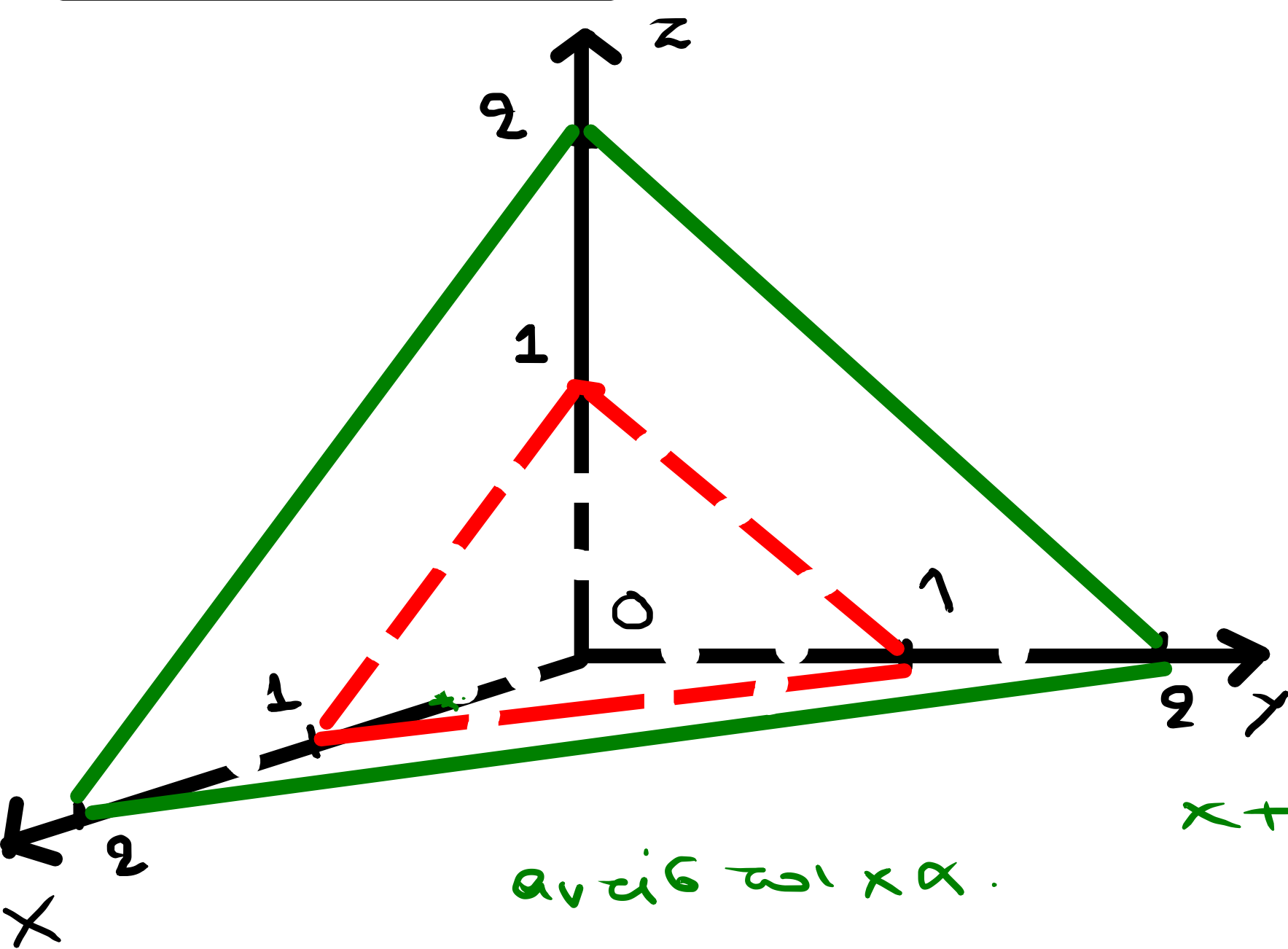


Άσκηση 10:



αντίστοιχα.

Για

$$x + y + z = 1$$

$$z = 0,$$

$$(x + y = 1$$

Ευθεία στο  $xoy$ )

