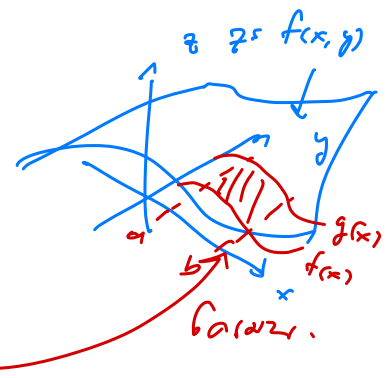
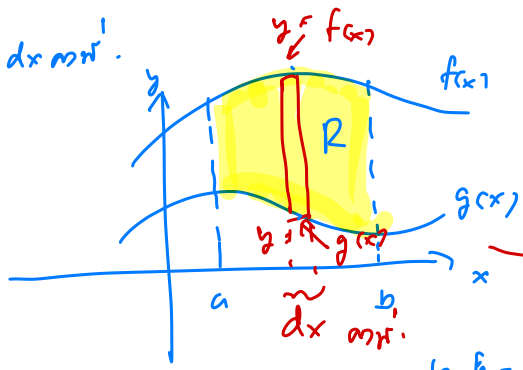


შედეგი: განიზიარა 2 ტიპი Type I & Type II (dx მოტი) (dy მოტი).

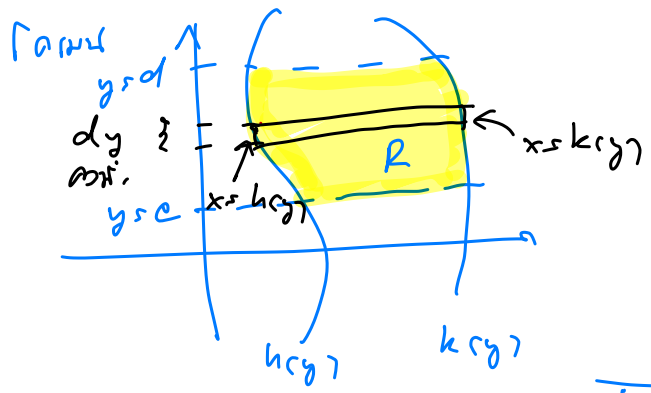
Type I: dx მოტი.

გამო:



$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \int_{y=g(x)}^{y=f(x)} f(x,y) dy dx$$

Type II: dy მოტი.



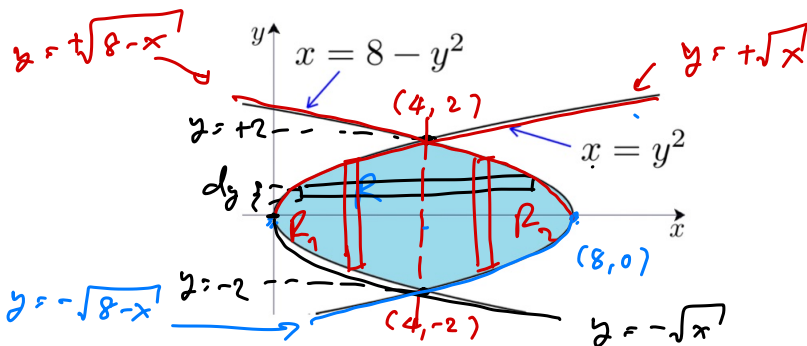
შედეგი: $R = R_1 \cup R_2$
 R_1, R_2 განიზიარა

$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \iint_{R_1} f(x,y) dA + \iint_{R_2} f(x,y) dA$$

$$\iint_R f(x,y) dA = \int_{y=c}^{y=d} \int_{x=h(y)}^{x=k(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

พหุภาค:

