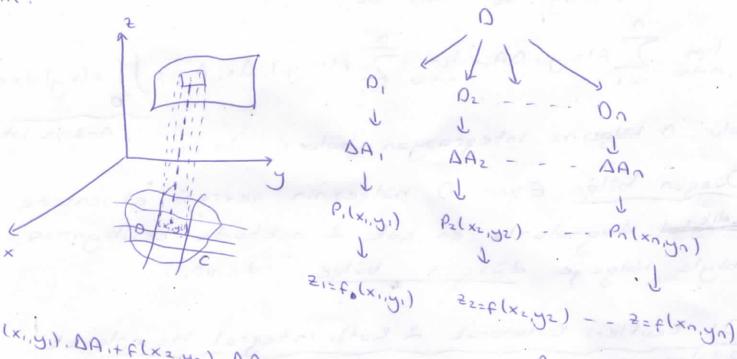
2 Katli integral

E=f(x,y) fontsiyonu x0y düzleminde C egrisiyle sinirli Lapoli bir O bölgesinde tanımlı ve süretli olsun.

O-bölgesini, alanları DA: (i=1,2,-,n) olan Lismi bölgelere ayırıp, bu bölgelerden Leyfi (xi,yi) noktoları seçen
lim.



Bu toplam, tobani DA: ve yoksekligi f(xi,yi).DA:

silindir elemanlarinin hacimleri toplamidir.

DA: alanlarinin herbininin sifino yeklamasi halinde

bu toplamin limitine z=f(x,y) fonksiyonunun O

bolgesinde iki katli integrali denir ve

lim Z Flxigil DA: = Sf flxyldA = V settinde gouterilin

ABu integralin degeri, O bolgesinin cevresi üzerinde, sisten z=f(x,y) sezesi naten z=0 düzleminin sınırladığı. hacime eşit olur.

Bu limit O bölgesinin kumi bölgelere bölünüs sekline
ve Pi noktalarının DA: içindeki seçilis sekline bağlı
değildir.

A Eğer O bölgesi eksenlere paralel doğrularla kısmi
bölgelere eyrilinin kısmi bölgeler birer dikdörtgen dur
ve bu dikdörtgenlerin olanları

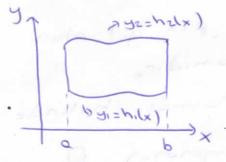
DAi= Dxi. Dyi ve limit de

lim \(\frac{1}{12} \in \frac{1}{12} \in

olur. O bölgesine integrasyon bölgesi denir.

Object bölger Eger O bölgesinin cerresi, eksenlere bögle bölgege dizegin bölge denir.

Dik Kesitler: Kullanarak 2 Katlı integral Hesaplamak * Bölge x'e göre dizgündür. * Bölge x'e dik doğrularla taranır.



Yatay Kesitler ile 2 Katl, Integral Hesaplamak

* Balge y'ye gare dizepindir

* Balge y'ye dik dogrularla taranır.

$$\iint_{0} f(x,y) dA = \iint_{0} f(x,y) dx dy$$

$$c g(y)$$

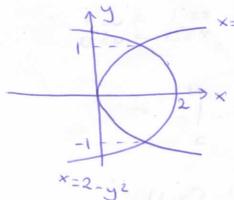
$$I = \int \int \int y \, dy \, dx = \int \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \int_{3}^{x^2} dx\right) \, dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^4}{2} dx = \frac{x^5}{10} \int_0^2 = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{y}^{2} dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} \left(y \times \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ y \times \end{vmatrix}\right) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4} (2y - y^{3/2}) dy = y^{2} - \frac{y^{5/2}}{5/2} \Big|_{0}^{4} = \frac{16}{5}$$

balgerinde f(x,y)=1+5y fonksiyanunn integralini hesaplagin.



