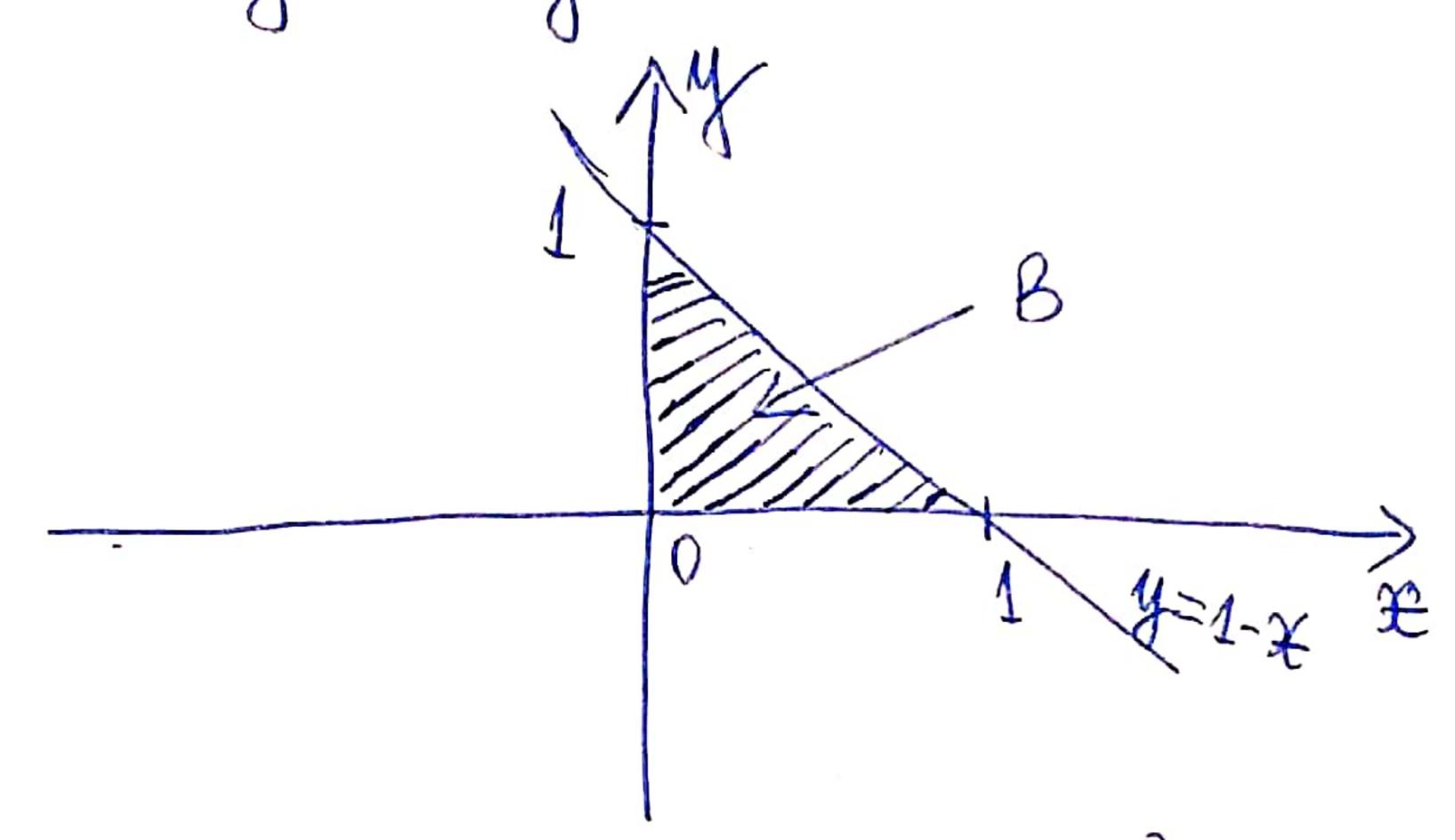
Geninal 15

1. Determinati $\iint_{\mathbf{R}} e^{(x+y)^2} dxdy$, unde $B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid$ *+14 < 1, *= 0, 4 > 0).

Solutie. Ety < 1(=) y < 1-X.



 $B=\{(x,y)\in\mathbb{R}^2\mid x\in [0,1], 0\leq y\leq 1-x\}.$

玩 d, B: [0,1] か R, d(光)= 0, B(光)=1-光.

d, & continue.

B este multime masurabilà Johan si compactà. Fie $f: B \to R$, $f(x, y) = e^{(x+y)^2}$.

f continua.

 $\iint_{B} f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{B} e^{(x+y)^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1-x} e^{(x+y)^{2}} dy \right) dx = ?$

Fie G not B={(x,y) \in 12 \ x+y < 1, x+>0, y>0}.

Wotam X+4=1.

