

Beispiel e^{x+y} ist über $[0,1] \times [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrierbar

$$\begin{aligned} \hookrightarrow \int_{[0,1] \times [0,1]} e^{x+y} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left[\int_0^1 e^{x+y} dy \right]}_{\substack{= \\ dT}} dx = (e-1) \int_0^1 e^x dx = (e-1) [e^x]_0^1 = \\ &= (e-1)^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[e^{x+y} \right]_{y=0}^1 = e^{x+1} - e^x = e^x (e-1)$$

Trennen (a nimmt nicht is), umgekehrt heißt, es

$$\int_0^1 \left[\int_0^1 e^{x+y} dx \right] dy = 1 \text{ nicht möglich.}$$

Lemma (1) Sei $f: [a,b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrierbar und
 $g: [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$h(x,y) := f(x) \cdot g(y), \quad h: [a,b] \times [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

||
T

$$\begin{aligned} \int_T h dx dy &= \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d h(x,y) dy \right] dx = \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x) g(y) dy \right] dx = \\ &= \int_a^b f(x) \left[\int_c^d g(y) dy \right] dx = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \cdot \left(\int_c^d g(y) dy \right) \end{aligned}$$

pl. obbl $e^{x+y} = e^x \cdot e^y$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_{T=[0,1] \times [0,1]} e^{x+y} dx dy = \int_0^1 e^x dx \cdot \int_0^1 e^y dy = (e-1)^2$$

② Fubini-tétel megfogalmazása nékvő függvényekkel:

$$\begin{cases} \underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_p) \in \mathbb{R}^p \\ \underline{y} = (y_1, \dots, y_q) \in \mathbb{R}^q \end{cases} \quad (\underline{x}, \underline{y}) = (x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q) \in \mathbb{R}^{p+q}$$

$$A \subset \mathbb{R}^p$$

$$B \subset \mathbb{R}^q$$

$$f: A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

ent. f nékvő függvényei

$$\bullet f_{\underline{x}}: B \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \underline{x} \in A \text{ rögzített}$$

$$f_{\underline{x}}(\underline{y}) := f(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$$

$$\bullet f^{\underline{y}}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \forall \underline{y} \in B \text{ rögzített}$$

$$f^{\underline{y}}(\underline{x}) = f(\underline{x}, \underline{y})$$

Fubini-tétel: $A \subset \mathbb{R}^p$, $B \subset \mathbb{R}^q$ tegyük, $f: A \times B \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ rithekto. Ekkor

$$\begin{cases} \underline{y} \mapsto \int_A f^{\underline{y}} d\underline{x} & \text{felso' integral} \\ \underline{y} \mapsto \int_{\underline{A}} f^{\underline{y}} d\underline{x} & \text{alsó integral} \end{cases} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} \text{integrálható } B\text{-n}$$

$$\text{és} \quad \int_{A \times B} f d\underline{x} d\underline{y} = \int_B \left(\int_A f^{\underline{y}} d\underline{x} \right) d\underline{y} = \int_B \left(\int_{\underline{A}} f^{\underline{y}} d\underline{x} \right) d\underline{y}$$

ii)

$$x \mapsto \int_B f_x dy \quad \text{fokoz integrál}$$

$$x \mapsto \int_B f_x dy \quad \text{alsó integrál}$$

nifkés A-n is

$$\int_{A \times B} f dx dy = \int_A \left(\int_B f_x dy \right) dx = \int_A \left(\int_B f_x dy \right) dx$$

~) $\int$ integrálhetőségéről nem közvetlenül automatikusan

$$\int_B f_x dy \text{ és } \int_A f_y dx \text{ integrálok léteznek } \forall y\text{-re ill. } \forall x\text{-re}$$

(a titokban a fokozott alsó integrálok nem csak a fenti feltételek ellenében is integrálhatók!)

