

to show 0

(11)

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{1}{3}$$

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$$y = x^2$$

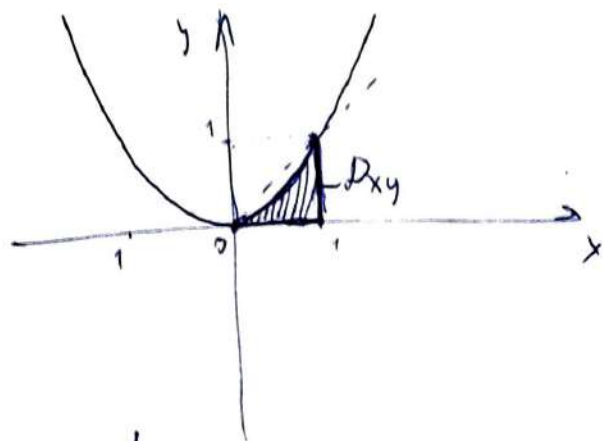
$$\sin \varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{p \sin \varphi}{p \cos^2 \varphi} \quad 17$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{p \sin \varphi}{p \cos^2 \varphi} \quad 18$$

$$p = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \quad 20$$

$$p = \frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi} \quad 22$$

$$D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$$



$$y = x^2 \Rightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{y}$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 f(x, y) dx =$$

$$x = 1$$

$$p \cos \varphi = 1$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi}}^{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}} f(p \cos \varphi, p \sin \varphi) p dp$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22

61)
$$I \sim \int_0^2 dx \int_{1-\sqrt{2-(x-1)^2}}^{-1+\sqrt{2-(x-1)^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$y = 1 - \sqrt{2 - (x-1)^2}$$

$$y - 1 = -\sqrt{2 - (x-1)^2} \quad (-) \Rightarrow$$

$$(p \cos \psi - 1)^2 + (p \sin \psi - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$p^2 \cos^2 \psi - 2p \cos \psi + 1 + p^2 \sin^2 \psi - 2p \sin \psi + 1 = 2$$

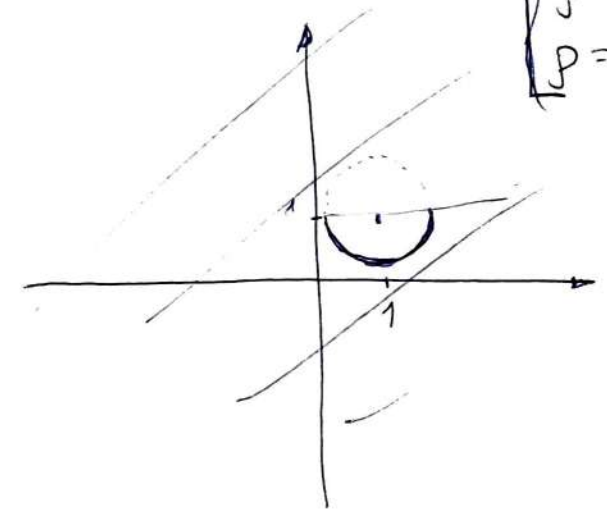
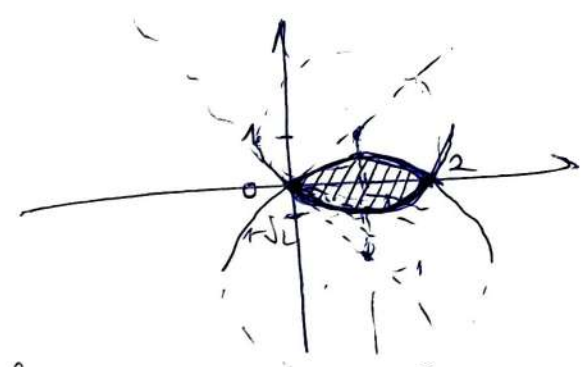
$$p^2 - 2p(\cos \psi + \sin \psi) = 0$$

$$p(p - 2(\cos \psi + \sin \psi)) = 0$$

$$p = 2(\cos \psi + \sin \psi)$$

$$(y-1)^2 = 2 - (x-1)^2$$

$$y \leq 1$$



$$p = 2(\cos \psi + \sin \psi)$$

$$y + 1 = \sqrt{2 - (x-1)^2}$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 2$$