 $X = (X + Y) \cdot \frac{X}{X + Y} = MN$

y= x+y-x= n-nv= n(1-v). Duci + \mathcal{H}_1 \mathcal{H}_2 \mathcal{G} , \mathcal{F} ! \mathcal{H}_1 \mathcal{H}_2 \mathcal{H}_3 \mathcal{H}_4 \mathcal{H}_3 \mathcal{H}_4 $\mathcal{H}_$

Reciproc, + u, v = (0,1), aven (MN, u(1-v)) ∈ G.

Fig $D = (0,1) \times (0,1)$, if A = D. $Y_n(m,n) = Y_n(m,n)$ $Y_n(m,n) = Y_n(m,n)$. Fig $Y: D \rightarrow F$, $Y(u,n) = (n,n) = (n,n), n(1-n), Y_n, Y_2: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

DeJ(\mathbb{R}^2) $\Rightarrow FD \in J(\mathbb{R}^2)$ in $\mu(FD) = 0 \Rightarrow FD$ negligabit là Lebergue.

l'hijectiva (ara am construit-o).

Y(m,v)=(mv, m(1-v)) => 4 de clasa c1.

 $\varphi^{-1}(x,y) = (x+y, \frac{x}{x+y}) \Rightarrow \varphi^{-1} de dasa c^{1}.$

Deci 4 este difeomosfism de clasa C.

 $\frac{dY(u,v) \in A = (0,1) \times (0,1)}{2Y_2(u,v)} \stackrel{\partial Y}{\partial x} (u,v) \stackrel{\partial Y}{\partial x} (u,v) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{2} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{21}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2(u,v)}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{3Y_2$

$$\begin{array}{l} = \left[\begin{array}{c} N - M \\ N - N - M \end{array} \right] \left(\frac{2}{22} \right) \\ = \left(N + 2 + M + 2 \right) \left((N + 2 + M + 2) \right) \left((N + 2 + M + 2) \right) \\ = \left(N + 2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + \left((N + 2 + M + 2) \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + 2 + M^{2} + 2 \right]^{2} + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + M^{2} + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + \left(M + M + M + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + \left(M + M + M + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} + \left(M + M + M + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N^{2} + (N - N)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(2 + M + 2 \right)^{2} \\ = \left[N + 2 \left(N - N \right)^{2} \right] 2 + 2 M + 2 \left(N - N \right) 2 + 2 \left(N$$

det
$$J_{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}}{\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) & \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}}{\frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}}(\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{3}{2}\mathbf{u}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{u} \\ \mathbf{v}$$

$$=$$
 $\left| \frac{1-v}{1-v} - u \right| = -uv - u + uv = -u$.

Conform Teoremei de schimbare de variabilà (Varianta 2), $\iint_G f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{\varphi(A)} f(x,y) dx dy =$

$$= \iint_A f(Y(u,v)) | det J_p(u,v) | du dv =$$

$$= \iint_{A} e^{n^{2}} n dn dn = \int_{D}^{1} \left(\int_{D}^{1} e^{n^{2}} n dn \right) dn =$$

$$= \iint_{A} e^{u^{2}} \cdot u \, du \, dv = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{b}^{1} e^{u^{2}} \cdot u \, dv \right) du =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} e^{u^{2}} \cdot u \, du \, dv = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{b}^{1} e^{u^{2}} \cdot u \, dv \right) du = \frac{1}{2} e^{u^{2}} \Big|_{u=0}^{u=1} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}.$$

B mahina => B=B.

 $B \in J(\mathbb{R}^2) \Rightarrow \overline{K}B = \overline{B} \setminus \overline{B} = B \setminus G$ este masurabila Jordan

 $\sin M(\pi B) = 0.$

Deci Sig f(x,y) dxdy = [[f(x,y) dxdy = 1-1.]

Integrale triple

Observații. 1). În calculul integralela triple me vom arata că multimile pe sare se calculură integralele runt măsurabile Jadan (și nici compacte). Le asemenea nu vom arata că functiile sunt integrabile Riemann.

- 2) Avand în vedere puntul 1) și discuția din reminarul precedent, atunei când calculam
 integrale duble sau triple, singuele corrui în sour trebuie
 ră aratam că multimile pe care se calcularză
 integralele sunt măsurdile Jodan (și compact) și
 că functiile sunt integrale liumann sunt acelea
 în care calculam integrale duble fără schimbare
 de variabilă.
- 3) borzwill în care calculam integrale duble sau triple cu schimbari de variabilă non-standard (Tesema de schimbare de variabilă, variantele 1 si 2 în general) nu sunt incluse în discutiile anterioare. În acute caruri, trebuie voificate ipsterele

tobernei.

