

Musterlösungen zur Serie 8: Mehrdimensionale Integrale

1. Aufgabe Berechnen Sie $\int_X f(x) dx$ mit:

- (a) $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq 1\}$, $f(x) = \frac{\sin x_2}{x_2}$,
- (b) $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq x_2 \leq 1 - x_1, 0 \leq x_3 \leq 1 - x_1 - x_2\}$,
 $f(x) = (1 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^{-3}$,
- (c) $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq 2x_1\}$, $f(x) = x_1^2 + x_2^2$,
- (d) $M = \left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 \leq x_3 \leq \sqrt[4]{x_1^2 + x_2^2}\right\}$, $f(x) = (x_1^2 + x_2^2)x_3$.

Lösung für (a) Es gilt

$$\int_M f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\sin x_2}{x_2} \int_0^{x_2} dx_1 \right) dx_2 = \int_0^1 \sin x_2 dx_2 = 1 - \cos 1.$$

Lösung für (b) Es gilt

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x_1} \left(\int_0^{1-x_1-x_2} \frac{dx_3}{(1+x_1+x_2+x_3)^3} \right) dx_2 \right) dx_1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{1-x_1} \left(\frac{1}{(1+x_1+x_2)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) dx_2 \right) dx_1 = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{x_1+1} - \frac{3-x_1}{4} \right) dx_1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Lösung für (c) Es gilt

$$M = \{(x, y) : (x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1\} = \{(1+r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) : 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi\},$$

also

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M f(x) dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 ((1+r \cos \varphi)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi) r dr d\varphi = \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 (1 + 2r \cos \varphi + r^2) r dr d\varphi = \frac{3}{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

Lösung für (d) Es gilt

$$M = \{(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi, z) : r \geq 0, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, r^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{r}\},$$

also

$$\int_M f(x) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^{\sqrt{r}} r^3 z dz dr d\varphi = \pi \int_0^1 r^3(r - r^4) dr = \frac{3}{40}\pi.$$

2. Aufgabe Berechnen Sie die Volumina der folgenden Mengen:

- (a) $\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x, y, z \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x + y + z \leq \sqrt{2}\},$
 (b) $\left\{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2\right\}.$

Lösung für (a) Das Volumen ist gleich

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{2-x-y}} dz \right) dy \right) dx &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (\sqrt{2} - x - y) dy \right) dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left((\sqrt{2} - x) \sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1-x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

wegen

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

Lösung für (b) Es gilt

$$M = \{(r \cos \varphi, 2r \sin \varphi, z) : 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq z \leq r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 4r^2 \sin^2 \varphi\},$$

also arbeiten wir mit “verallgemeinerten” Zylinderkoordinaten $x = r \cos \varphi, y = 2r \sin \varphi, z$. Die entsprechende Funktionaldeterminante ist $2r$. Also folgt

$$\begin{aligned} \text{vol } M &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 4r^2 \sin^2 \varphi} dz = \\ &= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 r(r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 4r^2 \sin^2 \varphi) dr = 10\pi \int_0^1 r^3 dr = \frac{5}{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$