

Fornige forelesning:

$$R = [a, b] \times [c, d] \text{ rektangel}$$

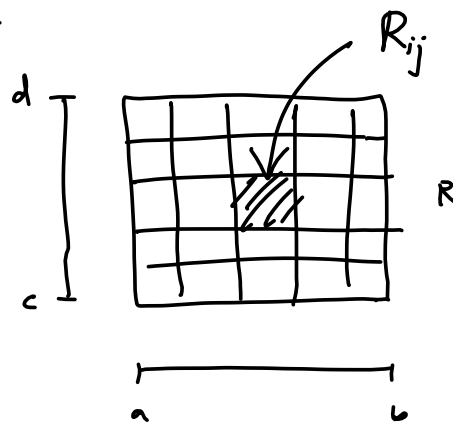
$$f: R \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ funksjon i to variable}$$

$$\leadsto \text{definerte } \iint_R f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

bed \inf og \sup av f over små rektangler R_{ij}
i en partisjon Π av R .

Kan evaluere integralet som

$$\iint_R f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx$$



Exs $\iint_{[0, \pi/2] \times [0, 2]} y^2 \sin x \, dx \, dy$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 y^2 \sin x \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left. \frac{y^3}{3} \sin x \right|_0^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{8}{3} \sin x \, dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{8}{3}}}$$

Alternativ definisjon (Riemann summen)

$$R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

Π partisjon av R

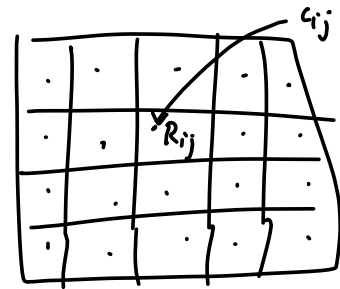
Et utplukk U av Π er en mengde punkter c_{ij} $\begin{matrix} i=1 \dots n \\ j=1 \dots m \end{matrix}$

s.a $c_{ij} \in R_{ij} (= [x_{i-1}, x_i] \times [y_{j-1}, y_j])$

\rightarrow defin

$$R(\Pi, U) := \sum_{i,j} \underbrace{f(c_{ij})}_{\approx \text{værdi av } f \text{ over } R_{ij}} |R_{ij}|$$

\approx værdi av f over R_{ij} .



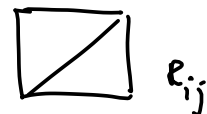
\leftarrow "Riemann summen
av f over U "

Ser at

$$N(\Pi) \underset{(\text{inf})}{\leq} R(\Pi, U) \leq \underset{(\text{sup})}{\infty}(\Pi)$$

Slett $|\Pi| = \text{maxskvidden til } \Pi := \max_{i,j} \left\{ \sqrt{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2 + (y_j - y_{j-1})^2} \right\}$

Skring Anta at Π_n er en følge partisjoner av R s.a $|\Pi_n| \rightarrow 0$



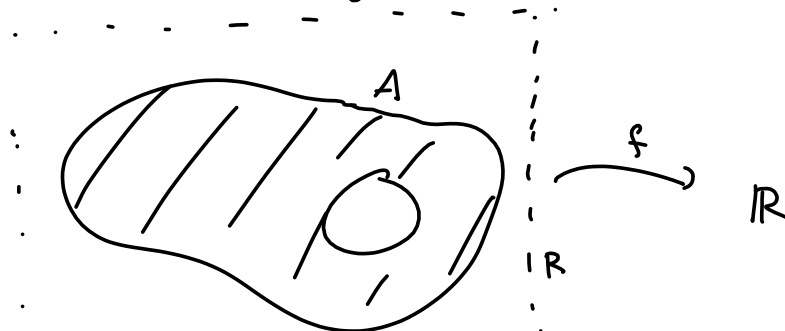
La U_n være et utplukk av Π_n .

Da: For hver $f: R \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrerbar, så har vi

$$\int\int_R f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R(\Pi_n, U_n)$$

6.2 Dobbelte integraler over bestemte områder

Gitt $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, et bestemt område
 $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ kontinuerlig.



Hvordan definere $\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy$?