2. Determinati:

a)
$$\iiint_{A} (\pm yz + y^2) d \pm d y d z$$
, unde $A = [-1, 1] \times [2,3] \times [0,1]$.

$$\iiint_{A} f(x,y,2) dxdydz = \iiint_{A} (xyz+y^2) dxdydz =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\int_{2}^{3} \left(\int_{0}^{1} (xy^{2} + y^{2}) dz \right) dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\int_{2}^{3} \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right)^{\frac{2}{2} - 1} + 4^{2} \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2 - 0} \right) dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\int_{2}^{3} (xy) \frac{1}{2} + y^{2} \right) dy dx =$$

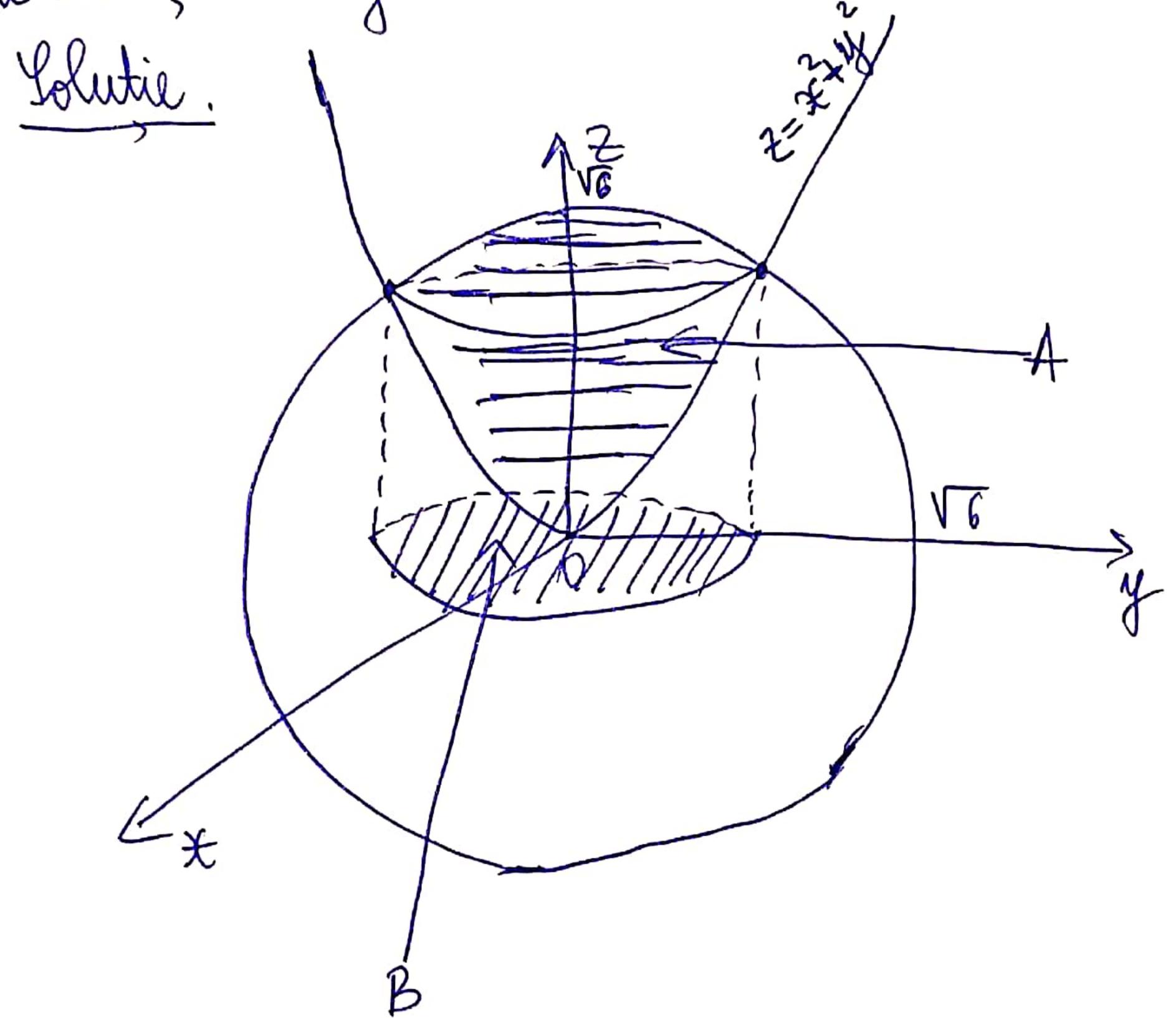
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{2}}{4} \right) \frac{y^{-3}}{y^{-2}} + \frac{y^{3}}{3} \left(\frac{y^{-3}}{y^{-2}} \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{x}{4} \left(9 - 4 \right) + \frac{27 - 8}{3} \right) dx = \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=-1} + \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{2}}{4} \Big|_{x=-1}^{x=-1}$$

$$+\frac{19}{3}x|_{x=-1}^{x=1}=0+\frac{38}{3}=\frac{38}{3}$$
.

b) III, & dx dydz, unde A = [1,2]x [0,1]x [2,3]. Youtie. Rezolvați-l voi!