6. กำหนดให้ R เป็นบริเวณที่แรเงาดังรูป



จงเขียน $\iint_R f(x, y) dA$ ในลำดับการอินทิเกรตต่อไปนี้ (โดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่า)

$$I = \iint_R f(x, y) dx dy =$$

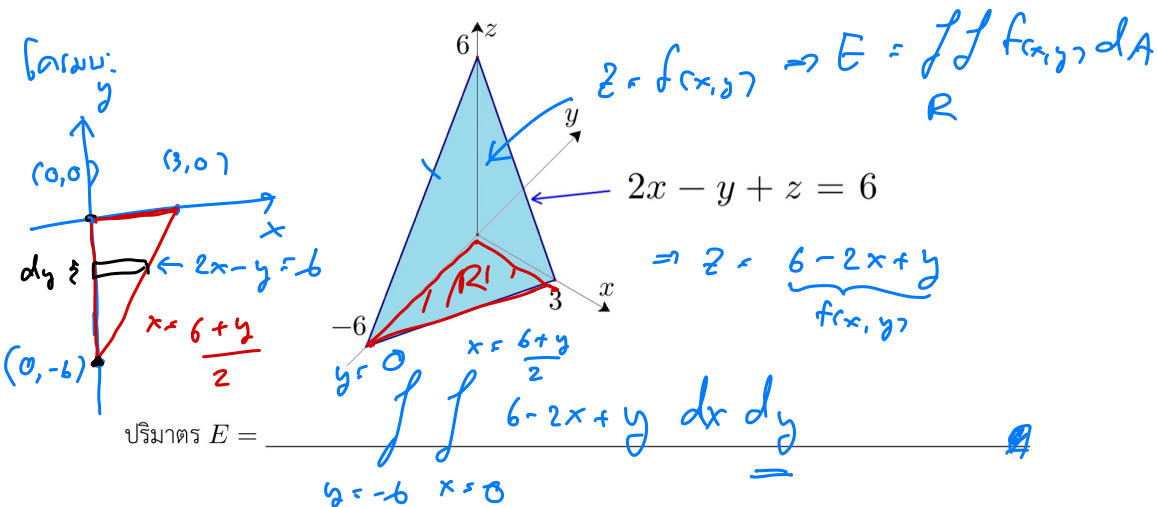
$$\int_{y=2}^{y=-2} \int_{x=8-y^2}^{x=4} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$I = \iint_R f(x, y) dy dx =$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=4} \int_{y=-\sqrt{x}}^{y=\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy dx + \int_{x=4}^{x=8} \int_{y=-\sqrt{x}}^{y=2} f(x, y) dy dx$$

$(R_1) \qquad (R_2)$

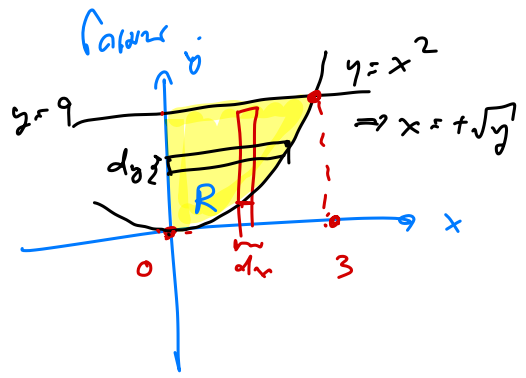
7. จงเขียนปริมาตรของทรงตัน E ที่ปิดล้อมด้วยพื้นผิว $2x - y + z = 6$, ระนาบ $x = 0$, ระนาบ $y = 0$ และ ระนาบ $z = 0$ ดังรูป ในรูปของอินทิกรัลสองชั้นในระบบพิกัดฉาก (โดยไม่ต้องคำนวณค่า)



Ex: Doppelintegral

$$\int_{x=0}^3 \int_{y=x^2}^9 x^3 e^{y^3} dy dx$$

$f(x,y)$



$$= \int_{y=0}^9 \int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{y}} x^3 e^{y^3} dx dy = \int_{y=0}^9 \left(\frac{x^4}{4} e^{y^3} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{y}} dy$$

(R)

