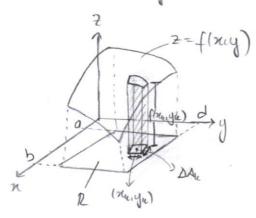
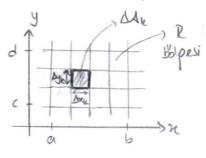
IKI KATU ÎNTEGRALLER

Dikdortpenler isserinde iki kath intepraller

z=f(xig) yuzeyi ile üstten, xy-duzleminde bir dikdörtpensel R bópesi ile altan sınırlı üq boyutlu bir katı bólpenin hacmi, f non R bolpesi berinde iki katlı inteprali ile hesaplanır.





DAR = Dru Dyr

n adet dikastpensel paradya bildupumistu varsayalim.

Ardifile

Dikey kutunun hacmi: f(xu,yu). Ddu

Dikey kutuların toplam hacmi: \(\sum_{i} f(\pi_u, y_u) \) Alu

(Snflmy) andy Rati cismm hacmi: V = lim & f(xu, yu) DAL = If f(xiy)dA " Iff(xiy)dydx

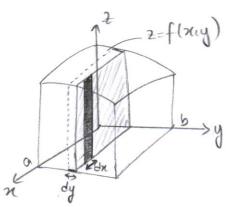
> Thi kath z=flag) fonksigonunun R bölpesinde intervasyon bolpesi

Fubini Tesremi (Brinci Euri) : Fper fluy), R: asks csysd dikoortpensel bolpesinde stirekti ise,

$$\iint f(n_i y) dA = \iint_{C} f(n_i y) dn dy = \iint_{C} f(n_i y) dy dn$$

Su teorem, dikdortpenter "terindethi" iki katlı inteprallerin ardışık intepraller slavale hesaplanabilecepini belirtir. Yani iki katlı bir inteprali her defasinda bir depistene pone intepral alarak hesaplayabilirit. Tessem aynı zamanda, iki katlı indeproli herhaypi bir sırada nesaplayabilecepimizi Syler.

(dilimlegenen)



Loyu tarah dikabripen alan : f(ny)dn

Dik kesitm alan : f(ny)dn (y-depende karsilik
polit seridm alan)

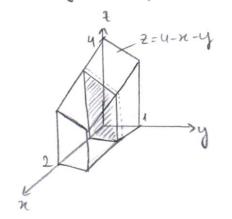
Kesiti va boyuttu nale peterrsek (dy derminômi ekversek),

Dik kesitin hacmi: Sfixiyldxdy

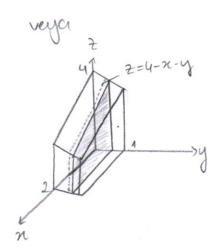
Kati cismin hacmi: SS fining) dridy

(Ayrı işlemler x-elesenme dik kesitlerle de yapılabilir)

Orneli: 2=4-x-y disterni altındaki ve xy-distemnde R-25x62 06y51 bölpesi üzermdeki hacmi hesaplayalım.



Tarali kesitin alani:
$$\int_{y=2}^{y=1} (u-x-y)dy$$
 ($x = \int_{y=2}^{y=2} (u-x-y)dy$) $dx = \int_{x=2}^{y=2} (u-x-y)dy$) $dx = \int_{x=2}^{2} (u-x-y)dy$) $dx = \int_{x=2}^{2} (u-x-y)dy = \int_{y=2}^{2} (u-x-y)dy$



Tarah kesitin akun:
$$\int_{N=2}^{N=2} (u-x-y) dx$$
 (y sabit x'e pone mt.)

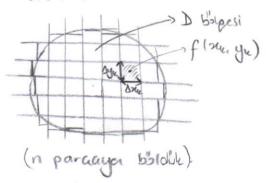
$$V = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \int_{N=2}^{N=2} (u-x-y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2} (u-x-y) dx\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (ux-x^{2}-xy)|_{0}^{2} = \int_{0}^{2} (6-2y) dy = 5$$

Her iki ardifik intepral de iki katlı intepralm depermi vermeletedir.

Genel Bolpeler Userinde iki Kathi interpraller

Bir z=f(xiy) fonksiyonunun dikdörtpensel olmayan sınırlı bir D bölpesi üzerinde iki katlı intepralini tanımlamak igin D'yi dikdörtpensel hücrelere böleriz.