$$x + y + z = 2$$

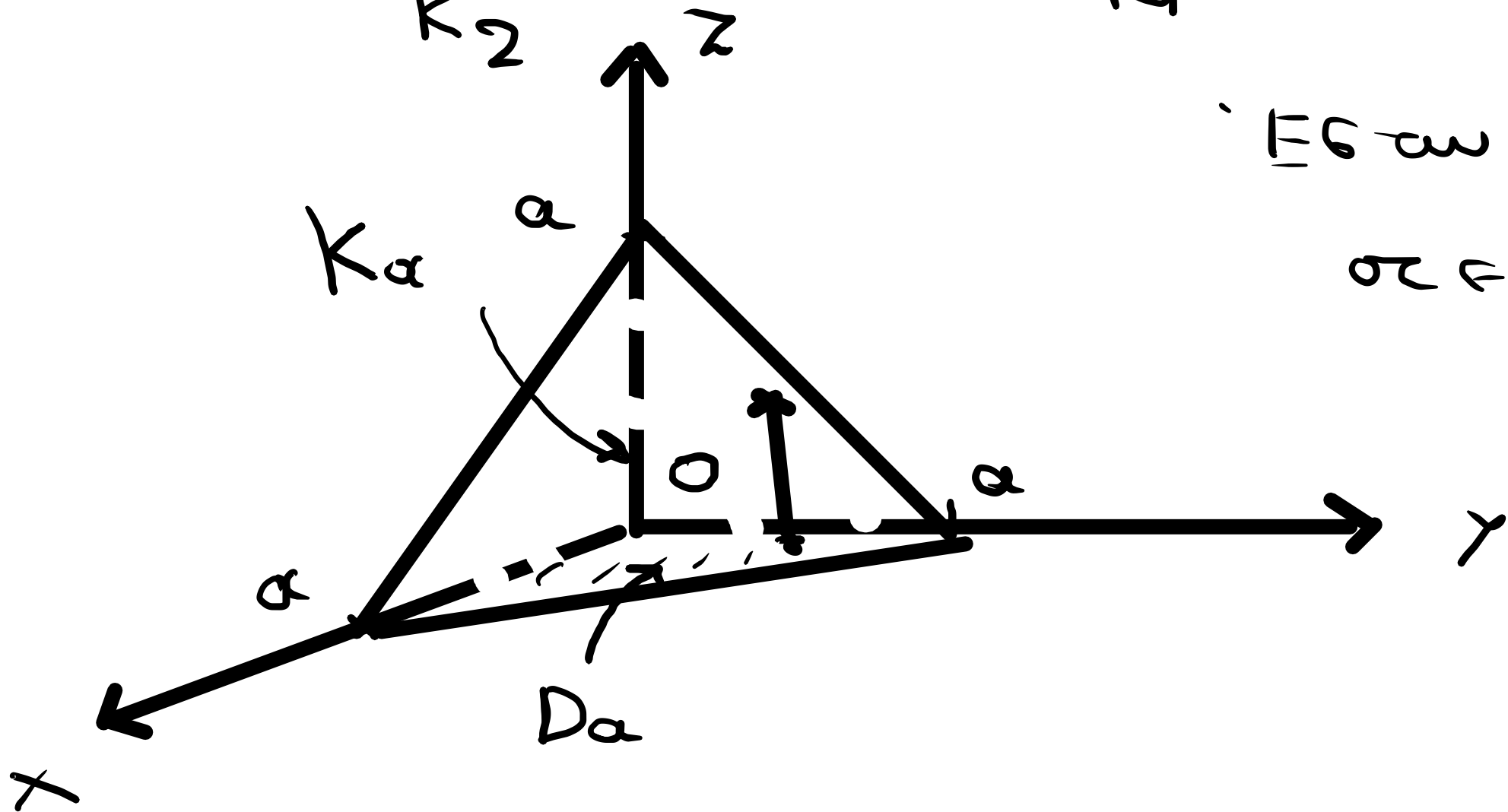
Έστω  $K_1, K_2$  τα  
σέρια που βρίσκουν  
στο  $\alpha'$  ορθομήριο  
5' φράσσοντα  
από τα επίπεδα

$$x + y + z = 1,$$

$$x + y + z = 2$$

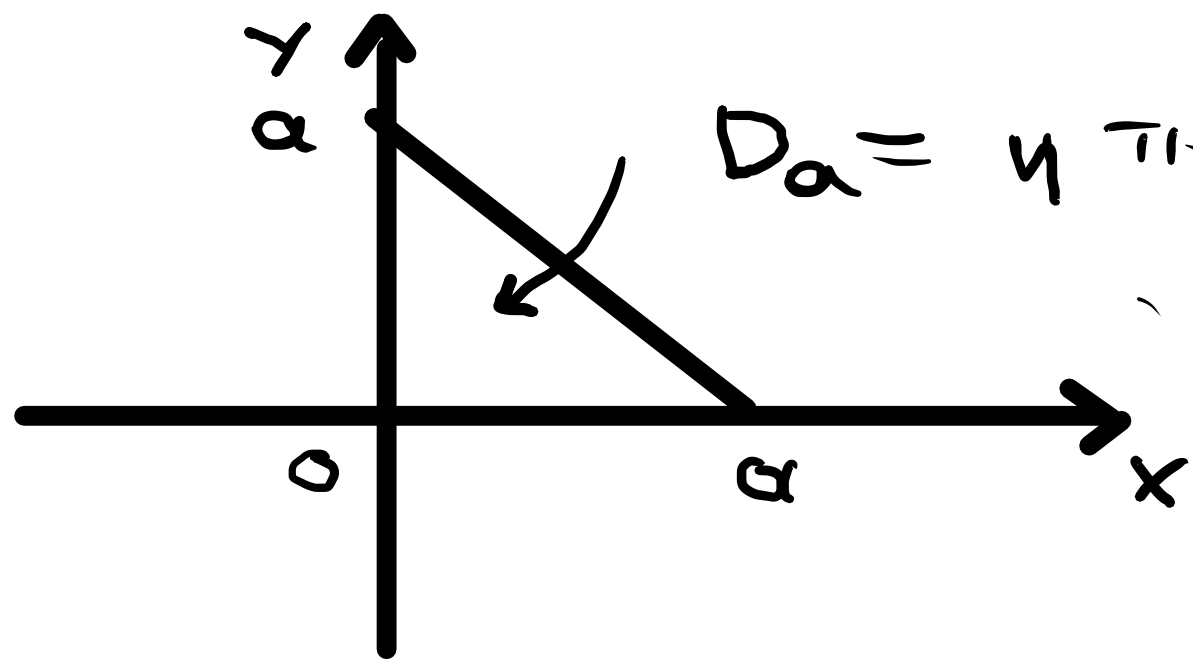
Το  $\int_{\text{σφαιρικό}} \text{οξοκ} \cdot \lambda =$

$$= \iiint_{K_2} f - \iint_{K_1} f, \quad f(x, y, z) = (x+y+z+1)^{-4}$$



Εξαι α > 0 η Kα το  
σφαιρικό α α' οξοκωρτα

παι εραιοσετα απο  
το επιπεδο  
 $x + y + z = a$



$D_a = \eta \pi \rho = \beta \omega \lambda \eta$  τω κα στω x o y.

