SI fixing) dxdy = SI f(xy) dxdy + SI fixy) dxdy.

I f(x) dx = 0 (eanHuzer neregon sopry O-repto MHOHECTS), 2 ~ SSf(xiy) dxdy =0, and De egHonepHo MHOHLECTLO (ryala, oxposition). Thordethero u choù cibara the rolzhape typu repechistate tha ghoù thu notterpalu. Tpobla da repederabun D karo odedutethe tha kpubblutte ithu tpatiyu u cred toba da repechistate ustrerpalute. Harpan da etTenettum, re quo DER?, TO SSI. dxdy e TORHO Myero Ha D. 3ad. 1. Hampere Strydrdy, D=[0]/]x[0]/] e édutturett usadjar. Pem. D: D = x,y = 1 e Traney ro x. $\iint xy dx dy = \iint \left(\int xy dy \right) dx = \iint \left(x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dx = \iint \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{x^2}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$ 3a3.2. Hampere $\iint (x-y) dxdy$, $D: |x|y \ge 0$ Pem. De paney ro x: $y \ge 0$, $y \le 2 - x$ $\Rightarrow 2 - x \ge y \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2 \quad \text{n} \times 20$ $\Rightarrow 2 - x \ge y \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2 \quad \text{n} \times 20$ $\Rightarrow 2 - x \ge y \ge 0 \Rightarrow x \le 2$ $\Rightarrow 2 - x \ge y \ge 0$ $\Rightarrow 2 - x \ge 0$ $= \int_{S} \left(x(2-x) - \frac{2}{(2-x)^2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{S} \left[\frac{1}{2} x(2-x) - (2-x)^2 \right] dx =$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}\left(4x-2x^{2}-4+4x+x^{2}\right)dx=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\infty}\left(-3x^{2}+8x-4\right)dx=\frac{1}{2}\left(-x^{3}+4x^{2}-4x\right)\Big|_{0}^{2}$ $-\frac{1}{2}(-8+16-8)=0$.

302.3. If 12(x-y) drdy, D: 12=x. Pem. 3a rypouzdosta Torka (xxy) ED, nhave x \(\frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \ge 0, \quad \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2 \ge 0\)

Torade \(y \le \sqrt{x} \quad \qquad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad Taka $x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}$ Dyyk, $\sqrt{x} \geq x^2$, $x \geq x^4$, $x \geq x^4$ Taka x=y=1.

>> 0 < x < 1. Taka De Tparey: | 0 < x < 1 | x^2 < y < 5x $\iint_{D} x^{2}(x-y) dxdy = \iint_{X^{2}} \left(\int_{x^{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} \left(\int_{x^{2$ $= \int \left(x^3 \left[x - \frac{x^3}{2} - x^3 \cdot x^2 + \frac{x^2 \cdot x^4}{2}\right) dx = \int \left(x^{7/2} - x^5 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 - \frac{1}{2}x^3\right) dx =$ $= \frac{2}{9} x^{9/2} - \frac{1}{6} x^{6} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{7} x^{7} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^{7} \right)_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{8} =$ = 112 - 84 + 36 - 63 = 148 - 147 = 1 = 1 = 1003ad.4. SS Jx+y dxdy, D: [xy 20. Pem. Rato 6 zadaza 2, De Tpaney: D: 0 < x < 1
1-x $\int \int \sqrt{x+y} \, dx \, dy = \int \left(\int \sqrt{x+y} \, dy \right) dx = \int \left(\int \sqrt{(y+x)} \sqrt{2} \, d(y+x) \right) \, dy =$ $= \int_{3}^{2} (3+x)^{3/2} \int_{1-x}^{1-x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_{3}^{2} ((1-x+x)^{3/2} - x^{3/2}) dx =$ $\frac{2}{3} \left\{ \left((-x^{3/2}) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(x - \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right) \right|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{2}{5}.$ y∂σδθο ε ∂α ce τωιζδα, τε ∫α c(x) dy = e(x) ∫α 1 dy = (b-α) · c(x),T.e. (Edupaenure or flyry) le roure the practila y cred utterpupate Tro y ce y MHOHLOST TO DELHHUHATA HA UNTEDSALA BUH 200020 ? Scanned with CamScanner