P(1)

$$f(x,y) := \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ ha } x=0 \text{ és } y \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ 1 & , \text{ ha } x=0 \text{ és } y \notin \mathbb{Q} \cap [0,1] \\ 0 & , \text{ ha } (x,y) \in (0,1] \times (0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow f_x : [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad , \quad f_x(y) = f(x,y) \quad \text{nekünk függvény}$$

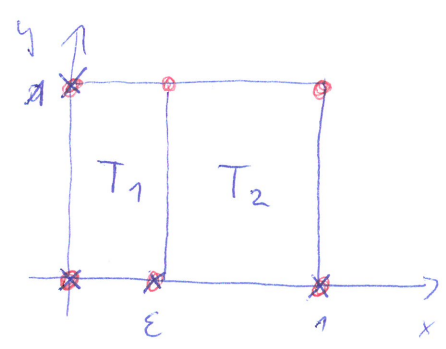
$f_0 \notin R[0,1]$, mert az a Dirichlet-függvény, ami nem Riemann-integrál

Pe. $f \in R([0,1] \times [0,1])$, ugyanis

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$\forall \varepsilon \in (0, 1) \rightarrow \dots$

$T := \{0, \varepsilon, 1\} \times \{0, 1\}$ plautica $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ -rek



$\Delta_T = 0 \cdot V(T_1) + 0 \cdot V(T_2) = 0$

$S_T = 1 \cdot V(T_1) + 0 \cdot V(T_2) = V(T_1) = \varepsilon$

$\hookrightarrow$ onallicio's oneg:

$O_T = S_T - \Delta_T = \varepsilon \leadsto$ tetwilegren hies:

$\Downarrow$

$f \in \mathcal{R}([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$

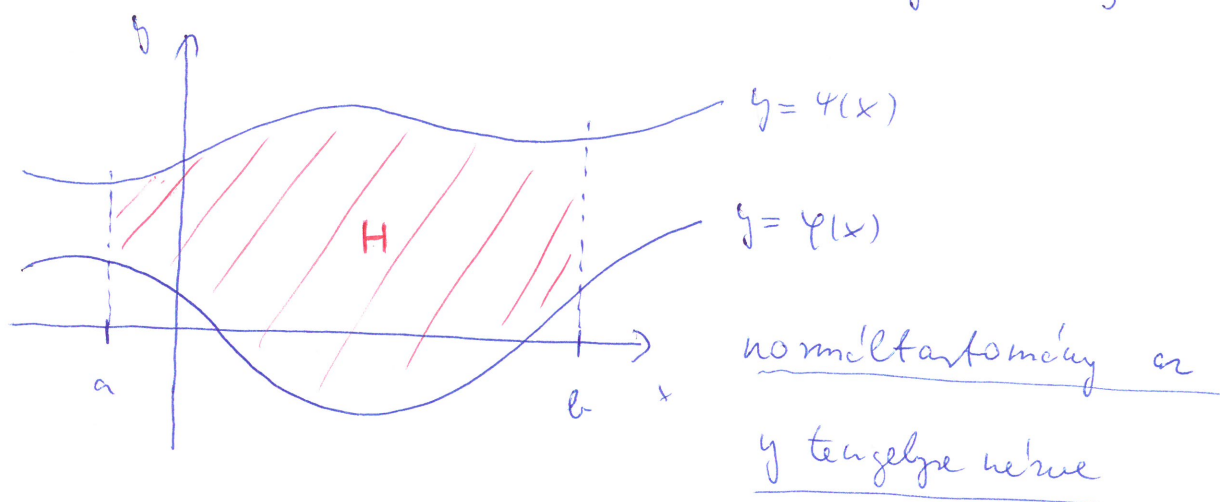
Wemach teghbor netuik utegselni!

Integral's norml'tantom'yon

Elönrök och s'ltu:

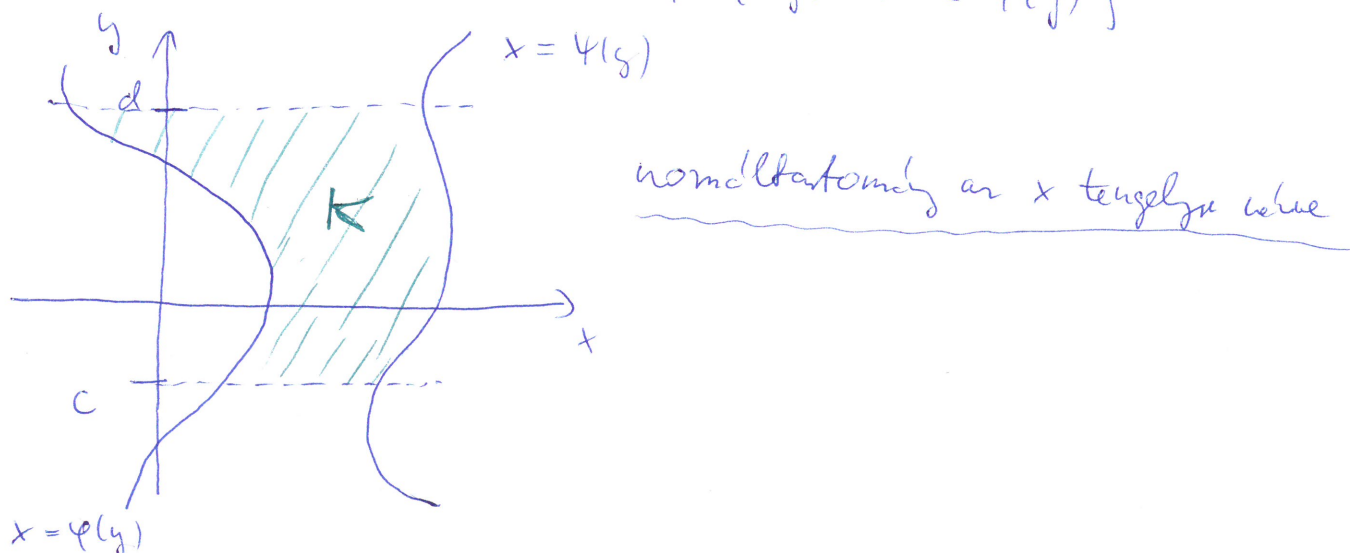
Def. • $\varphi, \psi: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ polynom f'gget'ek, negete
 $\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$

↳ $H := \{(x, y) : x \in [a, b], \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$



• $\varphi, \psi: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ polynom f'gget'ek, negete
 $\varphi(y) \leq \psi(y) \quad \forall y \in [c, d]$

↳ $K := \{(x, y) : y \in [c, d], \varphi(y) \leq x \leq \psi(y)\}$



A'Chklosi'ka

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R} \quad , \quad \underline{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = (\underline{x}, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}$$

ahol valamilyen $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ mellett

$$\underline{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_{k+1}, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$y \equiv x_k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$I = I_1 \times I_2 \quad , \quad I_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \text{ téglés} \quad , \quad I_2 = [a, b] \subset \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{t.h.} \quad \varphi, \psi: I_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad , \quad \varphi(x) \leq \psi(x) \quad \forall x \in I_1$$

$$\hookrightarrow W := \{(x, y) \in I : x \in I_1, \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$$

homotettség az x_k tengelyre képest

Közzen integráljuk egy homotettségben?

Ököl: egyértelműen ki téglés:

T.h. $W \subset I$ homotettség (mint leírás) az

$$f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad \text{folytató} \rightarrow \text{integrál}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(\underline{x}) := \begin{cases} f(\underline{x}) & , \text{ ha } \underline{x} \in W \\ 0 & , \text{ ha } \underline{x} \in I \setminus W \end{cases}$$

$$\hookrightarrow F: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

belichtete, logg an eig definiert F für rechteckige I -n

$$\hookrightarrow \int_W f := \int_I F = \int_I \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

FETEL (Fubini-tétel normáltérben) - ról

① $H = \{(x,y) : x \in [a,b], \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$

y -rele normáltérben

$f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folyvós. Ekkor $\exists \iint_H f$ integrál és

$$\iint_H f = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

② $K = \{(x,y) : y \in [c,d], \varphi(y) \leq x \leq \psi(y)\}$

x tengelyrele normáltérben

$f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ folyvós. Ekkor $\exists \iint_K f$ integrál és

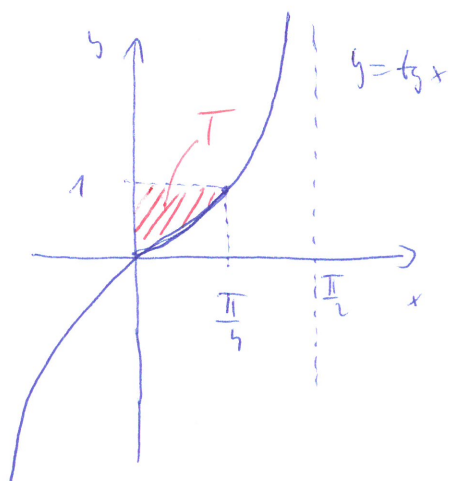
$$\iint_K f = \int_c^d \left(\int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f(x,y) dx \right) dy$$

