f(\Phi(x_n,...,x_n)) |dot J_{\overline{\Phi}}(x_n,...,x_n)| d(x_n,...,x_n)$$

$$\overline{\Phi}(G) = G$$

$$\text{Tunktion und lesser!}$$

$$\text{Merke: } y = \overline{\Phi}(x), \quad dy = \overline{\Phi}(x) dx$$



(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$I = \int_{\mathcal{B}} \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{x+y}\right) d(x,y)$$

Hinweis: Verwenden Sie die Substitution u = x - y und v = x + y und damit die Transformationsformel.

Fransformations formel.

$$\widehat{\zeta} = \widehat{\zeta}$$

$$\widehat{\zeta} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \frac{1}{2} - x \le \frac{1}{2} \le x + y \le 1 \le 1 + y\}$$

$$\overline{B} = \overline{G}$$

$$\overline{\Phi}^{-1}(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ x + y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ y - y \\ y - y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - y \\ y - y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}$$

$$= \left\{ \left(u,v \right) \mid v \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, \Lambda \right], \quad v \geq -u, \quad v \geq u \right\}, \quad G = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Trans.
$$T = \int \int \{(x,y) \ d(x,y) = \int \int \{\Phi(u,v) \ | \ det \ J\Phi(u,v) \ | \ d(u,v) \\
\beta = \widetilde{G} = \overline{\Phi}(G)$$

$$Gos(\frac{u}{v}), \quad \overline{\Phi}(u,v) = \left(\frac{1}{2}(u+v)\right)$$

$$= \int \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{v}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} d(u,v)$$

Fubini
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{1/2}^{1} \left(\int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} (sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)) du \right) dv \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1/2}^{\sqrt{2}} v \cdot sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \int_{u=-v}^{v} dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{1/2}^{1} v \cdot \left(sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) - sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \right) dv \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \left[\frac{1}{2} v^{2} \right] \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)$$

$$+ sin\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) dv$$



Mehrdimensionale Integration

Aufgabe 3

(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$G := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le y \le x^2, \ 0 \le x \le 2\}$$
.

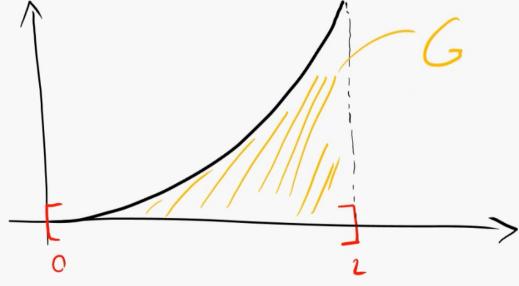
(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\int_G (x^2 + y^2) d(x, y) .$$

(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$G := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \le y \le x^2, \ 0 \le x \le 2\}$$
.

$$= \left\{ (x, y) \mid x \in [0, 2], y \in [0, x^2] \right\}$$



(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\underline{T} = \int_{G} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d(x, y) .$$

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$$\underline{T}$$



mehrdimensionale Integration (Satz v. Fubini)

(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$B := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \le x^2 + 4y^2, \ x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
.

(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\mathbf{T} = \int_{B} (|x| + |y|) d(x, y)$$

mit Hilfe des Satzes von Fubini auf zwei verschiedene Weisen.

$$B := \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + \underline{4}y^2, \ x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \right\}.$$

$$T = \int_{B} (|x| + |y|) \, d(x,y)$$

$$\left(y^* \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2} \right)$$

$$T = \int_{B} (|x| + |y|) \, d(x,y)$$

$$T = \left\{ (x,y) \mid x \in [0,1], \ x \in [\sqrt{1 - 4y^2}, \sqrt{1 - y^2}] \right\}$$

$$T = \left\{ (x,y) \mid y \in [0,1], \ x \in [\sqrt{1 - 4y^2}, \sqrt{1 - y^2}] \right\}$$

$$I = \int (|x| + |y|) d(x,y) = 4 \cdot \int (|x| + |y|) d(x,y)$$

$$F \times \text{and } y \ge 0$$

$$-4 \cdot \int (x + y) d(x,y) = 4 \cdot \int (\int (x + y)) dy dy dx$$

$$= 4 \cdot \int (x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}) \int_{y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{y = \sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= 4 \cdot \int (x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}) \int_{y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{y = \sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

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$$= 4 \cdot \int (x \cdot y + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}) \int_{y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}^{y = \sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (|x| + |y|) d(x,y) = 4 \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x + y) d(x,y)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} (x + y) dx \right) dy$$

$$= 4 \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{2}^{1} x^{2} + x \cdot y \right]_{x = \sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{x = \sqrt{1-y^{2}}} dy$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{5}{12}$$



mehrdimensionale Integration

Aufgabe 5

(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$B := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \le x^2 + 4y^2, \ x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$
.

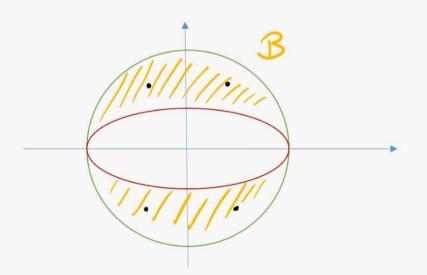
(b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$\int_{B} xy \, d(x,y)$$

mit Hilfe von Symmetrieargumenten.

