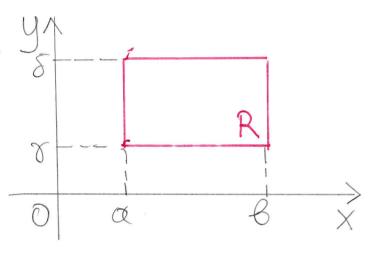
©KED. 5: MONNAMA ONOKNHPOMATA KAI EDAPMOLES

* AIMA CHOKAHPEMATA Eow R MIO REPIONS TOU R' KOU Eou F: R-> R. Tore TO Sinto otoktopupa ins ouorpinons f oupbolission me IIf n IIf(xy)dxdy. AV to SfEIR malpxel, Tota la lépe ou nf Elvar olokhnowayn.

* (Siotnies Sinhai atokimpaquaros (i) $\iint (f+g) = \iint f + \iint g$ (ii) II cf = c IIf, celR (iii) Av f(x,y) < of(x,y), Tote $f \in f$ (iv) AV $R = R_1 U R_2$, $R_1 \cap R_2 = \emptyset$, Total ISF = ISF + ISF.
R
R
R
R

* ATRA OPORTUPATOR



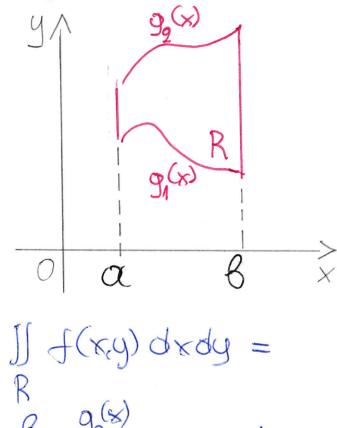
$$\iint f(x,y) dxdy =$$

$$\iint f(x,y) dx \int dy =$$

$$\iint f(x,y) dy \int dx$$

Mapa F. Forw f: R-R, f(xy)=x2y onou R odograma reprom $1 \le x < 2, 3 \le y \le 4.$ $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint \int x^2 y dx dy = \iint y \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=1}^2 dy =$ $=\int_{3}^{4}y(\frac{8}{3}-\frac{1}{3})dy=\int_{3}^{4}\frac{7}{3}ydy=\frac{7}{3}\int_{3}^{4}ydy=$ $= \frac{7}{3} \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=3}^4 = \frac{7}{3} \left(\frac{16}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \right) = \frac{49}{6}, \quad \text{n}$ $\iint f(xy) dxdy = \iint x^2y dy dx = \int x^2 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=3}^4 dx =$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{2} x^{2} \left(\frac{16}{2} - \frac{9}{2} \right) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{2} x^{2} \frac{7}{9} dx = \frac{7}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{2} x^{2} dx =$ $= \frac{7}{9} \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=1}^{9} = \frac{7}{9} \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{7}{9} \cdot \frac{7}{3} = \frac{49}{6}.$

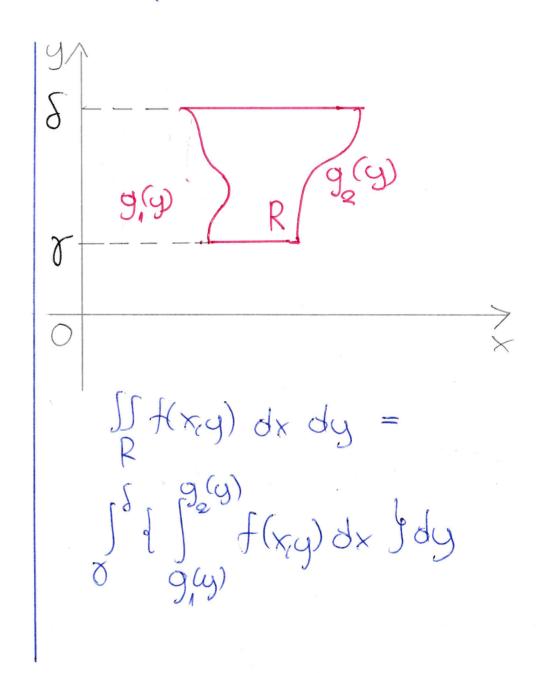
* Aintel obortompulpara de Jenikes neproxes