Biz. $H \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ tégla, $F(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y), & \text{ha } (x,y) \in H \\ 0, & \text{ha } (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus H \end{cases}$

$$\iint_H f = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \tilde{F} = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d \tilde{F}(x,y) dy \right) dx = \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x,y) dy \right) dx \quad \bullet !$$

Példék:

(1) $T := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \tan x \leq y \leq 1\}$



↓
vonalkarbonázás y tengelyre véve

$$f(x, y) := 2y$$

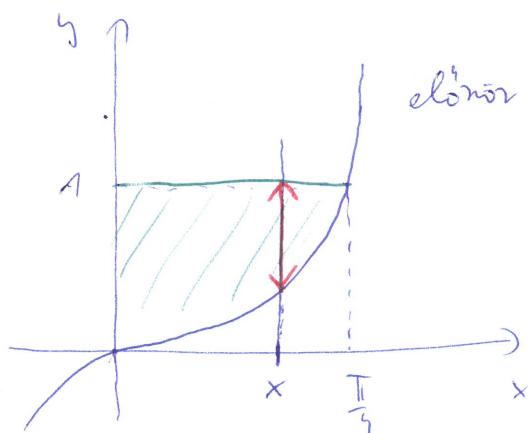
$$\leadsto I := \int_T 2y \, dT \equiv \iint_T 2y \, dx \, dy = ?$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\int_{\tan x}^1 2y \, dy \right] dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} (1 - \tan^2 x) \, dx =$$

$$\underbrace{\left[y^2 \right]_{\tan x}^1}_{= 1 - \tan^2 x} = \int_0^{\pi/4} \left[2 - \underbrace{(1 + \tan^2 x)}_{= \sec^2 x} \right] dx =$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \left[2x - \tan x \right]_0^{\pi/4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} - 1}}$$



először kiszámoltuk egy „reket” területét

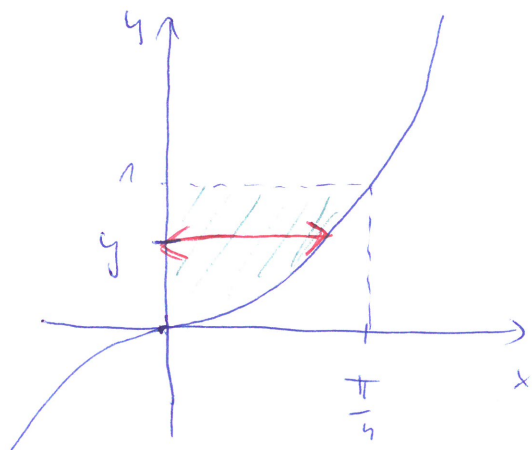
$$\int_{\tan x}^1 2y \, dy$$

, majd
szét „önegyszerít”:

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \left[\int_{\tan x}^1 2y \, dy \right] dx$$

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Vergleiche, dass T x tangenz weile is normal distribution!



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ \tan x \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq \arctan y \end{array} \right\}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$T = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq \arctan y\}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = \tan x \\ x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \end{array} \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} x = \arctan y \\ y \in [0, 1] \end{array}$$

Enel:

$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\arctan y} 2y \, dx \right] dy = \int_0^1 2y \arctan y \, dy =$$

$$\left[2xy \right]_{x=0}^{\arctan y} = 2y \arctan y$$

part. int

$$\begin{array}{l} u' = 2y \leadsto u = y^2 \\ v = \arctan y \leadsto v' = \frac{1}{1+y^2} \end{array}$$

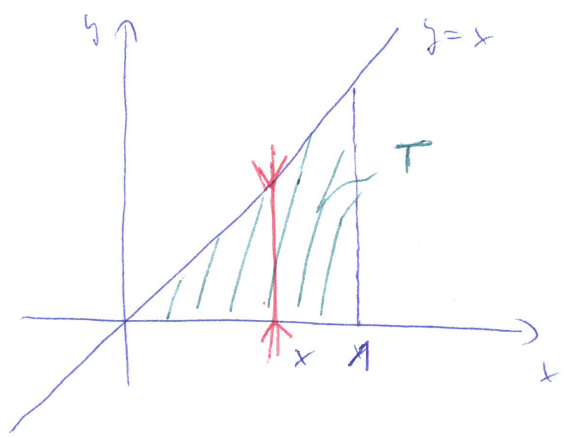
$$= \left[y^2 \arctan y \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+y^2} \right) dy =$$

$$\frac{y^2+1-1}{1+y^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{1+y^2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \left[y - \arctan y \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1$$

