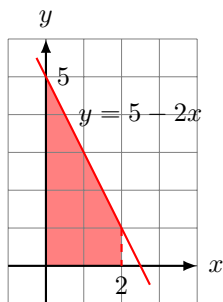
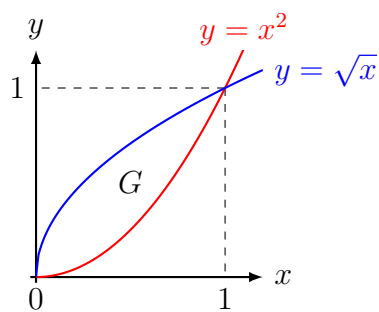


Aufgabe 9.1



$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^2 \int_0^{5-2x} 30x^2 y \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^2 [15x^2 y^2]_0^{5-2x} \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 (15x^2(5-2x)^2) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 15x^2(25-20x+4x^2) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^2 (60x^4 - 300x^3 + 375x^2) \, dx \\
 &= [12x^5 - 75x^4 + 125x^3]_0^2 \\
 &= 384 - 1200 + 1000 \\
 &= 184
 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 9.2



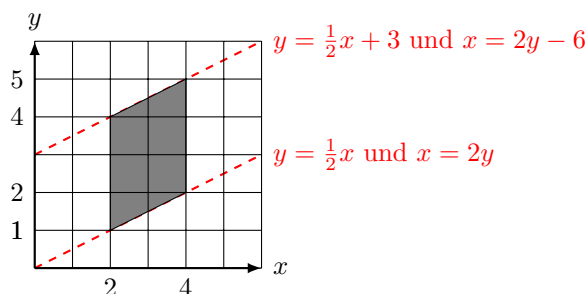
$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{x}{y} \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^1 [x \ln y]_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \, dx = \int_0^1 x(\ln x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \ln x^2) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 x \ln x^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, dx = -\frac{3}{2} \int_0^1 x \ln x \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \left(\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_0^1 = -\frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{4} - 0 \right) = \frac{3}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

oder:

$$\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} \frac{x}{y} dx dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{x^2}{2y} \right]_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^3}{2} \right) dy$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2}y - \frac{1}{8}y^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

Aufgabe 9.3

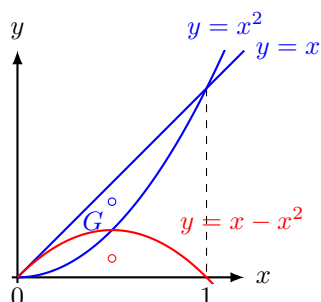


$$(a) \iint_G f(x, y) dG = \int_2^4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{\frac{1}{2}x+3} f(x, y) dy dx$$

$$(b) \iint_G f(x, y) dG = \int_1^2 \int_2^{2y} f(x, y) dx dy$$

$$+ \int_2^4 \int_2^4 f(x, y) dx dy + \int_4^5 \int_{2y-6}^4 f(x, y) dx dy$$

Aufgabe 9.4



Vorsicht: Wer mit der der Differenzfunktion $y = x - x^2$ und Formel aus dem Formelbuch rechnet, erhält den Schwerpunkt der Differenzfläche, die bündig an der x -Achse liegt („toter Wal“). Deshalb müssen wir auf die Schwerpunktdefinition zurückgreifen:

$$x_s = \frac{1}{A} \iint_A x dA \quad \text{und} \quad y_s = \frac{1}{A} \iint_A y dA$$

Da bei der Berechnung von A die Lage der Fläche im Koordinatensystem keine Rolle spielt, kann auch „einfach“ über die Differenzfunktion $y = x - x^2$ integriert werden:

$$A = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_s &= 6 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x x \, dy \, dx = 6 \int_0^1 [xy]_{x^2}^x \, dx \\
&= 6 \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^3) \, dx = 6 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right]_0^1 = 6 \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_s &= 6 \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^x y \, dy \, dx = 6 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_{x^2}^x \, dx \\
&= 3 \int_0^1 (x^2 - x^4) \, dx = 3 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1 = 3 \cdot \frac{2}{15} = \frac{2}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

Flächenschwerpunkt: $S(0.5, 0.4)$

Aufgabe 9.5

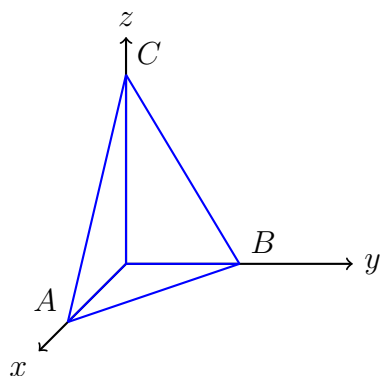
$$\begin{aligned}
\iiint_V \varrho(x, y, z) \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (1 + x + y + z) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[z + xz + yz + \frac{1}{2}z^2 \right]_0^1 \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{2} + x + y \right) \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{3}{2}y + xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_0^1 \, dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (2 + x) \, dx \\
&= \left[2x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = 2.5
\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow m = 2.5 \text{ kg}$

Aufgabe 9.6

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^6 \int_2^4 \int_1^3 x^2 y z^3 \, dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^6 x^2 \int_2^4 y \int_1^3 z^3 \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
&= \int_0^6 x^2 \, dx \cdot \int_2^4 y \, dy \cdot \int_1^3 z^3 \, dz \\
&= \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^6 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_2^4 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{4}z^4 \right]_1^3 \\
&= 72 \cdot 6 \cdot 20 = 8640
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 9.7