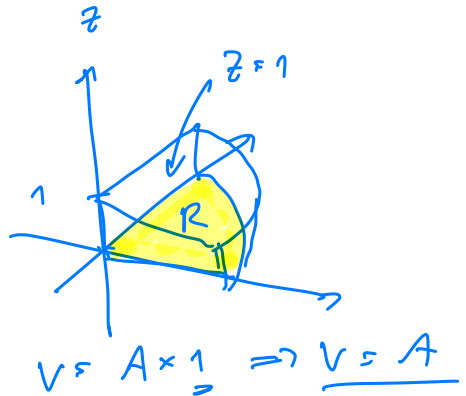
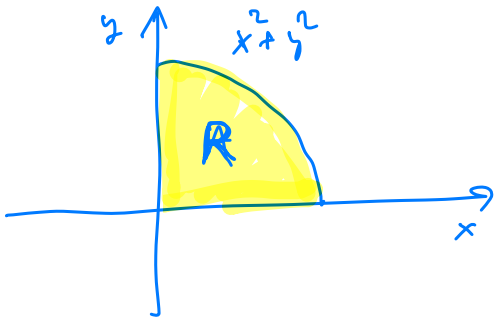
$$= \int_{y=0}^9 \left[\frac{y^2}{4} e^{y^3} \right] - 0 dy \quad \rightarrow \quad u = y^3 \Rightarrow du = 3y^2 dy \Rightarrow dy = \frac{du}{3y^2}$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^9 \frac{y^2}{4} e^u \frac{du}{3y^2} = \frac{1}{12} e^u \Big|_{y=0}^{y=9}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} e^{y^3} \Big|_{y=0}^{y=9} = \frac{1}{12} [e^9 - 1]$$

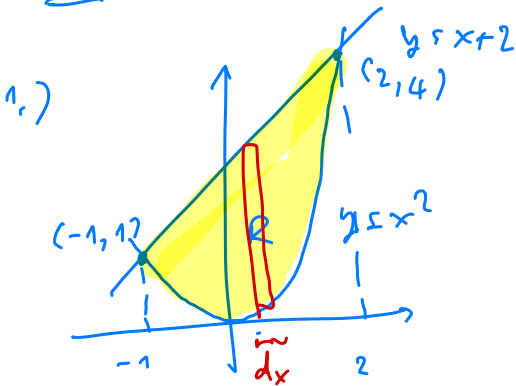
⇒ พื้นที่ ของรูปสี่เหลี่ยมผืนผ้า 2 มิติ :

พื้นที่ $A = 2D$:



$$V = \iint_R 1 \, dA = A$$

Ex: หาพื้นที่ของรูปสี่เหลี่ยมผืนผ้า 2 มิติ



$$\Rightarrow \text{พื้นที่} R = \iint_R 1 \, dA$$

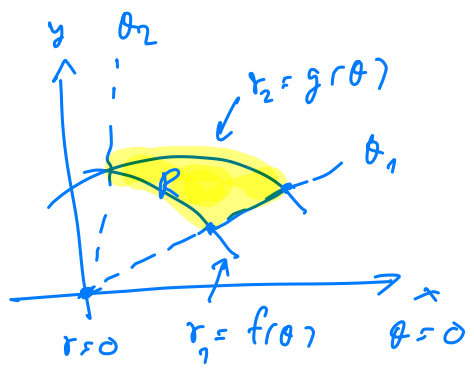
$$= \int_{x=-1}^2 \int_{y=x^2}^{y=x+2} 1 \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_{x=-1}^2 \frac{y}{y=x+2} \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=x+2} dx = \int_{x=-1}^2 (x+2) - x^2 \, dx$$

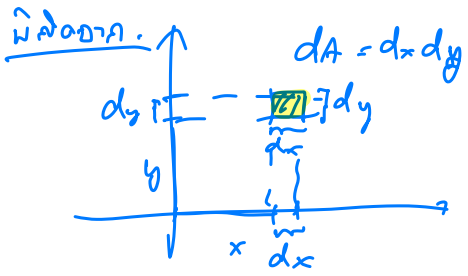
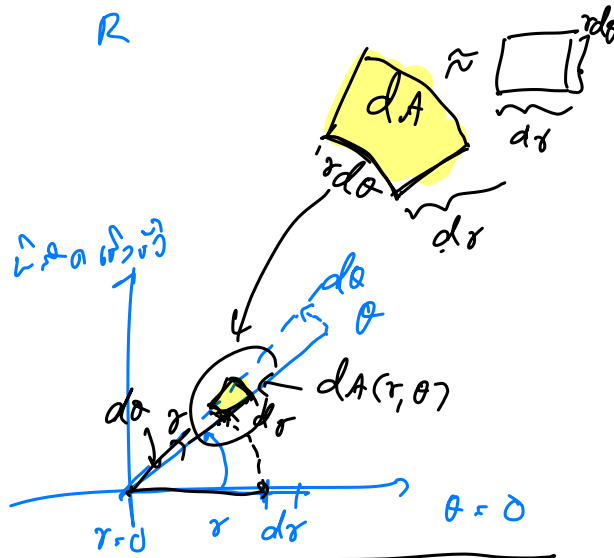
$$= \left. -\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right|_{x=-1}^{x=2} = \dots \quad \square$$