$1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$

(2) $T := \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x \}$



$$I = \iint_T \frac{\sin x}{x} dx dy$$

• x-variabel kann einfach
elementar integriert werden

⇓

zu zeigen, dass
mitgeteilte Werte
berechnungsmöglichkeit

$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dy \right] dx \quad (\equiv)$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin x}{x} y \right]_{y=0}^x = \sin x$$

$$\quad (\equiv) \int_0^1 \sin x dx = [-\cos x]_0^1 = 1 - \cos 1. \quad !$$

(3) Ableitungsgesetz anwenden!

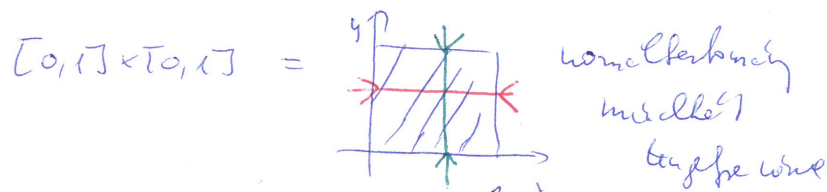
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{\ln x} dx = ? \quad \leadsto \text{elementar nicht möglich}$$

Vorgehen:

$$\int_0^1 x^y dy = \left[\frac{x^y}{\ln x} \right]_{y=0}^1 = \frac{x}{\ln x} - \frac{1}{\ln x} = \frac{x-1}{\ln x} \quad \leadsto \text{hierher ansetzen}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{x-1}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left[\int_0^1 x^y dy \right]}_{\text{green}} dx = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left[\int_0^1 x^y dx \right]}_{\text{red}} dy \quad (\text{Fubini})$$

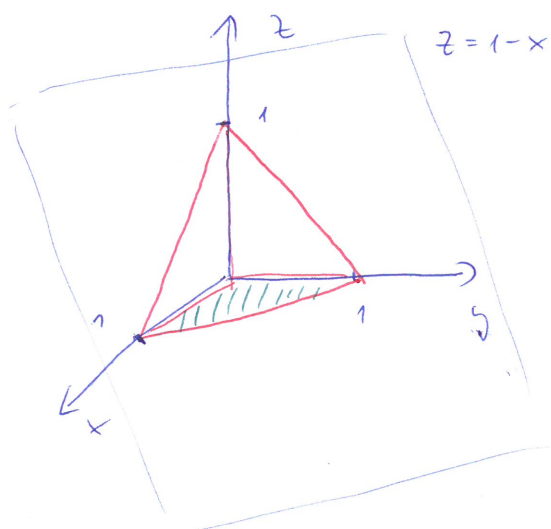


$$\textcircled{=} \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^{y+1}}{y+1} \right]_{x=0}^1 dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y+1} dy = \left[\ln|y+1| \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\ln 2}}$$

$$\parallel \frac{1}{y+1} \rightarrow 0$$

(4) $V := \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leq x,y,z, x+y+z \leq 1 \}$: tetraeder

$$I = \int_V (x+y+z) dV = \iiint_V (x+y+z) dV$$



$z = 1-x-y$ ist

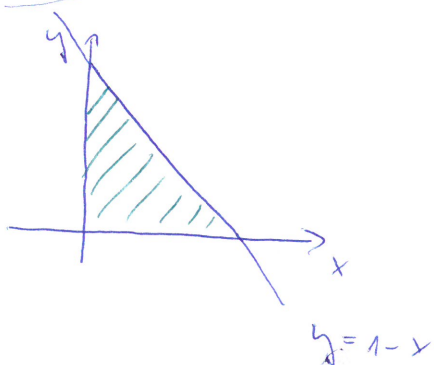
$$V: \left. \begin{aligned} 0 &\leq z \leq 1-x-y \\ 0 &\leq y \leq 1-x \\ 0 &\leq x \leq 1 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\Downarrow$

$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} \left[\int_0^{1-x-y} (x+y+z) dz \right] dy \right] dx \quad (\text{Fubini})$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$$\left[xz + yz + \frac{z^2}{2} \right]_{z=0}^{1-x-y} = \frac{1-(x+y)^2}{2}$$



$$\textcircled{=}\int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{1-x} \frac{1-(x+y)^2}{2} dy \right] dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) dx \quad \boxed{=}$$

⏟

$$\left[\frac{y}{2} - \frac{(x+y)^3}{6} \right]_{y=0}^{1-x} = \frac{x^3}{6} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\boxed{=} \left[\frac{x^4}{24} - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{3}x \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}$$

o!