$$\int f(x,y) dxdy = R$$

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

$$\int g(x)$$

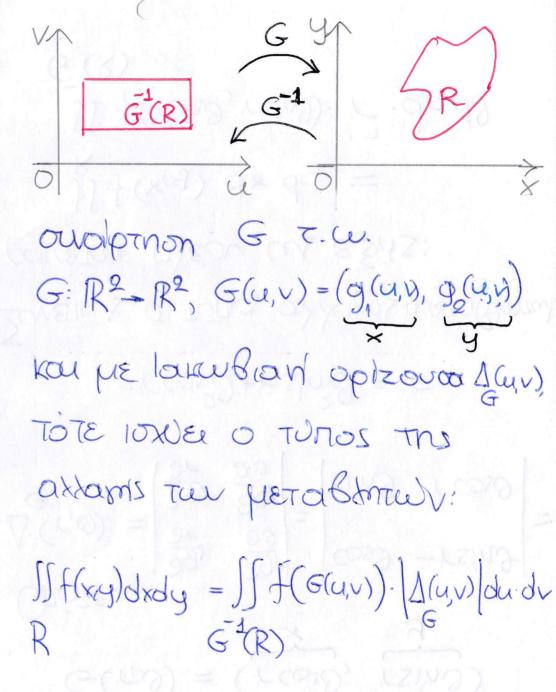


5.4

Mapas. Form f: R - R ME f(xy) = x+ty2. Na motoyord to Sints stokinguya This fother neploced R MOU ompacifica and the Eulela y=x kou The kaprolin y=x? Q(x) = xR/R

An. If = $\int_{R}^{1} d \int_{R}^{2} (x^{2}+y^{2}) dy dy =$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} x^{2} dy + \int_{0}^{x} y^{2} dy \right] dx$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ x^{2} \left[y \right] \right\}_{y=x^{2}}^{x} + \left[\frac{y^{3}}{3} \right]_{y=x^{2}}^{x} \int_{0}^{1} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ x^{2} (x - x^{2}) + \frac{1}{3} (x^{3} - x^{6}) \right\} dx$ $= \int_{1}^{1} \left\{ x^{3} - x^{4} + \frac{1}{3} x^{3} - \frac{1}{3} x^{6} \right\} dx$ $= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ -\frac{1}{3} \times ^{6} - \times ^{4} + \frac{4}{3} \times ^{3} \right\} dx$ $= \left[-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{x^7}{7} - \frac{x^9}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^9}{4} \right]_{x=0}^{1}$ $=-\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{7}-\frac{1}{5}+\frac{4}{3}\frac{1}{4}=-\frac{1}{21}-\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{3}=$ $= \frac{-15 - 63 + 105}{315} = \frac{27}{315} = \frac{3}{35}$

* Médosos altams nerablimal DE apopueles MEDITTUDELS, Stodpagne TO METABLATES (U,V) 01 onoies peramposison the REPIDEN R TOU ETIMESON DAY uobismins not pixoldzu pin 20 Our ônou sivou servoto voi Egaphoomon of Montaheres μεθοδοι. Av undoxer μια αντιστρείρημη



* Otav xonorponsiabrae or noxirés aureraxpreves (n.0), or onoies aureorae pre tis rapreorares (xy) us Eths:

$$\int x = r \cos \theta$$

$$\int y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\int x = r \cos \theta$$

TOTE Elvai

G(no) =
$$(r\cos\theta)$$
, $r\sin\theta$)

Onote

$$\Delta(r,0) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta - r\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta - \sin\theta \end{vmatrix} = \\ = r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta = r\cos\theta$$

ZUVERIUS O TUROS addayms petaBhroul Todopetae robebu ces EZMS:

If
$$f(xy) dx dy =$$
If $f(rcos0, rsm0) \cdot r \cdot dr d0$
 $f(R)$

lapat Na unstoparei to D(x2+y2) dxdy, ônou D Elvar o fartilios petaži tur kokkur x²ty=1 kau x²ty=4.