La $f_A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ være defint ved

$$f_A(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & (x,y) \in A \\ 0 & \text{ellers} \end{cases}$$

$\mathbb{R} \supset A$ $\mathbb{R} = [a,b] \times [c,d]$.

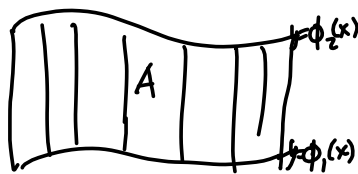
Vi definerer

$$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy := \iint_{\mathbb{R}} f_A(x,y) dx dy$$

(Oppgave: sjekk at dette ikke avhenger av valget av \mathbb{R})

To typer områder:

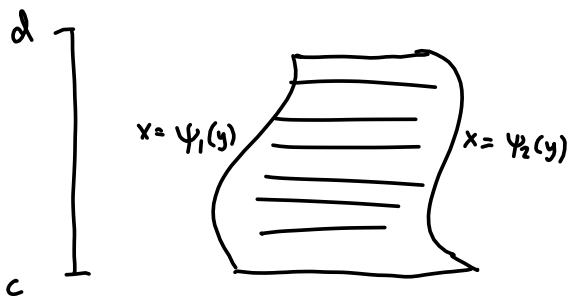
$$\text{Type I} \quad A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} a \leq x \leq b \\ \phi_1(x) \leq y \leq \phi_2(x) \end{array} \right\}$$



$\phi_1, \phi_2: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 kontinuerlige, med $\phi_1 \leq \phi_2$

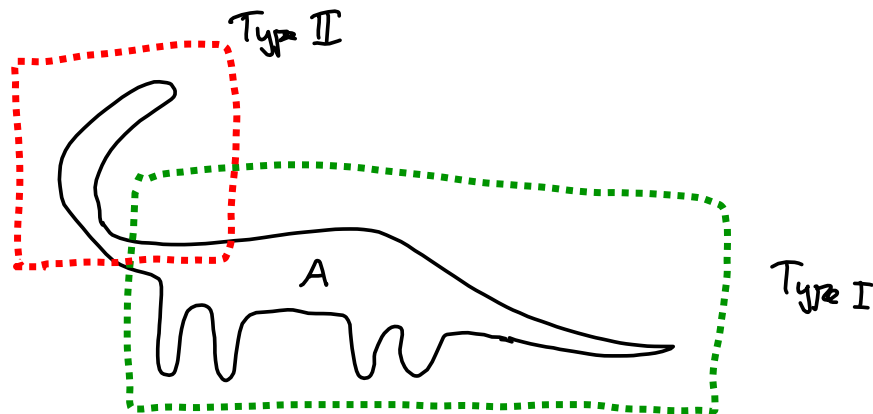
$$\leadsto \iint_A f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{\phi_1(x)}^{\phi_2(x)} f(x, y) \, dy \right] dx$$

$$\text{Type II} \quad A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \begin{array}{l} c \leq y \leq d \\ \psi_1(y) \leq x \leq \psi_2(y) \end{array} \right\}$$



$$\leadsto \iint_A f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{\psi_1(y)}^{\psi_2(y)} f(x, y) \, dx \right) dy$$

Kan ofte stykke opp generelle områder: type I og II områder:



Merke: arealet til $A = \iint_A 1 \, dx \, dy = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \mathbb{1}_A \, dx \, dy$

$$\mathbb{1}_A(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & x \in A \\ 0 & x \notin A \end{cases}$$

Dette gir kun mening dersom $\mathbb{1}_A$ er integrerbar!

Defn En begrenset mengde $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ kalles Jordan-målbar dersom $\mathbb{1}_A$ er integrerbar.

Satz 6.6.4 La $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ være et område som kan stykkes opp i endelig mange type I og type II områder.

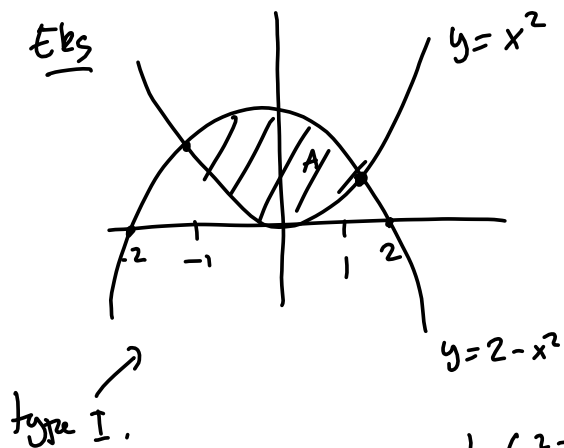
Da er A Jordan-målbar.