- ⑤ Először, hogy egy integrált az integrálandó zónával szembejuttatva tudjuk-e csak megoldani:

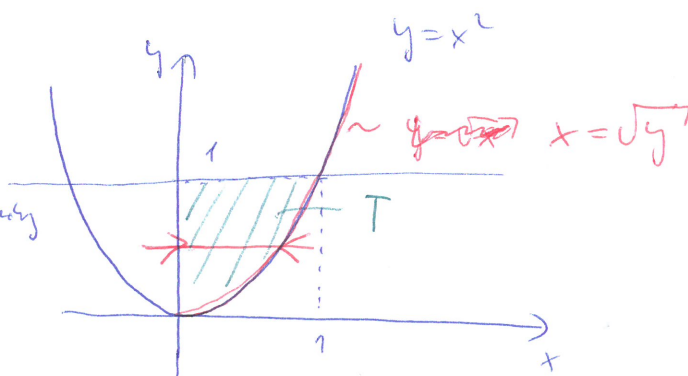
$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_{x^2}^1 x e^{-y^2} dy \right] dx$$

nem tudjuk elemei integrálként kiszámolni

⇓

$$T: \left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

szimultankurva
x-u



⇓

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \text{szimultankurva } y-u$$

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$$I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x e^{-y^2} dx \right] dy = \int_0^1 \frac{y}{2} e^{-y^2} dy = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (-2y) e^{-y^2} dy \quad (\ominus)$$

$$\left[\frac{x^2}{2} e^{-y^2} \right]_{x=0}^{\sqrt{y}} = \frac{y}{2} e^{-y^2}$$

$$(\ominus) -\frac{1}{4} \left[e^{-y^2} \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{4} [e^{-1} - 1] = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{e}}{4}$$

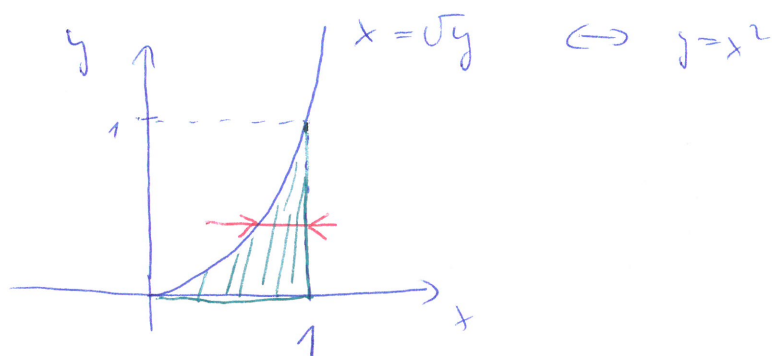
$$\int f' e^f = e^f + C$$

⑥

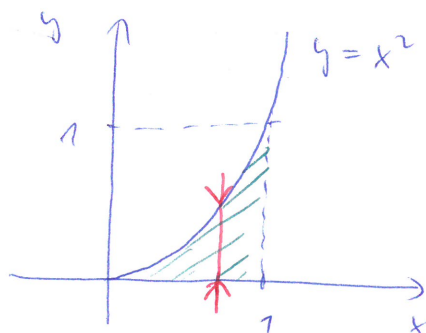
$$I = \int_0^1 \int_{\sqrt{y}}^1 \sqrt{4+x^3} dx dy$$

$\leadsto$ richtigem Teilgebiet beschreiben

$$T: \left. \begin{array}{l} \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{normellkürzung } x-y$$



$$T: \left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq y \leq x^2 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{normellkürzung } y-x$$



$$\hookrightarrow I = \int_0^1 \left[\int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{4+x^3} dy \right] dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 3x^2 (4+x^3)^{1/2} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{(4+x^3)^{3/2}}{3/2} \right]_0^1 \quad (\ominus)$$

$$\left[y \sqrt{4+x^3} \right]_{y=0}^{x^2} = x^2 \sqrt{4+x^3}$$

$$\int f' \cdot f^d = \frac{f^{d+1}}{d+1} + C \quad (\ominus) \frac{2}{5} (5^{3/2} - 4^{3/2})$$

⑦ Geht gut bei der Integralberechnung!