An
$$G^{-1}$$
 g^{-1} g^{-1}

DETOURE
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, & 1 \le r \le 2 \\ y = r\sin\theta, & 0 \le 0 \le 2r \end{cases}$$

Zurenis $\iint (x^2 + y^2)^2 dx dy = \iint (r^2 + r^2 + r$ $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left\{ \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (r^2)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r^5 \, dr \, d\theta = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} r^5 \, dr \right) = \right\}$

$$= \left[0\right]_{0=0}^{27} \cdot \left[\frac{r_6}{6}\right]_{r=1}^{2} = 2n \left[\frac{64}{6} - \frac{1}{6}\right] = 2n \cdot \frac{63}{6} = 21n.$$

Ack. Av $G(u,v) = (e^u \cos v, e^u \sin v)$, tote va unshoppoted to Sinhó oborhologique to $f(x,y) = x^2$ other replaced R tou eninellou 0-xy o'hou $G^{-1}(R)$ sivou to apaquivio tou eninellou 0-uv nou api Letau and the aviocentes $0 \le u \le 1$ kau $0 \le v \le \pi$.

An H law Brard op/Savor Oa Elvar Twpa

$$\Delta_{\mathbf{G}}(u,v) = \begin{vmatrix} \partial g_1 & \partial g_1 \\ \partial u & \partial v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e'\cos v & -e'\sin v \\ e'\sin v \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$$
And

 $\frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{4} \right) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}$

Aor. Eoru f: R2-1R f(xy) = yex. Na unologional to Ilf inau D Elvau o Tomos nou oxymunisétai ano is $y=0, y=1, x=0, x=y^{x}$ y=1 g(y)=y2 949=010 T 1 1 X y=0

$$\int f(x,y) dxdy = \int f \int ye^{2} dx f dy = \int [ye^{2}]_{x=0}^{2} dy = \int [ye^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} dy = \int [ye^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} dy = \int [ye^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} dy = \int [ye^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} - \int [ye^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} - \int [ge^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} - \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} - \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} + \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} - \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} = \int [e^{2}]_{y=0}^{2} =$$

AOK EOW FIRZ-R $f(x,y) = x^2y^2.$ Na undopored to Ilf onou D show to xwalo nou republicar ans TUS EURIES y=1, y=2, X=0 kau x=y.

$$\iint_{0}^{2} f = \iint_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2} x^{2} y^{2} dx \right) dy = 0$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) = 0$$

$$= \iint_{0}^{$$

* To Epibasor Evos xupion D tou PR, proper va crologorei kan pe en Bondera Tou Sintour otokhaujuaros, kan ouriekpipièra pre to Sinto otoritmocupia ms originams f(x,y)=1, Snx.

Eq. $(D) = \iint 1 dx dy$.

Ep. (D) = 11 1 dx dy =

= 1.7 79239×=

1 apat. Na unodoporeil to Eubador vou xupion D, non nepréverai peraju ins Eudelas y=x kou ths Mapa Bolms 4=x2

Eyb.(D) =
$$\iint_{D} 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ \int_{x}^{x} 1 \, dy \right\} \, dx = \int_{x}^{1} \left[y \right]_{y=x^{2}}^{y=x^{2}} \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x - x^{2} \right) \, dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x$$

Toros tou Green

Eow $F:D\to \mathbb{R}^2$, $F(x_{ig})=(P(x_{ig}),Q(x_{ig}),a_{io})$ $D\subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$. The $IF=\int Pdx+Qdy=\int Q(Q_x-P_y)dxdy$.

Mapas. Na unstoporer to enwayered to atout Apapea

 $\int_{P(x,y)} (2x+y+4)dx + (3x+5y-6)dy,$

onou c sivou à cordos x²+y² = 4.

owapehoeu

$$P(x_iy) = 2x - y + 4$$
 Kou $Q(x_iy) = 3x + 5y - 6$.

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

Onou D o toins pe ochopo c, Snd. D Elvou o kukhleds
Stokes pe ochopo tou kokho c: $\chi^2 + y^2 = 4$. Orote

$$J = \iint \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint \left(3 - (-1) \right) dx dy = 4 \iint dx dy d$$

* Mossa kar kérrps pudsas

Op. Gewpaque èva xwplo $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ otto ottolo èxel katavaquabil più la pre aprenteò tràxos. Eau ôti n rukvôtnia tas pui sous repippaique anó ta ouvoiptanon rukvôtatas pud las. $\sigma(x,y)$. Tôte a ouvolum può la moto xwplo D diversu and ta turo $m = \int \sigma(x,y) \, dx \, dy$