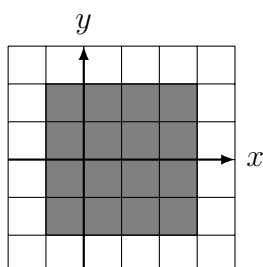


$$\varepsilon(ABC): \frac{1}{4}x + \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{5}z - 1 = 0 \quad (\text{Achsenabschnittsform})$$

- z -Integration: von $z = 0$ bis $z = 5 - \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{5}{3}y$
- y -Integration: von $y = 0$ bis $y = 3 - \frac{3}{4}x$
- x -Integration: von $x = 0$ bis $x = 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V 1 \, dV &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{3-\frac{3}{4}x} \int_0^{5-\frac{5}{4}x-\frac{5}{3}y} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{3-\frac{3}{4}x} [z]_0^{5-\frac{5}{4}x-\frac{5}{3}y} \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \int_0^{3-\frac{3}{4}x} \left(5 - \frac{5}{4}x - \frac{5}{3}y\right) \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left[5y - \frac{5}{4}xy - \frac{5}{6}y^2\right]_0^{3-\frac{3}{4}x} \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(\left(15 - \frac{15}{4}x\right) - \left(\frac{15}{4}x - \frac{15}{16}x^2\right) - \left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{15}{32}x^2\right) \right) \, dx \\ &= \int_0^4 \left(\frac{15}{2} - \frac{15}{4}x + \frac{15}{32}x^2\right) \, dx \\ &= \left[\frac{15}{2}x - \frac{15}{8}x^2 + \frac{5}{32}x^3\right]_0^4 = 30 - 30 + 10 = 10 \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 9.8



$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^3 \int_{-2}^2 xy^2 dy dx &= \int_{-1}^3 \left[\frac{1}{3}xy^3 \right]_{-2}^2 dx = \int_{-1}^3 \frac{16}{3}x dx \\ &= \left[\frac{8}{3}x^2 \right]_{-1}^3 = \frac{64}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 9.9

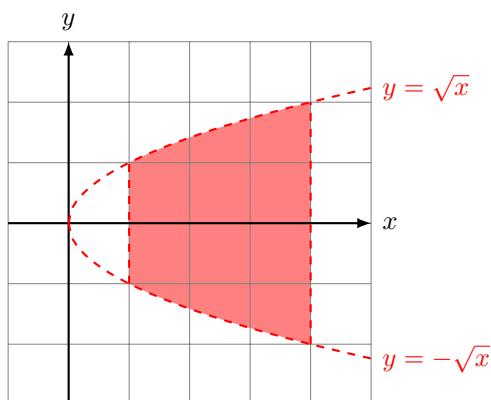
- y -Integration: von $y = 0$ bis $y = 1 - x$
- x -Integration: von $x = 0$ bis $x = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_A S(x, y) dA = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} kx^2y^2 dy dx \\ &= k \int_0^1 x^2 \left[\frac{1}{3}y^3 \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \frac{k}{3} \int_0^1 x^2(1-x)^3 dx \\ &= \frac{k}{3} \int_0^1 (x^2 - 3x^3 + 3x^4 - x^5) dx \\ &= \frac{k}{3} \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{3}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{6}x^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{k}{3} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{5} - \frac{1}{6} \right) = \frac{1}{180}k \end{aligned}$$

Gesamtstrom: $I = \frac{1}{180}k$

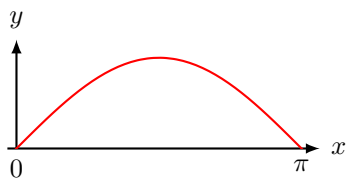
Aufgabe 9.10

$$G = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x \leq 4, y^2 \leq x\}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^4 \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} (5x + 2y) \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^4 [5xy + y^2]_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \, dx \\
&= \int_1^4 (5x\sqrt{x} + x - [-5x\sqrt{x} + x]) \, dx \\
&= \int_1^4 10x^{\frac{3}{2}} \, dx \\
&= \left[4x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]_1^4 \, dx \\
&= 128 - 4 \\
&= 124
\end{aligned}$$

Aufgabe 9.11



$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = [-\cos x]_0^{\pi} = -(-1) - (-1) = 2$$

$$x_S = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (Symmetrie)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_S &= \frac{1}{2A} \int_0^{\pi} f^2(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2(x) \, dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2}(x - \sin x \cos x) \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{1}{8}((\pi - 0) - (0 - 0)) = \frac{\pi}{8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$S\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{8}\right)$$

Aufgabe 9.12

$$\begin{aligned}
J &= \varrho \iiint_K (x^2 + y^2) \, dK = \varrho \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^3 \int_0^2 (x^2 + y^2) \, dz \, dy \, dx \\
&= \varrho \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^3 (x^2 + y^2) [z]_0^2 \, dy \, dx \\
&= \varrho \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^3 (x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2 \, dy \, dx \\
&= 2\varrho \int_{-1}^1 \left[x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_0^3 \, dx \\
&= 2\varrho \int_{-1}^1 (3x^2 + 9) \, dx \\
&= 2\varrho [x^3 + 9x]_{-1}^1 = 2\varrho(10 - (-10)) = 40\varrho
\end{aligned}$$