-c) SSS (x2+y2) Zdxdydz, unde A este multimea limitatà de paraboloidul de ecuație Z=x2+y2 și de Afra de ecuație x2+y2+22=6 attanci când 2>0. Solutie.



Determinam intersection dintre spira si paraboloid. $\begin{cases}
Z = x^2 + y^2 \\
x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6
\end{cases}$ $\begin{cases}
Z = x^2 + y^2 \\
x^2 + y^2 + (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 6
\end{cases}$

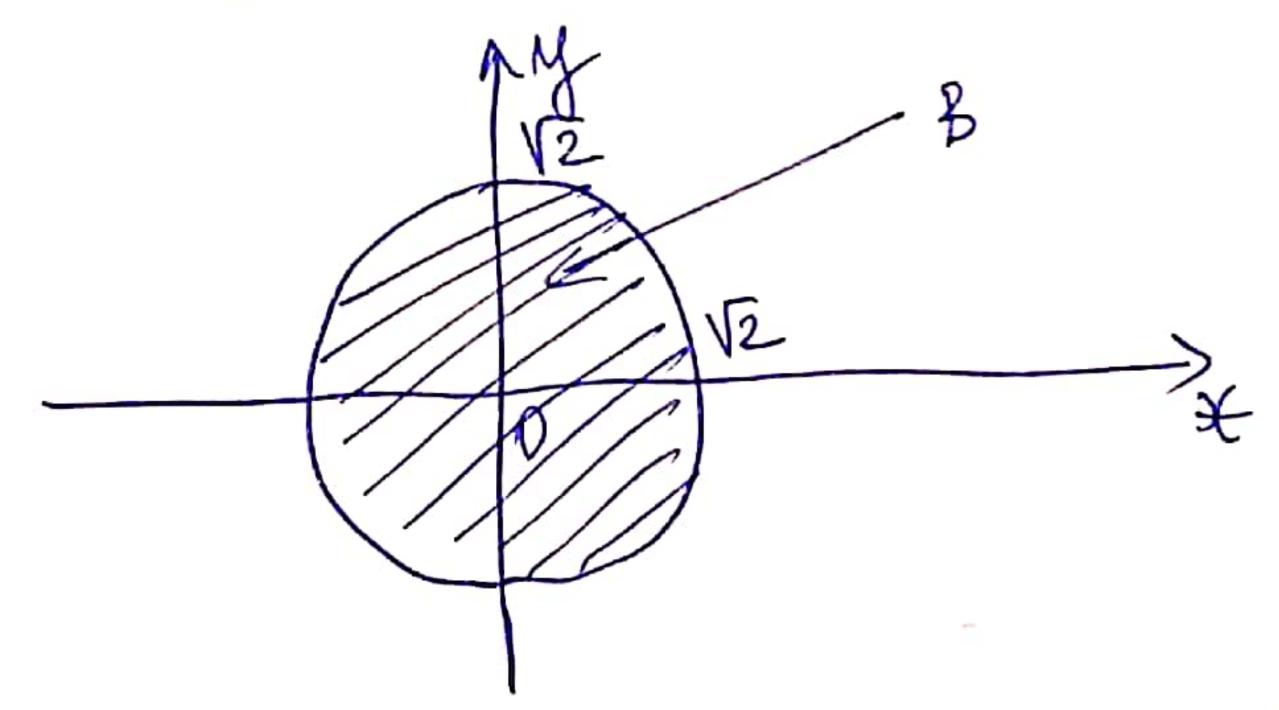
Watam
$$t = x^2 + y^2$$
.
 $t + t^2 = 6 \implies t^2 + t - 6 = 0$.

$$\sqrt{\Delta}=5$$
.

$$t_1 = \frac{-1+5}{2} = 2$$

$$t_2 = \frac{-1-5}{2} = -3$$

Deci intersection dintre squa si paraboloid este cercul de ecuatie $x^2+y^2=2$ situat in planul z=2. Fie $B= \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \middle| x^2+y^2 \leq 2 \right\}$.



$$= \iint_{B} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \frac{z^{2}}{2} \Big|_{z=x^{2} + y^{2}}^{z=\sqrt{6-x^{2}-y^{2}}} dx dy = \iint_{B} \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{2} (6-x^{2}-y^{2}-(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}) dx dy$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\iint_{B}(x^{2}+y^{2})(6-x^{2}-y^{2}-(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2})dxdy.$$

Intru a calcula aceastà integralà dublà, trecen la coordonate plare.