Kou to lierço pud Jos (x', y'_{k}) étel ouverequelles mou snorrol on' to oxebels

 $x_{k} = \frac{1}{m} \iint x \cdot \sigma(x_{i}y) dxdy \quad \text{kon} \quad y_{k} = \frac{1}{m} \iint y \cdot \sigma(x_{i}y) dxdy$

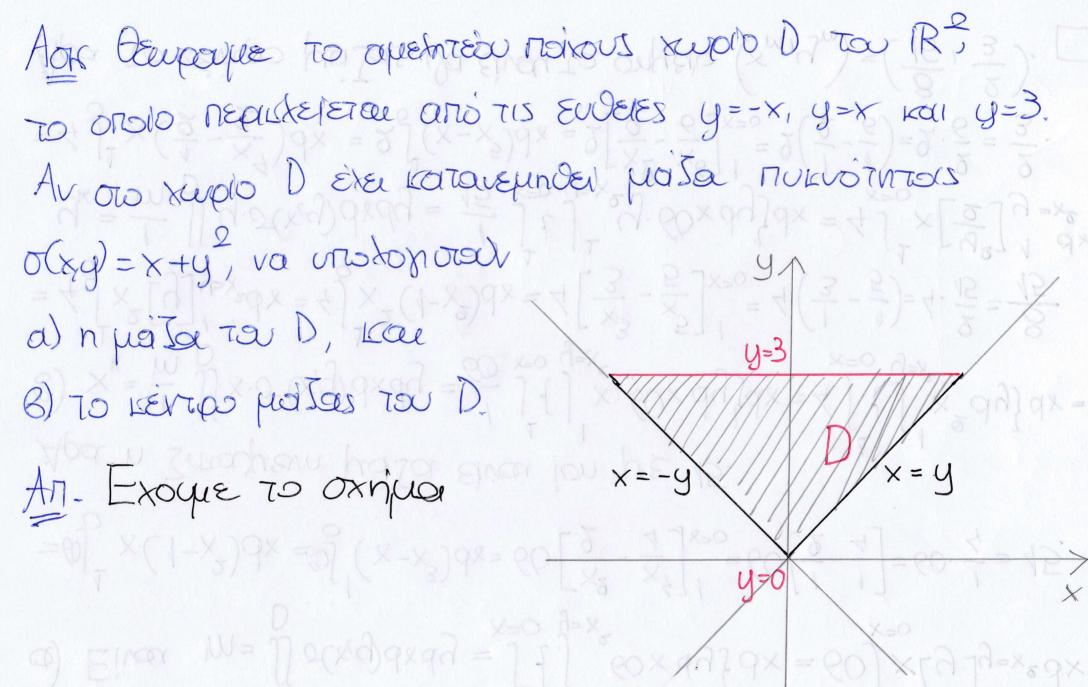
Mapar. O Eupayer to afternition Malxons xupito D Tou R, TO OMORO POPONETOR OTO MONTO TETAPTINHÓPIO KOU MEPIKAEVETOU and the mapabold $y=x^2$, the Eudera y=1 kan too a fora x=0. Av ow xwap D Exel Katarefunder jud Ja MULVOTINTOS d(xy)=60x, va unshopmous): a) n poiza ou D, kan B) to review peoples tou D. An. Exoque to oxiqua

5.17

a) Eine
$$M = \int \sigma(xy) dx dy = \int \int \int \int \cos x dy dx = 60 \int x [y] \int \frac{1}{y=x^2} dx$$

 $= 0 \int \int x(1-x^2) dx = 0 \int (x-x^3) dx = 60 \cdot \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right]_{x=0}^{1} = 60 \cdot \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}\right] = 60 \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 15.$