⇒ อนุพันธ์สองตัวในพิกัดขั้ว:

พิกัดขั้ว $dA = dx dy, dy dx$

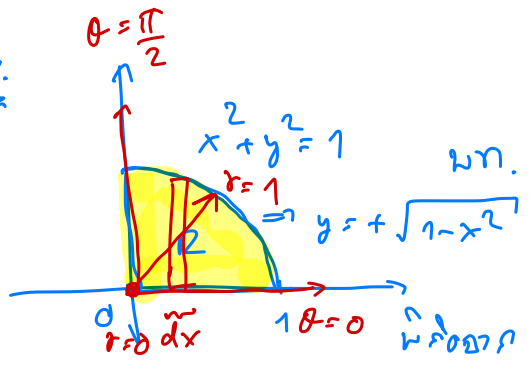


⇒ $\iint_R f(r, \theta) dA(r, \theta)$



*** $dA = r dr d\theta$

Gx:



วท. = $\iint_R 1 dA$

$\int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1 dy dx$

$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad r = 1$

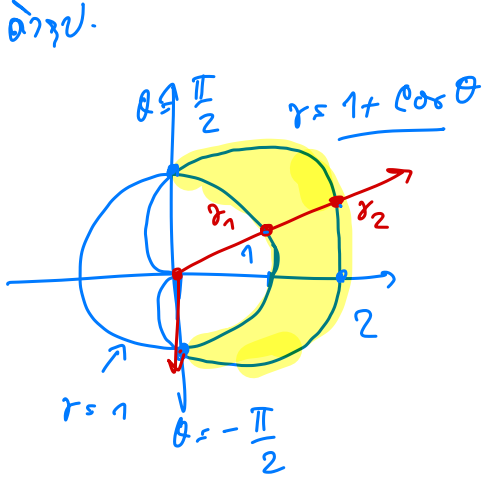
พิกัดขั้ว: $\iint 1 \underbrace{r dr d\theta}_{dA}$

$\theta = 0 \quad r = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r=0}^{r=1} r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \bigg|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \theta \bigg|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \checkmark$$

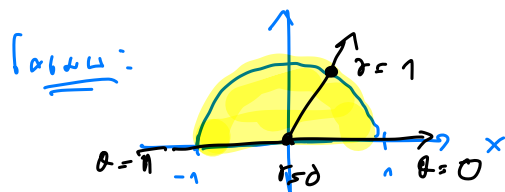
Ex: បំប្លែងនិមិត្តរូបនៃ $\iint_R f(r, \theta) dA$ ជាអាំងតេក្រាលប្រភេទប៉ូលែរ.



$$\int_{\theta=-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{r=0}^{r=1+\cos\theta} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$$

Ex: បំប្លែងនិមិត្តរូបនៃ $\iint_R e^{x^2+y^2} dy dx$ ជាអាំងតេក្រាលប្រភេទប៉ូលែរ.

ដោយយោងលើការបំប្លែងនិមិត្តរូបនៃ $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$



$$\Rightarrow \iint_R e^{x^2+y^2} dA(x,y) = \iint_R e^{r^2} dA(r,\theta)$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=1} e^{r^2} \underbrace{r dr d\theta}_{dA}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=1} e^{r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$u = r^2 \Rightarrow du = 2r dr \Rightarrow dr = \frac{du}{2r}$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \int_{r=0}^{r=1} e^u \frac{du}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \left. \frac{e^u}{2} \right|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \left. \frac{e^{r^2}}{2} \right|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \left[\frac{e}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right] d\theta = \frac{(e-1)\theta}{2} \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(e-1)}{2}$$

შედეგი: კონკრეტული 99 1
ის 8+9.