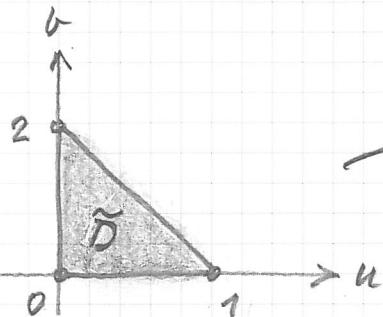
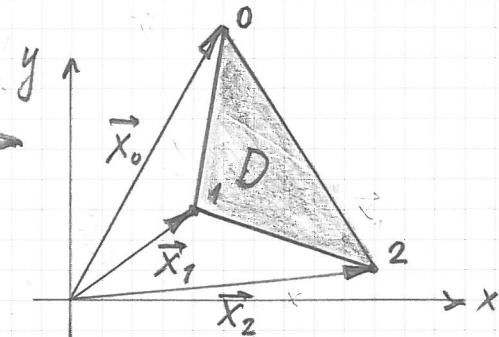


(1)



$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}(u, v)$$



Koord. transformation:

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + u(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_0) + v(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_0)$$

ausgedreieben

Basisfunktionen im Phantomebereich \tilde{D} :

$$\tilde{\phi}_0(u, v) = 1 - u - v$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_1(u, v) = u$$

$$\tilde{\phi}_2(u, v) = v$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + u(x_1 - x_0) + v(x_2 - x_0) \\ y &= y_0 + u(y_1 - y_0) + v(y_2 - y_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$C_{ik} = \iint_D \phi_i(x, y) \phi_k(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{\tilde{D}} \tilde{\phi}_i(u, v) \tilde{\phi}_k(u, v) \left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| du dv$$

Jacobische:

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_0 & x_2 - x_0 \\ y_1 - y_0 & y_2 - y_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Betrag der Funktionaldeterminante:

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = \underbrace{|(x_1 - x_0)(y_2 - y_0) - (x_2 - x_0)(y_1 - y_0)|}_{|(x_1 - x_0) \times (x_2 - x_0)|}$$

$2A_D$: A_D = Fläche des Dreiecks D

Darum

$$C_{ik} = 2A_D \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-u} \tilde{\phi}_i(u, v) \tilde{\phi}_k(u, v) du dv$$

Note: C_{ik} ist symmetrisch
($C_{ik} = C_{ki}$)

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{00} &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} (1-u-v)(1-u-v) dv \\
 &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \left[v + u^2 v + \frac{v^3}{3} - 2uv - v^2 + uv^2 \right]_0^{1-u} \\
 &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \left[(1-u)(1+u^2) + \frac{(1-u)^3}{3} - 2u(1-u) - (1-u)(1-u)^2 \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + u(1-u)^2 \right] \\
 &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \left[(1+u^2)(1-u) + \frac{(1-u)^3}{3} - 2u(1-u) - (1-u)(1-u)^2 \right] \\
 &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \left[(1-2u+u^2)(1-u) + \frac{(1-u)^3}{3} - (1-u)^3 \right] \\
 &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \frac{(1-u)^3}{3} = 2A_D \left(-\int_1^0 \frac{z^3 dz}{3} \right) = \frac{2A_D}{3} \int_0^1 z^3 dz \\
 &= \frac{2A_D}{12} = \frac{A_D}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

$\begin{matrix} z = 1-u \Rightarrow dz = -du \\ z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1 \\ u = 1 \Rightarrow z = 0 \end{matrix}$

Aus Symmetriegründen (wir rechnen im Einheitsdreieck)
hat man

$$C_{11} = C_{22} = A_D / 6$$

Analog

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_{01} &= 2A_D \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} (1-u-v) u dv \\
 &= \frac{2A_D}{24} = \frac{A_D}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

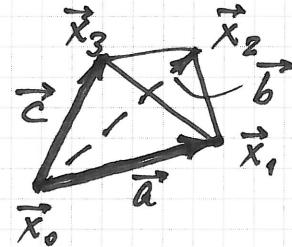
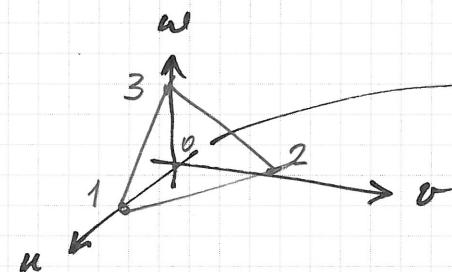
Wiederum aus Symmetriegründen gilt:

$$C_{ik} = \frac{A_D}{12} \cdot i \neq k.$$

(2) Die Trauf.