Apa n Intagrem project Elvar ion pre 15. 8) $x = \frac{1}{m} \iint_{D} x \cdot \sigma(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{15} \iint_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=x^{2}}^{1} x \cdot 60x dy dx = 4 \iint_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=x^{2}}^{1} x^{2} dy dx = 4 \iint_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=x^{2}}^{1} x^{2} dy dx = 4 \iint_{x=0}^{1} \int_{y=x^{2}}^{1} x^{2} dy dx = 4 \iint_{x=0}^{1} x^{2} dy dx$ $=4\int_{0}^{1}x^{2}\left[y\right]_{y=x^{2}}^{1}dx=4\int_{0}^{1}x^{2}\left(1-x^{2}\right)dx=4\left[\frac{x^{3}}{3}-\frac{x^{5}}{5}\right]_{x=0}^{1}=4\left(\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{5}\right)=4\cdot\frac{2}{15}=\frac{8}{15}$ $y_{x} = \frac{1}{m} \iint y \cdot \sigma(x_{i}y) dxdy = \frac{1}{15} \int_{x=0}^{1} y \cdot x_{i}^{2} y \cdot 60 \times dy dx = 4 \int_{x=0}^{1} x \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2}\right]_{y=x^{2}}^{1} dx$ $=4\int_{0}^{1} \times \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x^{4}}{2}\right) dx = 2\int_{0}^{1} (x - x^{5}) dx = 2\left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} - \frac{x^{6}}{6}\right]_{x=0}^{1} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6}\right) = 2\cdot\frac{2}{6} = \frac{2}{3}.$ Apa to kèrro pristas da eivanto onpreio $(x_m, y_m) = (\frac{8}{15}, \frac{2}{3})$.



a) Eiva
$$m = \int \sigma(x_{1}y) dx dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{x=-y}^{y=0} (x+y^{2}) dx \right\} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} + y^{2} x \right]_{x=-y}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{2} x \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{2} x \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{2} x \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{2} + y^{2} x^{2} \right]_{x=-y}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{x^{3}}{2} + y^{2} x^{2} \right]_{x=-y}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{3} + y^{3} \right]_{x=-y}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{3} + y^{3} + y^{3} \right]_{x=-y}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{3} + y^{3} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + x^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + x^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + x^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + x^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + x^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2} + y^{4} \right]_{y=0}^{y=0} dy = \int_{y=0}^{3} \left[\frac{y^{4}}{2}$$

* Eubabor envoires and (x)

Mor. Eon S mid emparera pre Estamon

z=f(x,y) ôrou $f:D\to R$, $D\subseteq R^2$

Av f Elvan Stagoployun, vote to Eubassiv Ernganabus S

la Siverai ans tor toho

$$E(S) = \iint \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy.$$

| lapaξ. Na unaλογιαεί το εμβοδοί του παροβολοειδούς $Z=x^2+y^2$

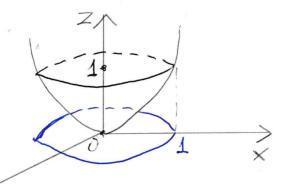
An. Eval
$$D = \frac{1}{2}(x_1y) : x^2 + y^2 = 1$$
 = $\frac{1}{2}(x_10) : 0 \le r \le 1$, $0 \le 0 \le 2n$ s. Apa $E(S) = \iint \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \iint \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy = 0$

$$= \int_{0}^{2n} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \right\} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2n} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 + 4r^2\right)^2 \left(1 + 4r^2\right)^2 dr \right\} d\theta = 0$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2n} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \right\} d\theta = \int_{0}^{2n} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 + 4r^2\right)^2 \left(1 + 4r^2\right)^2 dr \right\} d\theta = 0$$

$$=\frac{1}{8}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(1+4r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{9}} d\theta = \frac{1}{8}\int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{(5^{\frac{3}{2}}-1)}{3} d\theta = \frac{1}{12}(5^{\frac{3}{2}}-1)\left[0\right]_{0=0}^{2\pi} =$$

$$=\frac{1}{12}(5^{32}-1)2\Pi=\frac{\Pi}{6}(5^{32}-1).$$



Agr. Na undoposal to Epibashi Engavelas tou rapasslocious $z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$, drou z > 0.