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$$\times = y^{2}$$

$$\times = 2 - y^{2}$$

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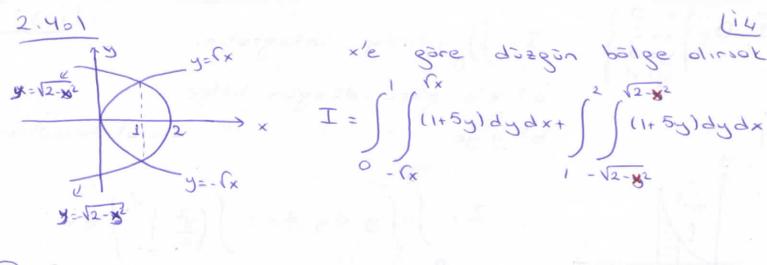
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$$= \int (x+5xy)^{2-y} dy$$

$$= \int (2-2y^2+10y-10y^3) dy = \frac{8}{2}$$



$$I = \iint_{0}^{x} \left| \sin^{2} dy \right| dx = \iint_{0}^{x} \left| (y \sin^{2}) \right|^{x} dx$$

$$= \int (x \sin x^2) dx$$

$$x^{2}=0 \quad 2 \times d \times = d \cdot 0$$

$$x=1 \quad \forall v=1$$

$$x=0 \quad \exists v=0$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin u}{2} du = -\frac{1}{2} \cos u$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2} \cos 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 1)$$

$$I = \iint_{0}^{y} e^{x/y} dx dy = \int_{0}^{y} \frac{e^{x/y}}{y} dy = \int_{0}^{y} (ey - y) dy$$

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

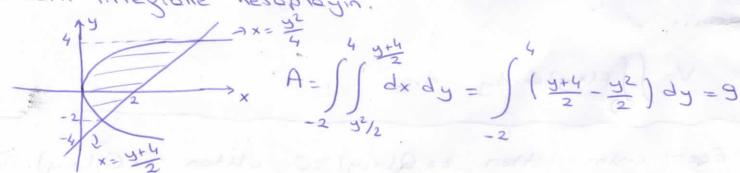
iki Katl, integralle Oszlem Alenlarin Hesabi

integrali O bolgesinin olonini verir.

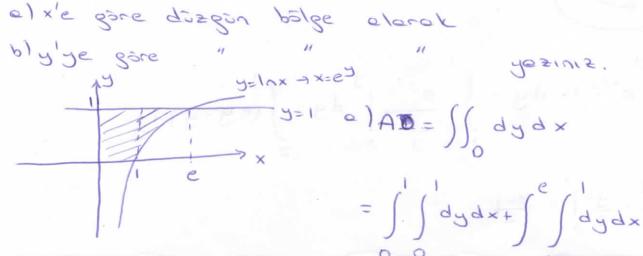
$$A = \iiint_{0} dx dy$$

€ y²=4x ile y=2x-4 dogrusu arosinda kalan alanı

Latti integralle hesoplayin.



$$x^{2} - 5x + 4 = 0$$
 $x = 4 \rightarrow y = 4$
 $x = 1 \rightarrow y = -2$



$$\mathbf{A} = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{e^{2}} dx dy$$

Iki Kotli Integrolde Hecim Hesobi

1) fix,y) bin 0 bolgesi czeninde pozitif bir fonksiyon olsun. Bu durumda cistten fix,y), alttan z=0 ile sinin i cismin 0 bolgesi czeninde olusturdugu cismin hacmi:

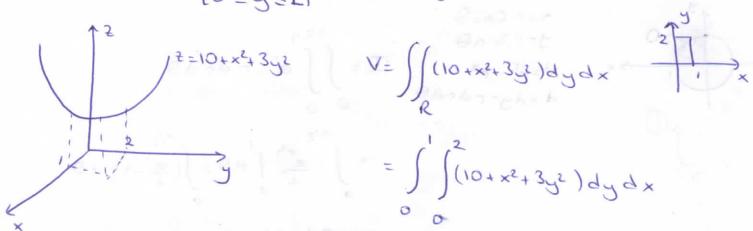
2) Eger cisim votten z=Q(x,y)>0, alttan z=Q(x,y) ile sinirli ise, bu yvzeylerin xy dozlemindeki izdosomo olan O taban olmak vzere, hacim; bu yvzeylerle sinirli cisim-lerin hacimleri parkina esittir.

