ANA3 Mehrdimensionale Integrale

LATEX

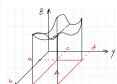
Definition

$$\iint f(x,y) dA = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{k(n)} f(x_{k,n}, y_{k,n}) \Delta A_{k,n}$$

Note: innere Grenzen können von äusseren Variablen abhängen nicht umgekehrt.

Quadratische Grundfläche

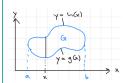
$$G = \{(x,y)|a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d\}$$



$$V = \iint_G f(x, y) \, dA$$
$$= \iint_G f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$
$$= \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$

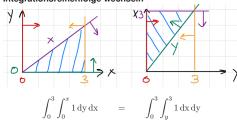
Allgemeine Grundfläche

$$G = \{(x,y)|a \le x \le b, g(x) \le y \le h(x)\}$$

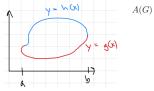


$$\begin{split} A &= \iint_G f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{A} \\ &= \int_a^b \int_{g(x)}^{y(x)} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{y} \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{x} \end{split}$$

Integrationsreihenfolge wechseln



Flächen berechnen



$$A(G) = \iint_G 1 \, dA$$
$$= \int_a^b \int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} 1 \, dy \, dx$$
$$= \int_a^b h(x) - g(x) \, dx$$

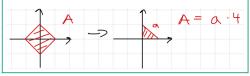
Integrationsgebiet

DEF: Wenn Gebiet G nicht zwischen zwei Funktionskurven liegt, muss es zerlegt werden (zb. y verschobener Kreis).

$$G = G_1 + \ldots + G_n$$

$$\iint_G f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{A} = \iint_{G_1} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{A} + \ldots + \iint_{G_n} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{A}$$

Trick: Wenn Funktion über Achse gespiegelt wird, dann Teilgebiet berechnen und n mal multiplizieren.



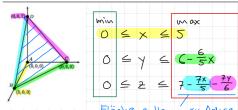
N-fache Integrale

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d, e \le z \le f\}$$

$$V_t = \iiint_G f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{dV} = \int_a^b \int_c^d \int_e^f f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{dz} \, \mathrm{dy} \, \mathrm{dx}$$

$$a \le x \le b, g_1(x) \le y \le g_2(x), h_1(x, y) \le z \le h_2(x, y)$$

$$V_t = \iiint_G f \,\mathrm{dV} = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} \int_{h_1(x,y)}^{h_2(x,y)} f \,\mathrm{dz} \,\mathrm{dy} \,\mathrm{dx}$$



$$G = \{(x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$G = \{(x,y,z) \mid x \le x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \le x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \le x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge x \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1\}$$

$$= \{(x,y,z) \mid x \ge 1, x \le 1, x \le$$

Koordinatentransformation

Vorgehen Funktion mit 2 Variablen

$$x = \phi(u, v)$$
 $y = \psi(u, v)$

$$\iint_G f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{x} \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{y} = \iint_{G'} f(\phi(u,v), \psi(u,v)) \cdot |\det(J)| \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{u} \, \mathrm{d} \mathbf{v}$$

- 1. $f(x,y) \to f(\phi(u,v),\psi(u,v))$: Integrand umformen 2. $\int_G \to \int_{G'}$: Neue Grenzen finden
- 3. $dx dy \rightarrow |det(J)| du dv$: Jacobi-Determinante

$$\det(J) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{pmatrix}$$

Polarkoordinaten in Ebene

$$x = x(r, \varphi) = r \cdot \cos(\varphi)$$
$$y = y(r, \varphi) = r \cdot \sin(\varphi)$$

$$\frac{\det(J) = \det \begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\varphi \\ y_r & y_\varphi \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\varphi) & -r \cdot \sin(\varphi) \\ \sin(\varphi) & r \cdot \cos(\varphi) \end{pmatrix}} = r$$



$$\iint_G f(x,y) \,\mathrm{d} \mathbf{x} \,\mathrm{d} \mathbf{y} = \iint_{G'} f(r,\varphi) \cdot r \,\mathrm{d} \mathbf{r} \,\mathrm{d} \varphi$$

- 1. $f(x,y) \to f(r,\varphi)$: Integrand umformen 2. $\int_G \to \int_{G'}$: Neue Grenzen finden 3. r = det(J): Jacobi-Determinante