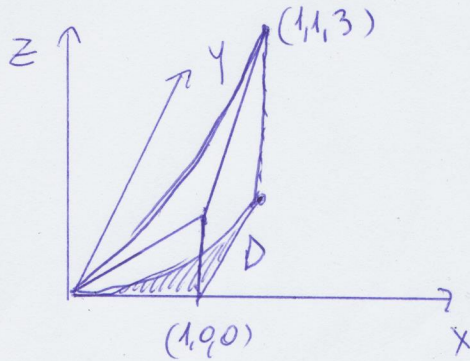
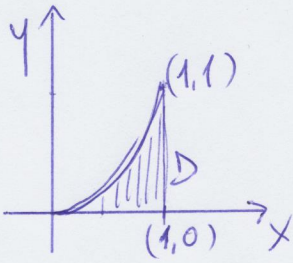


1.

$$\iiint_E y \, dV,$$

kde E je ohraničeno shora rovinou $z = x + 2y$ a leží nad oblastí v rovině $z = 0$ ohraničené křivkami $y = x^2$, $y = 0$, $x = 1$.



Oblast integrace je

$$E: 0 \leq z \leq x + 2y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq x^2, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

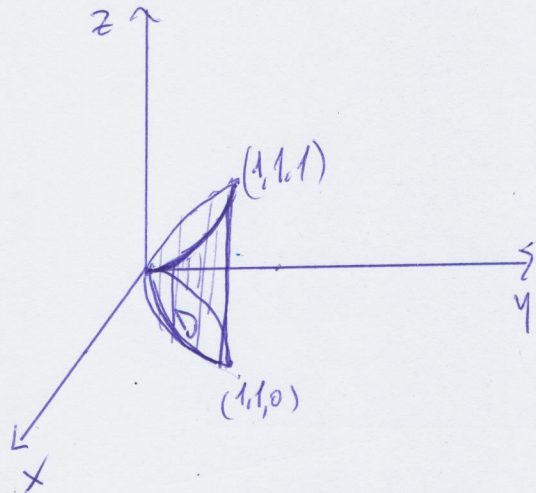
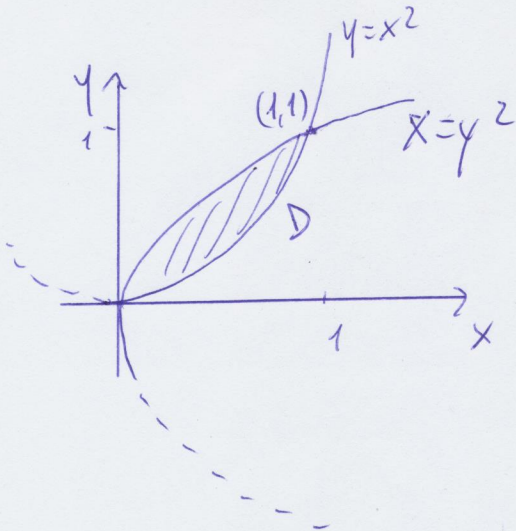
I zde platí

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E y \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \int_0^{x+2y} y \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} y(x+2y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2}x + \frac{2y^3}{3} \right]_{y=0}^{y=x^2} dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^5}{2} + \frac{2x^6}{3} \, dx = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{2}{21} = \frac{5}{28}. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\iiint_E xyz \, dV,$$

kde E je ohraničeno plochami $y = x^2$, $x = y^2$, $z = xy$ a $z = 0$.



