

Exempel

Låt D vara den mängd i \mathbb{R}^3 som begränsas av paraboloiderna $z = x^2 + y^2$ och $z = 2 - x^2 - y^2$.

Skriv integralen

$$I = \iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

dels med hjälp av stavar:

$$I = \iint_{\tilde{D}} \left(\int_{A(x,y)}^{B(x,y)} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dx dy,$$

dels med hjälp av skivor:

$$\int_a^b \left(\iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right) dz.$$

Beräkna sedan på valfritt sätt I då $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$.

Bild av D

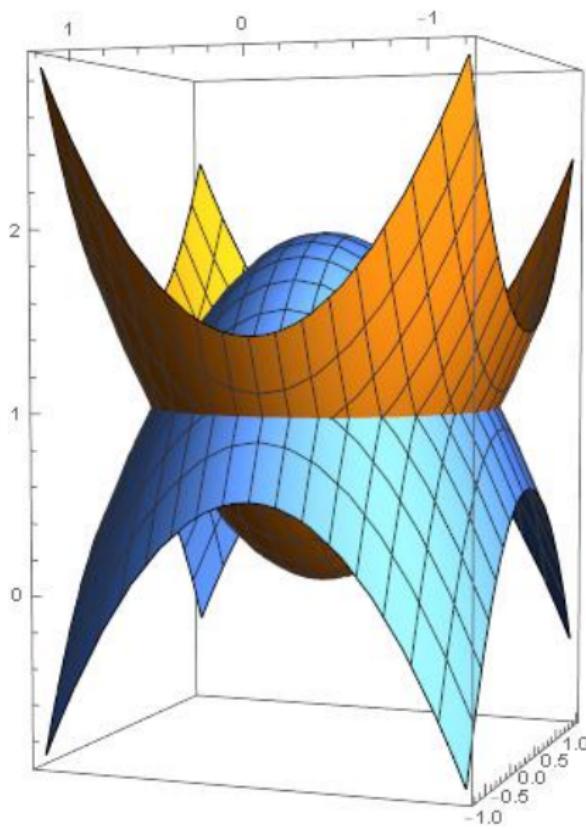
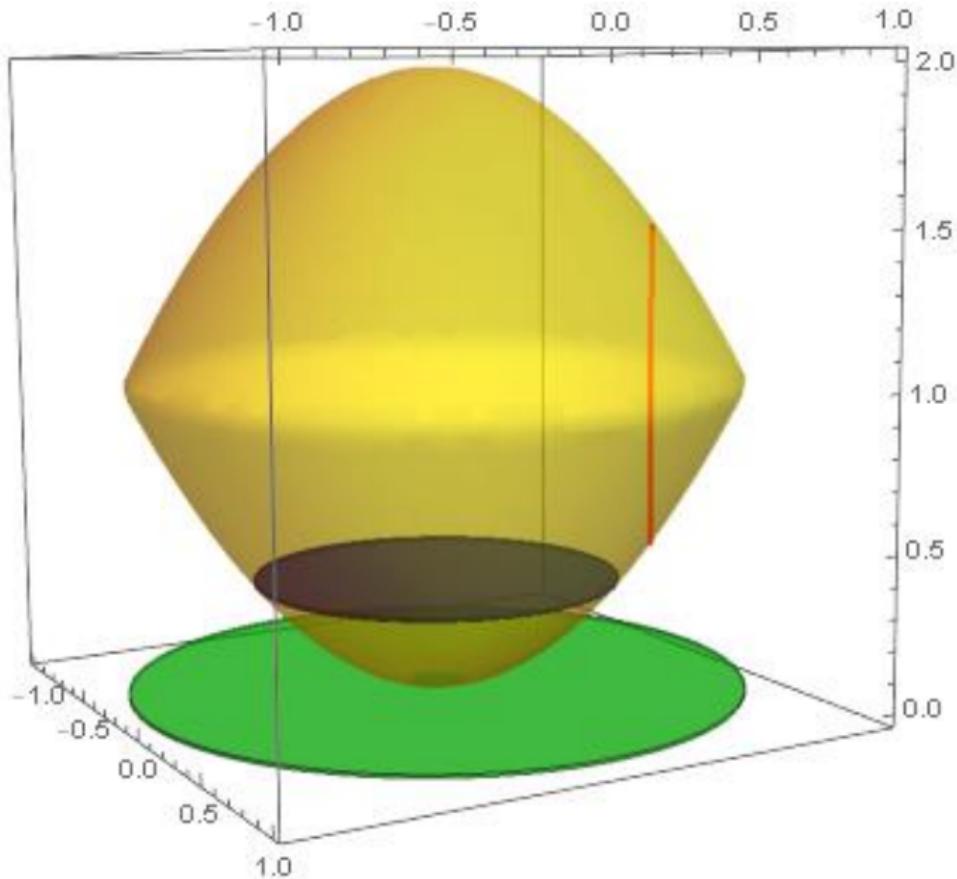


Bild av D



$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\widetilde{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\tilde{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}.$$

$$A(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad B(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\widetilde{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}.$$

$$A(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad B(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2.$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 2.$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\tilde{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}.$$

$$A(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad B(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2.$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 2.$$

$$D_z = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq z & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 - z & 1 \leq z \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 - x^2 - y^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

$$\tilde{D} = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}.$$

$$A(x, y) = x^2 + y^2, \quad B(x, y) = 2 - x^2 - y^2.$$

$$0 \leq z \leq 2.$$

$$D_z = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq z & 0 \leq z \leq 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 2 - z & 1 \leq z \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_0^2 \left(\iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} f(x, y, z) dz \right) dx dy = \\ &\quad \int_0^2 \left(\iint_{D_z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right) dz = \\ &\quad \int_0^1 \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right) dz + \\ &\quad + \int_1^2 \left(\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2-z} f(x, y, z) dx dy \right) dz. \end{aligned}$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy$$
$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy &= \\ 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} ((x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2) dx dy\end{aligned}$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy &= \\ 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} ((x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2) dx dy &= / \text{Polära koordinater} / =\end{aligned}$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy &= \\ 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} ((x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2) dx dy &= / \text{Polära koordinater} / = \\ 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 (\rho^2 - \rho^4) \rho d\rho \right) d\theta &\end{aligned}$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy &= \\ 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} ((x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2) dx dy &= / \text{Polära koordinater} / = \\ 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 (\rho^2 - \rho^4) \rho d\rho \right) d\theta &= 4\pi \left[\frac{\rho^4}{4} - \frac{\rho^6}{6} \right]_0^1\end{aligned}$$

Vi använder metoden med stavar.

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left(\int_{x^2+y^2}^{2-x^2-y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \right) dx dy \\ \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} (x^2 + y^2)((2 - x^2 - y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)) dx dy &= \\ 2 \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} ((x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2) dx dy &= / \text{Polära koordinater} / = \\ 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^1 (\rho^2 - \rho^4) \rho d\rho \right) d\theta &= 4\pi \left[\frac{\rho^4}{4} - \frac{\rho^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = \dots = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$