Tarali dikobrtpenin alanı: DAk = Dru Dyk Dikobrtpen üzerindeki kutunun hacmi:

f(xu, yu) DAu Kutularin toplam hacmi: \(\sum_{k=1}^{n} f(xu, yu) DAu

$$V = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(n_k, y_k) \Delta A_k = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^n} f(n_k, y_k) dA = 2 = f(n_k, y_k) fonksiyonunun D$$
bolpesi üzerinde iki katlı inteprali

D bólpesma gevresi űzevnde űstten t=f(my) alttan t=0 dűzlemman sinirladipi bőlpenn hacmi

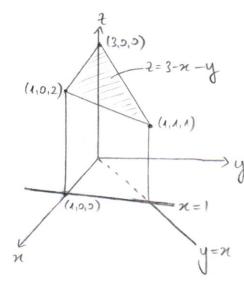
interrousyon balpesi

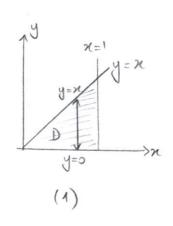
Déper D, y=p(x), y=pe(x) eprileri ve kenarlardan x=a, x=b doprularyla sınırlı bir bölpe ise hacmi yine dik kesitlere bölerek hesaplaya-bilirit.

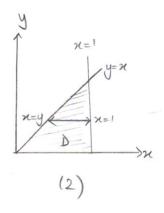
Fubini Tesnemi (Kapsamlı sekli): flay) bir D böpesi üzerinde sürekli olsun.

- 1) D = a(x), $p(n) \in y \in p(n)$ ise $\iint f(n,y) dA = \iint_{a(n)} f(n,y) dy dn$
- 2) $D = c \leq y \leq d$, $m(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)$ ise $\iint_D f(x,y) dx = \int_C \int_C f(x,y) dx dy$

Brule: Tabani xy-duzlemmde olan ve x-ekseni, y=x ve x=1 doprulari ile sinirlanan ve üstten z=3-x-y ile sinirlanan prizmanin hacmini bulun.







(1)
$$V = \int_{0}^{\pi} (3-n-y) dy dn = \int_{0}^{\pi} (3y-ny-\frac{y^{2}}{2}) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} dn = \int_{0}^{\pi} (3n-\frac{3n^{2}}{2}) dn = 1$$

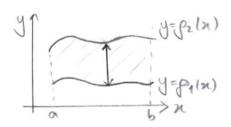
(2)
$$V = \iiint_{y} (3-x-y) dx dy = \iint_{y} (3x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - ny) |_{y} dy = \iint_{y} (3 - \frac{1}{2} - y - 3y + \frac{y^{2}}{2} + y^{2}) dy$$
$$= \iint_{y} (\frac{5}{2} - ny + \frac{1}{2}y^{2}) dy = 1$$

Duzpun Bolpe: Eper D bolpesinin aevresi, eksenlere dik doprularla en cok 2 metada kesiliyorsa boyle bolpelene duzpun bolpe denn.

Inteprasyon Smirlarini Dolmale

Dik besitleri bullanmah:

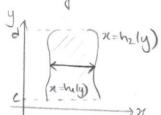
- * Bolpe n'e pore d'aprindir
- * 36/pe x' e dik doprularla taranır. I
- * dydn sivalamasi ik integral alinir.



$$\iint f(ny) dA = \iint_{\alpha} \int_{\rho_1(x)}^{\rho_2(n)} f(ny) dy dx$$

Yatay kesitleri kullarmak:

- * Bope y' ye pore dufpundur
- * Bölpe y' ye dik doprularla taranır.
- * dridy siralamasi ile integral alinir.



$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dA = \iint_{C} \frac{d h(y)}{h(y)} dxdy$$

Thi Kath integrallerin Oredvilleri: fre p, sinirli D bolpesi brerinde surekli olsun.