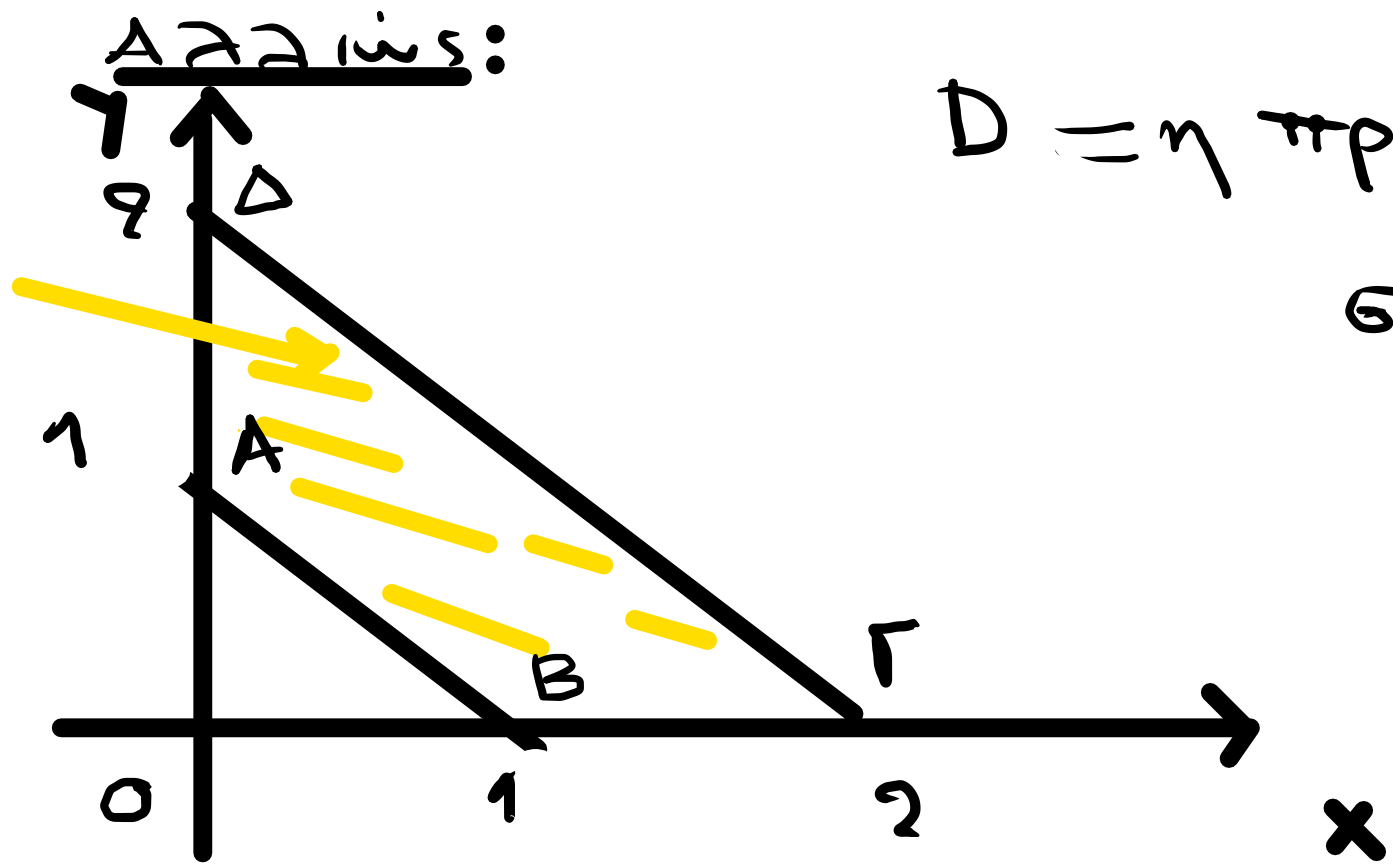
Για στω θερσ (x, y) ∈ D<sub>a</sub>

$\kappa' (x, y, z) \in \kappa_a$ , εχσμε  $0 \leq z \leq a - x - y$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \iiint_{\kappa_a} f &= \iint_{D_a} \left( \int_0^{a-x-y} f dz \right) dx dy = \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1+a} - \frac{a}{(1+a)^2} - \frac{a^2}{(1+a)^3} \right) = \dots \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left( \frac{a}{1+a} \right)^3 = J_a \end{aligned}$$

Το αρχικό J<sub>η</sub> σμμενο ολολκλ. = J<sub>2</sub> - J<sub>1</sub> =  $\frac{1}{6} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 - \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 \right] = \dots$

D



$D = \eta$  προβολή του αρχικού σε  $\Gamma$  και  $\kappa$   
 ή  $x+y = \text{min} \Gamma \Delta$ .