S.V.
$$J = L cos + 0$$
, $L = L cos + 0$,

$$(x,y) \in B \implies x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \implies \lambda^2 \le 2 \iff \begin{cases} \lambda \in [g,\sqrt{2}] \\ \varphi \in [g,2\pi], \end{cases}$$

Wei $C = [g,\sqrt{2}] \times [g,2\pi].$

$$\frac{1}{2} \iint_{B} (x^{2} + y^{2}) (6 - x^{2} - y^{2} - (x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}) dxdy =$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\iint_{C}h_{1}h_{2}^{2}\left(6-h^{2}-(h^{2})^{2}\right)dhd\sigma=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}}\left(\int_{0}^{2\pi}h^{3}\left(6-h^{2}-h^{4}\right)d\sigma\right)dh=$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \lambda^{3} \left(6-\lambda^{2}-\lambda^{4}\right) \Phi \Big|_{\Phi=0}^{\Phi=2\pi} d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \left(6\lambda^{3}-\lambda^{5}-\lambda^{7}\right) d\lambda =$$

$$=\pi \left(\frac{3}{6} \frac{1}{100} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{6} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{8} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{8} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{100} - \frac{100}{100} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{100} - \frac{100}{100} \frac{1}{100} - \frac{100}{100} - \frac{100$$

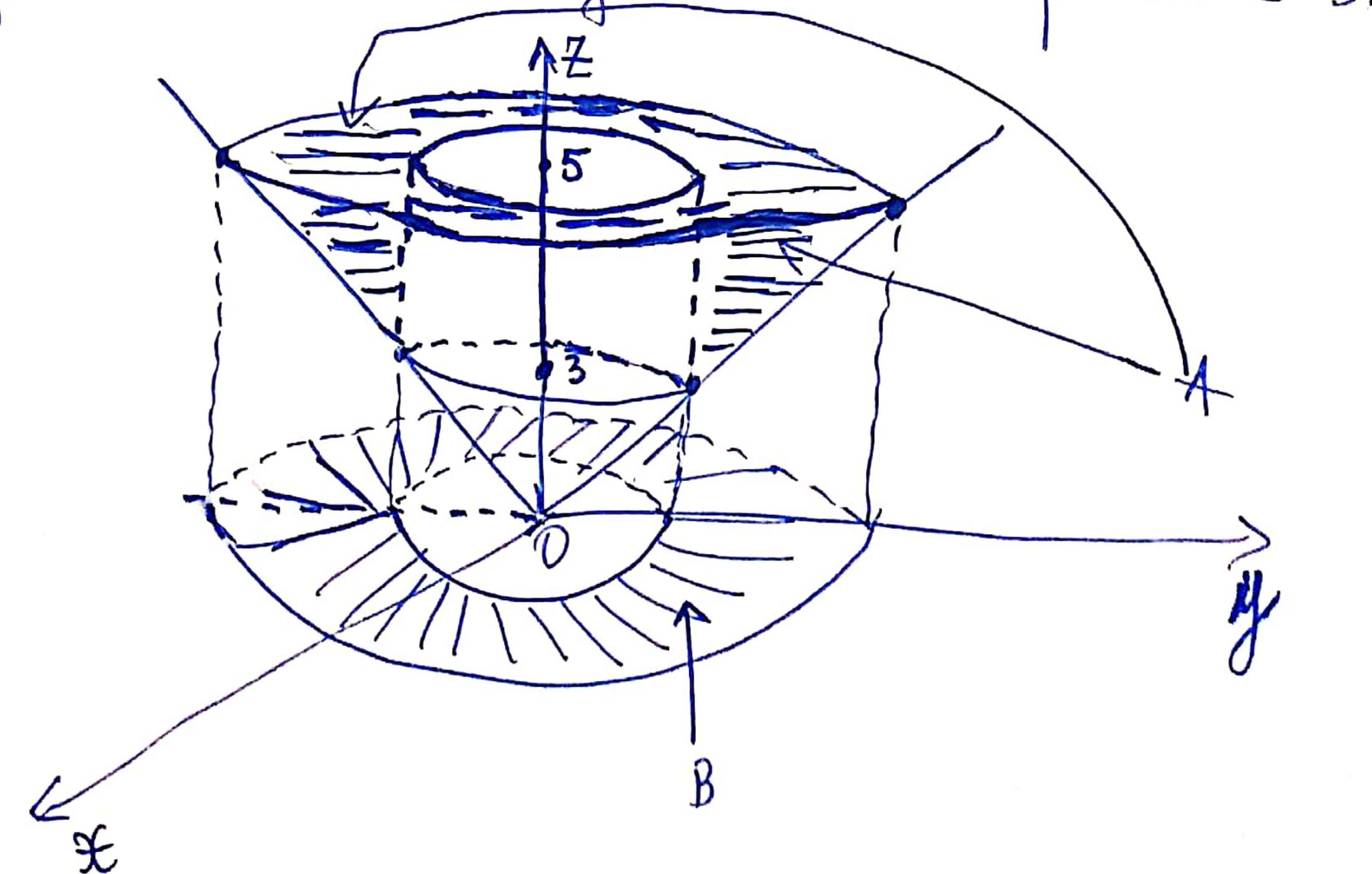
$$=\pi\left(\frac{3}{2}\cdot(4-0)-\frac{1}{6}(8-0)-\frac{1}{8}(16-0)\right)=$$

$$=\pi\left(6-\frac{4}{3}-2\right)=\pi\left(4-\frac{4}{3}\right)=\frac{8\pi}{3},\,\,\Box$$

Observatie. Dentre examenal acesta, un exercitue similar au precedentul va fi formulat artfel: " se-terminati $\iiint_A (x^2 + y^2) z dx dy dz$, unde $A = I(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid (x, y) \in \mathbb{B}$, $x^2 + y^2 \le z \le \sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2}$ si $B = I(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \le 2$, refind obligati sa shitati multimea A in \mathbb{R}^3 .

a) $\iint_A xyz dxdydz$, unde $A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | g \le x^2 + y^2 \le z^2\}$, $0 \le z \le 5$.