- 1) Softny) de = (Sfling) de (c. say)
- 2) SS (fing) +p(nig)) dA = SSof(nig) dA + SSop(nig) dA
- 3) finis) > pinis) ise If finis)dA > If pinis)dA
- 4) D=DaUDz ve DanDz= Ø => Sigfing)dd = Sigfing)dd + Sigfing)dd

$$D = 9 = 0$$

$$n = 2$$

Ornell:
$$D = y = 0$$
 integrasyon bolipesi literinde Sydndy integralmi $y = n^2$

a)
$$y=x^2$$

$$D$$

$$\iint_{0}^{2} y \, dy \, dx = \iint_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right)^{n^{2}} \, dn = \frac{x^{5}}{10} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{32}{10}$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{x=\sqrt{y}}^{2} y dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} (yx)^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{4} (2y - y^{3/2}) dy = \frac{32}{10}$$

$$\frac{1-yol:}{x=y^2}$$

$$\frac{1-yol:}{x=2-y^2}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
x = y^{2} \\
x = 2 - y^{2}
\end{array} \begin{cases}
y = \mp 1, x = 1 \\
(1 + 5y) dA = \int_{-1}^{2} (1 + 5y) dx dy
\end{cases} (y | y \in \text{poine diagram} \\
-1 | y^{2} | \text{bolge allowle})$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{2} (x + 5yx) |_{y^{2}}^{2} dy = \int_{-1}^{2} (2 - 2y^{2} + 10y - 10y^{3}) dy = \int_{-1}^{2} (x + 5yx) |_{y^{2}}^{2} dy = \int_{-1}^{2} (x - 2y^{2} + 10y - 10y^{3}) dy = \int_{-$$

2-yol:
$$y = \sqrt{n}$$
 $y = \sqrt{2-n^2}$
 $y = \sqrt{n}$
 $y = \sqrt{n}$
 $y = \sqrt{n}$

$$\iint_{D} (1+5y)dA = \iint_{0-\sqrt{n}} (x+5y)dydn + \iint_{1-\sqrt{2}-n^2} (x+5y)dydn$$

$$(x'e p'one d'apin b'ape a(dela))$$

$$I = \iint_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2} dy dx = \iint_{0}^{\pi} y \sin^{2} x^{2} dx = \iint_{0}^{\pi} x \sin^{2} dx$$

$$x^2 = u \ 2ndn = du \ x = 1 - 3u = 1$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin u}{2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 4)$$

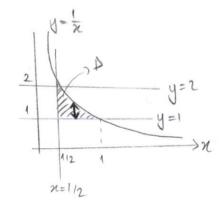
$$D: x=0 \quad y=x \qquad y=x \qquad x=1$$

$$x=1 \quad y=1 \qquad x=2$$

$$I = \iint_{0}^{y} e^{x_{1}y} dxdy = \int_{0}^{y} \frac{e^{x_{1}y}}{1/y} \int_{0}^{y} dy = \int_{0}^{y} (ey - y) dy$$

$$= \frac{ey^{2}}{2} - \frac{y^{2}}{2} \int_{0}^{y} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

D:
$$y=1$$
 $x=1/2$ $y=2$ $x=1/y$ $y=1$



$$\int_{1}^{2} e^{\ln x - x} dx dy = \int_{1}^{2} \int_{1}^{2} e^{\ln x - x} dy dx$$

$$= \int_{1/2}^{2} (e^{\ln x - x} y) \int_{1}^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \int_{1/2}^{2} e^{\ln x - x} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{1/2}^{2} e^{\ln x - x} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - 1 \right) dx$$

$$= e^{\ln x - x} \int_{1}^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\ln n - n = u$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n} - n\right) dn = du$$

$$= e^{\ln n - n} \left(\frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right)$$

Thi Kath Interpral ite Slan Hesabi

SS flag) dady integratinde flag) = 1 ise Standy integration D

bolpesinin alanını verir. (Yüksekinği 1 olan cismin hacmi, taban alanına esittir)

$$A = \iint_D dx = \iint_D dx dy$$

Bruck y=x2 ve y=x+2 doprusu ile gerrelenen D bapesmin glanni

$$y=x^{2}$$

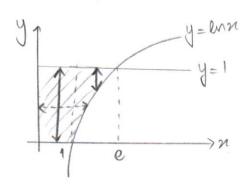
$$A = \int \int dydx = \int \int dydx = \int \int y \int_{x^{2}}^{x+2} dx$$

$$= \int \int (x+2-x^{2})dx = \frac{9}{2}$$

@ y' ye pore duzpin bolpe alirsale,

$$\lambda = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{y=2}^{1} dx dy + \int_{0}^{1} \int_{y=2}^{1} dx dy = \frac{9}{2}$$

