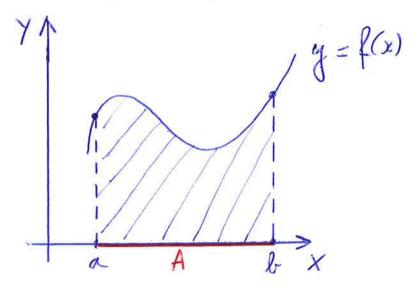
1. Enkelvoudige en meervoudige integralen

enkelvoudige integraal:



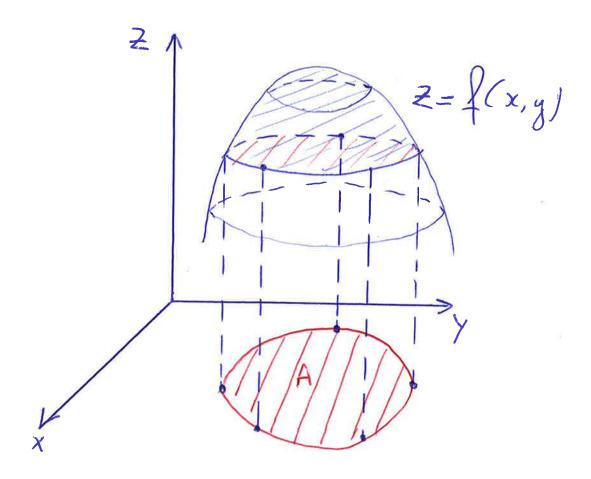
A=[a,b] CX-as = integrationaliselied

S &(x). dx = gearceerde goperalable
A

1. Enkelvoudige en meervoudige integralen

1.2

menvoudige integraal:



A CXY-vlak = integratingebied

Sf(x,y).dsidy = glancierd volume
A

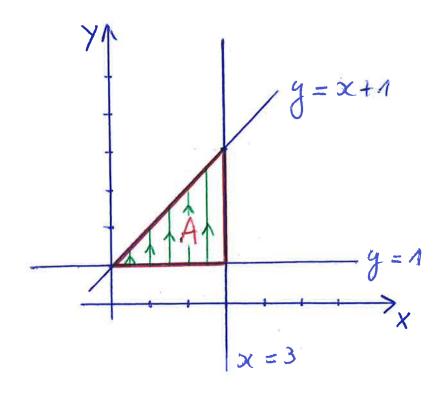
2. Dubbelintegralen in cartesische coördinaten

Voorbeeld:

2 = f(x,y) = 2x + 3y + 4

Integratiegebied A: deel van het XY-Nlakbegrensd door de rechten X=3, y=1 en y=X+1.

Eenste manien: doorloop A in de Y-richting, van onder maan boven:



2. Dubbelintegralen in cartesische coördinaten

Volume =
$$\iint f(x, y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$X = 3$$

$$= \iint (2x + 3y + 4) \cdot dy \cdot dx$$

$$X = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int (2x + 3y + 4) \cdot dy \cdot dy \cdot dx$$

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int (2x + 3y + 4) \cdot dy$$

$$= \dots = \frac{7}{2}x^{2} + 7x$$

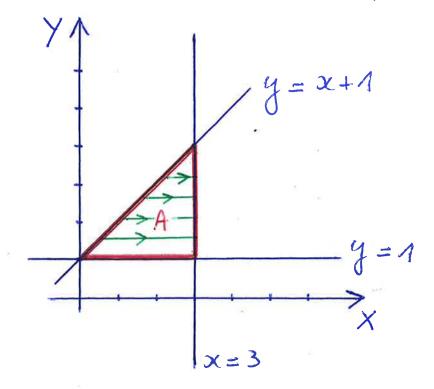
$$x=3$$
Dus Volume =
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + 7x\right) dx = 63$$

$$x=0$$

2. Dubbelintegralen in cartesische coördinaten

2.3

Tweede manien: doorloop A in de X-richting, van links naar rechts:



Volume = $\iint f(x_1y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$ A $= \iint \left(x = 3 \right) \left(2x + 3y + 4 \right) \cdot dx \cdot dy$ $y = 1 \quad \left[x = y - 1 \right]$

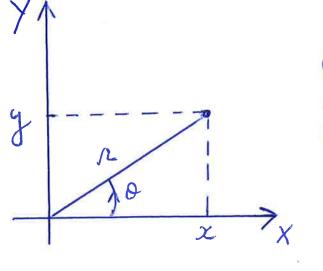
2. Dubbelintegralen in cartesische coördinaten

2.4

Vinnewske integraal:

$$2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} + 3y \cdot x + 4x$$
 $\begin{vmatrix} x = 3 \\ x = y - 1 \end{vmatrix}$
 $= \dots = -4 \cdot y^2 + 10 \cdot y + 24$
Dus Volume = $\int (-4 \cdot y^2 + 10 \cdot y + 24) \cdot dy = 63$
 $y = 1$

3. Dubbelintegralen in poolcoördinaten



 $\begin{cases} x = n \cdot \cos \theta \\ y = n \cdot \sin \theta \end{cases}$

infinitesimaal appendable-element: dsc.dy = r.dr.do

 $\iint f(x,y).dx.dy \Longrightarrow \iint f(n,0).n.dn.do$

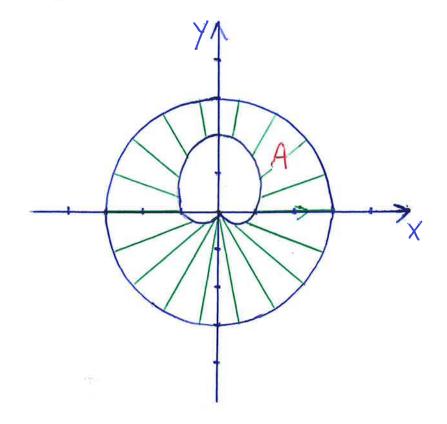
3. Dubbelintegralen in poolcoördinaten

3.2

Voorbeeld:

SS Vx2+y2 dsedy

met integratiegebæd A begrensd dom de twee grafseken $n = 1 + \sin \theta$ en $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.



$$\iint \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \cdot ds \cdot dy$$
A
U

$$Q = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{$$

$$\frac{n^3}{3} \Big|_{n=1+\sin \theta}^{n=3} = 9 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (1+\sin \theta)^3$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(3 - \frac{1}{3} \left(1 + n \sin \theta \right)^{3} \right) . d\theta = \frac{49.77}{3}$$

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

4.1

@ Massa van een niet-honogene vlakeke ploat A:

A

S(x,y) = massadichtheid in print(x,y)
van de plaat A

 $m = \iint g(x_{i}y) \cdot dst \cdot dy$

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

Speciaal geval: homogene plaat, g(x,y)=gER:

m = g. S. 1.dx.dy

U A

m = g. appendable van A

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

4.3

 $\frac{x}{2w} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \iint x \cdot g(x_{i}y) \cdot dx_{i}dy$ A $y_{2w} = \frac{1}{m} \cdot \iint y \cdot g(x_{i}y) \cdot dx_{i}dy$ A

Speciaal geval: homogene plaat, g(xiy)=gElR:

 $x = \frac{s}{m} \cdot \iint x \cdot dst \cdot dy$

 $y_{2w} = \frac{s}{m} \cdot \iint y \cdot ds \cdot dy$

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

4.4

bij een horrogene plaat A io $m = g \cdot opp(A) \Rightarrow \frac{s}{m} = \frac{1}{opp(A)}$

Dus:

$$\frac{\chi}{2W} = \frac{1}{qpp(A)} \cdot \iint_{A} \chi \cdot ds \cdot dy$$

$$\frac{g_{2W}}{g_{2W}} = \frac{1}{qpp(A)} \cdot \iint_{A} g \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

4.5

Transheidsmoment van een miet-hornogene vlakke plaat A ten opzichte van een rotakie-as $R: I_R$

ACXY-Nak

In = $\iint r_{\perp}^{2} \cdot \beta(x,y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$ A

met r_{\perp}^{2} de loodrechte afstand van een

punt(xiy) van A tot de notabel-as. r_{\perp} .

