

Teorem 6.1.7. Anta at  $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$  er et rektangel og at  $f: R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  er integrerbar. Dersom funksjonen  $y \mapsto f(x, y)$  er integrerbar for hvert  $x \in [a, b]$ , så er funksjonen  $F(x) = \int_c^b f(x, y) dy$  integrerbar over  $[a, b]$  og

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b F(x) dx.$$

Det samme gjelder om vi bytter om på rollene til  $x$  og  $y$ .

Korollar 6.1.8 Dersom  $f: R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  er kontinuertlig så er

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_c^d \left( \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy.$$

Eksempel:  $f(x, y) = y^2 \sin x$   $R = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2]$ .

$$\iint_R f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \int_0^2 y^2 \sin x dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 \sin x \right]_0^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{8}{3} \sin x dx = \frac{8}{3} [-\cos x]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \int_0^2 y^2 \sin x dx \right) dy = \int_0^2 [-y^2 \cos x]_{\pi/2}^0 dy = \int_0^2 y^2 dy = \left( \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

Ekse:  $f(x,y) = x^5 \cdot \cos(yx^3)$   $R = [a,b] \times [c,d]$ ,

$$\iint_R f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left( \int_c^d x^5 \cdot \cos(yx^3) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \left[ x^2 \sin(yx^3) \right]_c^d dx$$

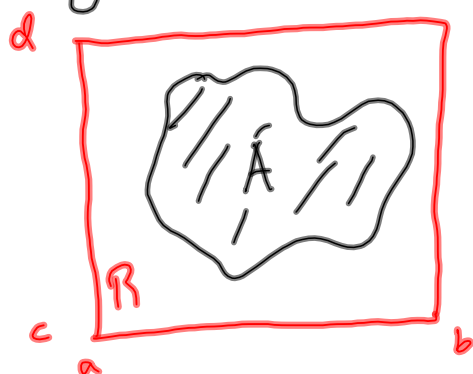
$$= \int_a^b x^2 \sin(dx^3) - x^2 \sin(cx^3) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3d} \cos(cx^3) - \frac{1}{3d} \cos(dx^3) \right]_a^b$$

$$= \underline{\text{OK.}}$$

### Dobbelintegraler over begrensede områder

Anta at vi vil integrere en funksjon  $f$  over et begrenset område  $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ .



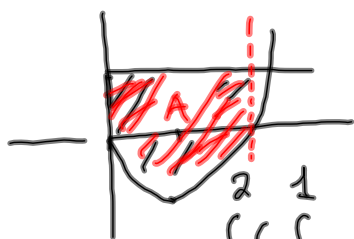
Velg et rektangel  $R$   
 s.a.  $A \subset R$ .  
 Definer en ny funksjon  $f_A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
 ved:

$$f_A(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & \text{dersom } (x,y) \in A, \\ 0 & \text{dersom } (x,y) \notin A. \end{cases}$$

DEF: Vi sier at  $f$  er integrerbar over  $A$  dersom  $f_A$  er integrerbar over  $R$ .

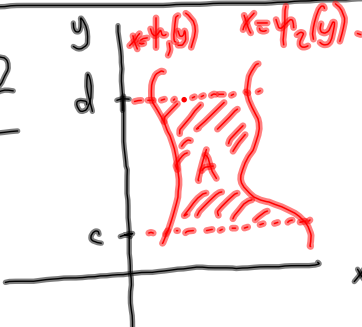


Eksempel:  $A = \{ (x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 2, (x-1)^2 - 1 \leq y \leq 1 \}$   
 $f(x,y) = x \cdot y$



$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy =$$

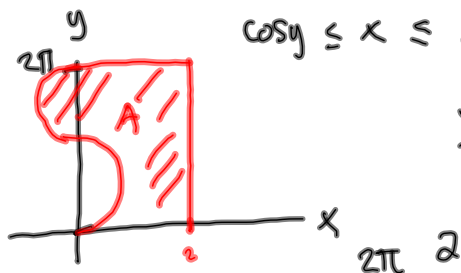
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 \left( \int_{(x-1)^2-1}^1 xy dy \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left[ xy^2 \right]_{(x-1)^2-1}^1 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left( x - x((x-1)^2-1)^2 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 \left( x - x(x^4 - 4x^3 + 4x^2) \right) dx \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.25}} \end{aligned}$$