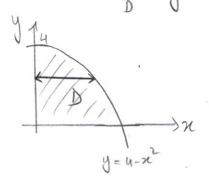
Bruch: y=lnn, y=1, x=0, y=0 eprilerinin sınırladıpi alanı veren ili kath intervali yazınız



@ n'e pore dizpun bolpe, d= Soydn + Soydn

@ y' ye pone duspin bolpe, A= SS dridy

Omeh: D bolpesi, 1. bolpede y=4-x2, x=0, y=0 arasında kalan intepratini hesaplayinit.



$$\int_{0}^{4} \frac{xu^{2}y}{u-y} dxdy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{4} (u-y) \frac{e^{2y}}{u-y} dy = \frac{e^{2y}}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}{u-y} dx = \frac{e^{2y}}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}{u-y} dx = \frac{e^{2y}}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}{u-y} dy = \frac{e^{2y}}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}{u-y} dx = \frac{e^{2y}}{4} \int_{0}^{4} \frac{e^{2y}}$$

Iki katlı inteprallur iam Ortalama Deper Turemi

Bir D bolpesi "berinde interrallemebilir flary) fonksiyonunun ortalama deperi:

Örnele: f(ny) = xcosxy fonksiyonunun D: 0 (n (π, 0 (y (1 dikdortperi Üzerinde ortalama deperini bulunut:

serinde ortalama deperini bulunut.

$$f = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \iint_{0}^{\pi} \pi \cos \pi y \, dy \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \pi y \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-\cos \pi \right) \Big|_{0}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi}$$

Omele: Köseleri (0,0), (1,0), (1,1) de olan dik ügpende x2+y2 fonksiyonunun ortalama deperini bulunua

$$\hat{f} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{2}y + \frac{y^{3}}{3})_{0}^{\infty} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} (x^{3} + \frac{x^{3}}{3}) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

@ Eper f, D bolpesini kaplayan bir levhanin sıcalılığı ise, f nin Diserinde iki kath interpralinin D nin alanna bolumu, levhanin ortalama sicaklipidir.

Kutupsal Formda iki Katlı intepraller (Kutupsal inteprallere Donnisturmele)

Struggendy integralinde D bolgesi, x=rcoso, y=rsmo donissimleri ile $r=f_1(0)$, $r=f_2(0)$ eprileri ve $\theta=\alpha$, $\theta=\beta$ disprularinin sınırladıpi bölpeye dönüşür. Bu dönüşümle, dxdy = dydx = rdrd0 ve $\iiint f(n,y) dndy = \iint_{\alpha} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) rdrd\theta$

Interrasyon Sinirlarini Bulmak

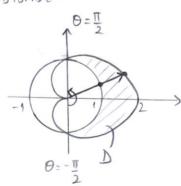
1) D bolpesi aizilir.

2) Originden akan bir isinin D'ye pirdipi ve alltipi yerdeli r deperteri beinleum. Bu dépender intéprasyonen r sinivlavidir.

3) D'yi sinirlayon en kügük ve en büyük O deperleri bulunur.

Bunlar integrasyonun D sinirlaridir.

Ornek: r=1+coso kardiyoidinn iande ve r=1 aemberinin disinda kalan D bolpesi isterinde f(r, 0) nin intepralini almak iain inteprayon sinirlarini



$$\iint_{\Omega} f(r, \theta) dA = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} f(r, \theta) dA = \int_{\Omega} \int_{\Omega} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$$

Kutupsal Koordinatlarda Alan

bordinat duzleminde kapalı ve sınırlı bir D bölpesinin alanı:

$$A = \iint_{\Omega} r dr d\theta$$

Drink: D: y=0 ; The sinirlanan you dainesel bolpe olmak ûtene,

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} e^{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy dn = i$$

