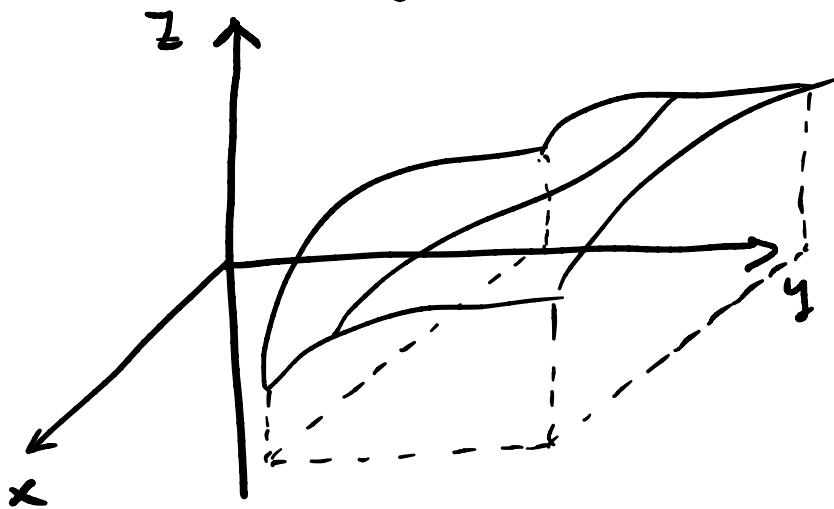


# TASOINTEGRAALI

Tasoalue  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  :  $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

Tasointegraali:  $\iint_D f(x,y) dA$

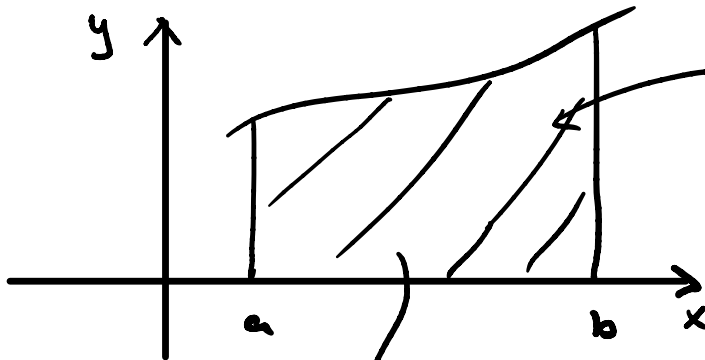
Mikä on integraalin arvo? Pinta  $z = f(x,y)$



$z = f(x,y)$

Arvo on pinnan ja xy-tason välisen tilavuuden tilavuus.

Huom!



$y = f(x)$

pinta-ala =

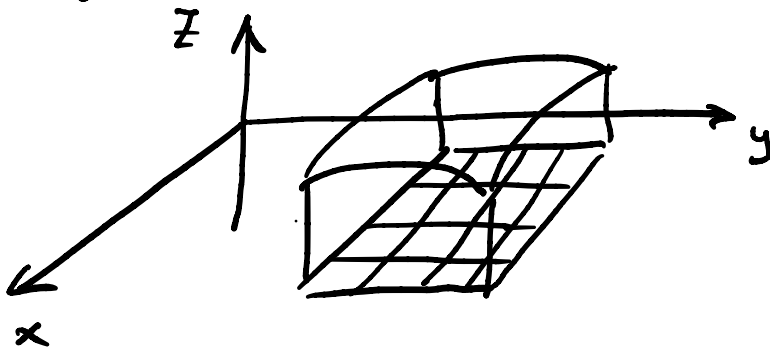
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

tasoalue D

Kysymys: Mikä on kätösivän pituus?



Rajoitetaan toistaiseksi alueisiin  $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$



Riemannin summa:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_i, y_j) \Delta x \Delta y$$

$\Delta x$  ja  $\Delta y$  määrätään jaon:

$$\Delta x = \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{d-c}{n}$$

Avaruusintegraali:

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_i, y_j, z_k) \Delta x \Delta y \Delta z$$

ja vastaavasti korkeammissa dimensioissa.

