$$\int_{\Omega} \int dz dy = \int (\int \int dz) dy = \int (\int \int dy) dz$$

$$\begin{cases}
4 \left(\int_{1}^{5-\gamma} f(x,\gamma) \, dx \right) \, d\gamma
\end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{2}^{4} \left(\int_{1}^{5-y} \frac{dz}{(z+y)^{3}} \right) dy$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(x+y)^2}\right)_1^{5-y}$$

$$= -\frac{7}{2} \int_{2}^{4} \left(\frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{(4\gamma)^{2}} \right) d\gamma$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2S} + \frac{1}{14\gamma} \right]_{2}^{4}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{L} \left(\frac{4}{25} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{2}{25} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{6}{75} + \frac{15}{75} - \frac{25}{75} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \times \left(-\frac{4}{75}\right)$$

$$=\frac{2}{75}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(x+y)^2}\right)^2$$

$$=-\frac{1}{2}\int_{1}^{3}\left(\frac{1}{25}-\frac{1}{(2+x)^{2}}\right)dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{25} \times + \frac{1}{24x} \right]_{1}^{3}$$

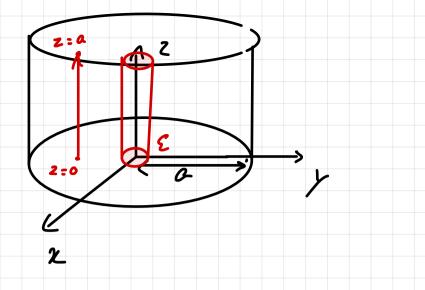
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{3}{2r} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2r} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{25} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{6}{75} + \frac{15}{75} - \frac{25}{75} \right)$$

Colculer

$$\frac{1}{1} \int \frac{z dx dy dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \lim_{x \to \infty} \int \frac{z dx dy dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$



Soit E > 0, 6 fonction est 6° son IE (compact) donc comme pre (se) < 00 Avec $SL_{\varepsilon} = \langle (x_{j}y_{j}z) \in \mathbb{R}^{3} | \varepsilon^{\xi}z^{2} + y^{2} \langle z^{2} \rangle$ 0 < z < a} a > 0 fixe $\int_{\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}} |f| dz dy dz \leq M \mu_{\mathcal{E}}(\Omega_{\mathcal{E}}) < \infty$ fest intégrable donc Fubini s'aplique Intégrans d'aband son z, pois z, y (et vénifiens que la lim gd e-so existe

$$= \int I = \int \left(\int_{0}^{a} \frac{z dz}{\sqrt{z^{2}+y^{2}}} \right) dx dy$$

or
$$A_{\epsilon} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \epsilon^2 < z^2 + y^2 < a^2 \}$$

$$T = \int_{A_{\mathcal{E}}} \left(\frac{\frac{2^{2}}{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} \right)^{a} dx dy$$

$$\frac{a^{2}}{2}$$

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

$$(2,y) \in A_{c} \Leftrightarrow (2 < n < a)$$

$$(3 \in (0,27)$$

$$A_{2}$$

On passe en polaines, en considère 4: R+ x Jo,27[-> R2 $(n, \theta) + C \cap C \cap S \cap S = (n \cos \theta \cap s \sin \theta)$ En particulier, l'va de 30,20 × 30,200C dans Az (et ligection sun "Az \ (z,a]" to

for y - 1 sont 21: y " C1 - différentaisme") $(\alpha(n,\theta),\gamma(n,G))$ ne change pas la resone de l'intégrale (cf: resure de (z, a)
dans R2 est rolle)

$$\frac{a^2}{2L}$$

$$= \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \cos \theta & -n \sin \theta \\ 5 \sin \theta & n \cos \theta \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \int_{A_{\varepsilon}} \frac{a^{2}}{2} dx dy = \int_{\Xi_{\varepsilon}} \frac{a^{2}}{2} \alpha dn d\theta$$

