

積分学 II 要約

重積分

→ 長方形 $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ 領域の場合

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$$

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

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

★ 定義

$$\bar{S}_{n, n'} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{l=0}^{n'-1} M_{kl} (x_{k+1} - x_k)(y_{l+1} - y_l)$$

$$\underline{S}_{n, n'} = \dots \quad \text{と } \dots$$

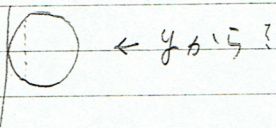
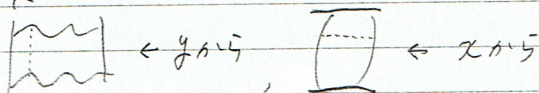
$$\lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n' \rightarrow \infty}} \bar{S}_{n, n'} = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ n' \rightarrow \infty}} \underline{S}_{n, n'} < \infty$$

のとき 可積分.

すなわち $f(x, y)$ が D 上 連続なら可積分

$f(x, y) = y \cos(xy)$ は先に x で積分

→ 長方形ではないとき



★ $f(x, y) = e^{-y^2}$ ← x から.

$$\int_0^a y e^{-y^2} dy = \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-y^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-a^2})$$

↑ $(e^{-y^2})' = -2y e^{-y^2} \times 1$

絶対値

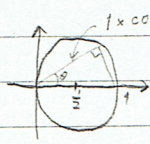
・ 変数変換

$$\begin{cases} x = au + bv \\ y = cu + dv \end{cases} \quad \text{li } M_{kl} |ad - bc| (U_{k+1} - U_k) (V_{l+1} - V_l)$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D(u, v)} f(au + bv, cu + dv) |ad - bc| du dv$$

極座標変換

(例) $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq x\}$



$$(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + y^2 \leq (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$D = \{r, \theta \mid r^2 \leq r \cos \theta, r \leq \cos \theta\}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ (r^2 = x^2 + y^2) \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq r \leq \cos \theta \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \left(\int_0^{\cos \theta} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr \right) d\theta$$

ヤコビアン

★ $e^{-x^2 - 2xy - y^2} = e^{-(x + \frac{1}{2}y)^2 - \frac{3}{4}y^2} \rightarrow \iint_D e^{-\frac{u^2 - v^2}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} du dv$

$$\begin{cases} u = x + \frac{1}{2}y \\ v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}y \end{cases} \quad J(u, v) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

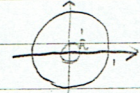
・ 広義積分 ← D の境界で $f(x, y)$ が定義されない
(or) D が非有界

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(x+y)^2} \quad \text{のとき} \quad D_n = [\frac{1}{n}, 1] \times [\frac{1}{n}, 1]$$

積分 → $\left[\log(x+\frac{1}{n}) - \log(x+1) \right]_{\frac{1}{n}}^1 = \dots$ 発散, 考えよ

正規積分

(例) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$



$$D_n = \{(r, \theta) \mid \frac{1}{n} \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$$

$$2\pi(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 2\pi$$

線積分

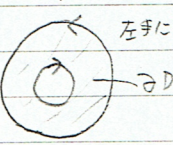
$$\int_C P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$$

$$= \int_a^b P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) dt + \int_a^b Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt$$

とき $(P(x, y), Q(x, y))$ の CI の線積分とい

グリーンの定理

$$\int_{\partial D} P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$



$Q_x = P_y$ ならば (が任意の 2 点を結ぶ)

線積分は等しい

$$Q_x = P_y \Rightarrow \int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy = 0$$