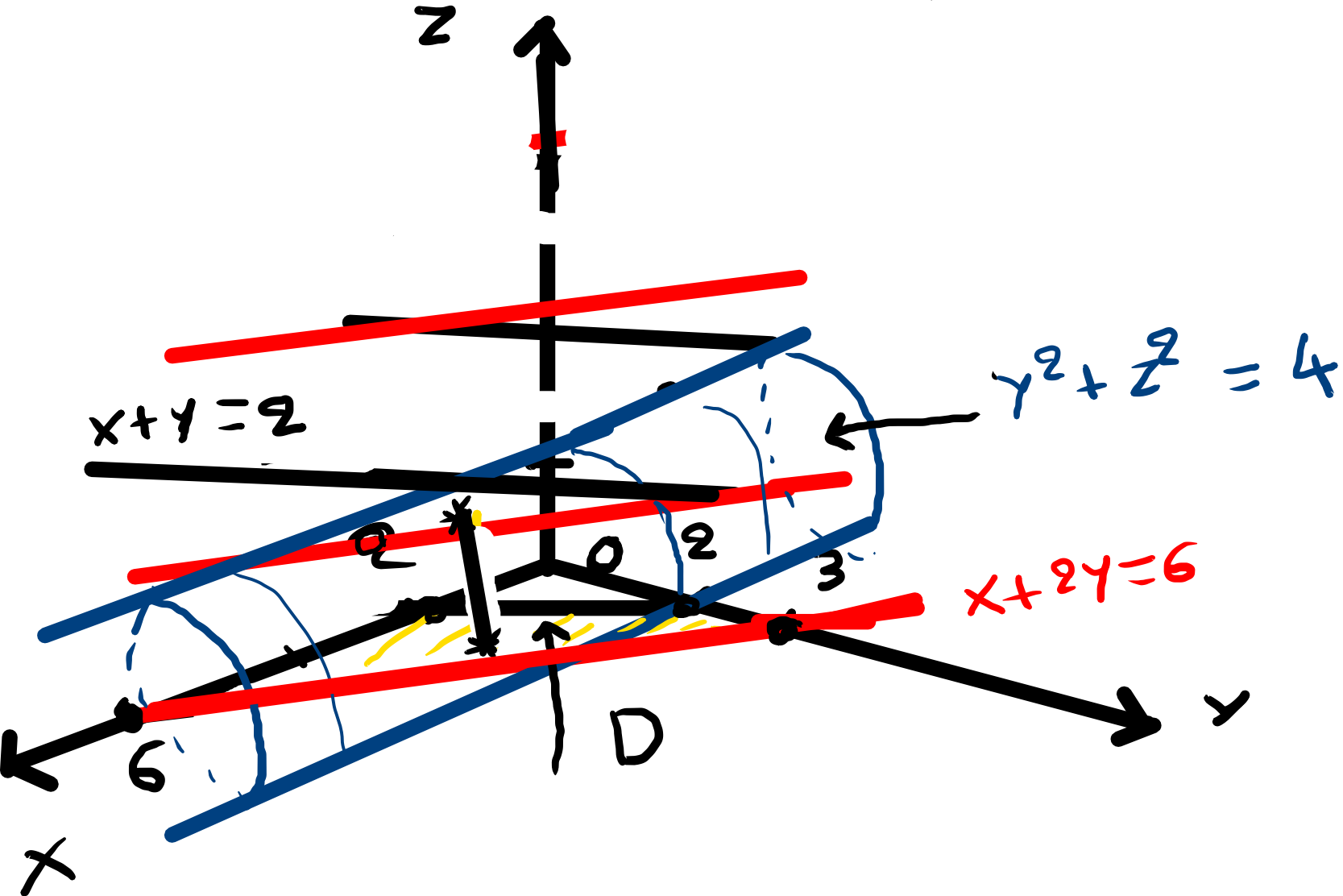
$$\iint_{\kappa} f = \iint_D \left( \int_0^{2-x-y} f dz \right) dx dy$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\varphi(x,y)}$

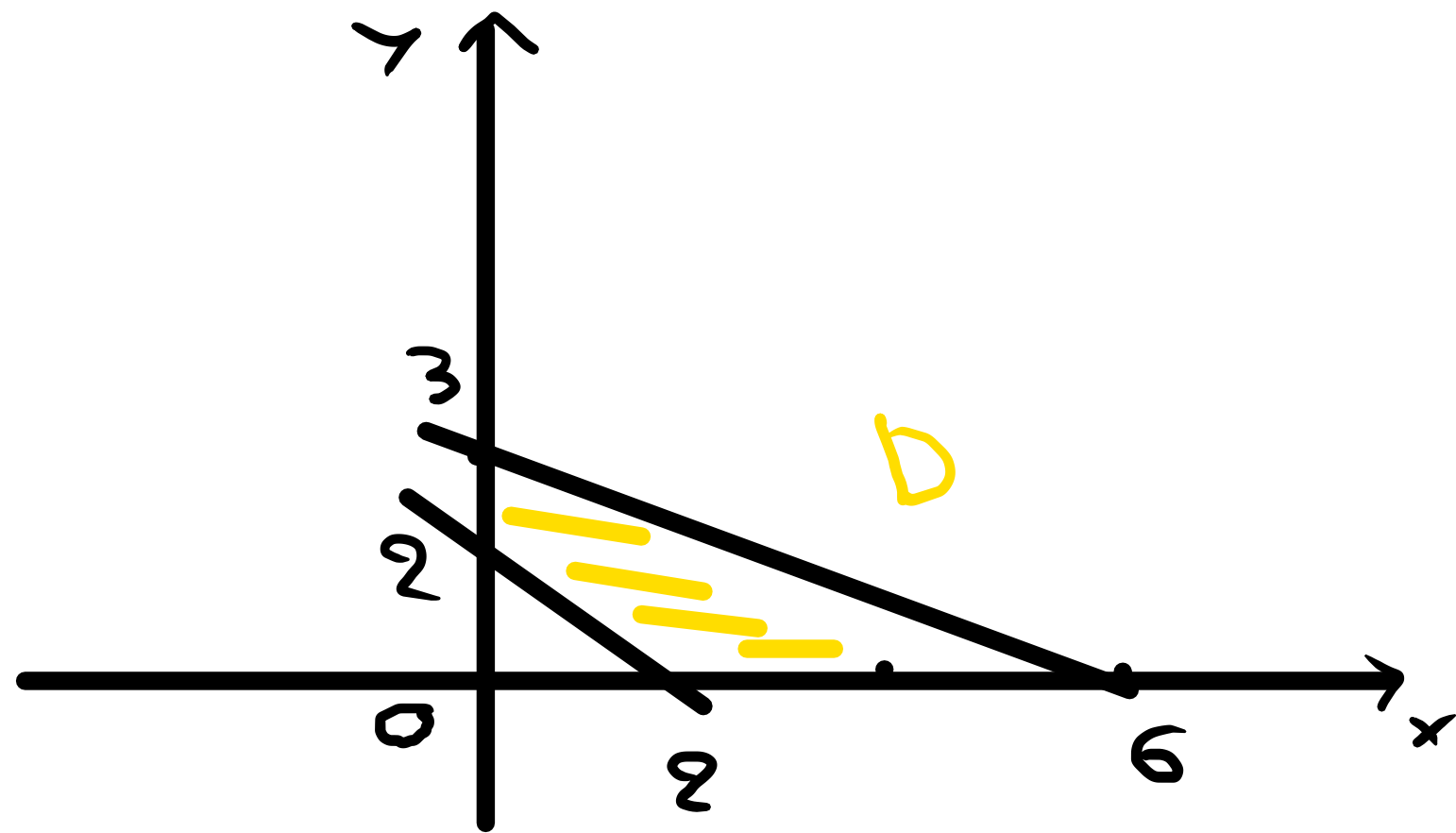
$$= \iint_{\Delta} \varphi - \iint_{\text{ΑΒ}} \varphi = \dots$$