Solutie. Intersection dintre consul $x^2+y^2=z^2$ si cilindrul $x^2+y^2=9$ este consul $x^2+y^2=9$ situat în planul z=3.



Fie B={(x,y) \in R2 | 9 \in x2 y2 \in 25}.

A={(x,y,z) \(\mathcal{R}\) \(\

 $\iiint_{A} xyz dxdy dz = \iiint_{B} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{5} dz \right) dx dy =$

 $= \iint_{B} x_{1} \frac{z^{2}}{z} \Big|_{z=\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{z=5} dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{B} x_{1} \left(25-x^{2}-y^{2}\right) dx dy,$

Pentru a calcula aceastà integralà dublà, trecen la coordonate polare.

5. V. S=LCOSO, Le[92), De[927].

(x,y)∈B⇔ 9≤x²+y²≤25€) 9≤ 1²≤25€) { N∈[3,5] D∈[0,2π].

Deci $C=[3,5]\times[0,2\pi]$.

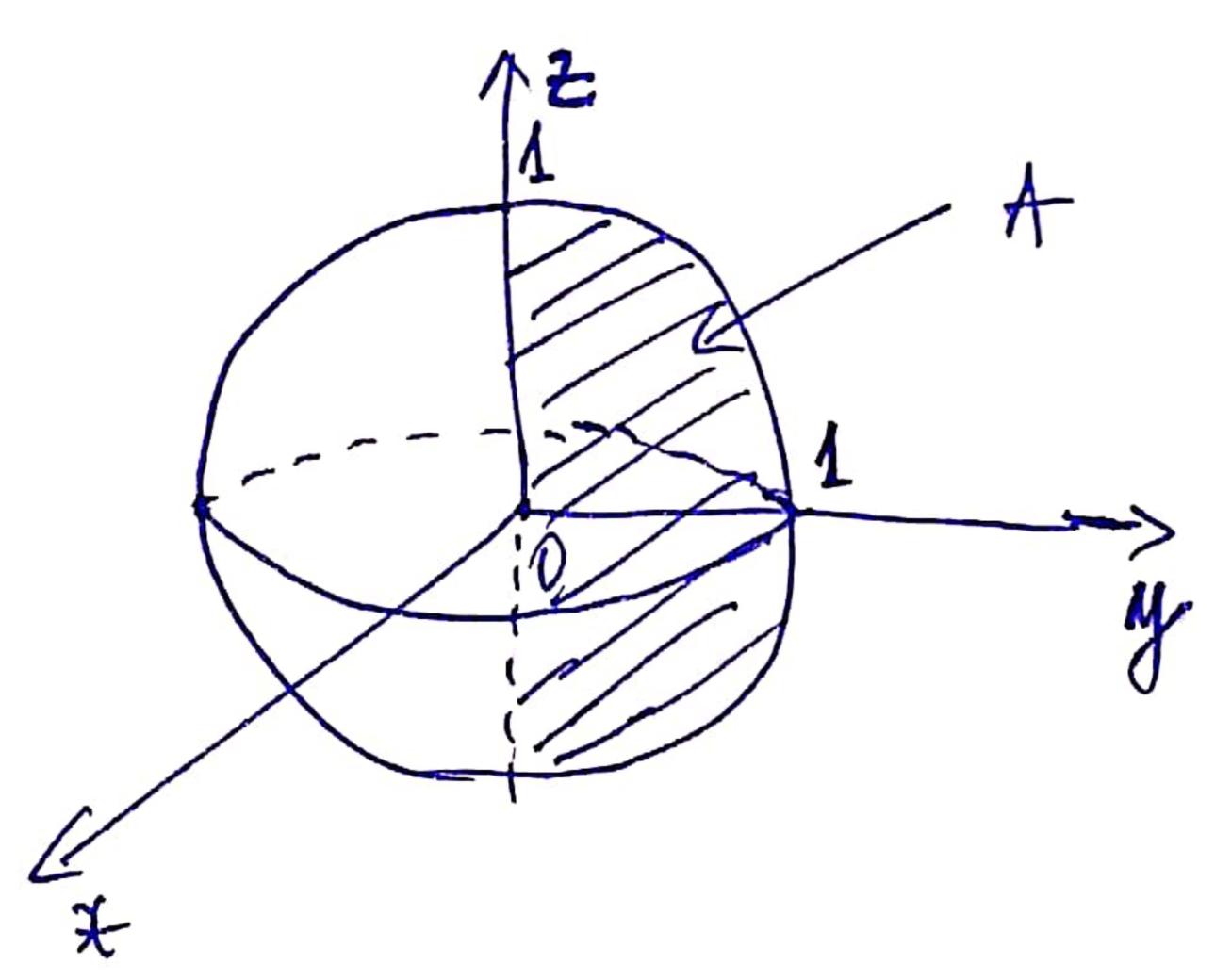
1. 15050-1500-(25-12) drato $\frac{1}{2} \iint_{B} xy(25-x^2-y^2) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{C} 1$