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$$\theta = \pi$$
 $\chi (\theta = 0)$

$$\iint_{0}^{2\pi} e^{\pi^{2} + y^{2}} dy d\pi = \iint_{0=0}^{2\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=1} e^{r^{2}} r dr d\theta = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{r^{2}} \right]^{r} d\theta = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (e^{-1}) d\theta = \frac{(e^{-1})\pi}{2}$$

$$y = 0$$
 $y = \sqrt{1 - n^2}$
 $n = 0$ $n = 1$

$$y\left(\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

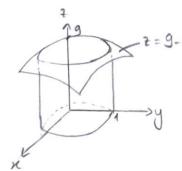
$$y=0 \quad y=\sqrt{1-n^2} \quad y=\sqrt{n-n^2} \quad y=rsn0 \quad y=rsn$$



1) Usten t=fing), althou t=0 ile sinirli cismin, br D bolpesi vzerinde oluşturdupu cismin hacmi;

2) toper cisim usteen z=fi(my) >0, alten z=fi(my) ile sinirli ve bu yüzeylerin ny-düzlemi üzerindeki izdüsümü D bölpesi ise, olusan cismm hacmi;

Orneli- Usten z=9-x2-y2 paraboloidi ve alten ny-düzlemindeki birim Gemberk snirti kati cismin hacmini hesaplayiniz

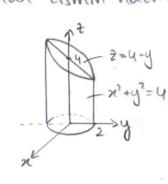


$$V = \iint_{1} (9-x^{2}-y^{2}) dA$$

$$x = r\cos\theta = \iint_{0} (9-r^{2}) r dr d\theta = \frac{1717}{2}$$

$$y = r\sin\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (9-r^{2}) r dr d\theta = \frac{1717}{2}$$

Ornel: n'ty=4 silindiri, y+2=4 ve z=0 dizlemberi tarafından sınırlanan cismin hacmini hesaplayinit

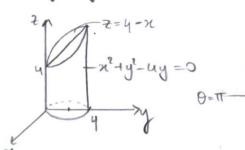


$$V = \iint_{D} (u - y) dA = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} (u - rsin\theta) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2\pi} (2r^{2} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} sin\theta)^{2} d\theta = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} (8 - \frac{8}{3} sin\theta) d\theta$$

 $= 80 + \frac{2}{3} \cos 0$ Omeli: x2+y2-4y=0 silindiri, x+2=4, 2=0 dizlemleri arasındaki cismin

hacmmi veren iki katlı inteprali yatınıt. $x^2+y^2-4y+4-4=0$ => $x^2+1y-2)^2=4$ => (0,2) morketli t boyunca utanmış silmder



$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow r = u \sin \theta$$

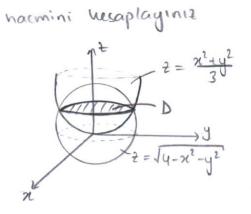
$$\Rightarrow x(\theta = 0)$$

$$(r = 2 \text{ depit! } \theta \text{ ya pore utunluk}$$

$$\text{depisiyor!}$$

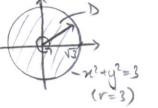
$$V = \iiint_{D} (u - n) dndy = \iiint_{D} (u - r\cos\theta) r dr d\theta$$

Orner: x2+y2+22=4 in altender 32=x2+y2 nm justinde kalan cismin



$$x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=y$$
 $z^{2}+3z-y=0 \Rightarrow z=1 \Rightarrow x^{2}+y^{2}=3$

Light by the part of the part



$$\begin{array}{c}
\chi = r \cos \theta \\
\chi = r \sin \theta
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
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\end{array}$$

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\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
\chi = r \cos \theta \\
\chi = r \sin \theta
\end{array}$$

$$V = \iiint (\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{3}) \, dy dx = \iiint (\sqrt{4-r^2} - \frac{r^2}{3}) \, r dr d\theta = \frac{19}{6}\pi$$

Iki Katlı İnteprallerde Depişken Don'uşum'u

Jakobien Determinant

x=p(u,v) ve y=h(u,v) koordinat donosümunün Jakobien determinanti vega Jakobien'i syyledir:

$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

Jakobien aynı zamanda, $J(u,v) = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$ olarak da pösterilebilir.

$$\frac{\partial(n_iy)}{\partial(u_iv)} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u_iv)}{\partial n_i}} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial u}{\partial n_i}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_i}$$

Depisken Donusumu

 $\iint_D f(n,y) dndy \text{ interpretationde } x = p(u,v), y = h(u,v) \text{ depisteen don'i sim'i } yapılırsa D b'olpesi bir G b'olpesine d'on'i s'ir. Bu durumda, <math display="block">\iint_D f(n,y) dndy = \iint_G (p(u,v), h(u,v)) |J(u,v)| dudv$

Tabsbigen, D bölpesi G bölpesine dönüstürülürken, D de bir roktanın civarındaki alanın dönüsümde ne kadar penisledipini veye bütüldüpünü ölger.