Type 2  La  $\psi_1, \psi_2: [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$   
være kontinuerlige  
funktioner s.a.  $\psi_1(y) \leq \psi_2(y)$   
for alle  $y \in [c,d]$ .  
 $A = \{ (x,y) : c \leq y \leq d, \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y) \}$

Sætning b.2.2: La  $A$  være et Type 2 område  
og la  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  være kontinuerlig.  
Da er  $f$  integrerbar på  $A$  og

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left( \int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x,y) dx \right) dy.$$

Eksempel:  $0 \leq y \leq 2\pi$   
 $\cos y \leq x \leq 2$  } = A.



$$f(x,y) = x \cdot \cos^2 y.$$

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \int_{\cos y}^2 x \cos^2 y dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos^2 y \right]_{\cos y}^2 dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (4 \cos^2 y - \cos^4 y) dy.$$

Integres  $\cos^2 y$ :  $(\sin y \cdot \cos y)'$

$$= \cos^2 y - \sin^2 y$$

$$= \cos^2 y - (1 - \cos^2 y)$$

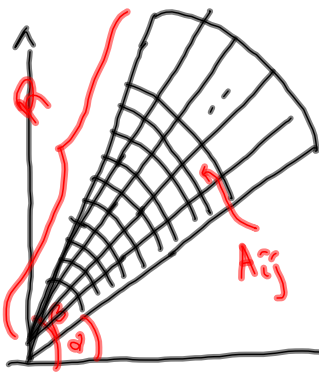
$$= 2\cos^2 y - 1.$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{2} (\sin y \cdot \cos y + y) \right] = \cos^2 y.$$

$\cos^4 y$ ; oppgave:  $\sin y \cdot \cos^3 y$

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## Dobbeltintegraler i polarkoordinater



Vil integre funksjoner over områder av typen

$$A = \{(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta); 0 \leq r \leq R, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}.$$

Anta gitt en kontinuert funksjon  $f$  på  $A$ .

Partisjon:  $0 \leq r_0 < r_1 < r_2 < \dots < r_n = R$ .

$$\alpha = \theta_0 < \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \theta_m = \beta$$

$$A_{ij} = \{(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta); r_{i-1} \leq r \leq r_i, \theta_{j-1} \leq \theta \leq \theta_j\}.$$

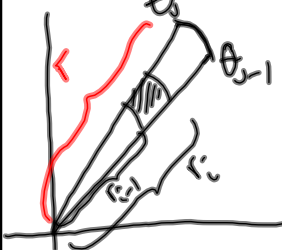
Dersom du velger punkter  $c_{ij} \in A_{ij}$  for alle  $ij$ , burde integralet til  $f$  over  $A$  kunne tilnærmes:

$$\text{Integral} \approx \sum_{ij} f(c_{ij}) \cdot |A_{ij}|$$

Arealen til  $A_{ij}$ :

$$\frac{1}{2}(\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot r_i^2$$

← arealen til  $A_{ij}$ ,



Arealen av  $A_{ij}$  blir

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot (r_i^2 - r_{i-1}^2)$$

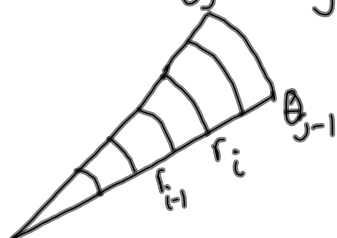
$$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) (r_i - r_{i-1}) (r_i + r_{i-1})$$

$$= (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot (r_i - r_{i-1}) \cdot r_i^*$$

$$\text{der } r_i^* = \frac{r_i + r_{i-1}}{2}.$$

Ville regne ut :  $\sum_{i,j} f(c_{ij}) |A_{ij}|$ .

Skriv  $c_{ij} = (r_i^* \cos \theta_{ij}^*, r_i^* \sin \theta_{ij}^*)$ ,



$$\sum_{i,j} f(c_{ij}) |A_{ij}| = \sum_{i,j} f(r_i^* \cos \theta_{ij}^*, r_i^* \sin \theta_{ij}^*) \cdot (r_i - r_{i-1}) \cdot (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot r_i^*$$

som vi kjenner igjen som en Riemann-sum for integralet

$$\int_0^R \int_\alpha^\beta f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta,$$