Teorem 6.6.6 $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ begrenset, Jordan-målbar mengde.

\leadsto enhver kontinlig funksjon $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ er integrerbar.

$$\left(\Leftrightarrow \iint_A f(x,y) \, dx \, dy \text{ eksisterer} \right)$$

\therefore Vi kan integrere alle kontinlige funksjoner over "tilstrekkelig pene" mengder $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.



$$f(x, y) = y$$

$$\text{Fuin} \iint_A f(x, y) \, dx \, dy.$$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq 2 - x^2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\iint_A f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \int_{-1}^1 \left(\int_{x^2}^{2-x^2} y \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left. \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right|_{x^2}^{2-x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (2-x^2)^2 - (x^2)^2 dx$$

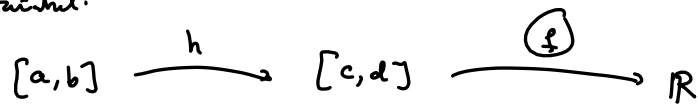
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \underline{4 - 4x^2} dx = \int_0^1 4 - 4x^2 dx$$

jawa subson

$$= 4 - \frac{4}{3} = \frac{8}{3}.$$

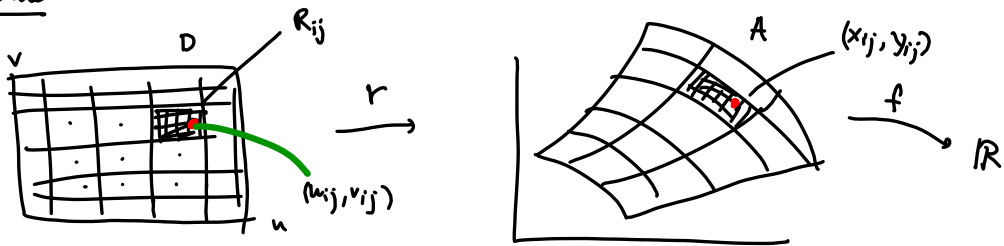
6.7 Skifte av variabel i dobbeltintegraler

Recap: En variabel:



$$\int_c^d f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(h(t)) h'(t) dt$$

To variable:



Skal evaluere $\iint_A f(x, y) dx dy$ som et integral over D.

Velg en partisjon av D og et utplukk $U = \{(u_{ij}, v_{ij})\}_{i=1 \dots n, j=1 \dots m}$

\leadsto partisjon av $A = r(D)$ og et utplukk $V = \{(x_{ij}, y_{ij})\}_{i=1 \dots n, j=1 \dots m}$

$$\begin{aligned} x_{ij} &= x(u_{ij}, v_{ij}) \\ y_{ij} &= y(u_{ij}, v_{ij}) \end{aligned}$$

For U fin nok vil vi ha

$$\iint_A f(x, y) dx dy \approx \sum_{ij} f(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) |A_{ij}| \quad \leftarrow \text{areal} \text{ til } A_{ij} = r(R_{ij})$$

Tilsvarende,

$$\iint_D g(u, v) du dv \approx \sum_{ij} \underbrace{g(u_{ij}, v_{ij})}_{= f(x_{ij}, y_{ij})} |R_{ij}| \quad \begin{aligned} g(u, v) &= f(r(u, v)) \\ &= f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \end{aligned}$$

Areaene $|A_{ij}|$ og $|R_{ij}|$ er relatert ved

$$|A_{ij}| \approx |\det r'(u, v)| \cdot |R_{ij}| \quad \square R_{ij} \xrightarrow{r} \square A_{ij}$$

← determinanten til $r'(u, v)$ er skalingsfaktoren til arealene.

der $r'(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$ er Jacobimatriksen til r.