V= SS (Q2(xy)-Q1(x,y))dxdy

@ Dotten Z=10+x2+3y2 paraboloidi ve alttan (17)

250 90

R: { 0 < x < 1 } dikdotgeni ile onirli bolgenin hacmi?



$$= \int (10y + x^{2}y + y^{3}) |^{2} dy$$

$$= \int (20 + 2x^{2} + 8) dx = 28x + \frac{2x^{3}}{3} |^{2} = \frac{86}{3} |^{2}$$

iki Katli Integrallerin Kutupsal Koordinatlara Opnostanolerek Hesobi

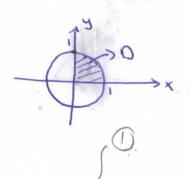
Selxialgy iti tothi integralini { x=rCos0}

danisomo yaparak hesaplansak; bu durumda O balgesi,

r=f,(0), r=f,(0) egrileri ve 0=x,0=B dogrulorinin sinin

ladigi. bolge olan. Bu donosomle dxdy=rdrd0 ve

Kutupsal donosomle O bolgesinin alanı ise:



$$q \times q\lambda = Lq Lq Q$$

$$x_5 + \lambda_5 = k_5$$

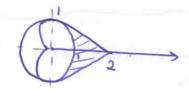
$$\lambda = L g V Q$$

$$x = L Cor Q$$

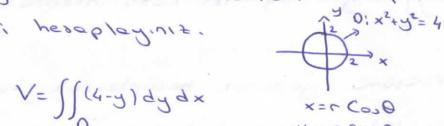
$$I = \iint_{0}^{\pi/2} e^{r^{2}} dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{e^{r^{2}}}{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{e^{r^{2}}}{2} d\theta$$

(r=1+Cos0 nin dicinde, r=1 in disinde talan R bolgesinin alanini 2 katti integral ile heraplayiniz.



(A) x2+y2=4 silindini ve y+2=4, 2=0 dizlemleri tonopindon siniclenen cismin hacmini hesoplayinit.



$$q \times q \lambda = \iota q \iota q \theta$$

$$x_{r} + \lambda_{s} = \iota_{s}$$

$$\lambda = \iota_{s} : \iota_{s}$$

$$x = \iota_{s} : \iota_{s} = \iota_{s}$$

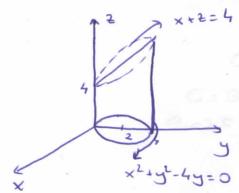
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(2r^{2} - \frac{r^{3}}{3} \sin \theta \right)^{2} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \sin \theta \right) d\theta$$

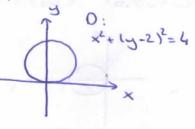
$$= 80 + 8 \cos \theta \right)^{2\pi}$$

(x2+y2-4y=0 silindini, x+2=4, 2=0 dizlemleri arosinda.

Li cismin hacmini veren 2 katlı integral?

x2+y2-4y+4-4=0 =) x2+(y-2)2=4





$$x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$$
 $r^2 - 4r \sin \theta = 0$

$$V = \iint_{0} (4-x)dydx = \int_{0}^{7} \int_{0}^{4\sin\theta} (4-r\cos\theta)rdrd\theta$$

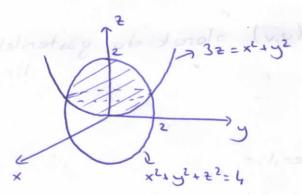
(x) x2+y2+22-4 50 obritle

32=x2+y2 nin sistande kolon

cismin hacmi?

x2+y2+22-4 -> Kine

32 = x2+y2 -> Para boloid



$$\begin{array}{c}
\begin{pmatrix}
x^2 + y^2 = 12 \\
y = 12 & y = 12
\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
x = 12 & y = 12
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$$\begin{array}{c}
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x = 12 & y = 12
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$$\begin{cases} x_5 + \lambda_5 = c_5 \\ q \times q \lambda = c_3 = c_3 \\ \lambda = c_3 = c_3 \\ x = c_3 = c_3 \end{cases}$$

$$=) V = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \left(\sqrt{4-r^2} - \frac{r^2}{3} \right) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{19}{6}\pi$$