Oblast integrace je

$$E: 0 \leq z \leq xy, \quad x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$

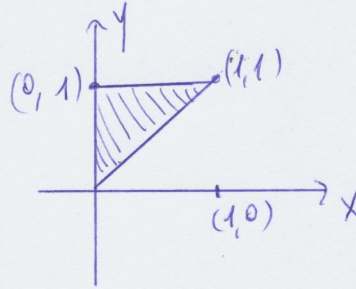
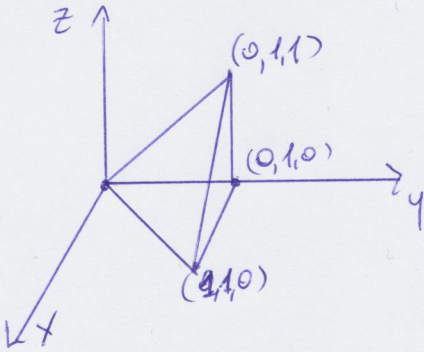
Máme tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E xyz \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \int_0^{xy} xyz \, dz \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{(xy)^3}{2} \, dy \, dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 x^5 - x^{11} \, dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} \right) = \frac{1}{96}. \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\iiint_E xy \, dV,$$

kde E je čtyřstěn s vrcholy $(0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 1, 0)$, $(1, 1, 0)$ a $(0, 1, 1)$.



Oblast integrace E je množina ohraničená rovinami $x = 0$, $y = 1$, $z = 0$ a $z = y - x$. Tedy můžeme psát např.

$$E: 0 \leq z \leq y - x, \quad 0 \leq x \leq y, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

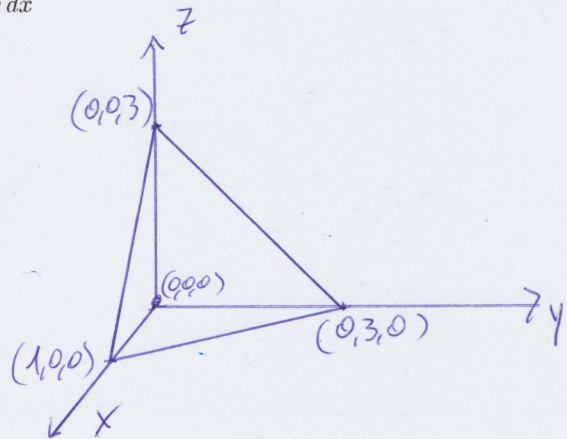
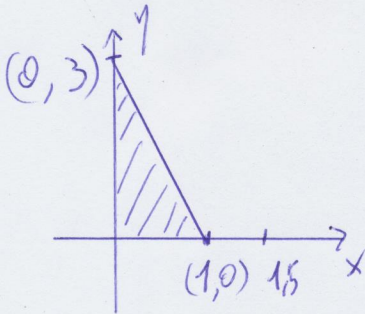
Máme tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E xy \, dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^y \int_0^{y-x} xy \, dz \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^y y^2 x - x^2 y \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \left[y^2 \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} y \right]_{x=0}^{x=y} dy = \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{y^4}{2} - \frac{y^4}{3} \, dy = \left[\frac{y^5}{30} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1} = \frac{1}{30}. \end{aligned}$$

4.

Načrtněte oblast integrace:

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} \int_0^{3-3x-y} dz \, dy \, dx$$



Oblast integrace je

$$E: 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \& \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3 - 3x \quad \& \quad 0 \leq z \leq 3 - 3x - y.$$

Projekce $\pi_{1,2}(E)$ do roviny xy je dána jako

$$\pi_{1,2}(E): 0 \leq x \leq 1 \quad \& \quad 0 \leq y \leq 3 - 3x$$

což je trojúhelník s vrcholy $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$ a $(0, 3)$. Oblast E je pak vše, co je nad trojúhelníkem až po rovinu $z = 3 - 3x - y$. Z polohy této roviny pak plyne, že E je čtyřstěn s vrcholy $(0, 0, 0)$, $(1, 0, 0)$, $(0, 3, 0)$ a $(0, 0, 3)$.

Integrál vyjadřuje jeho objem, který si pro procvičení zintegrujeme (i když bychom ho asi uměli spočítat i jinak: *objem* = $\frac{1}{3}$ *podstava* \times *výška*). Máme tedy

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} \int_0^{3-3x-y} dz \, dy \, dx &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{3-3x} (3 - 3x - y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 (3 - 3x)^2 - \frac{(3 - 3x)^2}{2} \, dx = \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \int_0^1 (1 - x)^2 \, dx = \frac{9}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$