## Hvordan beregne trippelinkgraler

Gitt et integral

- 1 Få oversikt over integrasjonsområdet R. Togn figur!
- 2) Finn et koordinatsystem u, x, w slik at du kan beskrive R ved  $u \in [a, b]$ ,  $x \in [c(u), d(u)]$ ,  $w \in [r(u, x), s(u, x)]$  (evt. april intervaller), med c, d, r og s kontinuerlige funksjoner. Går ikke delle, så prov å dele R opp.
- 3 Regn ut Jacobideterminanten

$$\int = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3\pi}{9x} & \frac{3\pi}{9x} & \frac{3\pi}{9x} \\ \frac{3\pi}{9x} & \frac{3\pi}{9x} & \frac{3\pi}{9x} \end{vmatrix}$$
 (affinite red n' vod m)

Trippelintegralet er nå lik

b d(u) [ s(u, n) 

s(u, n) 

f (T(u, n, w)) · | J | dw ] dn ] du

der  $f(\vec{T}(u, x, w))$  betyrat (u, x, w)-uttrykkene skal settes inn for x, y og z i funksjonsuttrykket for f.

<u>Definisjon</u> (Volum, masse og massemiddelpunkt i rommet)

La R⊆R³ være en begrenset mengde.

· Volumet til R er

· Hvis f(x,y,z) er kontinuerlig og pasitiv på R, og vi tolker f(x,y,z) som massetettheten til R, så er massen til R gitt ved

Masse (R) = 
$$\iiint_{R} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

· Massemiddelpunklet fil R har koordinater (x, y, z)

$$\overline{x} = \frac{1}{Masse(R)}$$
  $\iiint_{R} x \cdot f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 

$$\overline{y} = \frac{1}{\text{Masse}(R)}$$
 \(\int\_{R} \text{y} \cdot \frac{f(\times\_{1}y\_{1}\delta)}{d\times dy d\text{2}}\)

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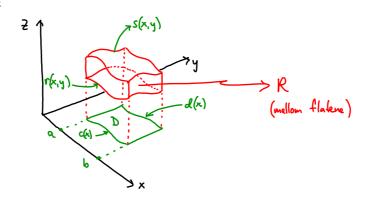
## Hvorfor kan trippelintegraler regnes ut ved metoden var?

Vi for utgangspunkt i begrepet volum. Anto at vi skal finne volumet V av området  $R \subseteq R^3$  beskrevet ved

$$\geq \in [r(x,y), s(x,y)]$$
 for  $(x,y) \in D$ ,

der D er et område i xy-planet gill ved  $\begin{cases} x \in [a, b] \\ y \in [c(x), d(x)] \end{cases}$ 

Figur:



Metoden gir

Troden gives

$$V = \iiint_{R} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dt = \iiint_{L} \int_{C(x)} \int_{C(x)} \int_{C(x,y)} 1 \, dt \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \iint_{L} \int_{C(x)} \left[ s(x,y) - v(x,y) \right] \, dy \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \iint_{L} \int_{C(x)} \left[ s(x,y) - v(x,y) \right] \, dy \, dx - \iint_{L} \int_{C(x)} v(x,y) \, dy \, dy$$

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$$= \int_{C} \int_{C(x)} s(x,y) \, dx \, dy - \int_{C(x)} v(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

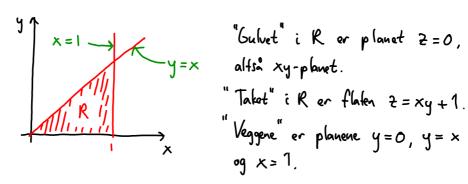
$$= \int_{C} \int_{C(x)} s(x,y) \, dx \, dy - \int_{C(x$$

Metallen for bereguing av trippelintegralor SSS & (k,y,z) dx dy dz for funksjoner f som ikke en konstant lik 1 kan tilbake føres til metallen for dolobeltintegralor på tilsvarende unite. Brukes andre koordinator u, v, w enn standardkoordinatene x,y, z fungerer | J | som lokal forstørrelsestaktor.

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eks. 2 Skal Finne SSS x dx dy dz

der RCR3 er det lukkede området avgrenset av planene 2=0, y=0, y=x og x=1, sant flaten 2=xy+1.



Så R kan beskrives slik:

$$\int \int \int dx \, dy \, dx = \int \int \int \int \int x \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx$$

$$= \int \int \int \int x \, (x + x^2) \, dx$$

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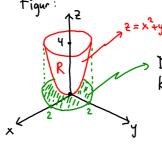
$$= \int \int \int x \, (x + x^2) \, dx$$

$$= \int \int \int \int x \, dx$$

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> Skal finne volumet av det lukkede området R = 123 begrenset av flaten  $2 = x^2 + y^2$  og planet 2 = 4.