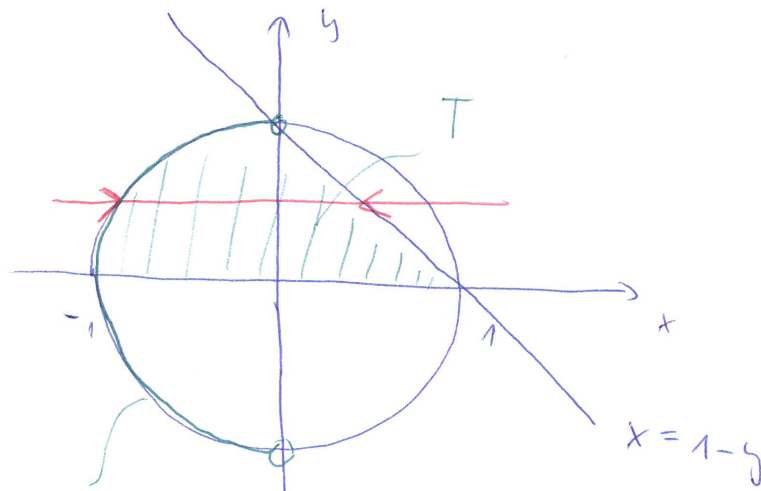
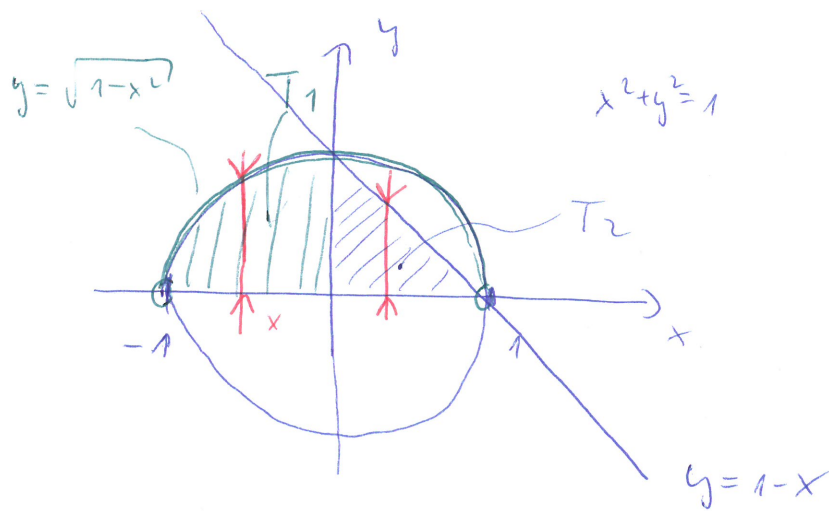
$$I = \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} f(x,y) dy dx$$

$$T_1: 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$-1 \leq x \leq 0$$

$$T_2: 0 \leq y \leq 1-x$$

$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$



$$T: \left. \begin{array}{l} -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq 1-y \\ -1 \leq y \leq 1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow I = \int_{-1}^1 \left[\int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

Kérdés: milyen geometriai képet társíthatunk
a Riemann-integrálhoz?

$$f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

értéke

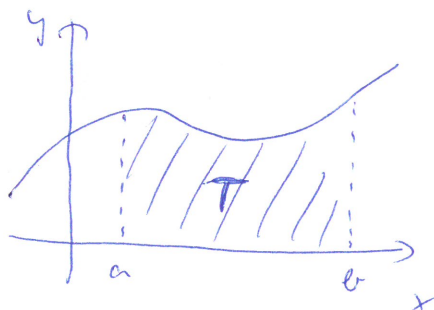
$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f \, d\Omega = ?$$

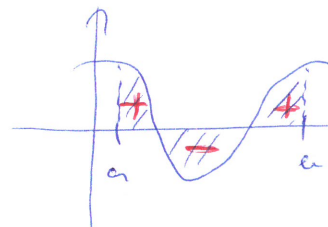
1) $n=1$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) \, dx = T$$