Örnel: $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ kutupsal dönüsümü ile dindy = rdrd0 oldupunu

posterinit. $x = p(r, \theta)$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} J(r, \theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & r\cos\theta \end{vmatrix} = r\cos^{2}\theta + r\sin^{2}\theta = r$ $y = \mu(r, \theta)$ $\int_{0}^{\infty} J(r, \theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \sin\theta + r\cos\theta$

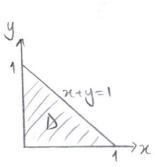
$$\frac{\partial mu}{\partial x} = \sum_{y=0}^{x=0} \text{ simal where, } \int e^{\frac{x}{x+y}} dxdy = ?$$

$$\frac{D}{\chi=0} \longrightarrow \chi=0$$

$$y=0 \longrightarrow \chi=V=\chi=0$$

$$y=0 \rightarrow x=v=) = 1$$

$$x+y=1 \rightarrow v=1$$



$$n+y=1$$
 $\rightarrow n$

$$J(u,v) = \frac{1}{J(n,y)} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = 1$$

$$dndy = |J(u,v)| dudv = dudv$$

$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{N}{N+1}} dxdy = \iint_{C} e^{\frac{N}{N+1}}$$

Omele:
$$\int_{2}^{4} \int_{2}^{2n-y} dndy$$
 integralini $u = \frac{2n-y}{2}$, $v = \frac{y}{2}$ don'usimiuniu

$$u = \frac{2x-y}{2}$$
, $v = \frac{y}{2}$ dönuşlumunlu

uypulayarak hesaplayin.

$$\frac{D}{x = \frac{y}{2} = y = 2n} \rightarrow u + v = v = 1 \quad u = 0$$

$$n = \frac{y}{2} + 1 = y = 2n - 2 \rightarrow \text{wey} = v + 1 = 1 = 1$$

$$y=y$$
 \rightarrow $2v=y=v=2$

$$J(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \Rightarrow J = \iint_{G} u |J(u,v)| du dv = \iint_{G} 2u du dv$$

$$= \int_{G} u^{2} |\int_{0}^{1} dv = \int_{G} dv = 2$$

$$y=1-n=)n+y=1 \longrightarrow u=1$$

$$x=0 \longrightarrow u=V$$

$$x=0$$

$$y=0$$

$$J(u,v) = \frac{1}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow J = \iint_{G} Juv^{2} \frac{1}{3} du dv = \frac{1}{3} \iint_{G} Juv^{2} dv du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_{-2u}^{3} Ju du = \frac{1}{9} \int_{0}^{4} u^{1/2} (u^{2} + 8u^{3}) du = \int_{0}^{4} u^{1/2} du = \frac{2}{9}$$

Ornek =
$$(x-y=1)$$
 eprilerinin sinurladipi 1 - bolpedi $(x-y=3)$ (x^2-y^2) d'indy =? $(xy=4)$ $(xy=4)$

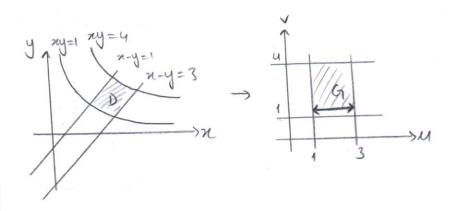
$$\frac{D}{x-y=1} \rightarrow \frac{G}{u=1}$$

$$x-y=3 \rightarrow u=3$$

$$xy=1 \rightarrow v=1$$

$$xy=q \rightarrow v=q$$

$$J(u,v) = \frac{1}{|y|^{-1}|} = \frac{1}{n+y}$$



$$J(u,v) = \frac{1}{|y|n|} = \frac{1}{n+y} = \iint (n^2 - y^2) dn dy = \iint (n^2 - y^2) \cdot \frac{1}{n+y} du dv$$

$$= \iint (n-y) du dv = \iint u du dv = 12$$