

例

$$D \subseteq [a, b] \times [c, d] \text{ について}$$

D の特徴付け

$\mathbb{R}$

$$\chi_D : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$(x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} 1 & (x, y) \in D \text{ とき} \\ 0 & \text{そうでないとき} \end{cases}$$

と

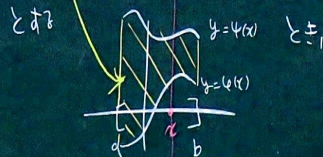
D が $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ に積分可能なとき
任意の積分可能な $f : [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ について

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} \chi_D f(x, y) dx dy \quad (=d)$$

定義より

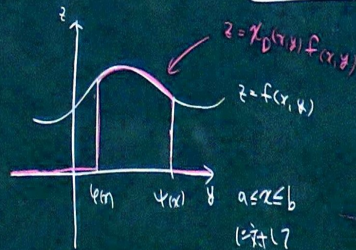
$\varphi, \psi : [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ が連続で $\varphi(x) \leq \psi(x)$ となるとき
 $x \in [a, b] \text{ について } \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)$ とする

$$D = \{(x, y) \in [a, b] \times [c, d] \mid \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$$



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

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



$$G(x) = \int_c^d \frac{2}{3} x^4 dy$$

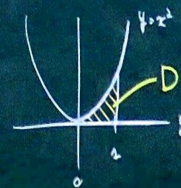
$$= \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_c^d$$

$$= \frac{2}{15}$$

$$= \int_a^b \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \left[\frac{2}{15} x^5 \right]_a^b = \frac{2}{15} (b^5 - a^5)$$

x と y の役割を入れ替えると、同じ結果が得られる。

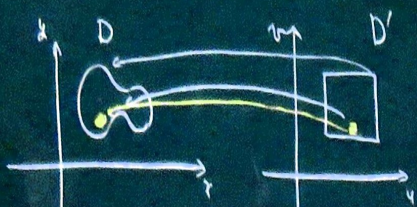
$$D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$$



$$\iint_D x \sqrt{y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} x \sqrt{y} dy dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{2}{3} x \sqrt{y} \right]_0^{x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{2}{3} \left[\frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

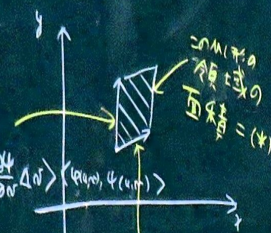
変換前後の領域



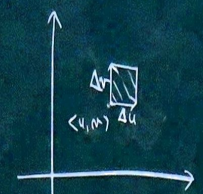
$$D = \Phi[D']$$

1-1 対応
 φ と ψ は C^1 -級
 である

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(\varphi(u, v), \psi(u, v)) |J| du dv$$



$$\approx \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)_{u,v} \Delta u, \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \right)_{u,v} \Delta v \right\rangle \Phi$$

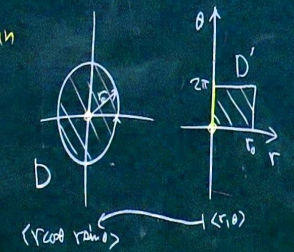


$$(*) = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} \Delta u \Delta v$$

絶対値

ヤコビアン
 J Jacobian

(例) 極座標変換



$$J = \det \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix}$$

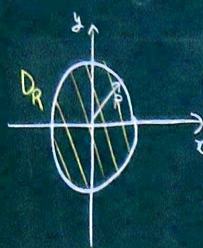
$$= r \cos^2 \theta + r \sin^2 \theta$$

$$= r (\underbrace{\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta}_1) = r$$

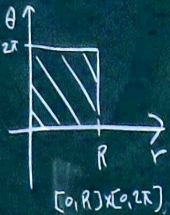
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$$

(16) $R > 0$

$$(1) D_R = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$



$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$: (x, y) の
原点からの距離



$$\int_{D_R} e^{-k(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2k} e^{-kr^2} \right)'$$

$$= \int_{[0, R] \times [0, 2\pi]} e^{-kr^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^R r e^{-kr^2} dr \right) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[-\frac{1}{2k} e^{-kr^2} \right]_0^R d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2k} (1 - e^{-kR^2}) d\theta$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{k} (1 - e^{-kR^2})$$