

Bonxob Mex au 263f

$$x^2 + y^2 = 16$$

$$\int dp \propto e^{-p^2/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-p^2/2}$$

$$\text{B/C} \quad y = 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{16 - 1} = \sqrt{15}$$

$$z = \sqrt{15} \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \right) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 - 1 &= t \\ \sqrt{y^2 - 1} &= \sqrt{t} \end{aligned}$$

Avvenimenti

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

四

Bronxol Muxam

$\forall \exists n \exists / A_i \in Q \quad \forall A_i \in Q$
 turns 3 combine see one/m, no notice.
 3. $f: X \times Y \rightarrow M$ ~~function~~
 $(x, y) \mapsto f(x, y)$ (Y, B, -) \leftarrow choose y_0 ,
 level $Y \ni y_0 \exists f \rightarrow \forall x \in Q \exists a \in f$

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$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$

2. Kabarepen
(+3) (X, S, U)

1) $C_x \rightarrow C_y$ - requires $\mu - \text{measures}$

2) $\mu \circ f = \int_X f(x) d\mu(x)$

הנומינט והנומינת

Контрольная № 2.

25.05.15

1. Найти интеграл $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{4 + x^2} dx$.

2. Выразить через значения гамма-функции $\int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{\ln x} \frac{dx}{x^3}$.

3. Найти объем области, ограниченной функцией $x^2 = y^2 + z^2$ и $ay = x^2$ ($a > 0$).

4. Найдите с помощью подходящей замены переменных от функции $f(x, y) = \frac{\ln(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^p}{x^2 + y^2}$, заданному неравенству $xy \leq 1 \leq y \leq 3$, $0 \leq x \leq y \leq 2x$.

Контрольная № 1 13.04.15

$$\iint x^2 dz dx dy dz.$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 2z, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4z, \quad x + y \leq 0.$$

3. Найдите интеграл $\int_C x dx + 2x dy + 3y dz$ с помощью формулы Стокса. Здесь C — это кривая $x^2 + y^2 = z$, если смотреть из точки $(0, 0, 100)$.

4. Найдите интеграл по внешней стороне полусферы $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $x < 0$

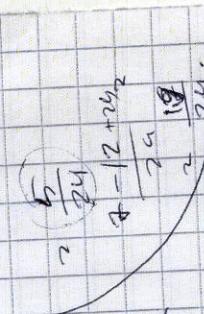
7. Определение бессимметрии открытого Теорема Тихеяни
Теорема о несимметричности членов
3а Мепри

16. Определение симметрии-антисимметрии
Линии Каратбекова
Условие L_{loc}

2638

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} (f(x))^2 dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x)^{2/3} (\cos x)^{4/3} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1/2}^{1/2} (t^2 + 1)^{-1/2} dt$$



$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sec x)^2 dx = \left[\tan x \right]_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \left[\tan x \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \infty$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin x)^{3/2} (\cos x)^{1/2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos x dx = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 x} dx$$

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Berechne $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$f'(x) = \int_0^x \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x (\sin^3 x \cos x \cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int_0^x e^{-2x} ((\sin^3 x \cos x \cos^2 x)^2) dx = \int_0^x e^{-2x} ((\sin^3 x \cos x \cos^2 x)^2) dx$$