$$y \geq -1$$

$$y+1 = \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y = -1 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$(y+1)^2 = 2 - (x-1)^2$$

$$y+1 \geq 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + 1 = 2$$

$$(x-1)^2 = 1$$

$$x-1 = \pm 1$$

$$x = 0, 2$$

$$I \sim \int_{-1-\sqrt{2}}^{-1+\sqrt{2}} dy \int_{1-\sqrt{2-(y+1)^2}}^{1+\sqrt{2-(y+1)^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} d\psi \int_0^{2(\cos \psi + \sin \psi)} f(p \cos \psi, p \sin \psi) p dp$$

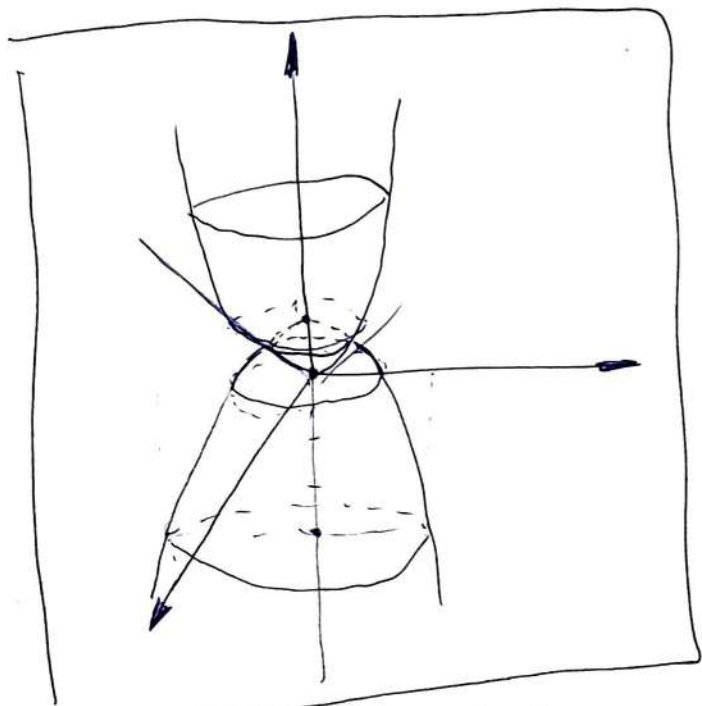
$$\int_0^{\pi} d\psi \int_0^{2(\cos \psi - \sin \psi)} f(p \cos \psi, p \sin \psi) p dp$$

(N2)

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$



$$z = -x^2 - y^2 + 1$$



$$z = 0$$

$$|x'| = |y'| = 1$$

$$5 - 1 = -x' - y'$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 - z$$

$$y = -x' - y'$$

$$1 - z \geq 0$$

$$z \geq 1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \geq 0$$

$$-z \geq -1$$

$$z \leq 1$$

$$+3$$

$$z = -3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

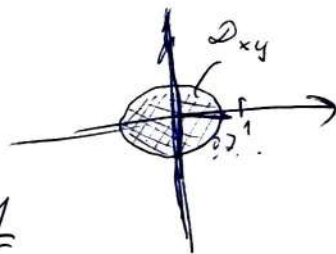
Получим новую переменную:

$$x^2 + y^2 = -x^2 - y^2 + 1$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$R = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$



$$\ominus \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4}\right) d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{1}$$

$$V = \iint_{D_{xy}} [z_2(x, y) - z_1(x, y)] dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (-x^2 - y^2 + 1 - x^2 - y^2) dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2x^2 - 2y^2 + 1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2(p^2 \cos^2 \varphi + p^2 \sin^2 \varphi) + 1) p dp d\varphi = \iint_{D_{xy}} (-2p^2 + 1) p dp d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{2p^3}{3} + \frac{p^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{p^4}{2} + \frac{p^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} d\varphi$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$$

$$(p \cos \varphi - 1)^2 + (p \sin \varphi - 1)^2 = 2$$

$$p^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2p \cos \varphi + 1 + p^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 2p \sin \varphi + 1 = 2$$

$$p^2 - 2p \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$p = 2(\cos \varphi + \sin \varphi)$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2 = 2$$