300.5. Il x g q d D: [x + 1] = 1. Pem. And (xiy) ED, TO IX n Jy nmat chuck -> x > 0, y > 0 -> De & Pro-Harrettok repéderalisme kato tpatiers mo x , T.e. pemabané Hepale Herdoro DittocHo y: Vy <1-Jx. $θπyμ γy = 0 \Rightarrow 1 - √x ≥ 0, γx ≤ 1, x ≤ 1. Τανα <math>0 \le x \le 1$. βα y ποι y zα βα με y ≤ 1 - 2√x + x. Uμαμε ω y ≥ 0, τ. τε!Di $0 \le x \le 1$ $10 \le y \le 1 - 2\sqrt{x} + x$ $= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - 2x^{5/2} + x^{5}) dx = \frac{x^{3}}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{7} x^{7/2} + \frac{x^{4}}{4} |_{0}^{1} = \frac{47}{3} - \frac{31}{4} + \frac{27}{4} = \frac{47}{3} + \frac{31}{4} = \frac{47}{3} + \frac{31$ $= \frac{28 - 48 + 21}{3.7.4} = \frac{49 - 48}{84} = \frac{1}{84}.$ 3ad-6. $\iint \frac{x+y}{x-y-1}$, $D: x^2 \leq y \leq x$. Peu. De penetto cripitto y. Ot x Zx2, rozyzabane utteplar ja X: XEDOIL Taka D: DEXEL Ato x=1, TO y=1 ~ xy-1=-1+0. A40 x <1, to yzx2 >0 n x-y-1 < x-1 < 0 =>3Hare Haterst He ce Hympa in $\frac{x+y}{x-y-1}$ e Hetyper&cHecta. $\iint_{X-y-1} \frac{x+y}{x-y-1} \, dx \, dy = \iint_{X^2} \left(\int_{X^2} \frac{x+y}{x-y-1} \, dy \right) dx.$ Roplo da pemun notto Heoripederett borpemtus natrespen! $\int \frac{x+y}{x-y-1} dy = \int \frac{(y+1-x)-1+x+x}{x-y-1} dy = (-1) + \frac{x-y-1}{x-y-1} dy =$ = -y - (x-1) $\int \frac{d(-y)}{x-y-1} = -y - (x-1) \ln (x-y-1)$.

Banecisane la spanisara: $\int_{x^{2}}^{x+y} \frac{x+y}{x-y-1} dy = \int_{x^{2}}^{y} - \left[-y - \left[x - 1 \right] \ln \left[x - y - 1 \right] \right]_{x^{2}}^{2} =$ = $-x - (2x-1) \ln (x-x-1) = -(2x-1) \ln (x-x^2-1) =$ $= -X - (5x-1) m + x_5 + (5x-1) m (x_5-x+1) =$ $= \chi^2 - \chi + (2\chi - 1) \ln(\chi^2 - \chi + 1).$ (Tyk, fx2+x-1) = x2-x+1, 3au, 070 x2-x+1 >0 3 a bcsko x.) Haypas, $\int (x^7-x) + (2x-1) \ln (x^7-x+1) dx =$ $= \frac{x^{3}}{3} - \frac{x^{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} (2x-1) \ln(x^{2}-x+1) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \int_{0}^{1} \ln(x^{2}-x+1) d(x^{2}-x)$ = $-\frac{1}{6} \in \int_{1}^{1} \ln(x^{2}-x+1) d(x^{2}-x+1).$ Robatame $x^2-x+1=t$. Transverse ca x=0=>t=1. x=1=>t=1. Taka, He e Heodroduno ga custane Shitat, zamero jhtdt=0. Оконгателно, терсената стоиност е - 1/6. 300-7. If 1x+y-21dxdy, D: 1 x2+y2 < 2x Pem. x2+y2 < 2x <=> (x-1)2+ y2=1- eper c 3 etter (1,0). y 20 - motora notopher at rolla. -raxa - expuyatertin 3 Hayn & D. Impertito de buttera, re (20) ~ (1,1) ca typecezhare to zru tha x+2-5=0 ~ exhellthound x5+15=5X; Taka bedHa zact of D, |xty-2| = x+y-2, 6 dpyra (100-101/2 kara), 1x+y-21 = 2-x-y.

Scanned with CamScanner

Zug-a 11 xhqxqh D: | xs+h = sx Pem. hname rz & (x21/2) 20 n yz & x20 > De & respon woodpater. Pemabase 07Hochoy: 72 = 2x-x2 => 2x-x2zy20, x = [0;2]. 7 = 12x-x2 , 0+ x=2y => y = \frac{1}{2} x. Taka = y = 12x-x2 B sacritoci, = x < /2x-x2, + x 2 < 2x-x2, 5x 2 < 2x 5x2=8x, x (5x-8) ≤0, x € [0, 8]. Taka D: $10 \le x \le 8/5$ $1/2 \times \le y \le \sqrt{2x-x^2}$ $\int xy \, dx \, dy = \int x \left(\int x \cdot y \, dy \right) \, dx = \int x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} x \, dx = \int_{1/2}^{1$ $= \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x}{2} \left(2x - x^{2} - \frac{1}{4}x^{2}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x/5} x(2x - \frac{5}{4}x^{2}) dx =$ $=\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{8/5} \left(2x^{2} - \frac{5}{4}x^{3}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{3}{3}x^{3} - \frac{5}{4} \cdot \frac{x^{4}}{4}\right] \left[\frac{8/5}{4}\right]$ 2 (3 4 4) 2 (3 57 6) = $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} - \frac{5}{16} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{9} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{8}{16} \cdot \frac{8}{8} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{83}{2 \cdot 5^{3} \cdot 6} = \frac{297}{2 \cdot 5^{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{83}{2 \cdot 5^{3} \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{5} \right)^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac$ $=\frac{2^{+}}{3.5^{3}}=\frac{128}{3.125}=\frac{128}{375}$