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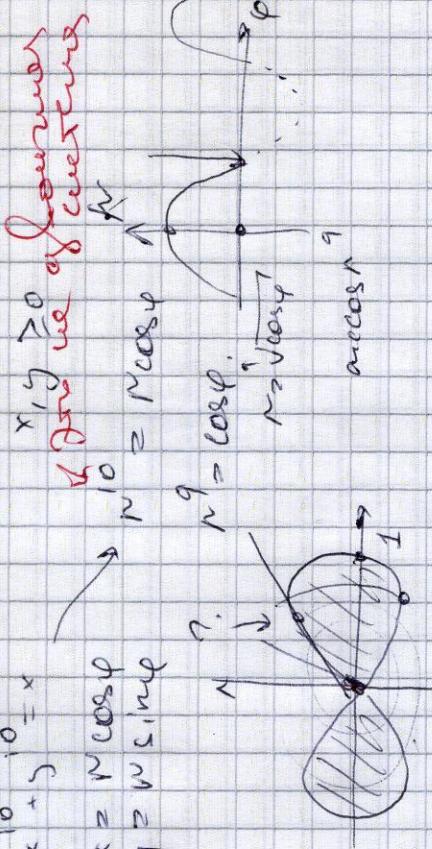
$$= \int_0^x e^{-2x} ((\sin^2 x \cos x \cos^2 x)^2) dx = \int_0^x e^{-2x} ((\sin^2 x \cos x \cos^2 x)^2) dx$$

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$$\int -r^2 d\theta \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha$$

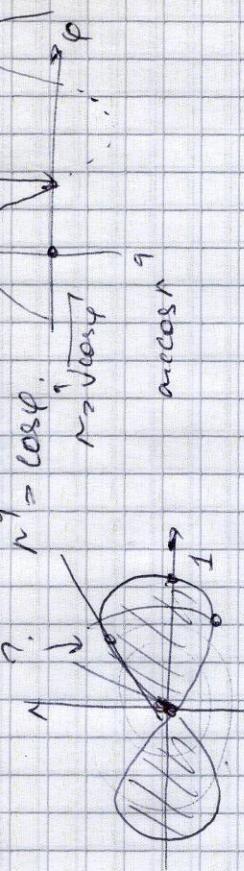
$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$



$x, y \geq 0$ of vectors

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$$\theta = \int dr \int d\varphi + \int dr \int d\varphi, \text{ outer radius}$$

$$-\text{inner radius}$$

$$2 \int_0^R (r \varphi) / \text{arcosh}^2 = 2 \int r (\text{arcos}^2 \varphi + \text{arcos}^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int r \text{arcos}^2 = 4 \int r \text{arcos}^2 \frac{\pi}{2}$$

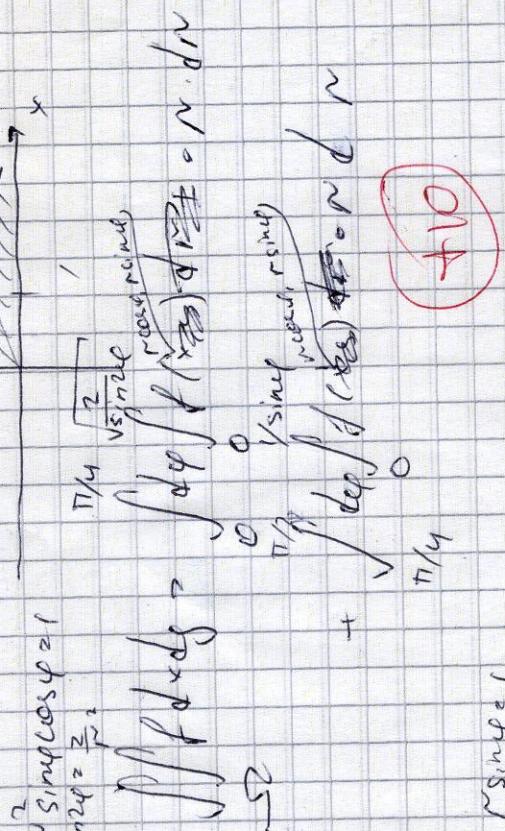
No-symmetry: $\int d\varphi \int r dr = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{(\cos \varphi)^2}{2} d\varphi$

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$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ y_0 = 1 \\ y_1 = 2 \\ y_2 = 1 \\ y_3 = 0 \end{cases}$$