$$p^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2p \cos \varphi + 1 + p^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 2p \sin \varphi + 1 = 2$$

$$p^2 + 2p(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) = 0$$

$$p^2 - 2p(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) = 0$$

$$p = 2(\cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2$$

$$p^2 =$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$z = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$p^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2p \cos \varphi + 1 +$$

$$+ p^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 1$$

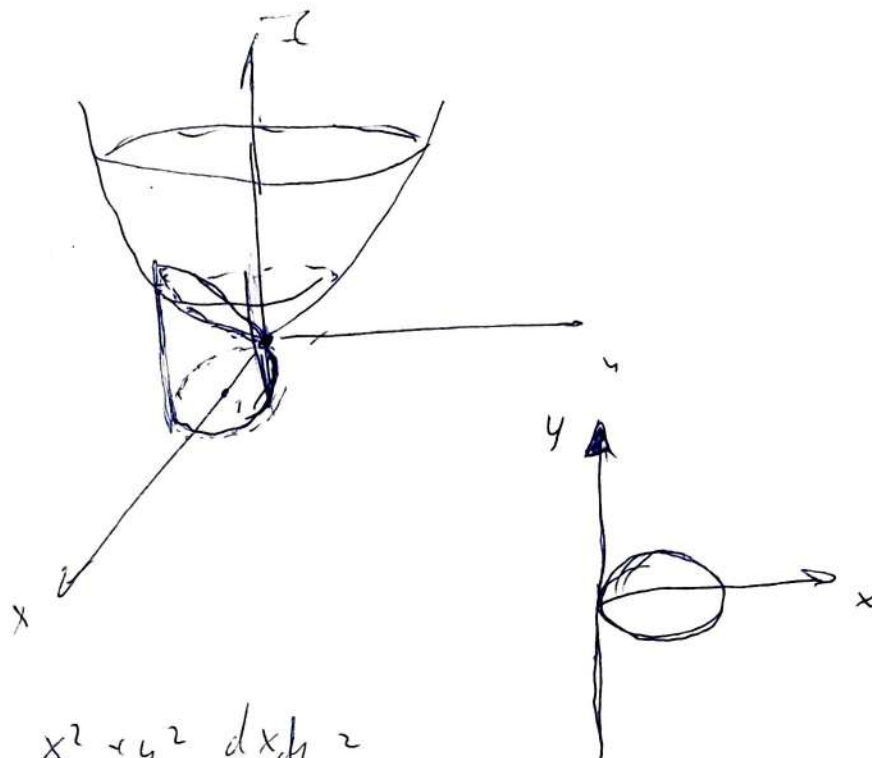
$$p^2 - 2p \cos \varphi + 1 + p^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 1 = 2$$

$$p^2 - 2p \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$p = 2 \cos \varphi$$

$$p^2 - 2p \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$p = 2 \cos \varphi$$



$$\iint x^2 + y^2 \, dx \, dy =$$

$$2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\cos \varphi} p^3 \, dp = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{16 \cos^4 \varphi}{4} \, d\varphi =$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos^4 \varphi \, d\varphi = \dots = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

homon

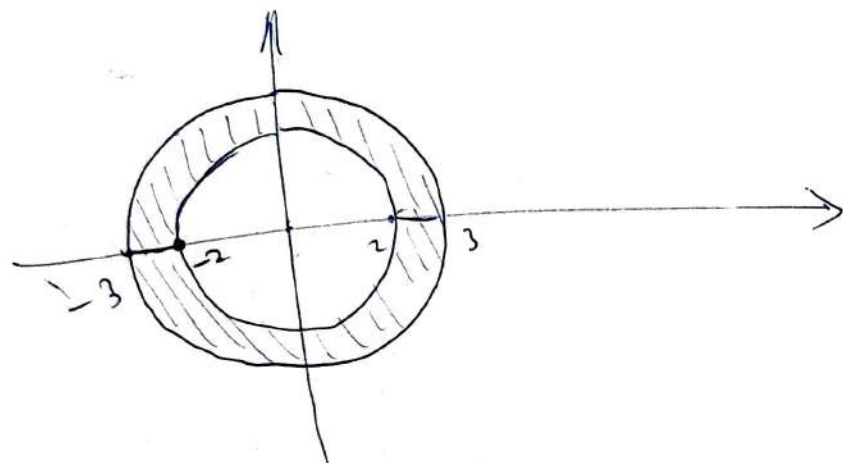
6 km

52

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9$$



$$p^2 = 4$$

$$p = 2$$

$$p = 3$$

$$I = \int_{-3}^3 dx \int_{-\sqrt{9-x^2}}^{+\sqrt{9-x^2}} f dy + \int_{-3}^3 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{+\sqrt{4-x^2}} f dy$$