(a) Skizziere die Menge

$$B:=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2\mid 1\leq x^2+4y^2,\ x^2+y^2\leq 1\}\;.$$

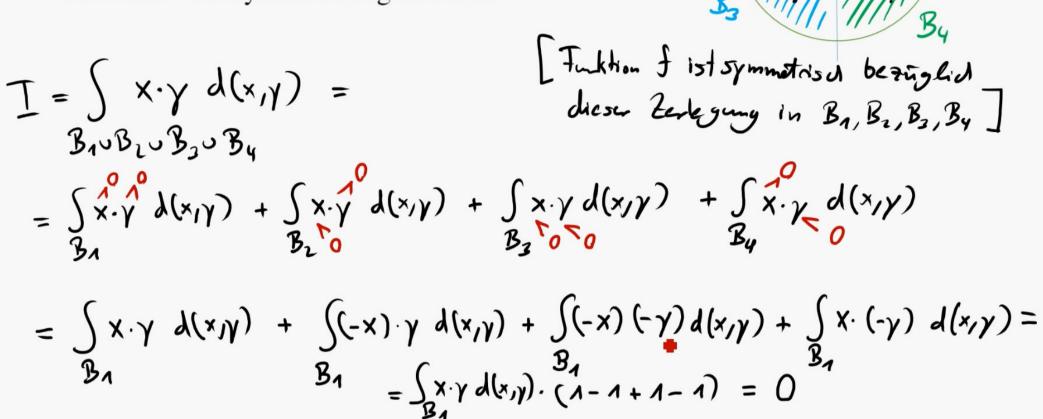


$$\int (x, \gamma) = x \cdot \gamma$$

Funtaion ist "symmetrisch" bis auf Vorzeiden. (b) Berechne das zweidimensionale Integral

$$T = \int_B xy \, d(x,y)$$

mit Hilfe von Symmetrieargumenten.





Aufgabe 6 Transformations formel

(a) Skizzieren Sie einen viertelkreisförmigen Tisch und berechnen Sie die Masse

$$M = \int_{\text{Tisch}} 1 \, d(x, y) \;,$$

indem Sie auf Polarkoordinaten transformieren.

(b) Berechne Sie nun ebenfalls den Schwerpunkt des Tisches, d. h.

$$s_x = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\mathsf{Tisch}} x \, d(x, y) \,, \quad \mathsf{und} \quad s_y = \frac{1}{M} \int_{\mathsf{Tisch}} y \, d(x, y) \,.$$

(c) Wie groß ist das Trägheitsmoment des Tisches, wenn dieser um seine Ecke rotiert wird? (Das heißt, die Drehachse befindet sich im Kreismittelpunkt senkrecht zur Tischebene.)

$$\int f(r, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \sin \varphi} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\int f(r, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \sin \varphi} \right)^{-1}$$

$$\int f(r, \varphi) = \int f(\overline{f}(r, \varphi)) \cdot \left| det \int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) \right| d(r, \varphi)$$

$$\int f(r, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \sin \varphi} \right) \cdot \det \int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) = r \cos \varphi$$

$$\int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \cos \varphi} \right) \cdot \det \int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) = r \cos \varphi$$

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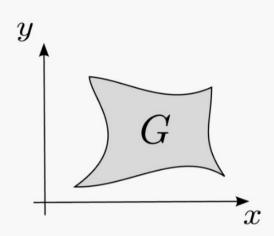
$$\int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) = \left(\frac{r \cos \varphi}{r \cos \varphi} \right) \cdot \det \int \overline{f}(r, \varphi) = r \cos \varphi$$

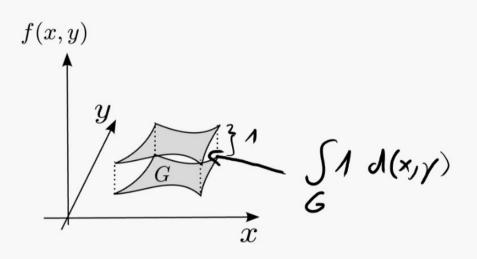
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Mehrdimensionale Integration um Flachen oder Volumina en berechnen.





Fladerinhald (6) = \int 1 d(x,y)

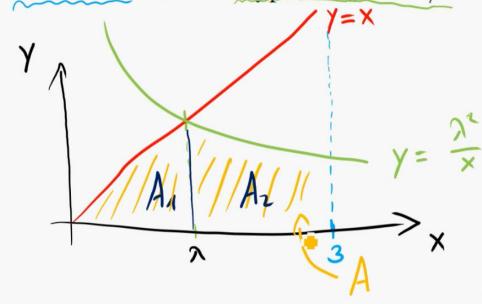
Hilfmittel. - Transformations formed (Kugeltvordination)
- Salz v. Fubini



Aufgabe 7 Flächen berednung mit mehrdim. Integration

Skizzieren Sie die folgenden Fläche und berechnen Sie die Flächeninhalt mit Hilfe eines zweidimensionalen Integrals:

Die Fläche im 1. Quadraten $(x, y \ge 0)$ zwischen den Geraden y = x und x = 3 > 0 und der Hyperbel $y = \lambda^2/x$ mit $0 < \lambda < 3$.