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

$$\frac{\pi/4}{\sqrt{2}} \text{ radian}$$

$$\int \rho d\varphi ds = \int d\varphi \sqrt{1 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$$

radius

$\frac{\pi}{4}$

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Bonrol μ 2838

1. (X, \mathcal{B}, μ) (Y, \mathcal{B}, μ)

$\phi: X \rightarrow Y$

$\|\phi^{-1}(\mathcal{B}) = \{\phi^{-1}(B) | B \in \mathcal{B}\}$

$\phi^{-1}(\mathcal{B}) \subset \mathcal{G}$, $\forall B \in \mathcal{B} \quad \phi^{-1}(B) \subset \mathcal{G}$,

sigma \Rightarrow $\omega \geq 0$ measurable

$\omega: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ $\xrightarrow{\text{bec}}$

$\mu: E - \text{meas.} \subset \mathcal{B}$

$\mu(E) = \int \omega d\mu$

\uparrow $\phi(E)$

Ergebn. s.d. aus norm

+1

2. μ - abzählbar, m.s.

1. μ - messbar

2. μ - norm. maß

$\exists A_n, \cup A_n, A_1 \supset A_2 \supset A_3 \supset \dots$

$A_n \in \mathcal{A}$, $\cup A_n = A$

$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(A_n) = \mu A$

3. Точення

(X, \mathcal{A}, μ) (Y, \mathcal{B}, δ) $f: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

μ, δ -б-непрервні
нормал.

$m = \mu \times \delta$

независиме
 (≥ 0) Area!

1. $\int_X f_x^y d\mu$ при $a.b.x$

2. $x \mapsto f_x^y$ μ -непр. при $a.b.x$

3. $\text{Док} \quad \text{F}$

$$\iint_X f dm = \int_X d\mu(x) \left[\int_Y f_x^y d\delta(y) \right]$$

+1

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Bonkod

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Komponente palma $\sqrt{1}$

$$1. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + x^2)}{y + \sqrt{2}} dx = F(x)$$

$$F_x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2x}{(y+x^2)(x^2+y^2)} dx = \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{x} \right)_{\text{no } \infty}^{\infty}$$

population: $\frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha+y)^2(\alpha^2+y^2)} < \frac{1}{2B}$

$$F_\alpha = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{y+x^2} - \frac{1}{\alpha+x^2} \right) =$$

no: $\alpha > y$ $\left(\operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{y} - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\alpha} \right) \Big|_0^\infty$

$$\geq \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha-y} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{\pi}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha-y} =$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} F = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\pi}{y(\alpha+y)} dy = \frac{\pi}{y} \ln|\alpha+y| + C$$

Waren

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(y+x^2)}{y+y^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{y} \ln|y| + C$$

$C = \pi (\ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} \ln 6)$

(+12)

$$2. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{y+x^2}}{x^2} dx = T$$

$$T = \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{y+x^2} \frac{e^t dt}{e^{3t}} =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} \frac{e^t dt}{e^{3t}} =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-2t} e^t dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1}{2} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt =$$

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

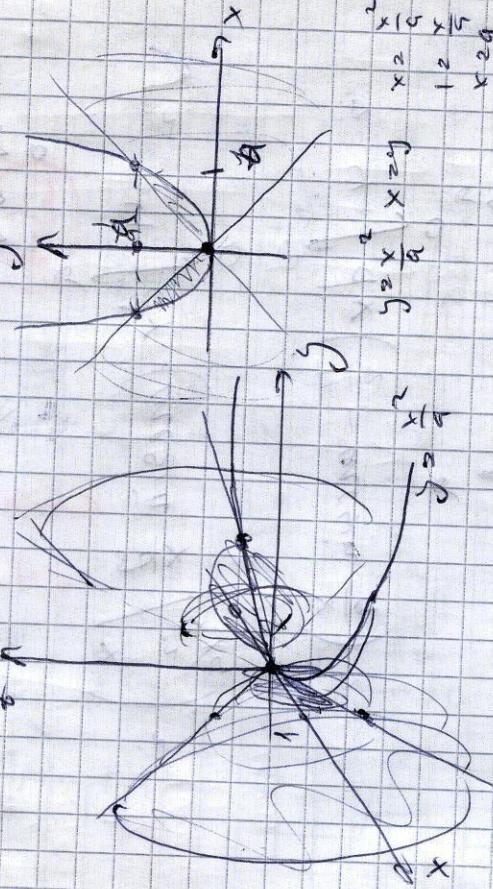
$$= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