$$I = \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_{-2}^2 f dx + \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_{-2}^2 f dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 \int_0^{2\pi} f(p \cos \theta, p \sin \theta) p dp$$

$$y = 4$$

$$x = 0$$

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = 16$$

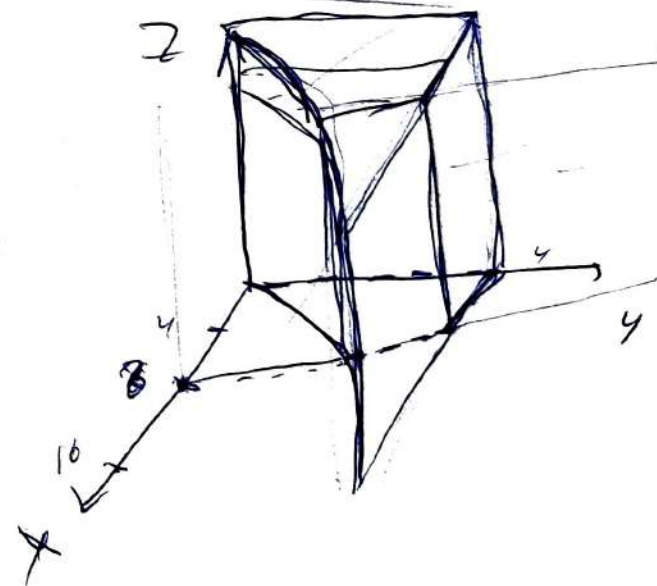
$$y = 2$$

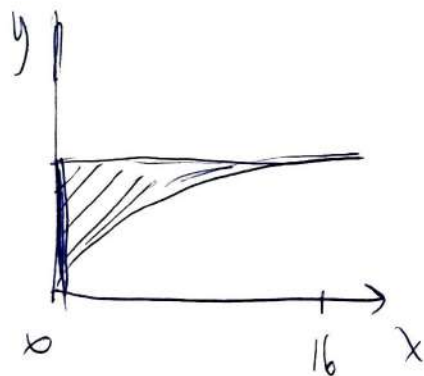
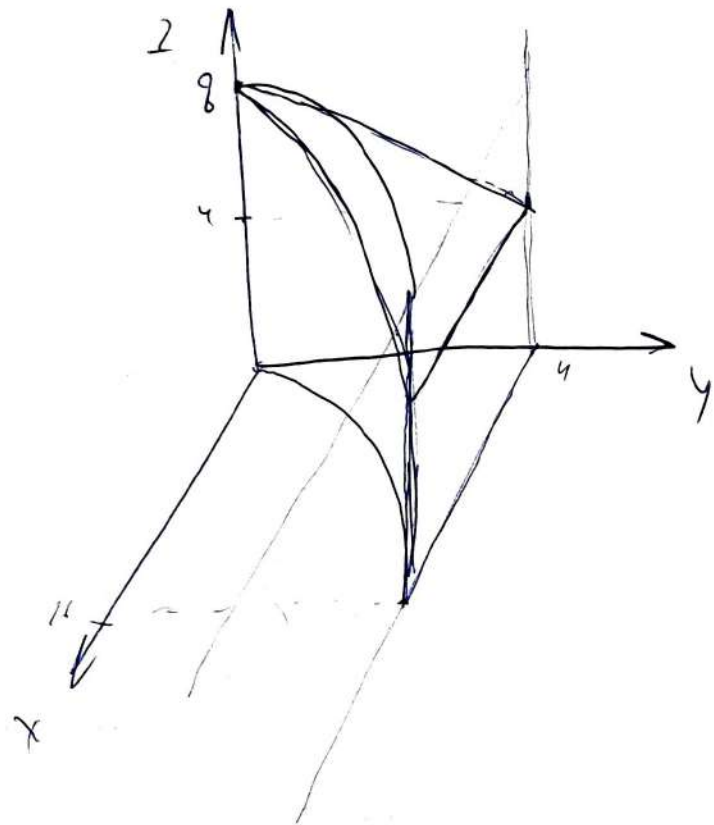
$$y = 8 - x$$