Άσκηση 12:

Επιπέδα:  $\begin{cases} x+y=2 \\ x+2y=6 \end{cases}$



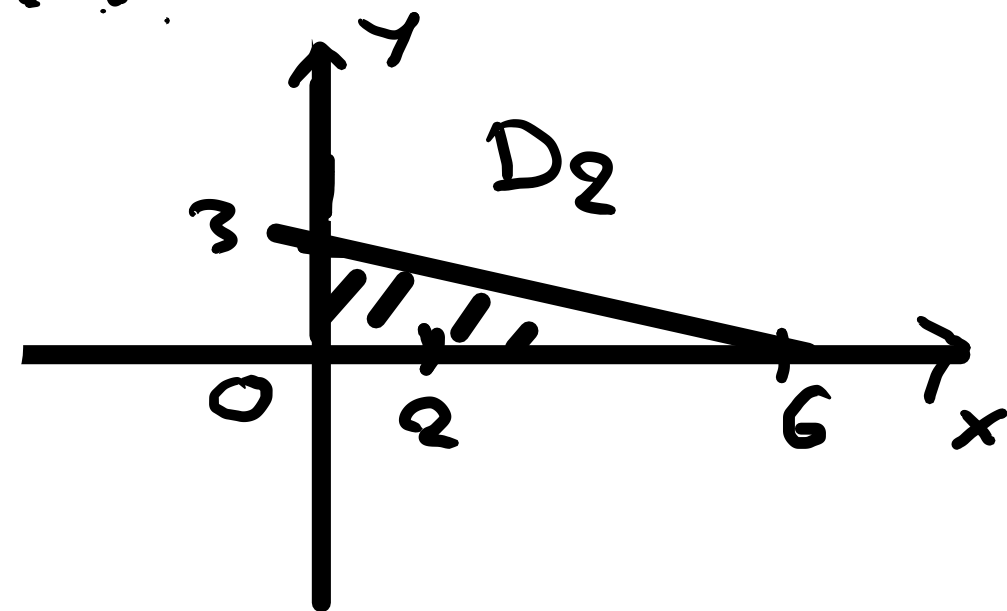
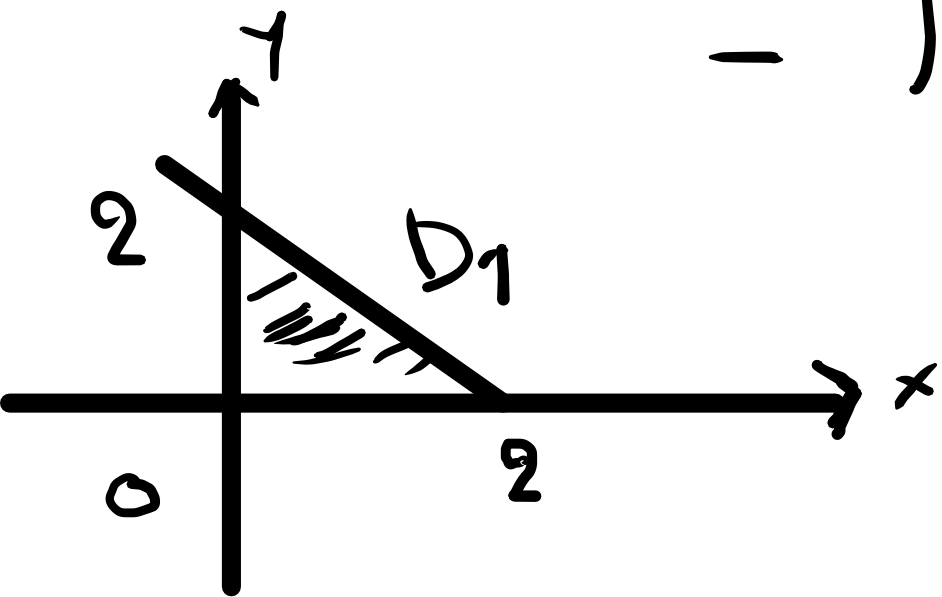
$K = \{ (x, y, z) : (x, y) \in D, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-y^2} \}$