Glaidsotten far den Schnittyndt:

$$X = \frac{\lambda^2}{x}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^2}{x}$$

$$A = A_{1} + A_{2} = \int_{A_{1}} A(x,y) + \int_{A_{2}} d(x,y)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} \left(\int_{0}^{x} A \, dy \right) dx + \int_{3}^{3} \left(\int_{0}^{3} A \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} x \, dx + \int_{3}^{3} \frac{x^{2}}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} x^{2} + x^{2} \left[\ln|x| \right]_{3}^{3}$$

$$= x^{2} \left[\int_{1}^{3} + \ln\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right]$$



Volumen beredning mit mehrdim. Integralen Aufgabe 8

Skizzieren Sie den folgenden Körper und berechnen Sie das Volumen mit Hilfe von

dimensionalen Integralen r^2 $r sin \theta sin \varphi$ $wol(A) = \int A d(x,y,z)$ $A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1, y \ge 0\}.$ A $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ Kuyel $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ Kuyel $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ Kuyel $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ dreidimensionalen Integralen -



A= Halbknyd,
$$vol(A) = \int 1 d(x,y,z)$$

Transformation in Knydkoordinatus

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \int (x,y,z) dx$$

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \int (x,y,z$$

 $\int \int f(x,y,z) d(x,y,z) = \int \int \int \left(\Phi(r,p,\theta) \right) \left[det \int \Phi(r,p,\theta) \right] d(r,p,\theta)$ $= \int \int \int \left(\Phi(r,p,\theta) \right) \left[det \int \Phi(r,p,\theta) \right] d(r,p,\theta)$ $B = \overline{\Phi}(A) = \left\{ (r, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid r \in [0, \infty), \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, \pi], \right\}$ rel , rsindsing ≥0

$$B = \{ (1, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \Gamma \in [0, \Lambda], \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \theta \in [0, \pi], \Gamma \text{ sin } \theta \text{ sin } \varphi \geq 0 \}$$

$$= \{ (\tau, \varphi, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \Gamma \in [0, \Lambda], \varphi \in [0, \pi], \theta \in [0, \pi] \}$$

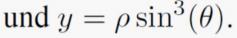
$$\det J_{\overline{\varphi}}(\tau, \varphi, \theta) = \Gamma^2 \sin \theta \qquad \text{(merken, nadrednen!)}$$

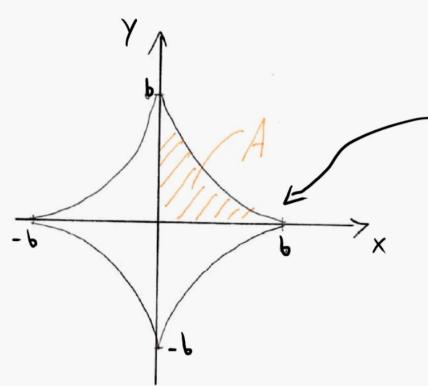
$$\operatorname{vol}(A) = \int_{A} A d(x, y, z) = \int_{B} A |\Gamma^2 \sin \theta| d(\tau, \varphi, \theta)$$

$$= \int_{A} \int_$$



Skizzieren Sie die Astroide beschrieben durch $|x|^{2/3} + |y|^{2/3} = a > 0$. Berechnen Sie den eingeschlossenen Flächeninhalt mit Hilfe von neuen Koordinaten $x = \rho \cos^3(\theta)$





$$a = b^{2/3}$$
, $b := a^{3/2}$

Stern Kurre hat Parametristerny:

$$\theta \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 6\cos^3\theta \\ \sin^3\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

None Koordinatum.
$$\Phi(g,\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} g \cos^2\theta \\ g \sin^2\theta \end{pmatrix} = \chi$$

$$T(\text{constantions found}: \int A A(x,y) = \int A \cdot |dd J_{\Phi}(g,\theta)| d(g,\theta)$$

$$A = \Phi(g)$$

$$Jacobi \cdot Determinante: \\ (\cos^2\theta) = 3g \cos^2\theta (-\sin\theta)$$

$$= \cos^4\theta \sin^2\theta \cdot 3g + \cos^2\theta \sin^4\theta \cdot 3g = 3g \cos^2\theta \sin^2\theta (\cos^2\theta + \sin^2\theta)$$

$$= 3g (\cos\theta \sin\theta)^2 = 3g \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin^4(2\theta) = \frac{3}{4}g \cdot \frac{1}{4} (1 - \cos(4\theta))$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sin(2\theta)$$

$$\cos(2x) = \cos^2(x) - \sin^2(x) = 1 - 2\sin^2x \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{3}{4} g \cdot (1 - \cos(4\theta))$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{1}(A) = B}{\sqrt{2}(A)} = \begin{cases} (g,\theta) & | g \in [0, 6], \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \end{cases}$$

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