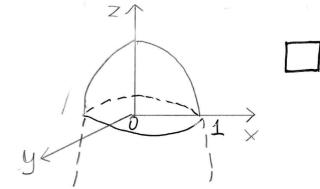
An Example $D = \{(x_y): x^2 + y^2 \le 2\} = \{(n_0): 0 \le r \le \sqrt{2}, 0 \le \theta \le 2n'\}$

 $f(s) = \iint \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} \, dx \, dy = \iint \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r \cdot dr \int dv = 0$

 $=\frac{1}{8}\int_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left\{\int_{r=0}^{2} (1+4r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+4r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dr \right\} dv = \frac{1}{8}\int_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{(1+4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}\right]_{r=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} dv = \frac{1}{8}\int_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left[\frac{(1+4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2}\right]_{r=0}^{\frac{3}{2}} dv =$

 $=\frac{1}{8}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\frac{9}{3}(9^{32}-1)d\theta=\frac{1}{12}(9^{32}-1)[0]_{0=0}^{2\pi}=\frac{1}{12}(9^{32}-1).2\pi=$

 $=\frac{\pi}{6}(27-1)=\frac{26\pi}{6}=\frac{13\pi}{3}.$



Aor Na unotoporal to EpiBasov Enigaticias the organizas $\times \frac{2}{4}y^2 + z^2 = a^2$.

f: D -> R Kou

 $D = \{(x,y) : x^2 + y^2 \le a^2 \}$

 $= \{ (r, \theta) : 0 \le r \le \alpha, 0 \le \theta \le 2n \}$

Apa

$$E(S) = \iint \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} + \left(\frac{-2y}{2\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} dx dy =$$

$$= \iint \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} + \frac{y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2 + x^2 + y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^2 - x^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{1}{2^2 - x^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \alpha \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

$$= -\frac{\alpha}{2} \iint \sqrt{\frac{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}{\alpha^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy =$$

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To Irraqueus Epibalos, ourodual, Ou Ellan 100 pre 477à.

* TPITMA CHOLINHPOMATA

Each D pla report on R3 Kouf D > R ma respection oudprison. Tore to Tombo obokonpapa tos f other nepertal D Metal and the oxelon $\iiint f(x_3y_1z) dxdydz =$ $\int_{0}^{\beta} \int_{0}^{\beta} \int_{0}^{\beta} \int_{0}^{\beta} (x,y) dz dy dx$ X=a y=g(x) z=h(xy)

Magad. Na unatopotei to tpinto atakmpaqua tru avalptinons

J: IR3-IR

f(xyz) = Slnx,

Oto opoloximo napaxanteninalo

D nou opiletau ano tis

aucotnizes

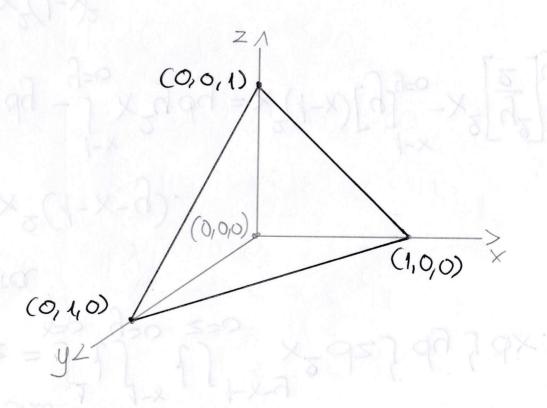
 $0 \le x \le \Pi$, $2 \le y \le 3$, $-1 \le z \le 1$.

Eivar

$$\iint_{x=0}^{3} f(x_1 y_1 z) dx dy dz = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_{y=2}^{3} \sin x dz \right\} dy dx dx = \int_{x=0}^{3} \left\{ \int_$$

AOK. Na unalonoral to tpinto stortaquema ens owalpmans f: R3 = R, f(x,y,z) = x2, 34 (1 coolstate ato Ropuged Ta Onjuella (0,0,0),(1,0,0), (0,1,0) (0,0,1),

Soft. Oto tetpolesipo nou opisetou and to aviocitate) $0 \le x \le 1$ $0 \le y \le 1-x$ $0 \le z \le 1-x-y$.



An Eivau III f(x,y,z)dxdydz = $\int_{0.20}^{1-x} \int_{0.20}^{1-x} \frac{1-x-y}{x^2} dz \int_{0.20}^{1-x} dy dx$.

