Ondrej Ondryas 6 M(x+yz) olxdydz T={[x,5,2] \in R3; 0 \le 27x \le y \le 4; y \le 2z \le 8}

Pro použití Fubiniou věty chame vyjádřit množiny T pomocí vovnic ve tvaru a = x = b ; f(x) = y = g(x) ; u(x,y) = = = v(x,y).

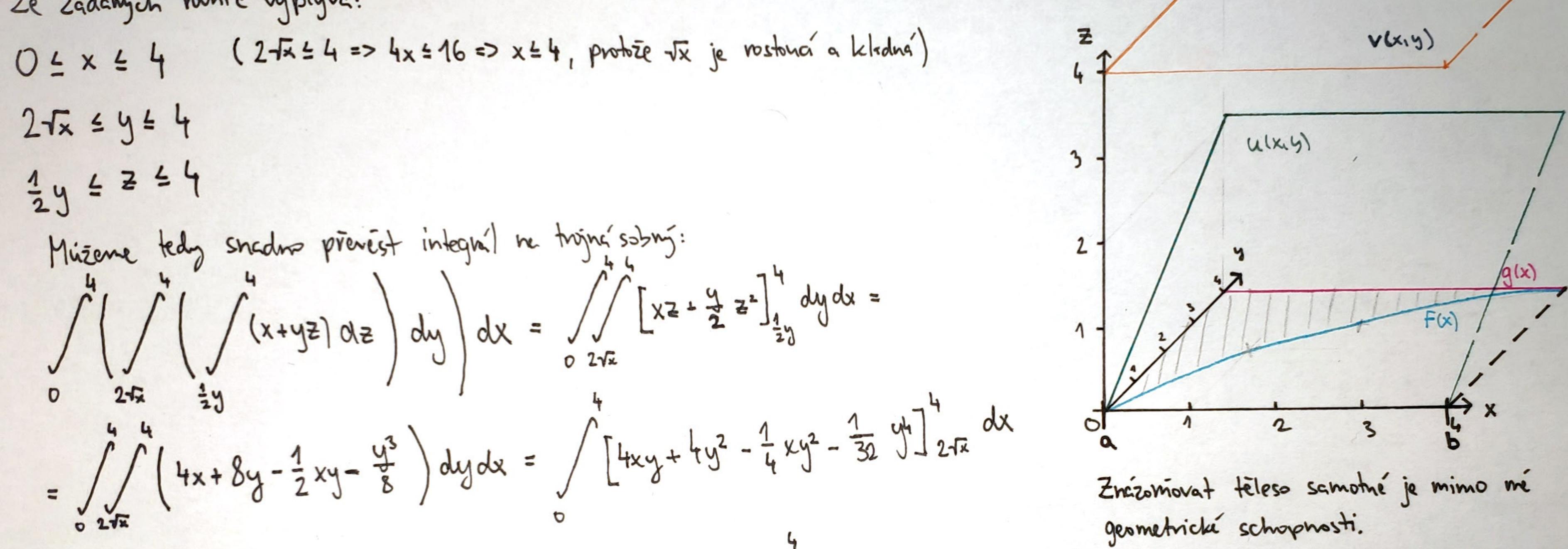
Ze zadamých romic vyplýva:

Mûzene tedy snadno převěst integnál ne trojná sobný:

$$\int \int (x+yz) dz dy dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dy dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dy dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dy dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dx dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dx dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dx dx dx = \int \int [x^2 + \frac{y}{2} z^2] dx dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{4} \left(\frac{4x}{4x} + 8y - \frac{1}{2}xy - \frac{y^3}{8} \right) dy dx = \int_{-\infty}^{4} \left[\frac{4xy}{4x} + \frac{4y^2}{4x} - \frac{1}{4}xy^2 - \frac{1}{32}y^4 \right]_{24x}^{4} dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}x^3 - 2x^2 - \frac{16}{5}x^{5/2} + 56x\right]_0^4 = 32 - 32 - \frac{16}{5} \cdot 32 + 224 = \frac{121}{6}$$



geometrické schopnosti.