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

4.6

In de prakkijk is de notatiel-as n vaak de X-as of de Y-as of de Z-as;

$$I_{x} = \iint g^{2} \cdot \beta(x_{i}y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_g = \iint x^2 g(x_i y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{x} = \iint y^{2} \cdot g(x_{i}y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{y} = \iint x^{2} \cdot g(x_{i}y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{z} = \iint (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot g(x_{i}y) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$A$$

4. Zwaartepunt en traagheidsmoment

Speciaal geval: harrogene plaat, $g(x_iy) = g \in IR$:

$$I_{x} = g \cdot \iint_{A} y^{2} \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{y} = g \cdot \iint_{A} x^{2} \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{y} = g \cdot \iint_{A} x^{2} \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

$$I_{\frac{1}{2}} = g \cdot \iint (x^2 + y^2) \cdot dx \cdot dy$$

5. Drievoudige integralen in cartesische coördinaten

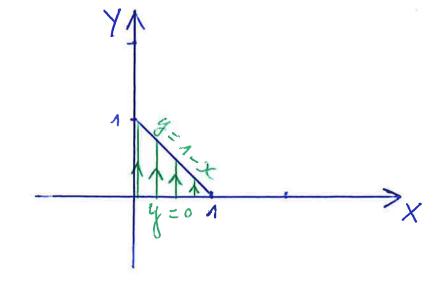
foorbeeld: gegeven de 4-dim. graftek van E= {(x, g, 2) = x2 + ex.y + g. 2 Integrategelied V CR3 als volgt: > vlak 2=3 > wlah x+y=1 XY- wlak: 2=0

5. Drievoudige integralen in cartesische coördinaten

5.2

grenzen in de Z-richting: Z=0 -> 2=3

grenten in het XY-vlak:



 $\iiint (x^2 + 2xy + y^2) \cdot dsx \cdot dy \cdot dz$

5. Drievoudige integralen in cartesische coördinaten

$$x^{2} \cdot 2 + 2xy \cdot 2 + y \cdot \frac{2}{2} \Big|_{z=0}^{2}$$

$$= 3x^{2} + 6xy + \frac{9}{2}y$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{2} \left(\frac{3x^{2} + 6xy + \frac{3}{2}y}{3} \right) \cdot dy \cdot dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{3} \left(\frac{3x^{2} + 6xy + \frac{3}{2}y}{3} \right) \cdot dy \cdot dx$$

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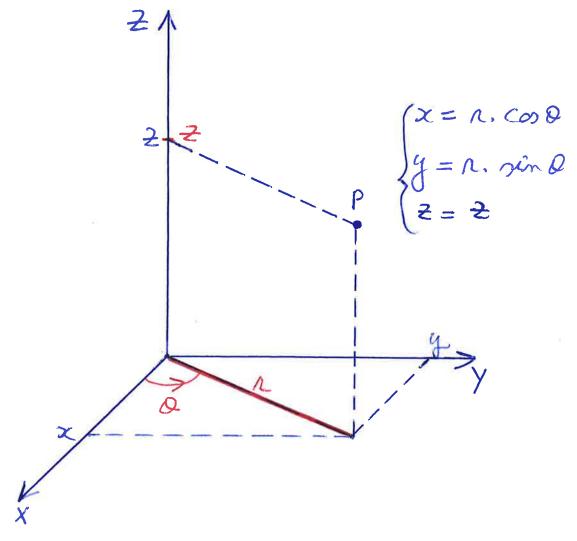
5. Drievoudige integralen in cartesische coördinaten

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

$$x = 0$$

6. Drievoudige integralen in cilindercoördinaten

6.1



infinitesimaal volume-element: dx.dy.d2 = n.dr.do.d2

6. Drievoudige integralen in cilindercoördinaten

6.2

Voorbeeld:

Gegeren de 4-dim graftek van

 $t = f(x, y, 2) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 2.2$

Integrational V CIR3 als volgt:

s Mak 2 = 5

2 Ciobal and

6. Drievoudige integralen in cilindercoördinaten

6.3

$$\int \int \int (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) + 2.2 \cdot dx \cdot dy \cdot dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[n = 2. \cos \theta \right] \\
& = \int_{2}^{2} \left[\int_{n=0}^{2} \left(n + 2.2 \right) \cdot n \cdot dz \right] \cdot dn \cdot d\theta \\
& \theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[n = 0 \right] \\
& = 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$2=5$$

$$\int (n^2 + 2n \cdot 2) \cdot d2$$
 $2=0$

$$= n^{2} + 2n \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{2} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=5}$$

6. Drievoudige integralen in cilindercoördinaten

6.4

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{2}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty$$

$$=\frac{40}{3}.\cos^3\theta+50.\cos^2\theta$$

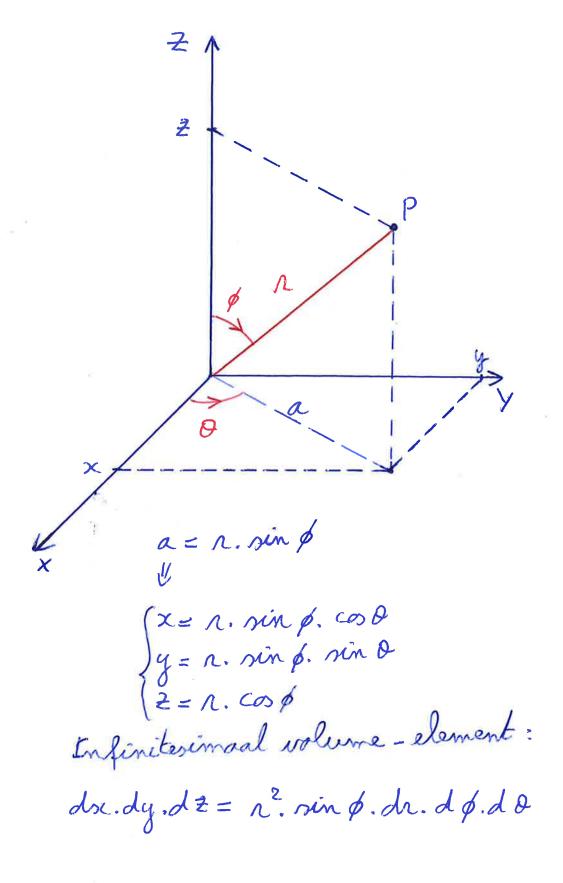
$$Q = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{40}{3} \cdot \cos^{3} \theta + 50 \cdot \cos^{2} \theta\right) \cdot d\theta = \frac{5(45\pi + 32)}{9}$$

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

_ ,

7. Drievoudige integralen in bolcoördinaten



7. Drievoudige integralen in bolcoördinaten

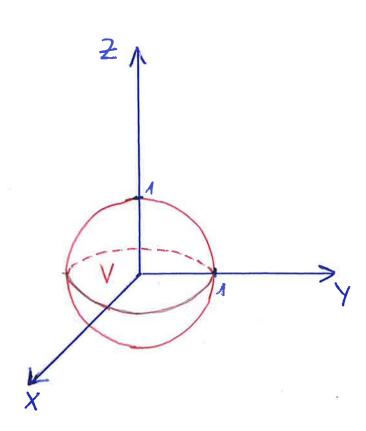
7.2

Voorbeeld:

gegeren de 4-dim graftek van

 $t = f(x, y, 2) = 2^2$

Integrategebied V C R3 de bol met stroal 1:



7. Drievoudige integralen in bolcoördinaten

7,3

7. Drievoudige integralen in bolcoördinaten

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{2}{15} \cdot d\beta$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 0$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{15}$$