(3) [(x2+y2) dxdy integralini 0: x2+y2=2x bolgesinde [10)

Eutopsal koordinatlara donostorerek yazınız.

x2+y2-2x=0 ->(x-1)2+y2=1

1-1-1-19190 \ x2+2-5x=0 x5+2-65

dxdy=rdrd0 12-2rcos0=0 1=0 1=2 C000

I = \int 2 \cos\theta \r2. \rd \rd \text{9}

Jokobien Determinanti

x=g(u,v) ve y=h(u,v) koordinat dandamanan Jakabien

determinant, vega Jakobieni söyledir:

 $\mathcal{I}(n'n) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{9n}{9n} & \frac{9n}{9n} \\ \frac{9n}{9n} & \frac{9n}{9n} \end{vmatrix}$

J(u,v) , O(x,y) olarak da gösterilir.

 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{1}{\partial(x,y)} dic.$

(i.K.II)

De(x,y)dxdy integrolinde x=hlu,v), y=glu,v) degisten danisono yapılına O balgesi bir O' balgesine danişor.

Bu halde,

Softxalaxad= Sof(Mo,v), g(0,v)). | J(0,v) |.dudv

A=3(n'n) = 3 $0 \longrightarrow 0$ $0 \longrightarrow 0$

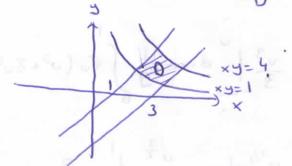
(x=rCos0) kutupsal donosomo ile dxdy=rdrd0 oldugunu

$$J(r,\theta) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{9r}{9x} & \frac{9\theta}{9x} \\ \frac{3r}{9x} & \frac{9\theta}{9x} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} c_{0}\theta & c_{0}\theta \\ c_{0}\theta & c_{0}\theta \end{vmatrix} = c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta + c_{0}c_{0}c_{0}\theta \end{vmatrix}$$

9×92=12(00)1949=1949

D: { x-y=1 } egrilerinin 1. balgede sininladigi balge ise !

\[
\text{xy=4} \]
\[
\text{(x^2-y^2)dydx=?}
\]



$$\begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases} = 0 \begin{cases} 0 = 1 \\ 0 = 3 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = 0 \\ x - y = 0 \end{cases}$$

 $= \frac{1}{9} \int_{0}^{9} e^{\frac{3}{12}} du = \frac{e^{\frac{9}{2}}}{\frac{9}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \frac{2}{9}$

(i.K.13)

$$R: \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=0 \\ x+y=1 \end{cases} =$$

$$\frac{3x}{30} = \frac{3x}{30} = \frac{3$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-1/v}}{\frac{1}{v}} \int_{0}^{v} dv = \int_{0}^{\infty} v(e^{-1}) dv = \frac{v^{2}}{2} (e^{-1}) \int_{0}^{\infty} = \frac{e^{-1}}{2}$$

$$\underbrace{ \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^{\frac{4}{2} + 1}}_{2} \underbrace{\frac{2 \times -9}{2}}_{2} \underbrace{d \times d y}_{3}$$

2 v = y

ile hesoplayin.

$$3 = 4 \qquad \times = \frac{3}{2} + 1$$

$$3 = 0 \qquad \times = \frac{3}{2}$$

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$$I = \iint_{0}^{2.0 \, du \, dv} \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} 2u \, dv \, dv = \int_{0}^{1} 2uv \int_{0}^{2} dv = \int_{0}^{1} 4u \, dv = 2u^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{2} dv$$

Iki Katli integraller icin Ortalama Deger Teoremi

Bir O bölgesi üzerinde flx,yl integrallenebilir fonksiyonunun ortalama degeri:

Existeri (0,01,(1,0) ve (1,1) de olan dit organde x2432 contingonum Ortolomo degerini bulunuz.

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

$$=2\int_{0}^{1}\left(x^{2}y+\frac{y^{3}}{3}\int_{0}^{x}\right)dx$$

$$= 2 \int \left(x^3 + \frac{x^3}{3}\right) dx = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{x^4}{4} = \frac{2}{3}$$