(+13)

$$3. \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, a > 0$$

(+11)



$$y = \frac{x}{a}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{b}$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} dy \text{ (cc area)}$$

(z axis perpendicular to plane of XY)

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^a \sqrt{x^2 - \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}x^2\right)} dx = 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} dx = 2\pi \int_0^a x \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)} dx$$

area = 2πab

bx

$\int_0^2 \sin \frac{y}{x} dx$
 $1 \leq xy \leq 3$
 $0 \leq x \leq y \leq 2x$
 $x \geq 1$
 $y \geq 0$
 $y \leq 2x$
 $xy = 3$
 $x \geq 0$
 $y \geq x$
 $y \leq 2x$
 Daraus
 $\begin{cases} xy \leq 3 \\ xy \geq 1 \\ y \geq 0 \\ y \leq 2x \end{cases}$
 $xy = 3$
 $y = \sqrt{3/x}$
 $y = x$
 $y = 2x$
 $1 \leq y \leq 3$
 $\sqrt{3/x} \geq 0 \Rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $y = x \Rightarrow x \geq 1$
 $y = 2x \Rightarrow x \geq 1/2$
 $1 \leq y \leq 3$
 $\sqrt{3/x} \geq x \Rightarrow 3/x \geq x^2 \Rightarrow 3 \geq x^3 \Rightarrow x \leq \sqrt[3]{3}$
 $x \in [1, \sqrt[3]{3}]$
 $y \in [\sqrt[3]{3}, 3]$
 $\int_{\sqrt[3]{3}}^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{3/x}} \sin \frac{y}{x} dy dx$
 $= 4 \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3}} dx - 4 \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3}} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{3}} dx$
 $= 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} - 4 \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3}} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{3}} dx$
 $= 4 \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt[3]{3} - 4 \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{3}} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{3}} dx$
 Mitte Klammer auf
 (ausgabe, rückwärts)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x = \sqrt{v} \quad v = u^2 \\
 & \int_2^3 \frac{\sqrt{v}}{2\sqrt{u}\sqrt{v-u}} - \frac{4\sqrt{v}\sqrt{u}}{u} \, du \\
 & = \frac{u}{4} - \frac{4\sqrt{u}u}{u} = -\frac{1}{2}u^2 \\
 & \text{Graph: } \text{A coordinate plane with } x \text{ and } u \text{ axes. The } u \text{-axis has points } 1, 2, 3, 4. \text{ The } x \text{-axis has points } 1, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{4}. \text{ A shaded region is bounded by } u=2, u=3, \text{ and } x=\sqrt{u}. \\
 & I = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \sin(\ln \frac{1}{v}) \frac{1}{v} \, dv \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \left(\sin(\ln \frac{1}{v}) \frac{1}{v} \right) \frac{1}{v} \, dv \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \left(\sin(\ln \frac{1}{v}) \frac{1}{v} - (\cos(\ln \frac{1}{v}))' \frac{1}{v} + (\cos(\ln \frac{1}{v}))' \right) \, dv \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^2 \left(\cos(\ln \frac{1}{v}) \right)' \, dv \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\cos(\ln \frac{1}{v}) \right]_{-2}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos(\ln 1) - \cos(\ln 2)) = \\
 & = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos 0 - \cos 2) = -\frac{1}{2} (-1 - \cos 2) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2) = \frac{1}{2} (2 \cos^2 1) = \cos^2 1
 \end{aligned}$$