$$= \int_{A_{\varepsilon}} \frac{a^{2}}{2} \alpha dn d\theta$$

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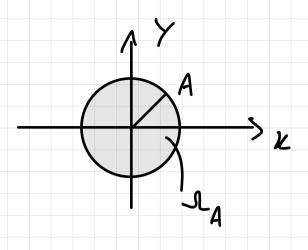
$$=\int_{\xi}^{\alpha} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{a^{2}}{2} d\theta\right) dn$$

$$= T a^{2} \left(a - \epsilon\right)$$

$$= T a^{3}$$

$$\xi - so$$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-a(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$



$$Y: (n_{j}\theta) \mapsto (n\cos\theta, n\sin\theta) \in \mathbb{R}^{2}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} J_{0}A(\times)0,2\pi($$

Alons

$$\int_{A} \frac{\int_{a}^{2} (x^{2} + y^{2})}{n^{2}} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{A} \frac{\int_{a}^{2} (\gamma(x, \theta))}{\int_{a}^{2} (\gamma(x, \theta))} dx dy$$

$$= \int_{a} \int_{a}^{2} (\gamma(x, \theta)) dx dy$$

$$= \int_{a}^{2} \int_{a}^{2} (\gamma(x, \theta)) dx dy$$

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$$= \int_{a}^{2} \int_{a}^{2} \int_{a}^{2} (\gamma(x, \theta)) dx dy$$

$$(\rightarrow) \begin{cases} e^{-\kappa^2} d\kappa \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{A} \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-an^{2}} d\theta \right) n dn$$

$$= \int_{0}^{A} 2\pi e^{-an^{2}} n dn$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{1}{2a}e^{-an^2} \right]_0^A$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{a} \left(e^{-aA^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} \left(1 - e^{-aA^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} \left(1 - e^{-aA} \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\pi}{a}$$
Asa

En panticulion,
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \pi$$

Come
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{2}} \left| e^{-(x^{2}ty^{2})} \right| dx dy = \pi < \infty$$

Fulini s'aplique:
$$e^{-(x^{2}ty^{2})} dx dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-(x^{2}ty^{2})} dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y^{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-x^{2}} dx \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y^{2}} \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-x^{2}} dx \right) dy$$

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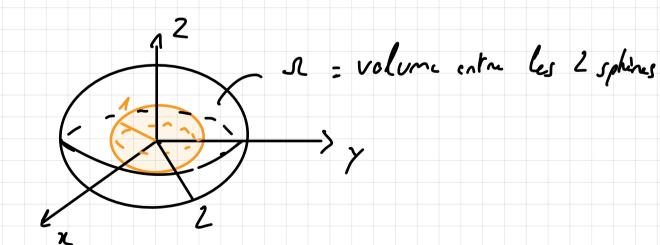
[x 4:

Calcula

$$I: \int \frac{dz \, dy \, dz}{\sqrt{z^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

On intigne une fonction of continue son \bar{x} , done bonnée et $\mu_{L}(x) < \infty$

$$\int_{\Lambda} |\int (x, y, z)| dx dy dz < \infty$$



On passe en coordonnier sphiniques

$$\chi = \Lambda \sin \gamma \cos \theta$$
 $\chi = \Lambda \sin \gamma \sin \theta$
 $\delta \in J_{0,2}\pi C$

2 = n cos y

$$\bar{\Phi}: (n, \theta, \gamma) \mapsto \left(\begin{array}{c} n \sin \gamma \cos \theta \\ n \sin \gamma \sin \theta \end{array}\right) \in \mathbb{R}^{3}$$

$$= n \cos \gamma$$

4 € 30, 11(

A des monceaux de meson (= volume ...) rulle près, & met en bijection

$$= \lambda L + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \right] = + \cos \left(\left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{2} \theta \right) \right) \right) \right)$$

$$- \alpha \sin \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^{2} \left(\cos^{2} \theta + \alpha \sin^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin^{2} \theta \right) \right) \right)$$

$$= -\alpha^{2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos^{2} \theta + \alpha \sin^{2} \theta \right)$$

$$= -\alpha^{2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \left(\frac{1}{2} \cos \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin \left(\frac$$