 $=\frac{1}{2}\iint_{C} \lambda^{3}(25-\lambda^{2}) \cos \Phi \sin \Phi d\lambda d\Phi =$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{5} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} h^{3}(25-h^{2}) \left(\frac{\sin \theta}{2} \right) \right) dh = \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{5} h^{3}(25-h^{2}) \frac{\sin^{2}\theta}{2} \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dh = \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{5} 0 dh = 0. \square$

Observatie. Pentre examenal acesta, un exercitive similer au preadental va fi formulat astfel: " determinați $\iiint_A xy z dx dy dz$, unde $A = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | (x,y) \in B,$ $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le z \le 5\}$ si $B = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 | g \le x^2 + y^2 \le 25\}^{11}$, nefiind obligați să schițați multimea A în \mathbb{R}^3 .

e) III, £d£dydz, unde A={(x,y,z)∈R³| x²+y²+z²≤1,y≥0}. Yolutie.



Fie f: A > 1R, f(x, y, 2)=x.

S.V. $\int \mathcal{X} = h \cdot cos\theta \cdot sin \theta$ $y = h \cdot sin \theta \cdot sin \theta$, $h \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$.

$$(x_1y_1z) \in A \implies \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \\ y \ge 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} h^2 \le 1 \\ h \sin \theta \sin \theta \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda^2 \leq 1 \\ \sin \theta \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \lambda \in [0,T]. \\ \theta \in [0,T]. \\ \theta \in [0,T]. \end{cases}$$

Dici
$$C = [0,1] \times [0,\pi] \times [0,\pi]$$
.

$$\iiint_A f(x,y,z) dx dy dz =$$

$$=\int_{0}^{1}\left(\int_{0}^{\pi}\left(\int_{0}^{\pi}\lambda^{3}\cos\theta\sin^{2}\theta\,d\theta\right)d\theta\right)d\lambda=$$

$$=\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\pi} h^3 \cos \theta \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta\right) d\theta\right) dh.$$

$$\int_0^T \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \int_0^T \sin \varphi \, \sin \varphi \, d\varphi = \int_0^T \sin \varphi \, (-\cos \varphi) \, d\varphi =$$

= -sing-cosy |
$$^{\pi}$$
 + $^{\pi}$ (cosy) (cosy) dy =

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} -\cos^{2}\theta \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi} (1-\sin^{2}\theta) \, d\theta = \pi - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \, d\theta \iff 0$$

$$(1-\sin^{2}\theta) \, d\theta = \pi - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \, d\theta \iff 0$$

$$(2-\sin^{2}\theta) \, d\theta = \pi \implies 0$$

$$(3-\sin^{2}\theta) \, d\theta = \pi \implies 0$$

$$(3-\sin^{2}\theta$$

$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\pi} h^3 \cos \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \right) d\varphi \right) dr =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{T} \left(\lambda^{3} - \cos \theta \right) \frac{\pi}{2} d\theta \right) d\lambda = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi}{2} \lambda^{3} \sin \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} d\lambda =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} 0 d\lambda = 0, \quad \Box$$

$$f) \iiint_{A} \left(\frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{4} + \frac{z^{2}}{16} \right) dxdydz, \text{ unde } A = f(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$\underset{4}{\overset{2}{\times}} + \underset{4}{\overset{2}{\times}} + \frac{z^{2}}{16} \leq 1, z \leq 0$$

Solutie.