$$x = 2$$

$$y = 8 - x$$

$$x = 7$$



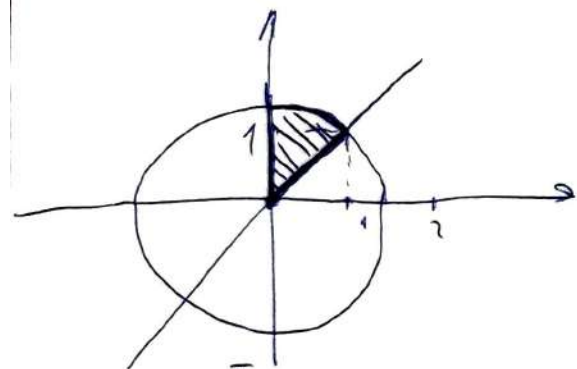


$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_R (8-y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^{16} dx \int_0^4 (8-y) \, dy \\
 &= \int_0^{16} \left(8y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^4 \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^{16} \left(32 - 8 - 8\sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^{16} \left(24 - 8\sqrt{x} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \, dx \\
 &= \left(24x - 8 \frac{2x^{3/2}}{3} + \frac{x^2}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{16} \\
 &= \frac{320}{3}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\int_0^1 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} f(x,y) dy$$

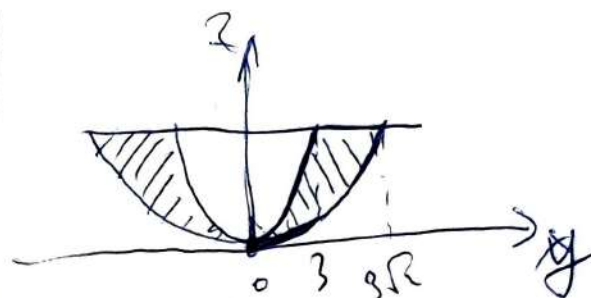
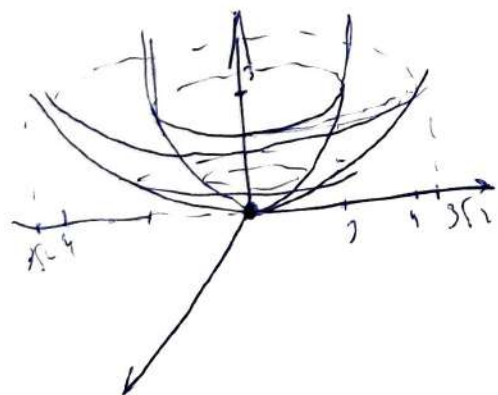
$$y = \sqrt{2-x^2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 = 2-x^2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y^2 + x^2 = 2 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



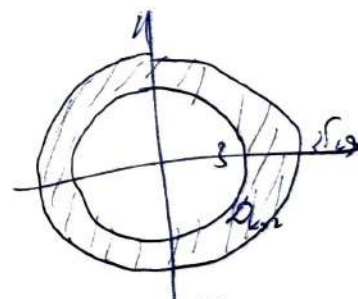
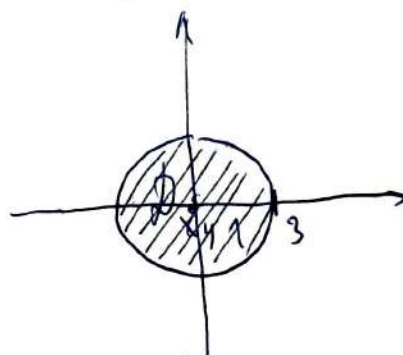
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x,y) dx + \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} f(x,y) dx$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^1 f(\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi) \rho d\rho$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 2z, z=1$$



$$V = \iint_{D_{xy1}} \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{3} - \frac{x^2+y^2}{6} \right) dx dy + \iint_{D_{xy2}} \left(3 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{6} \right) dx dy$$