# MONINKERTAINEN TAI ITEROITU INTEGRALI

$$D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$\iiint_D f(x, y, z) dV = \int_{a_3}^{b_3} \int_{a_2}^{b_2} \int_{a_1}^{b_1} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

kun  $D = [a_1, b_1] \times [a_2, b_2] \times [a_3, b_3]$

Esimerkki  $f(x, y) = xy^2$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA, \quad D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

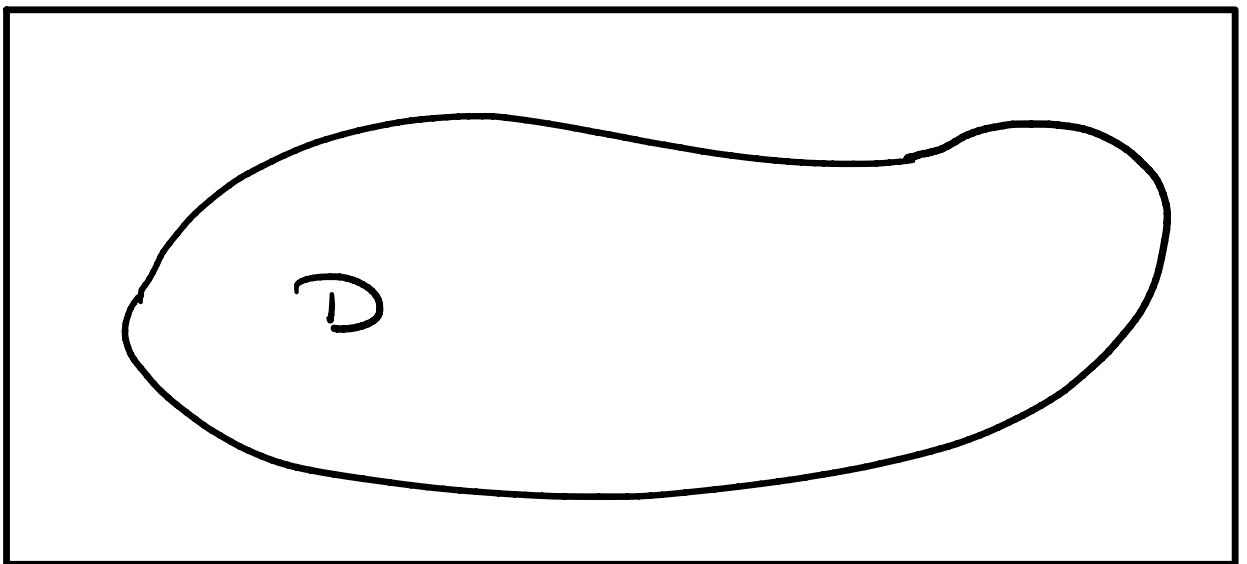
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy^2 dA &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy^2 dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 \right]_0^1 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy = \left[ \frac{1}{6} y^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 xy^2 dy dx = \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \Big|_0^1 \frac{1}{2} x^2 = \frac{1}{6}$$

Lisäksi, käytetään tulomuotoisuutta hyväksi:

$$\int_0^1 x dx \int_0^1 y^2 dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

## INTEGROINTI YLEISEMMÄSSÄ ALUEESSA



$\hat{D}$

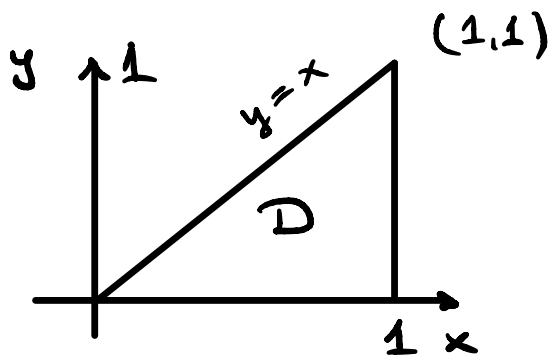
Määritellään funktion  $f$  ns. nolla-jatko  $\hat{f}$ :

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA =$$

$$= \iint_{\hat{D}} \hat{f}(x,y) dA$$

$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y), & (x,y) \in D \\ 0, & (x,y) \in \hat{D} \setminus D \end{cases}$$

## ESIMERKKI

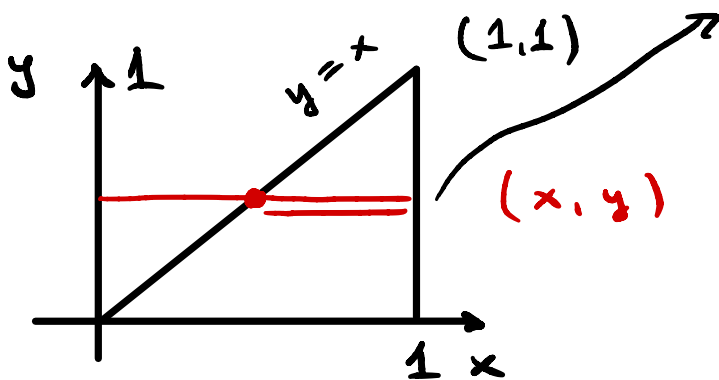


$$f(x,y) = xy$$

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \right. \\ \left. 0 \leq y \leq x \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy \, dA &= \int_0^1 \left( \int_0^x xy \, dy \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{2} dx = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Toisenalta:  $D = \left\{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1, \right. \\ \left. y \leq x \leq 1 \right\}$