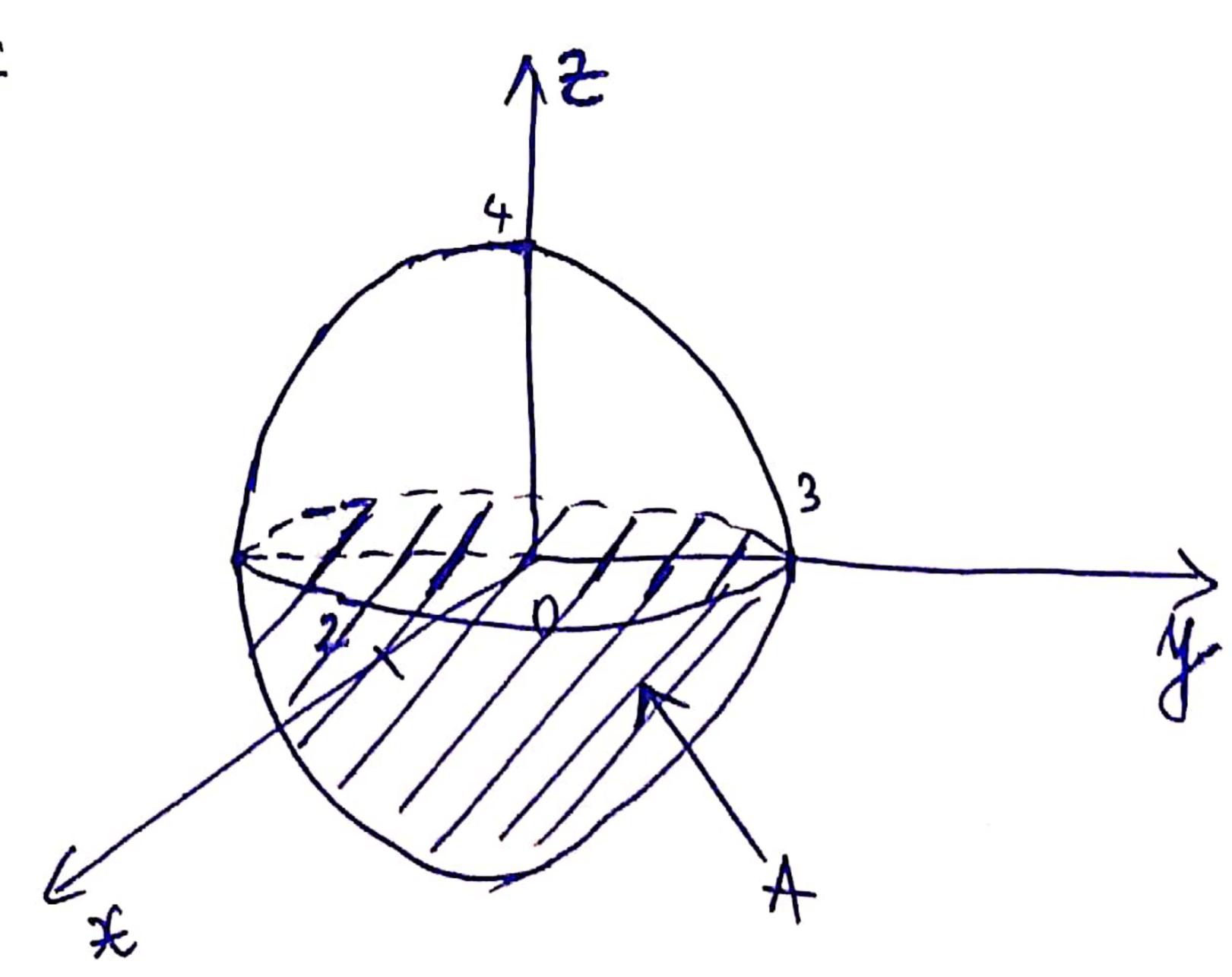


Fig f: A > R,
$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{z^2}{16}$$
.

S. V.
$$\begin{cases} \Xi = 2\lambda \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ y = 3\lambda \sin \theta \sin \theta \end{cases}, \ \lambda \in [0, 2\pi], \ y \in [0, 2\pi], \ y \in [0, 2\pi].$$

$$Z = 4\lambda \cos \theta$$

$$(x,y,z) \in A \iff \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{16} \le 1 \\ 2 \le 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda^2 \le 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \lambda^2 \le 1 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} \lambda^2 \le 1 \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

Deci
$$C = [0,1] \times [0,2\pi] \times [\frac{\pi}{2},\pi]$$
.

$$= \iiint_{C} 24 n^{2} \sinh 4 h^{2} dh d\Phi d4 = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} 24 h^{4} \sinh 4 h \right) d\Phi \right) dh$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} 24 h^{4} \left(-\cos 4 \right) \right) \left| \psi = \frac{\pi}{2} d\Phi \right) dh = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} 24 h^{4} (1-0) d\Phi \right) dh$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} 24h' \left(-e^{-y} \right) \right) \left| \frac{1}{y - \frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \right) dh - \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} 24h' (1 - 0) d\theta \right) dh$$

 $= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} 24n^{4} d\theta \right) dn = \int_{0}^{1} 24n^{4} \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} dn =$ $= 48\pi \int_{0}^{1} n^{4} dn = 48\pi \frac{n^{5}}{5} \Big|_{n=0}^{n=5} = \frac{48\pi}{5}. \square$ Charactie. Bentiu examenul acesta, la exercitii similare cu esle din subpunctul l) și f), nu sunteții shligații să schitații multimea $+ 2\pi R^{3}$.

Scanned with CamScanne