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(2)



$$y_2 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + s^2} \leq y_2$$

$$x+s \geq 0$$

$$A: x+2 = 1$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy dx$$

lun konvergenza
una differenza

Tan, acciappano:

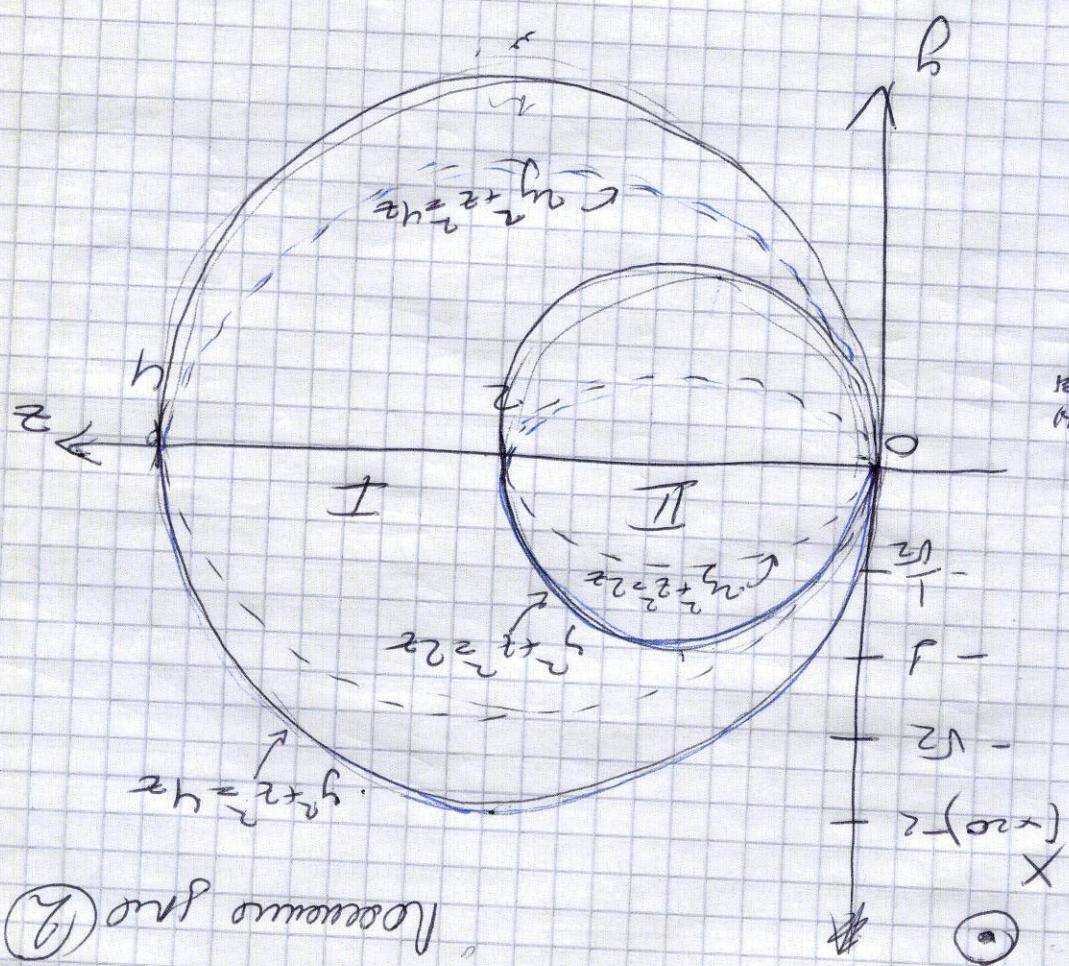
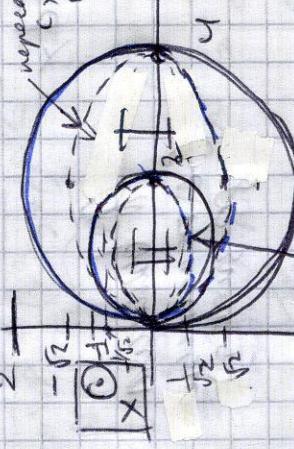
$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dy dx$$

