## LØSNINGSSKISSER TIL 8. ØVING

14. 2.15

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ \int_{y}^{1} e^{-x^{2}} dx \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} e^{-x^{2}} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x e^{-x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} -2x e^{-x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^{2}} \right]$$

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14.4.30:

$$V = \iint \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right) dx dy, D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1$$

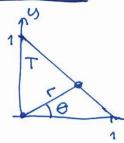
Innferer vi x = au, y = bv, fair vi

$$V = \iint (1 - u^2 - v^2) a \, du \, b \, dv$$

$$u^2 + v^2 \le 1$$

$$=ab\int\int (1-r^2) r dr d\theta = \frac{\pi ab}{2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{\Gamma^2}{2}\right]^1 = \frac{\pi ab}{8}$$

14.4.35:



Vi skal beregne dobbettintegralet

I= SS e (y-x)/(y+x) dA pa' to ma'ter,

a) ved a innføre polar koordinater.

$$x + y = 1 \Leftrightarrow r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta = 1 \Leftrightarrow r = \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta}$$

Altsa har vi

$$T = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{-1}}{\sin\theta - \cos\theta/\sin\theta + \cos\theta}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\theta - \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} = \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}\right)^{2} d\theta$$

Na° har vi heldiguis fa°tt den deriverte av u = sino-coso med pa° kjepet:

$$\frac{du}{d\theta} = \frac{(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta - \sin\theta)^2}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2} = \frac{2}{(\sin\theta + \cos\theta)^2}$$

Altså har vi kommet fram til

sider u(型)=1, u(0)=-1,

b) ved a' bruke linear transformasjonen S

$$u = y - x$$

$$v = y + x$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}$$

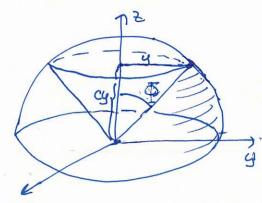
Ser at linja y+x=1 autildes pa° v=1, mens y=0 autildes pa° v=-u or x=0 pa° u=v. Altsa° fa°r vi na° trekanten T\* som ser slik ut

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \iint e^{\frac{u}{v}} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \iint e^{\frac{u}{v}} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \iint (ve - \frac{v}{e}) dv = \frac{1}{4} (e - \frac{1}{e})$$

T\*

Kommentar Siden Ser en lineartransformasjon, kunne vi sett pa° S(0,0), S(1,0) og S(1,1) og trukket  $T^*$ . Siden S er en lineartransformasjon er det også lett å finne den inverse transformasjonen:  $X=\frac{1}{2}(u+v)$ ,  $y=\frac{1}{2}(u+v)$  og vi har  $\frac{\partial(x_iy)}{\partial(u_iv)}=\frac{1}{2}$  direkte.

14.6.27 Vi innfører kulekoordinater:



$$tan \ \vec{\Phi} = \frac{1}{c} \quad (c \neq c)$$

$$\overline{\Gamma} = 2\pi \frac{a^5}{5} \left( 1 - \cos \Phi \right) = \frac{2\pi a^5}{5} \left( 1 - \frac{e}{\sqrt{1 + e^2}} \right)$$

Bmk Formelen holder også forc = 0

14.7.1  $dS = \sqrt{1+4+4} dA = 3 dA$  slike at arealet blir  $3.\pi.1^2 = 3\pi$ 

 $\frac{14.7.10}{dS_1 = \sqrt{(2x)^2 + (2y)^2 + 1}} \frac{2x + y^2}{dA} = \frac{2xy}{dA} = \frac{2xy}{d$ 

Flatere har samme areal over samme omraide i xy-planet.

14.7.18 Massen au terningen er

$$\iiint_{T} \delta(x,y,z) dV = \iint_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} (x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}) dx dy dz = 3\frac{a^{5}}{3} = a^{5}$$

Ved symmetri ma° x = y = Z, sa° vi beregner bar

$$\overline{X} = \frac{1}{a^5} \iiint_T \times \delta dV = \iiint_0^2 \left( \frac{3}{x^3 + xy^2 + x z^2} \right) dx dy dz$$

$$- 7a$$

$$= \frac{7a}{12}$$

14.5.14
$$V = \iint_{\Delta z} \int_{\Delta z}^{2+x} dz = \iint_{E} (2+x) dA$$

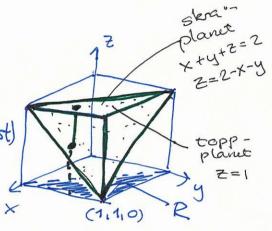
$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2} + y^{2} \leq 1$$

$$= 2 \text{ Areal } E = 2 \text{ IT } 2 \cdot 1 = 4 \text{ IT}$$

$$x \Delta A \text{ hever seg mot } -x \Delta A$$

## 14.5.15

T er dut romlige området mellom planet z = 2-x-y (nederst) planet z = 1 (overst) over xytrekanten R. Altså harvi x



$$\iiint_{T} \times dV = \iiint_{R} \times dz dA = \iiint_{X} (-1 + x + y) dA$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x \int_{0}^{1} (x - 1 + y) dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} dx = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x \int_{0}^{1} (x - 1 + y) dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} dx = 0$$