Den sirkulære "skyoggen" av R i xy-planet kan beskrives ved  $\begin{cases} v \in [0,2] \\ \Theta \in [0,2\pi) \end{cases}$  i polarkoordinaler

$$\begin{cases} r \in [0,2] \\ \theta \in [0,2\pi) \end{cases}$$
 i polarkoovdinalen

Flaten  $2 = x^2 + y^2$  from skrives  $2 = r^2$ 

Bruker sylinderkoordinater r, 0, 2:

$$\begin{cases}
X = r \cos \theta \\
y = r \sin \theta \\
z = 2
\end{cases}$$

Jacobideterminanten:

$$\int = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{3^{2}}{3^{5}} & \frac{3\theta}{3^{5}} & \frac{35}{9^{5}} \\ \frac{3^{2}}{3^{7}} & \frac{9\theta}{9^{7}} & \frac{35}{9^{5}} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 2iu\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ \cos\theta & -i\sin\theta & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \cos \theta \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} - \left(-\kappa \sin \theta\right) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} + 0$$

= 
$$\cos \theta \cdot (r \cos \theta) + r \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta = r(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = r$$

Volumet V au R blir dermed

$$V = \iiint_{R} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dx = \iint_{0}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{r^{2}}^{4} 1 \cdot |J| \, dz \right] \, d\theta \right] \, dr$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{r^{2}}^{4} 1 \cdot r \, dz \right] \, d\theta \right] \, dr$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ rz \right]_{z=r^{2}}^{z=r^{2}} \, d\theta \right] \, dr = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{0}^{2\pi} (4r - r^{3}) \, d\theta \right] \, dr$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ (4r - r^{3}) \cdot \theta \right]_{\theta=0}^{\theta=2\pi} \, dr = \iint_{0}^{2\pi} 2\pi (4r - r^{3}) \, dr$$

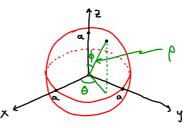
$$= \left[ (4\pi r^{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} r^{4}) \right]_{0}^{2\pi} = 16\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 16 = 8\pi$$

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eks. 4 Skal finne volumet av en knle med radius a

Løsn. Vi plasserer kulen med sentram i origo og braker

kulekoordinater p, p, 0:  $\begin{cases}
5 = 6 \cos \phi \\
\lambda = 6 \sin \phi \sin \theta \\
\chi = 6 \sin \phi \cos \theta
\end{cases}$ 



Kulen kan da beskrives ved

$$\rho \in [0, \alpha]$$
,  $\phi \in [0, \pi]$ ,  $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$ 

Jacobide terminanten:

$$\int = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} \\ \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \sin \phi & \sin \theta & \cos \phi & \sin \phi & \cos \theta \\ \sin \phi & \sin \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \sin \phi & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\int \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & \frac{36}{9^{\frac{1}{2}}} & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi \\ \sin \phi & \sin \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & \cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\ \cos \phi & -\cos \phi \\$$

$$= \sin \phi \cos \theta \cdot \begin{vmatrix} -\cos \phi & \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\cos \phi & \sin \phi & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \rho^{2} \sin^{3} \phi \cos^{2} \theta + \rho^{2} \cos^{2} \phi \sin \phi \cos^{2} \theta + \rho^{2} \sin^{3} \phi \sin^{2} \theta$$

$$+ \rho^{2} \sin \phi \cos^{2} \phi \sin^{2} \theta \qquad 1$$

$$= \rho^{2} \sin \phi \cos^{2} \theta \left( \sin^{2} \phi + \cos^{2} \phi \right) + \rho^{2} \sin \phi \sin^{2} \theta \left( \sin^{2} \phi + \cos^{2} \phi \right)$$

$$= \rho^{2} \sin \phi \left( \cos^{3} \theta + \sin^{2} \theta \right) = \rho^{2} \sin \phi$$

$$= \rho^2 \sin \phi \underbrace{\left(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta\right)}_{1} = \underline{\rho^2 \sin \phi}_{1}$$

Så volumet av kulen er

$$V = \iiint_{k_{1}} 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iiint_{0}^{2} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} 1 \cdot \rho^{2} \sin \phi \, d\phi \right] d\phi$$

$$= \iint_{k_{1}} \left[ \int_{0}^{2} 2\pi \rho^{2} \sin \phi \, d\phi \right] d\rho = \iint_{0}^{2} \left[ -2\pi \rho^{2} \cos \phi \right]_{\phi=0}^{\phi=\pi} d\rho$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2} \left[ 2\pi \rho^{2} - \left( -2\pi \rho^{2} \cdot 1 \right) \right] d\rho = 4\pi \int_{0}^{2} \rho^{2} d\rho = \frac{4\pi}{3} \pi^{3}$$