Yndoyl Tape Ta olovaralpatra

•
$$\int_{z=0}^{+xy} x^2 dz = x^2 [z]_{z=0}^{1-x-y} = x^2 (1-x-y).$$

$$\int_{y=0}^{1-x} x^{2}(1-x-y) dy = \int_{y=0}^{1-x} x^{2}(1-x) dy - \int_{y=0}^{1-x} x^{2}y dy = x^{2}(1-x)[y]_{y=0}^{1-x} - x^{2}[y^{2}]_{y=0}^{1-x}$$

$$= x^{2}(1-x)^{2}-x^{2}\frac{(1-x)^{2}}{2}=\frac{1}{2}x^{2}(1-x)^{2}.$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{1} \frac{1}{2} x^{2} (1-x)^{2} dx = \int_{x=0}^{1} x^{2} (1-2x+x^{2}) dx = \int_{x=0}^{1} (x^{2}-2x^{3}+x^{4}) dx = \int_{x=0}^{1} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{3} - 2\frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{5} \right]_{x=0}^{1} = \int_{x=0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} \right) = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}-2x^{3}+x^{4}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{x^{2}}{3} - 2\frac{x^{4}}{4} + \frac{x^{5}}{5} \right]_{x=0}^{1} = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}-2x+x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}-2x^{3}+x^{4}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}-2x^{4}+x^{5}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2}$$

Apa
$$\iiint f(x_{i}y_{i}z) \partial x dy dz = \frac{1}{60}$$
.

* Kirnon pewardy

Op Eorus S pla kteroth erigalvela Kou D n Kteward orepeal neproxn nou repulseletou and the Enigolisas. Eaw F: D > R3, F=F(x19,2) Eva Stavuoperatio nesto nou éxel ou exels MEDILES Mapayabous othe MEDWAN D. Tote to

I= III div Fdxdydz

Elvain por tou Siarvoparais netitou Ja prébou tris érrigalveras S.

AV IZO, TOTE TO perotó Telve va epra-Takelyer the Di kan ai IZO, Tote to peutro raivee va Evoerge our D Av ü=ü(xig,z) n taxvona TOU USPON OTHE D, TOTE TO V=JJJdiv û dxdydz EKYPONTEL TOU OTRO TOU L'AM PARANDIB VON COOKY orn povolda tou xpòvou.

Mapas Dempower to Slavoperthis Medio $F:D\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$, $F(x_iy_iz)=(xy_i,yz_i,zx)$ àrau D={(x,y,z): 0≤x≤1, 0≤y≤1-x, 0≤z≤1-x-y} Lau S Elvain (Esturepient) errydveia. Na undoposel n por tou Slavuguarus restou F Sia prédou This empdreus S. An Eivan I= $\iint dNF dxdydz = \int_{x=0}^{1} \iint_{y=0}^{1-x} (y+z+x)dz \int_{z=0}^{1} dy dx$

Ynotogisoupe ta otokinpulpator

$$=\frac{1}{2}(1-x-y)[2x+2y+1-x-y]=\frac{1}{2}[1-(x+y)][1+(x+y)]=\frac{1}{2}[1-(x+y)^2]=\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}(x+y)^2$$

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

$$\int_{x=0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{6}x^{3} \right) dx = \left[\frac{1}{3}x - \frac{1}{2}\frac{x^{4}}{2} + \frac{1}{6}\frac{x^{4}}{4} \right]_{x=0}^{1} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{3}{24} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

Apa n Intoipern port tou Slavuopareixoù MESiou F,

Sia pérodu ens enigaveras S Elvai ion pre 1/8.

Mapais. Otalpaque to Slavaplataio nessio $F:D\to R$, $F(x_1y_1z)=(0,y_1z)$ once D siver to republicates $z=4-(x^2+y^2)$, z>0 kar S silver n (Esutephan) enjectived tou. Not unatoported n pool tou Slavuaple. The slave F she present the enjective S.

At T T | $\|(dx_1F,dx_1x_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_2dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3dx_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|(f(0+1)dx_3x_3z_1-\|$

$$= 2\left(\int_{0=0}^{2\pi} d\theta\right) \cdot \left(\int_{r=0}^{2\pi} (4r-r^{2}) dr\right) = 2 \cdot \left[0\right]_{0=0}^{2\pi} \left[4\frac{r^{2}}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{4}\right]_{r=0}^{2} = 2 \cdot 2\pi \left(4 \cdot \frac{4}{2} - \frac{16}{4}\right) = 16\pi.$$

 $\frac{4}{b_2(x_1y)} = 4 - \left(x^2 + y^2\right)$ $\frac{4}{b_2(x_1y)} = 4 - \left(x^2 + y^2\right)$ $\frac{4}{b_2(x_1y)} = 0$

