

Doppelintegrale: Manchmal kommt es auf die Reihenfolge d. Integration an. Enthält eines der Integrale die Variable des anderen, muss dies zuerst ausgef. werden. Bei festen Grenzen egal in den Grenzen

Bestimmen Sie $\iint_{A} \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y+1}}}{(y+1)^2} dA$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{0 \leq x \leq y+1}_{\text{I.}}, \underbrace{e-1 \leq y \leq e^2-1}_{\text{II.}} \right\} \quad e \approx 2,71 \dots$$

$$= \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} \int_0^{y+1} \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \frac{e^{\frac{x}{y+1}}}{(y+1)^2} dx dy \Rightarrow \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \left[\frac{e^{\frac{x}{y+1}}}{(y+1)} \right]_0^{y+1} dy$$

kann verschoben werden

$$= \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \left(\frac{e^1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \right) dy = \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} \frac{1}{e-1} \cdot \left(\frac{e-1}{y+1} \right) dy$$

$$= \int_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} \frac{1}{y+1} dy = \left[\ln(y+1) \right]_{e^{-1}}^{e^2-1} = \ln(e^2) - \ln(e) = 2 - 1 = \underline{\underline{1 \text{ V.E.}}}$$

Doppelint. $f(x, y) = \frac{e^{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y}$

$$A = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \underbrace{1 \leq y \leq 3}_{\text{II.}}; \underbrace{0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2} y}_{\text{I.}} \right\}$$

$$= \int_1^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} y} \frac{e^{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)}{y} dx \Rightarrow \int_1^3 \left[\frac{1}{2} e^{2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} y} dy$$

$$= \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{y}{y}\right)} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dy = \int_1^3 \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1) dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1) \cdot y \right]_1^3 = \frac{3}{2} (e^2 - 1) - \frac{1}{2} (e^2 - 1) = \underline{\underline{e^2 - 1}} \approx 6,39$$

Doppelint. v. $f(x,y) = \frac{\sin(x^2)}{\sqrt[3]{y^2}}$; $A = \left\{ (x,y) \mid \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi} \leq x \leq \sqrt{\pi}}_{\text{II.}}; \underbrace{x^3 \leq y \leq 8x^3}_{\text{I.}} \right\}$

$\rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} dx \int_{x^3}^{8x^3} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{y^{2/3}} dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} dx \int_{x^3}^{8x^3} \sin(x^2) \cdot y^{-2/3} dy$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin(x^2) dx \left[3 \cdot y^{1/3} \right]_{x^3}^{8x^3} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin(x^2) dx \cdot (6x - 3x) = \int_{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} 3x \sin(x^2) dx$

$\Rightarrow 3 \int_{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \cdot \sin(x^2) dx \Rightarrow 3 \cdot \left[-\frac{1}{2} \cos(x^2) \right]_{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} = \frac{6 + 3\sqrt{2}}{4} \approx 2,56$

Tab. / Intuition od. part. Int.

$$f(x, y) = e^{xy^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{y^2}} e^{xy^2} \cdot dx \cdot dy \quad \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^2} e^{xy^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{y^2}} dy \quad \Rightarrow \int_1^2 \frac{1}{y^2} (e^1 - 1) dy$$

$1 \leq y \leq 2$ (II) $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{y^2}$ (I)

$$\Rightarrow (e-1) \int_1^2 y^{-2} dy \quad \Rightarrow (e-1) \cdot (-y^{-1}) \Big|_1^2 \quad \Rightarrow (e-1) \left(-\frac{1}{2} - -1 \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\underline{(e-1) \cdot \frac{1}{2}}} \approx \underline{\underline{0,86 \text{ V.E}}}$$