$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, dA =$$

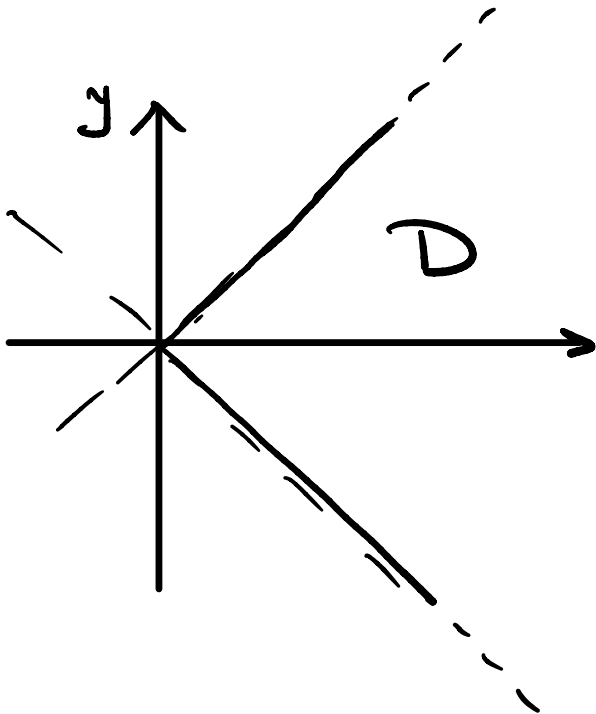
$$\int_0^1 \left( \int_y^1 xy \, dx \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y(1-y^2) dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

# EPÄOLEELLISET INTEGRAALIT

Erikoistapauksia:

(A) rajoitettu (positiivinen) funktio rajoittamattomassa alueessa

$$f(x, y) = e^{-x^2} ; D \text{ on suorien } y = \pm x \text{ rajoittama, } x > 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{-x^2} dA &= \\ \int_0^{\infty} \int_{-x}^x e^{-x^2} dy dx &= \\ = \int_0^{\infty} 2x e^{-x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

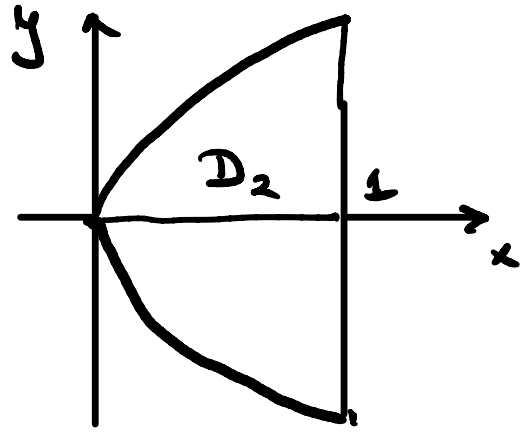
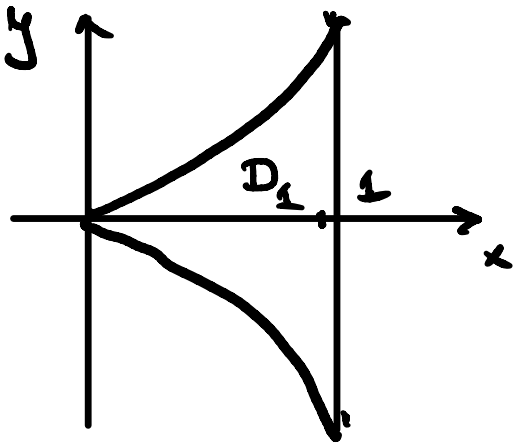
$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^R 2x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \left( -e^{-x^2} \right)_0^R = 1$$

(B) Rajoittamaton funktio rajoitetussa alueessa

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$D_1 = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, |y| \leq x^2 \}$$

$$D_2 = \{ (x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, |y| \leq \sqrt{x} \}$$



$$\iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{x^2} dA = \int_0^1 \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} \frac{1}{x^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 2 dx = \underline{\underline{2}}$$

$$\iint_{D_2} \frac{1}{x^2} dA = \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{1}{x^2} dy dx = \int_0^1 2x^{-3/2} dx = \underline{\underline{\infty}}$$