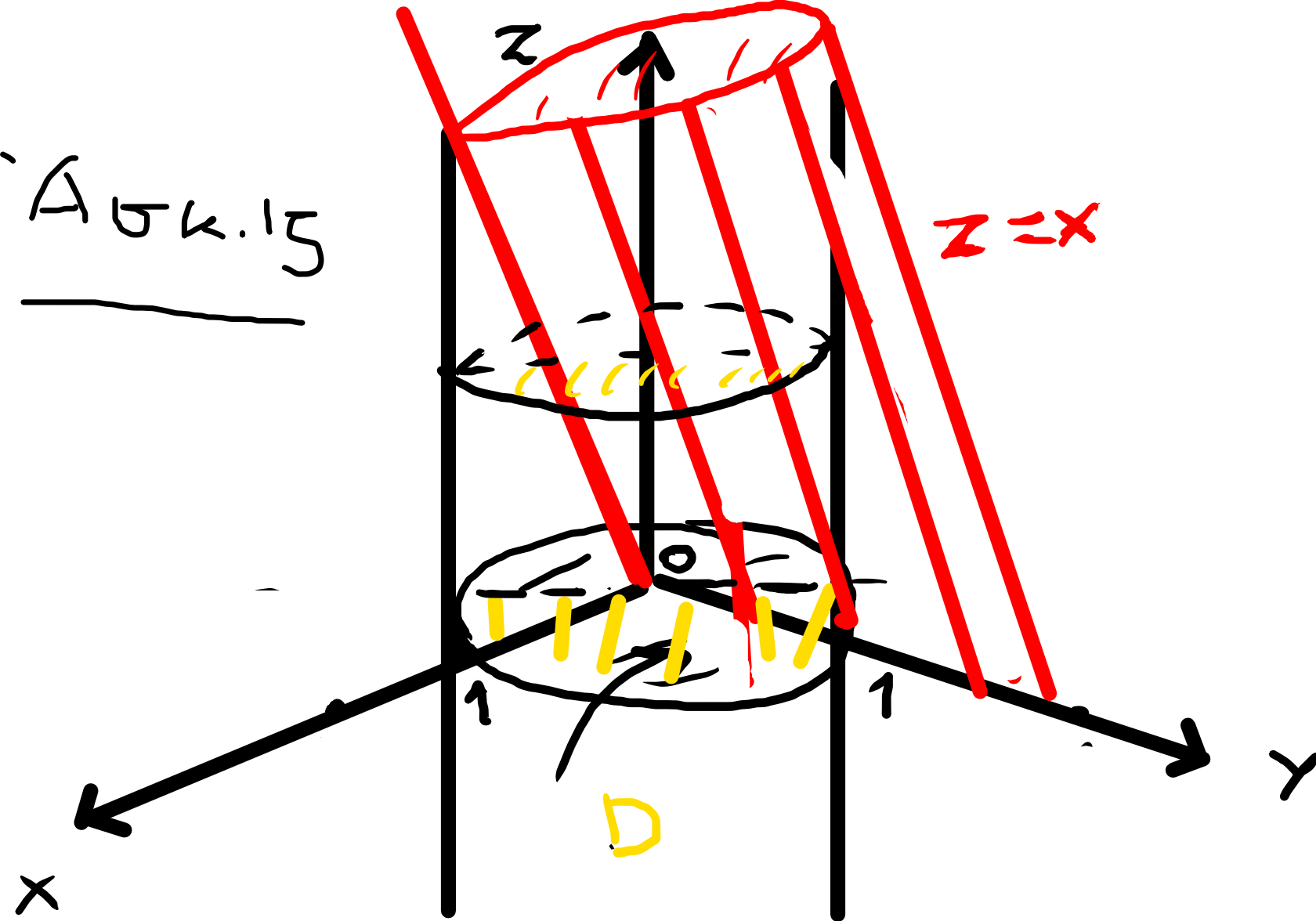


$$\iiint_K z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_D \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} z \, dz \right) dx \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (4 - y^2) \, dx \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \iint_{D_2} (4 - y^2) \, dx \, dy - \right.$$

