

2) Integration in Polarkoordinaten:

$$\int_{K(R)} f(\vec{x}) d^2\vec{x}$$

↑
Kreisscheibe mit Radius R

Polarkoordinaten $g: [0, R] \times [0, 2\pi[\rightarrow K(R) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$
 $(r, \varphi) \mapsto \vec{g}(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \varphi \end{pmatrix}$

$$\rightarrow J_g(r, \varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow |\det J_g(r, \varphi)| = r$$

Somit $\int_{K(R)} f(\vec{x}) d^2\vec{x} = \int_{[0, R] \times [0, 2\pi[} f(r \cos \varphi, r \sin \varphi) r dr d\varphi$
 $= \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \tilde{f}(r, \varphi) r d\varphi dr$

2.B 2a) Flächeninhalt der Kreisscheibe $K(R)$:

$$A = \text{Vol}_2(K(R)) = \int_{K(R)} 1 d^2\vec{x} = \int_0^R r dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \pi R^2$$

2b)

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} d^2\vec{x} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{K(R)} e^{-(x_1^2 + x_2^2)} d^2\vec{x} \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi r e^{-r^2} = 2\pi \int_0^{\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi \left(-\frac{e^{-r^2}}{2} \Big|_0^{\infty} \right) = \pi \quad ! \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

andererseits:

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx_1 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx_2 e^{-x_1^2} e^{-x_2^2} = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{I} = \sqrt{\pi}} \quad (*)$$

3) Integration in Zylinderkoordinaten: $\int_{Z(R,H)} f(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x}$

$Z(R,H) = K(R) \times [0, H]$: Zylinder mit Radius R und Höhe H

Zyl.-Koordinaten: $g: [0, R] \times [0, 2\pi] \times [0, H] \rightarrow Z(R,H)$

$$(r, \varphi, z) \mapsto \vec{g}(r, \varphi, z) = \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \\ r \sin \varphi \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow J_g(r, \varphi, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow |\det J_g(r, \varphi, z)| = r$$

Somit

$$\int_{Z(R,H)} f(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x} = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^H \underbrace{\tilde{f}(r, \varphi, z)}_{f(\vec{g}(r, \varphi, z))} \underline{\underline{r dz d\varphi dr}}$$

4) Integration in Kugelkoordinaten: $\int_{B_3(R)} f(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x}$

$B_3 =$ Kugel mit Radius R , Mittelpkt. $\vec{0}$

Kugelkoordinaten: $g: [0, R] \times [0, 2\pi] \times [0, \pi] \longrightarrow B_3(R)$

$$(r, \varphi, \vartheta) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta \\ r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta \\ r \cos \vartheta \end{pmatrix} = \vec{g}(r, \varphi, \vartheta)$$

$$\rightarrow J_g(r, \varphi, \vartheta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta & -r \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta & r \cos \varphi \cos \vartheta \\ \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta & r \cos \varphi \sin \vartheta & r \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta \\ \cos \vartheta & 0 & -r \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow |\det J_g(r, \varphi, \vartheta)| &= \left| \begin{array}{ccc} -r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^3 \vartheta & -r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta & \\ -r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta & -r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^3 \vartheta & \\ & & \end{array} \right| \\ &= \left| \underbrace{-r^2 \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta}_{\downarrow} \underbrace{\sin \vartheta}_{\downarrow} - \underbrace{r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \vartheta}_{\downarrow} \right| \\ &= r^2 \sin \vartheta \end{aligned}$$

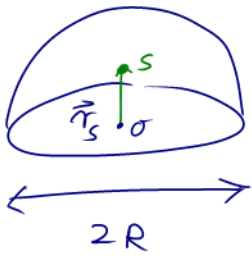
Somit $\int_{B_3(R)} f(\vec{x}) d^3\vec{x} = \int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \tilde{f}(r, \varphi, \vartheta) \underbrace{r^2 \sin \vartheta}_{\text{Jacobian}} dr d\varphi d\vartheta$

4a)
$$\text{Vol}_3(B_3(R)) = \int_{B_3(R)} 1 d^3\vec{x} = \int_0^R r^2 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi \sin \vartheta d\vartheta = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

$\underbrace{\int_0^R r^2 dr}_{\text{" } R^3/3} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi}_{\text{" } 2\pi} \quad \underbrace{\int_0^\pi \sin \vartheta d\vartheta}_{\text{" } 2}$

4b) Schwerpunkt einer Halbkugel $H(R)$ homogener Dichte ρ_0 :

$$\hookrightarrow \vartheta \in [0, \underline{\underline{\pi/2}}]$$



$$\vec{r}_s := \frac{1}{M} \int_{H(R)} \rho_0 \vec{x} d^3x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ z_s \end{pmatrix} \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} \leftarrow \text{Symmetrie}$$

$$M = \int_{H(R)} \rho_0 d^3x = \frac{2\pi}{3} R^3 \rho_0 \quad (4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow z_s &= \frac{1}{M} \int_{H(R)} \rho_0 z d^3x = \frac{\rho_0}{M} \int_0^R r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\underline{\underline{\pi/2}}} \underbrace{\cos\vartheta \sin\vartheta}_{\frac{z}{r}} d\vartheta \\ & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \\ & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\parallel} \\ & \quad R^4/4, \quad 2\pi, \quad \frac{\sin\vartheta}{2} \Big|_0^{\underline{\underline{\pi/2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{z_s}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2\pi}{3} R^3} \cdot \pi \frac{R^4}{4} = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{8} R}}$$