$$y_2 - x$$

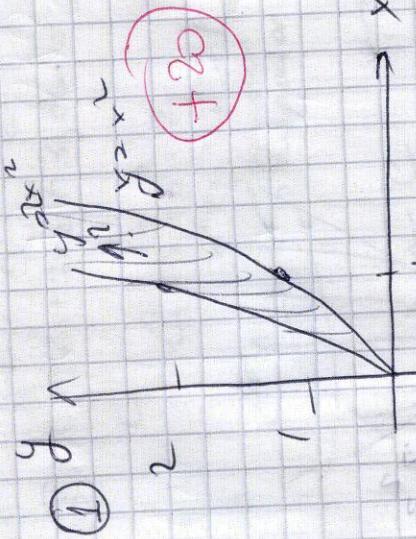
$$y_0 - x_2$$

$$\rightarrow II \text{ or } \Sigma, y_0 - x_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &\leq 4z \\ x^2 + y^2 &\leq 4z \\ \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 &\leq z \\ x^2 + y^2 &\leq 4z \\ \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 &\leq z \end{aligned}$$



(7) and (8) soluzione



She wanted

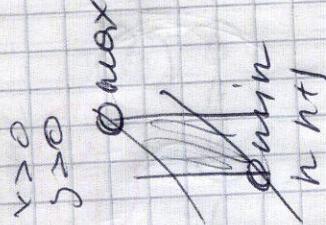
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 u = 0 \\
 & \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) u = 0 \\
 & \text{Laplacian operator} \\
 & \text{Second order linear homogeneous differential equation} \\
 & \text{Konservativer Operator}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \right)^2 \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} + \frac{\sqrt{1-t^2}}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = B = \int f_j \cdot d\mu$$

(Powered by Google)

$$\text{A bedeutet } \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi (2)^3 - \frac{4}{3} \pi (1)^3 \right) / 2^2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 7 / 2^2 = \frac{14}{3} \pi$$



$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^3} dx dy = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{n^2 + 1}} r^2 n^2 dr d\theta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1-n) \cdot \underbrace{(2n^2 - n^2)}_{\text{Summe}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^2 = \frac{1}{(6 \cdot 1)^2 / 2 (n+1)^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{63 \cdot 0000}$$

$$\int_{n^{\frac{2}{p}}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + n^{\frac{2}{p}})^p} dx \leq \underbrace{\left(x^2 + n^{\frac{2}{p}} \right)^p}_{\text{using } t = \frac{x^2}{n^{\frac{2}{p}}}} \leq \left((k+1)^2 2(n+1)^2 + 1 \right)^p \leq \frac{1}{n^{2p}}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} y - 2 > 1 & cx \\ y - 2 < 1 & max \end{array}$$

$$cx : p > \frac{3}{2}$$

$$max : p < \frac{3}{2}$$

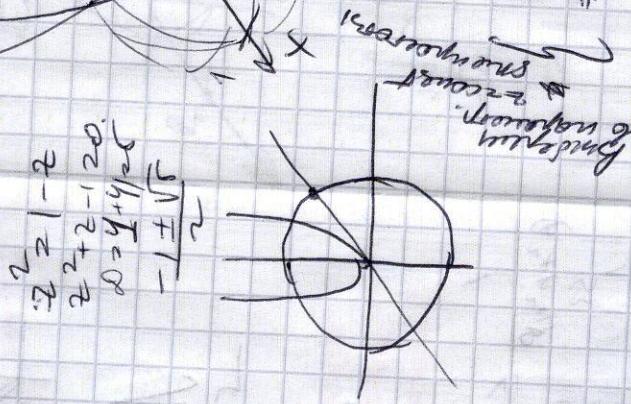
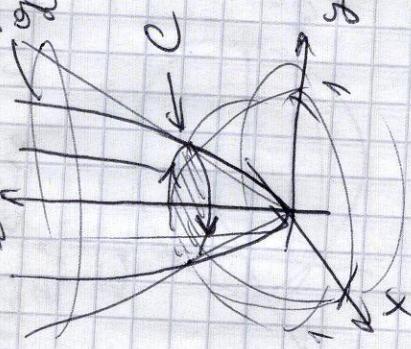
$$(3) \int_C^P Q dx + 2x dy + 3y dz = \int C \text{none}$$