1 lapat. Na undoposer o ôpos tou uppoù nou fransprot tru Stupared $S: \chi^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $z \ge 0$, oth movarian tou xpoinou, an n raxitima tou uppoù siverau an't n oxeon $u(x_1y_1z)=(x_1y_1^2,-2yz)$. An Exoque ou Si $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$, z > 0. Othère $V = \iiint dv \, u \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint \int_{1}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} (1+2y-2y) \, dz \, \int_{1}^{1} dx \, dy = \iint \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} \, dx \, dy$ $D_1 = D_1 = 0$ ina $D_1 = \{(x_1y): x^2+y^2 \le 1\} = \{(x_10): 0 \le r \le 1, 0 \le 0 \le 2n\}.$ Onote $V = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left\{ \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot r \cdot dr \right\} d\theta = \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1-r^2} \cdot r \cdot dr \right) = \left[0 \right]_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} (1-r^2) \frac{dr}{dr} dr$ $=2\pi\cdot\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\left[\left(1-r^2\right)^2\left($

*ModJe kou kévrpo podJas

Qp. Θεωρουμε μια στερεα περιχροκεται από τη συναβτηση μαζα με πυπότηται που περιχροκεται από τη συναβτηση πυπότητας μάζας σ(χιμχ). Τότε η συνοχική μάζα με στη στερεα! περισκή D Siverai από τον τυπο

 $m = \iiint \sigma(x, q, z) dx dy dz$

Mon to <u>kévipo pidsas</u> (x_k, y_k, z_k) éxel ouvietagnéres nou Sivorial and tis oxédéls

 $X = \frac{1}{K} \iiint x \cdot \sigma(xyz) dxdydz, \quad y = \frac{1}{K} \iiint y \cdot \sigma(xyz) dxdydz, \quad z = + \iiint z \sigma(xyz) dxdydz$

Magas. No unadoparair (a) n passa kon (b) to keinpo passos this otepeas nepromis D no opisetan anó tis eniquiveres $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, z=4,

Ed n poisa Elva ratarepropiera orfuguera ple Th ouraption nukrôtintas pudías $\sigma(x_{i}q_{i}z) = x^{2}$ An. (a) Eivou m= Sso(xy,2) dxdydz = ssx 2dxdydz $= \iint_{1} \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} dz dx dy = \iint_{2} x^{2} \left[z\right]_{z=\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}}^{2} dx dy$ $= \iint x^{2} (4 - \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}) dx dy$

$$\frac{2}{h_0(xy)=4}$$
 $h_0(xy)=4$
 $h_1(xy)=1$
 $\frac{2}{x+y^2}$

$$\hat{O}_{1} = \{(x_{i}y) : x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4^{2}\}$$

$$= \{(\eta_{0}) : 0 \le r \le 4, 0 \le 0 \le 2n\}.$$

Onote

$$m = \iint_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} x^{2} (4 - \sqrt{x^{2}} + \sqrt{y^{2}}) dx dy = \iint_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} r^{2} \cos^{2}\theta (4 - r) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \left(\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2}\theta d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_{r=0}^{4} r^{3} (4 - r) dr \right) = \left(\int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos^{2}\theta}{2} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_{r=0}^{4} r^{3} - r^{4} \right) dr$$

$$= \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2}\theta \right) \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1 + \cos^{2}\theta}{4} - \frac{r^{5}}{5} \right) dr = \pi \left(\frac{1 + \cos^{2}\theta}{4} - \frac{1 + \cos^{2}\theta}{5} \right) = \frac{256\pi}{5}.$$

$$=\frac{5}{956}\left[0-0\right]\cdot\left[4\frac{4}{5}-\frac{4^{6}}{6}\right]=0.$$

Enions
$$g_k = 0$$
.

$$Z = \frac{1}{m} \iint zo(x,y,z) dxdydz = \frac{5}{256n} \iint zx^{2} dxdydz = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{\frac{4}{4}} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{\frac{4}{4}} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} \left(\frac{2}{2}\right)^{\frac{4}{4}} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} \left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^{\frac{4}{2}} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} \left(\frac{16}{2}\right)^{\frac{4}{2}} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint x^{2} dxdy = \frac{5}{256n} \iint$$

Apa to Interprete reiter publics elvou to $(0,0,\frac{10}{3})$.