Derfor:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_A f(x,y) \, dx \, dy &\approx \sum_{ij} f(x_{ij}, y_{ij}) |A_{ij}| \\
 &\approx \sum_{ij} g(u_{ij}, v_{ij}) |\det r'(u,v)| \cdot |R_{ij}| \\
 &= \text{Riemann sum for integral} \\
 &\iint_D g(u,v) |\det r'(u,v)| \, du \, dv
 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 6.7.1 $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ open region
 $r: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ 1-1, kontinlig derivierbar s.a. $\det r'(u,v) \neq 0$
 for alle $u,v \in U$
 Dermed $D \subset U$ er en lkket Jordan-målbart område
 og $A = r(D)$.

→

$$\iint_A f(x,y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D f(r(u,v)) \cdot |\det r'(u,v)| \, du \, dv$$

Notasjon:

$$r(u,v) = (x(u,v), y(u,v))$$

skriv

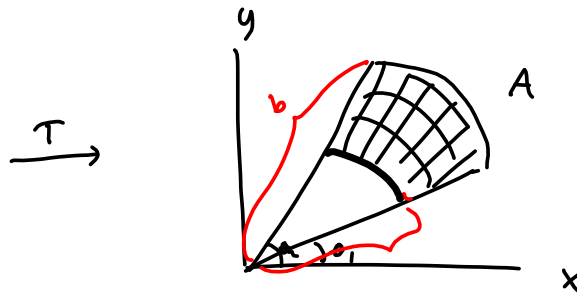
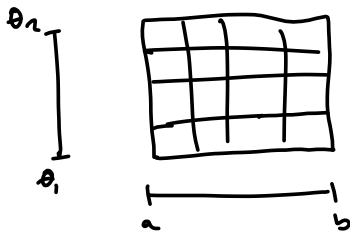
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \det r'(u,v) = \det \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}.$$

→ formelen bli: $\iint_A f(x,y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \, du \, dv$

Dette liker vi formelen $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = \int_{h(a)}^{h(b)} f(h(t)) \frac{dh}{dt} \, dt$

Polar Koordinaten

Wichtig special beifelle:



$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= r \cos \theta \\
 y &= r \sin \theta
 \end{aligned}
 \quad T'(\theta, r) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -r \sin \theta & \cos \theta \\ r \cos \theta & \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \leadsto |\det T'(\theta, r)| &= | -r \sin \theta \cdot \sin \theta - r \cos \theta \cdot \cos \theta | \\
 &= r (\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta) = r.
 \end{aligned}$$

Satzung La $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ vone bestimmt an $\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$

$$\phi_1(\theta) \leq r \leq \phi_2(\theta)$$



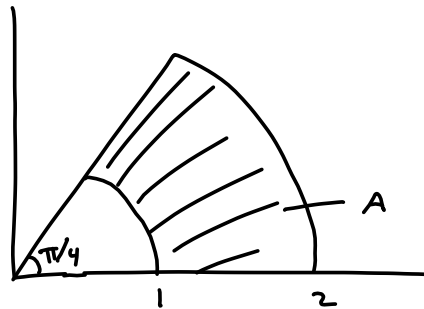
ϕ_1, ϕ_2 kontinuierliche
Funktionen in $[\alpha, \beta]$.
 $\phi_1 \leq \phi_2$.

Da er

$$\iint_S f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{\phi_1(\theta)}^{\phi_2(\theta)} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot \underline{r} dr d\theta$$

Eks

La A være følgende sirkel sektor:



$$f(x, y) = x^2 y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow \iint_A f(x, y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta \, r \sin \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_1^2 r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \cdot \left. \frac{r^5}{5} \right|_1^2 \, d\theta \\
 &= \left(\frac{2^5 - 1}{5} \right) \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, d\theta \quad u = \cos \theta \\
 &= \left(\frac{2^5 - 1}{5} \right) \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^3 - 1 \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Eks Regn ut volumet avgrenset av kulestellet med radius R og (xy) -planet i \mathbb{R}^3

kule: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ← høyden

$$\leadsto \text{volumet} = \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy$$

polarkoordinater \rightarrow

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$u = R^2 - r^2$$

$$du = -2r \, dr$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int \sqrt{u} \, du \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left. -\frac{2}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{3/2} \right|_0^R \, d\theta$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{3} R^3}}$$