$$\left. - \iint_{D_1} (4 - y^2) \, dx \, dy \right] = \dots$$





$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$z = x$$

$$z > 0$$

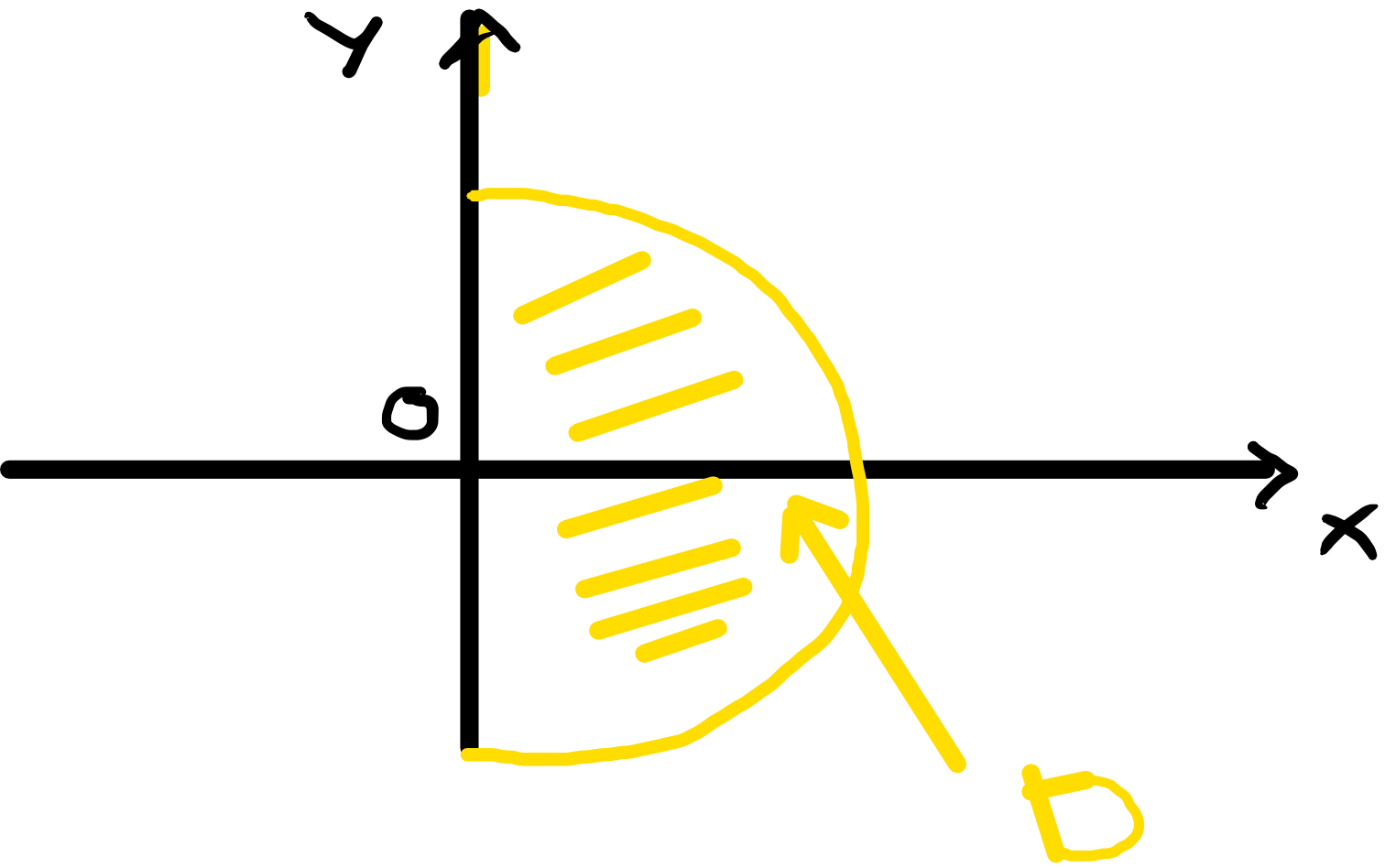
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) : \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ x > 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int \int \int_0^1 z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dx \, dy \, dz =$$

$$\int \int_D \left( \int_0^x z \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dz \right) dx \, dy =$$

=

$$= \iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \frac{x^2}{2} dx dy$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= r \cos \varphi \\
 y &= r \sin \varphi \\
 0 &\leq r \leq 1 \\
 -\pi/2 &\leq \varphi \leq \pi/2
 \end{aligned}$$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