$$V = \int_0^{\pi/4} d\varphi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{\rho^2}{3} - \frac{\rho^2}{6} \right) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_3^{\sqrt{6}} \left(3 - \frac{\rho^2}{6} \right) \rho d\rho$$

$$= \frac{27\pi}{4} + \frac{27\pi}{4} = \frac{27\pi}{2}$$

$$x = \sqrt{1-y^2}$$

$$x^2 = 1-y^2$$

~~$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$~~

~~$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$~~

~~$$y = \sqrt{3}$$

$$p \sin y = \sqrt{3}$$

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sin y}$$~~

~~$$x^2 + 3 = 1$$~~

~~$$x^2 = 4$$~~

~~$$x^2 = 2$$~~

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

$$y^2 = x^2 - 1$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$$

Acknowledgments

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Tuur Stryck
July 2018

$$1 = y^2 - x^2$$

$$1 = \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi$$

$$1 = (\sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$1 = \cos 2\varphi$$

~~$$1 = \cos 2\varphi$$

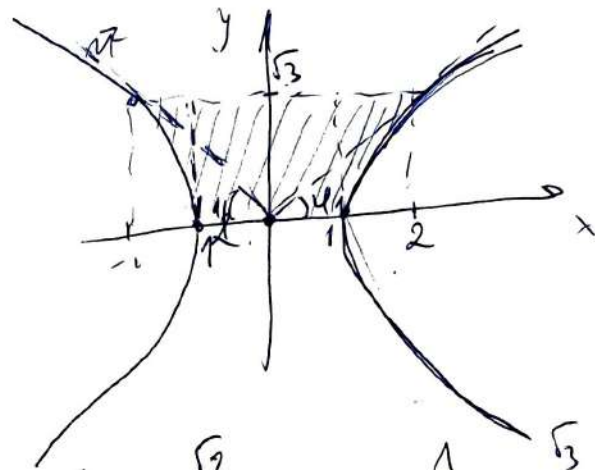
$$p^2 = \frac{1}{\cos 2\varphi}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{2\sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \cos^2 \varphi}$$~~

by

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} f(x,y) dx =$$



~~$$y = \sqrt{3}$$~~

$$y_1 = \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y_2 = \pi - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

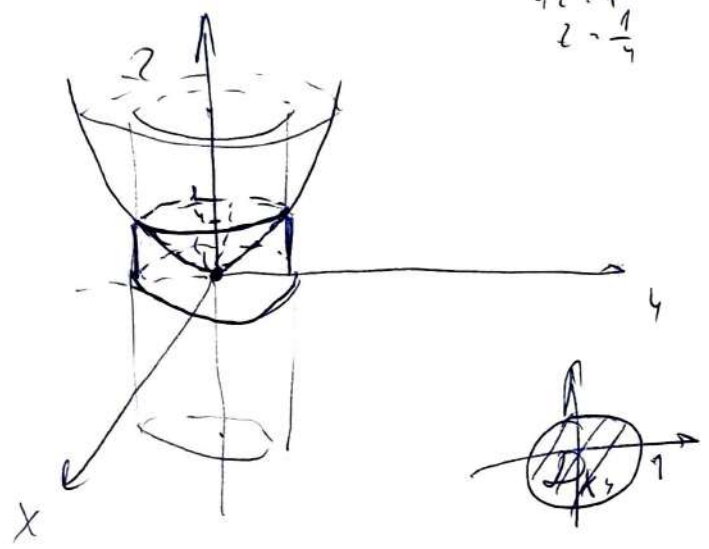
$$I = \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x^2-1}}^{\sqrt{x^2-1}} f dy + \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} f dx + \int_1^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{x^2-1}}^{\sqrt{x^2-1}} f dy$$

$$I = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} f dx + \int_{\pi - \arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\arctan \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} d\varphi \int_{-\sqrt{1+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} f dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1+y^2}}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} f dx$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad ; \quad x^2 + y^2 = 4z, \quad z = 0$$

