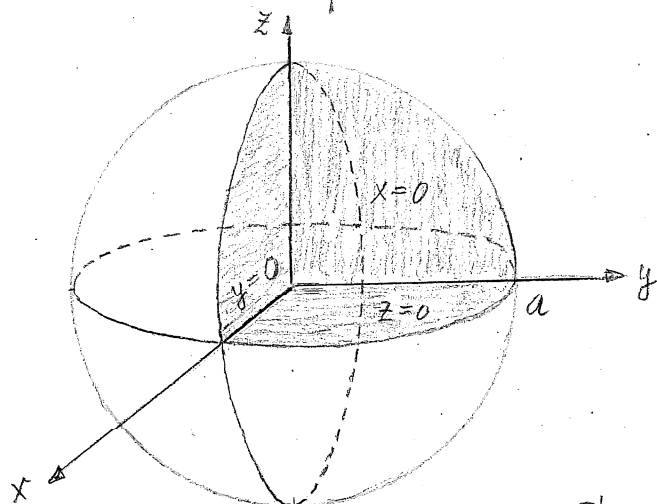


$$I = \iiint_V x z^2 \exp \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{a^2} dx dy dz$$

• Kugelkoordinaten:

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta \\ y &= r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta \\ z &= r \cos \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

$$dx dy dz = r^2 \sin \vartheta dr d\vartheta d\varphi$$



Integrationsgrenzen:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 &\leq r \leq a \\ 0 &\leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 &\leq \vartheta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Oktaunt}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^a r^2 dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \vartheta d\vartheta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta \cdot r^2 \cos^2 \vartheta e^{r^2/a^2} \\ &= \int_0^a r^5 e^{r^2/a^2} dr \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \vartheta \cos^2 \vartheta d\vartheta}_{\left( \frac{\vartheta}{8} - \frac{\sin 4\vartheta}{32} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}} \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi d\varphi}_{\sin \varphi \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

Bronstein/S., S. 320, Nr 355

Substitution:

$$t = \frac{r^2}{a^2}, \quad r^2 = a^2 t; \quad r=0: t=0$$

$$r=a: t=1$$

$$dt = \frac{2}{a^2} r dr$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{a^2}{2} dt \cdot a^4 t^2 e^t &= \frac{a^6}{2} \int_0^1 t^2 e^t dt = \frac{a^6}{2} (t^2 - 2t + 2) e^t \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{a^6}{2} (e - 2) \end{aligned}$$

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Resultat:

$$\underline{\underline{I = \frac{a^6}{2} (e-2) \cdot \frac{\pi}{16} \cdot 1 = \frac{\pi a^6}{32} (e-2)}}$$