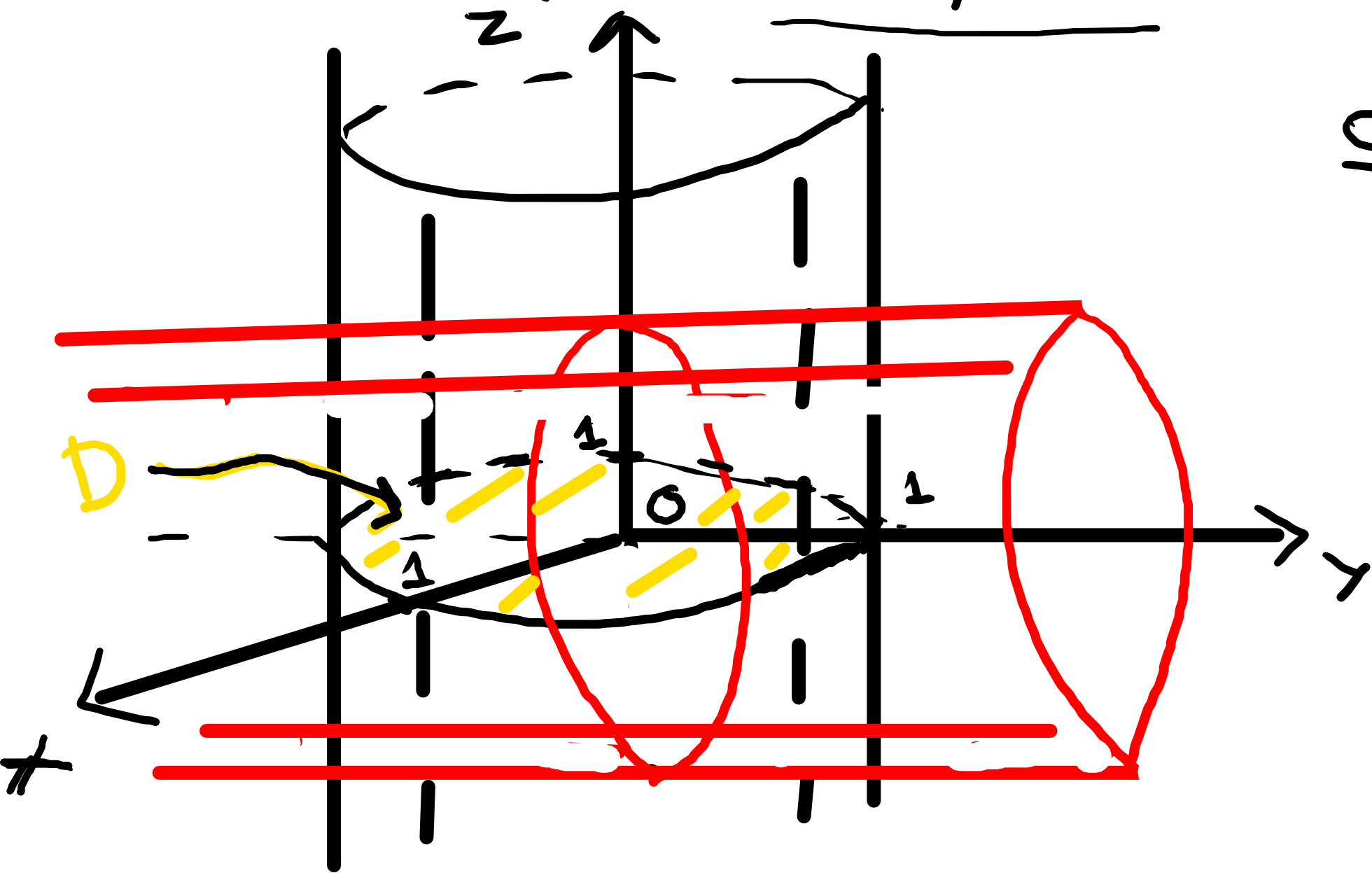


Άσκηση 18 0 σφηφό που φράσσεται από τους

κύκλους

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1,$$

$$x^2 + z^2 = 1$$



$$D = \{ (x, y, z) :$$

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 1,$$

$$x^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \}$$

$$x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$$

$$z^2 \leq 1 - x^2$$

$$|z| \leq \sqrt{1 - x^2}$$

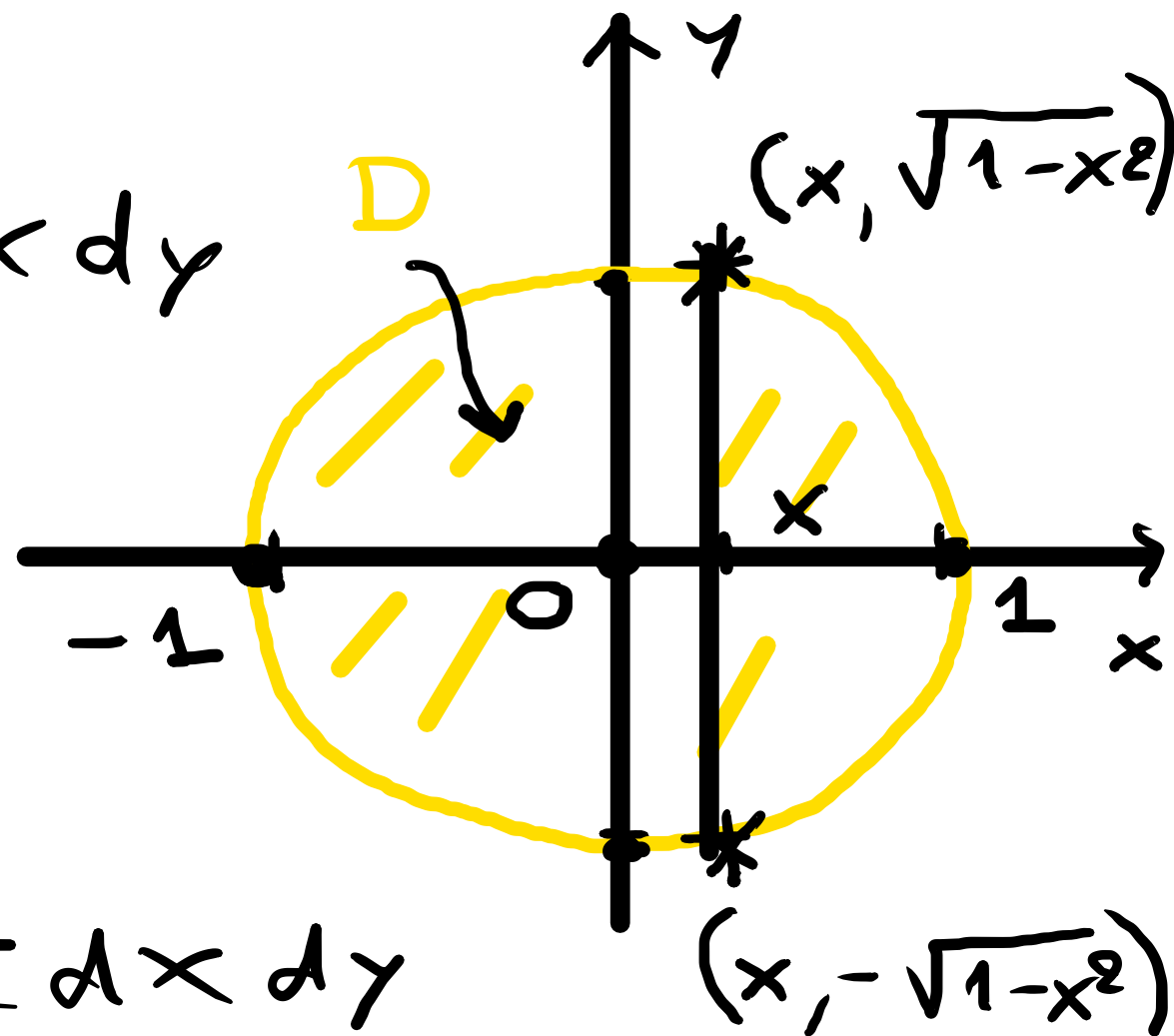
⇕

⇕

$$\Leftrightarrow -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$V(10) = \iint_D \left( \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dz \right) dx dy$$

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



$$V(10) = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1-x^2} dx dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{-1}^1 \left( \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dy \right) dx =$$

$$= 4 \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 8 \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx =$$
$$= 8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{16}{3}$$