(15)

$$C: \begin{cases} x = z^2 \\ y = z^2 + 2z \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad \text{Quonon.} \quad (z=0)$$

deparam.

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 &= 1 - 2 \\ z^2 + 2z - 1 &= 0 \\ z = -1 &\pm \sqrt{5} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^2 \int_0^{(3-z)} (3-z) dz dx + \\ &+ (0-z) dz dx + \\ &+ (2-z) dx dy = \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \int_0^2 \int_0^{3-y} (3-y) dy dx$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = -1 + \frac{r}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{no step. } \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r (r \cos \varphi) (r \sin \varphi) dr d\varphi$$

$$\text{work be connected!} \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r (r \cos^2 \varphi + r \sin^2 \varphi) dr d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \frac{r^2}{2} dr d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-1+r^2}{2} dr \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dr = \frac{1+\pi/2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 3 \sin y \cos x dx dy$$

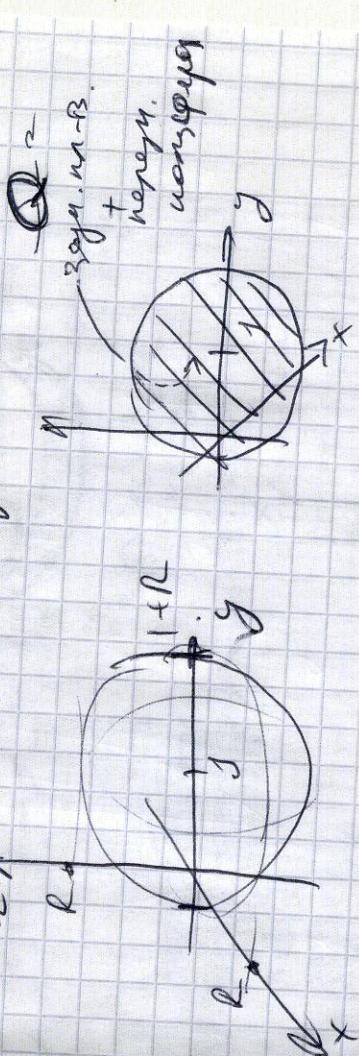
$$\text{work be connected!} \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r (r \cos \varphi) (r \sin \varphi) dr d\varphi$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \frac{r^2}{2} dr d\varphi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{-1+r^2}{2} dr \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] dr = \frac{1+\pi/2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \iint_D x^2 dxdy + dydz = 0 \quad \text{Basis} \quad \text{15}$$

$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 + z^2 = R^2 \quad x > 0 \quad -\int_2$$

No $\phi = 0$ Odeomorphisms



$$\iint_D x^2 dxdy + dydz = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx dy dz =$$

$$2 \iiint_D (0+0) = 0, \text{ reverse spheres}$$

Odeomorphie ist nicht möglich, da die Vektoren unterschiedlich
haben - kann. nur Basis ($x=0$)

$$\int_D x^2 dxdy + dydz =$$

Durch Cwvex

$$= \pi \cdot 100 \cdot x^2 \cdot dy dz - \pi \cdot 100 \cdot dy dz$$

$$= \pi \cdot 100 \cdot \int_0^{10} (100-y)^2 dy$$