$$4z = 1 \\ z = \frac{1}{4}$$

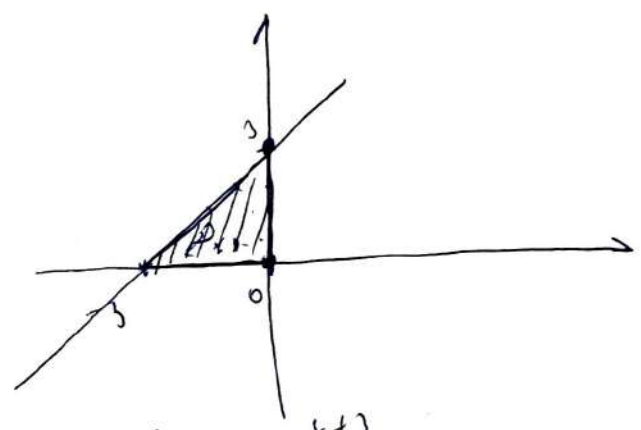


$$V = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \frac{\rho^3}{4} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

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$$\int_0^3 dy \int_{y-3}^0 f dx$$

$$x = y - 3 \\ y = x + 3$$



$$I = \int_{-3}^0 dx \int_0^{x+3} f dy$$

Реш.

$$x = y - 3$$

$$\rho \sin \varphi = \rho \cos \varphi + 3$$

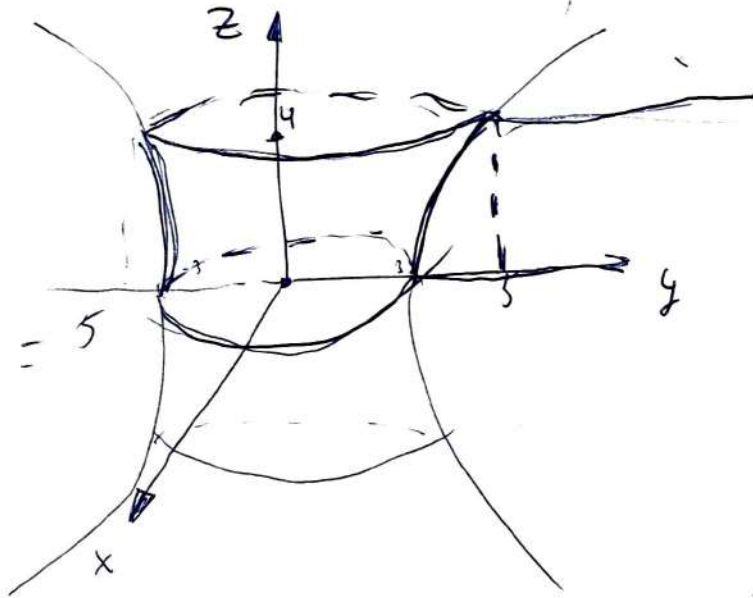
$$\rho (\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) = 3$$

$$\rho = \frac{3}{\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi}$$

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\downarrow} f \rho d\rho$$

(N2) 56

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 9; \quad z \geq 4; \quad z \geq 0$$



$$x = 0$$

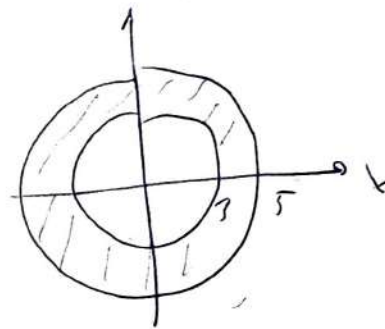
$$y^2 - z^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 18$$



$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 9$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 9}$$



$$f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 9}$$

$$f(p, \varphi) = \sqrt{p^2 - 9}$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^5 p \, dp = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_3^5 \sqrt{p^2 - 9} \, dp = 100\pi - \frac{128}{3}\pi = 52\frac{1}{3}$$

57

0

$$z_1 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z_2 = 2(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$p^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 2p \cos \varphi + p^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