$$\vec{x} = \vec{x}_0 + u(\vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_0) + v(\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_0) + w(\vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_0)$$

bildet das Einheitskettenkader



ist auf ein Tetraeder mit den Ecken \vec{x}_0 bis \vec{x}_3 .
Die Jacobische dieser Trauf. ist

$$J_f = \begin{pmatrix} \partial(x, y, z) \\ \partial(u, v, w) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{x}_1 - \vec{x}_0 & \vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_0 & \vec{x}_3 - \vec{x}_0 \\ \vec{a} & \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{pmatrix}$$

Die Determinante $\det(J_f)$ ist gleich dem Volumen (bis aufs Vorzeichen) des von \vec{a} , \vec{b} und \vec{c} aufgespannten Spates.
Ist V_T das Volumen des Tetraeders, so hat man

$$|\det(J_f)| = 6 V_T$$

Die Hilfunktionen erlauben im Einheitskettenkader:

$$\varphi_0(u, v, w) = 1 - u - v - w$$

$$\varphi_1(u, v, w) = u$$

$$\varphi_2(u, v, w) = v$$

$$\varphi_3(u, v, w) = w$$

Dann hat man beispielweise

$$\begin{aligned} C_{01} &= 6 V_T \int_0^1 du \int_0^{1-u} dv \int_0^{1-u-v} dw (1-u-v-w) u \\ &\quad \underbrace{\left[(1-u-v)uw - w^2u/2 \right]_0^{1-u-v}}_{(1-u-v)^2u} \\ &= \frac{1}{120} 6 V_T = \frac{V_T}{20} \end{aligned}$$

Aus Symmetriegründen (dass Einheits -
tetraeder betrachten!) gilt

$$C_{ik} = \frac{V_T}{20} \quad i \neq k$$

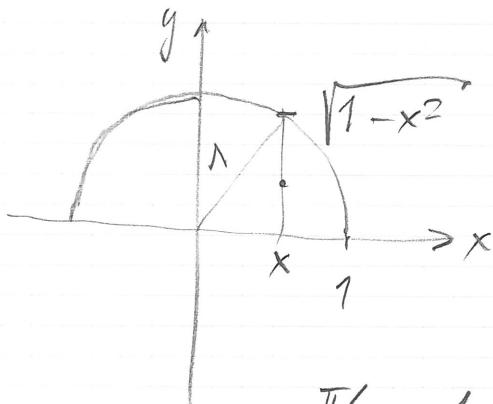
und

$$C_{ii} = \frac{V_T}{10}$$

Bem: verwenden Sie MAPLE (ausnahmeweise!)

3

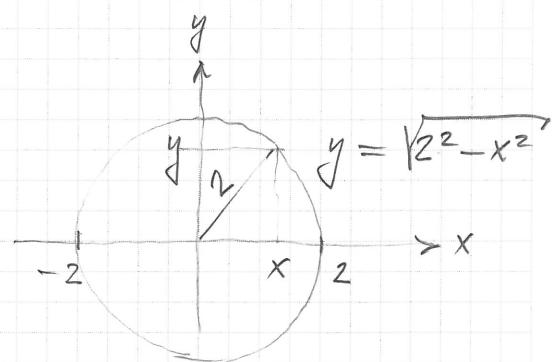
$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} dz \frac{1}{1-x^2-y^2+z^2}$$



Kugel im 1. Oktaanten
mit Radius 1 und
Zentrum in $(0,0,0)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} dz \frac{1}{1-r^2+z^2} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 r dr \left[\frac{\arctan(z/a)}{a} \right]_0^{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(r^2)}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} - \arctan 0 \right) \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \left[-2\sqrt{1-u} \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} \cdot 2(1-0) = \frac{\pi^2}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

()



$$④ \int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \int_{(x^2+y^2)^2}^{16} x^2 dz$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_{r^4}^{r^2 \cos^2 \theta} r^2 \cos^2 \theta dz$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cos^2 \theta \int_0^2 r^3 dr \left[z \right]_{r^4}^{16} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cos^2 \theta \int_0^2 (16r^3 - r^7) dr$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cos^2 \theta \left[4r^4 - r^8/8 \right]_0^2 = 2^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$2^6 - 2^8/2^3 = 2^6 - 2^5 = 64 - 32 = 32 = 2^5$$

$$= 2^5 \left[\frac{\cos \theta \sin \theta}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \theta \right]_0^{2\pi} = 2^5 \pi$$

für π

$$\int_{-2}^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy \int_{(x^2+y^2)^2}^{16} x^2 dz = 2^5 \pi = 32 \pi$$

(5)

In Zylindrischen Koordinaten:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 r dr \int_0^{4/r^2} dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^2 r dr [z]_{0}^{4/r^2}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_1^2 \frac{4r}{r^2} dr$$

$$= 8\pi [\ln|r|]^2_1$$

$$\underline{V = 8\pi \ln 2}$$