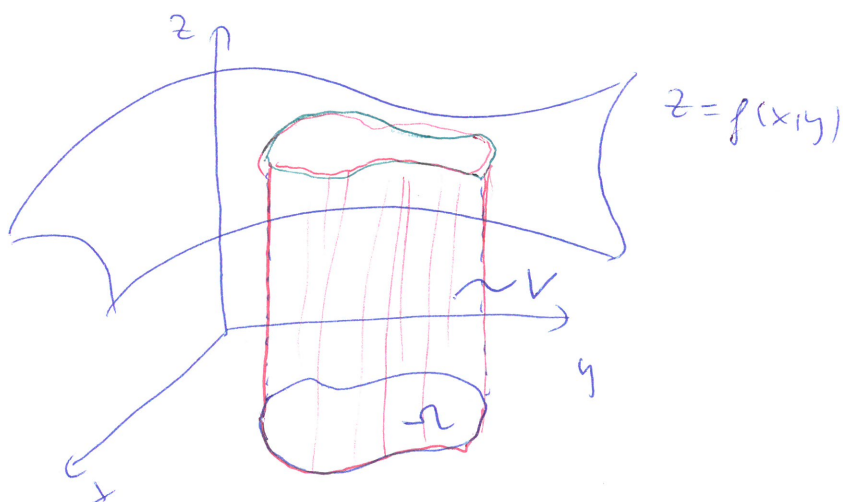


f görbe és az $[a, b]$ intervallum bol
tehet előjeles terület:



2) $n=2$

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$\hookrightarrow$

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = V$$

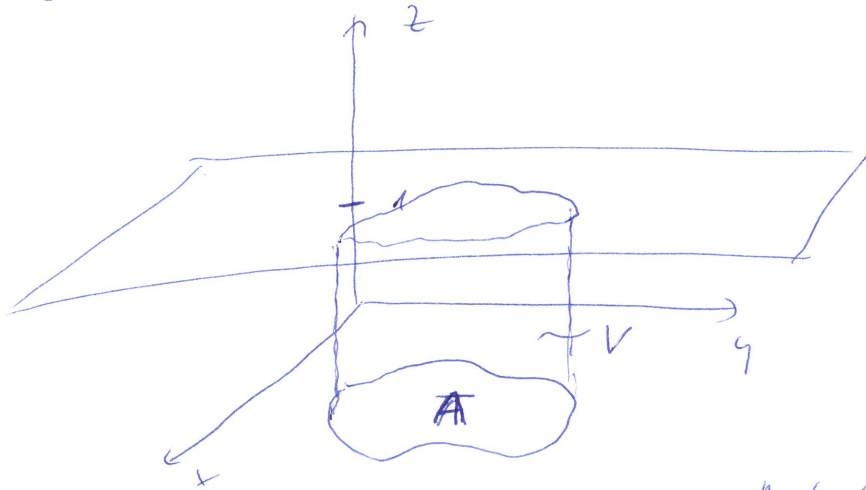
$z = f(x, y)$ görbe (felület)
és Ω korláti henger
tehet előjeles térfogat.

Spec

$$f(x,y) \equiv 1$$

$$\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$



A terület

$$\iint_{\Omega} 1 \, dx \, dy = V = \underbrace{A}_{\uparrow} \cdot 1 = \text{mes}(A) \cdot 1 = \text{mes}(A)$$

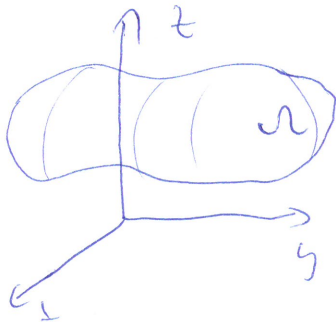
henger térfogata = alap terület $\times$ magasság

$\leadsto$ általánosított területmértékek: $\boxed{\text{mes}(A) = \iint_A dx \, dy}$

3) $n=3$ $\leadsto$ 4 dimenziós térfogat (nem túl reális)

megg: $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$



gondoljunk f -re mint sűrűség

$$f(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy \, dz \equiv$$

$\equiv (x,y,z)$ pont körül $dx \, dy \, dz$ kis térfogat

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\Omega} f \equiv \iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy \, dz \equiv \Omega \text{ térfogat} \cdot f(z) \text{ sűrűség} \cdot \text{test tömege}$$

spec $f \equiv 1 \Rightarrow \iiint_{\Omega} dx \, dy \, dz = \text{mes}(\Omega) \quad \Omega \text{ térfogata}$
(tömeg = sűrűség $\times$ térfogat)