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

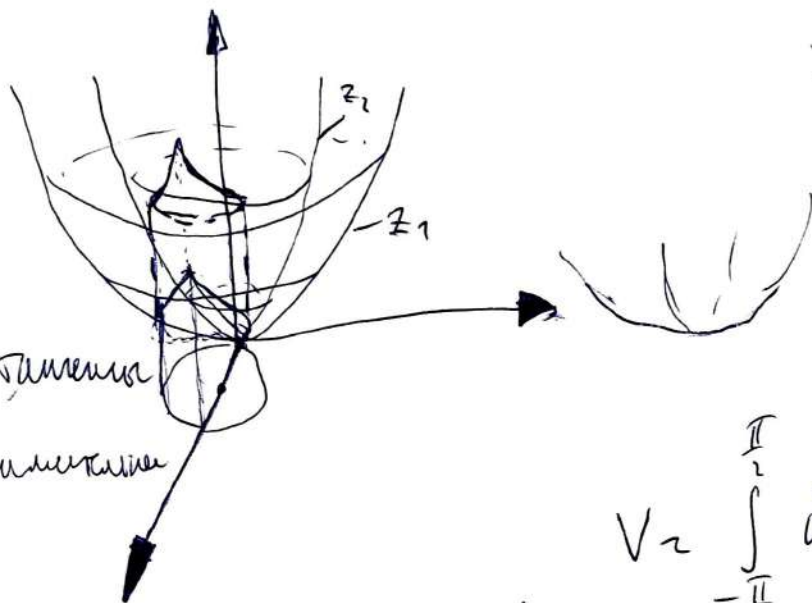
$$p^2 - 2p \cos \varphi = 0$$

$$p = 2 \cos \varphi$$

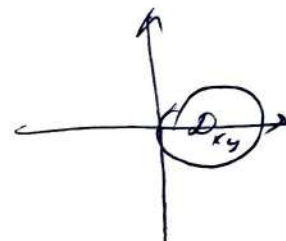
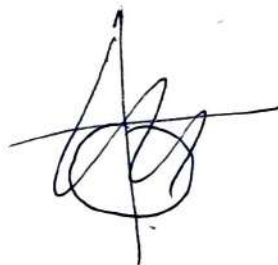
уравнение

• уравнение поверхности

• уравнение поверхности



D_{xy}



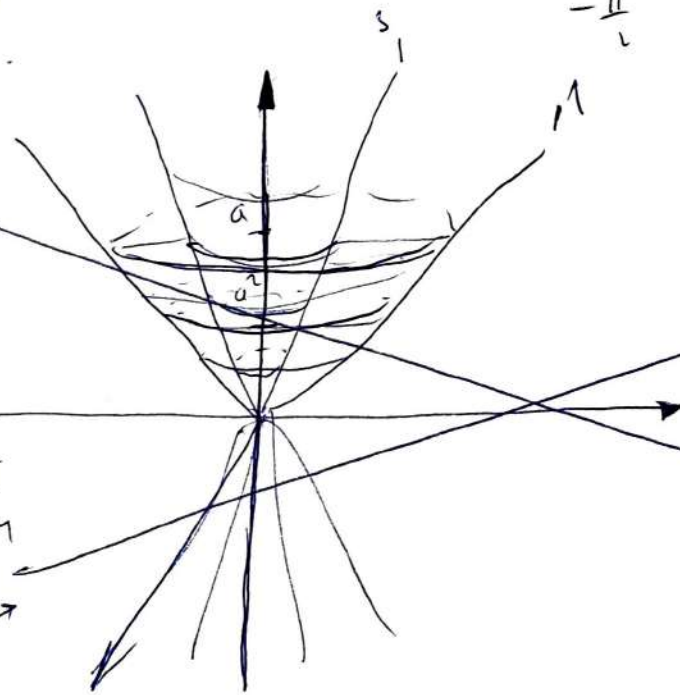
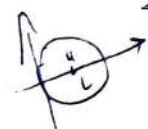
$$V = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} p^3 dp = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

5π

$$x^2 + y^2 = ax$$

$$x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a 2p^2 dp =$$

$$z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)}$$

$$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a 2p^2 (\sqrt{3} - 1) dp =$$

$$z = \sqrt{3} p - p = p(\sqrt{3} - 1)$$

$$y = -1 + \sqrt{2 - (x-1)^2}$$

$$(y+1) = \sqrt{2 - (x-1)^2}$$

$$(y+1)^2 = 2 - (x-1)^2 \quad (y+1 \geq 0)$$

$$(y+1)^2 + (x-1)^2 = 2 \quad (y \geq -1)$$

