

## Tegning af 2D-parametriseret område

## Anvendelse af Integrator8-pakken

## Dobbeltintegraler med ikke-faste grænser

Eksemplerne er fra Maple-demo 24a\_Planintegral

Kortfattet oversigt over kommandoerne i Integrator8-pakken kan findes på Steens hjemmeside:  
[http://steen-toft.dk/mat/dtu/20102011/int8\\_kom.pdf](http://steen-toft.dk/mat/dtu/20102011/int8_kom.pdf)

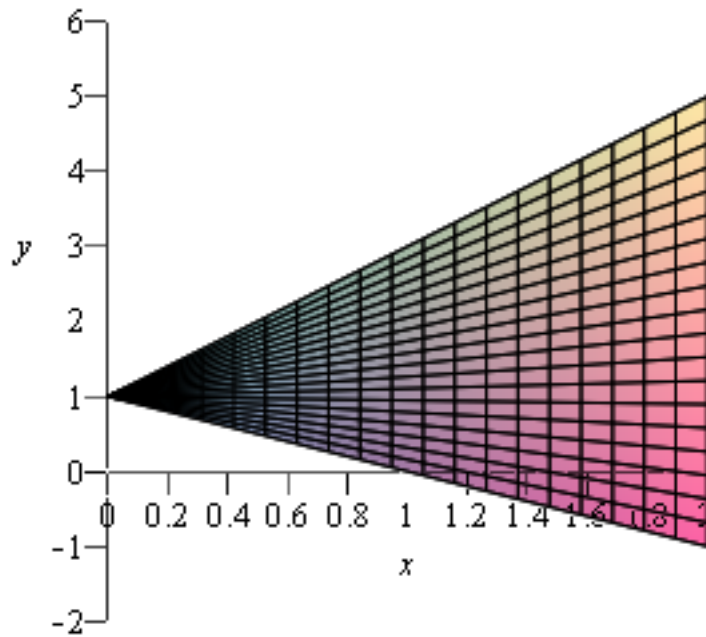
### ▼ Plot af parametriseret område i planen (2D)

```
[> restart  
[> with(Integrator8) :
```

#### ▼ Eksempel 1 (trekant)

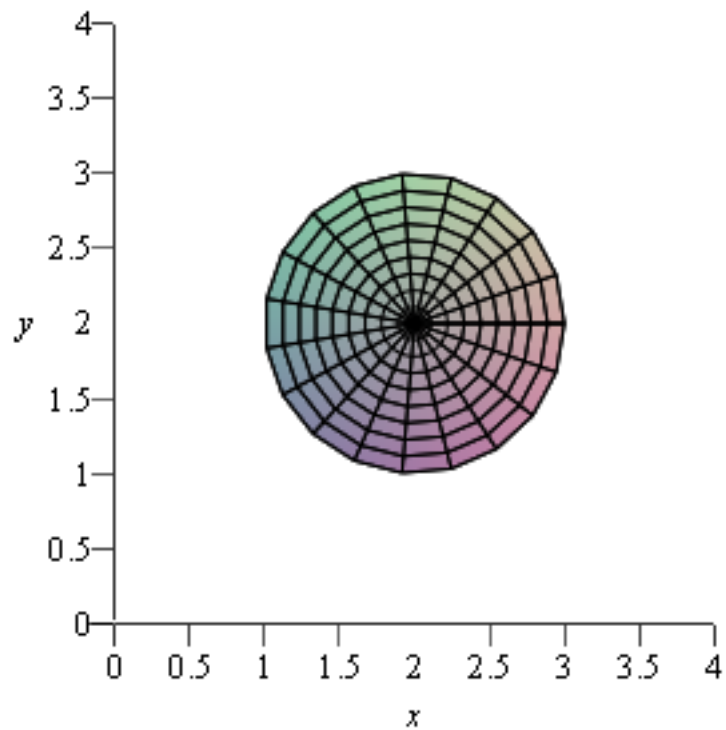
Det parametriserede 2D-område kan - *tilsyneladende* - kun tegnes ved at tegne et 3D-plot, som ses ovenfra!

```
> plot3d(⟨u, 1 - u + 3·v·u, 0⟩, u = 0 .. 2, v = 0 .. 1, labels = [x, y, ""], axes = normal,  
orientation = [-90, 0], view = [0 .. 2, -2 .. 6, -1 .. 1], tickmarks = [10, 10, 10], grid  
= [20, 20])
```



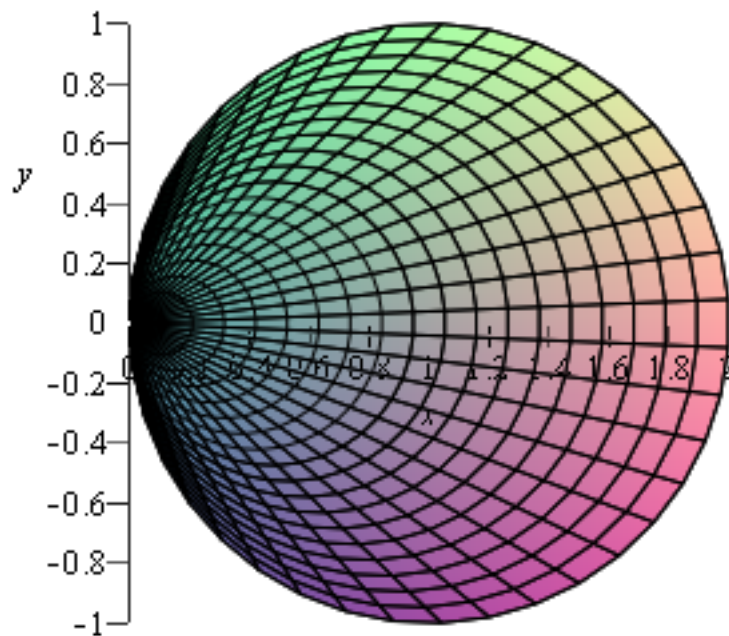
### ▼ Eksempel 2 (cirkel)

```
> plot3d( (2 + u*cos(v), 2 + u*sin(v), 0), u=0..1, v=0..2*pi, labels=[x, y, ""], axes
=normal, orientation=[-90, 0], view=[0.4, 0.4, -1..1], tickmarks=[10, 10, 10],
grid=[10, 20])
```



### ▼ Eksempel 3 (cirkel)

```
> plot3d( (2*u*cos(v)*cos(v), 2*u*cos(v)*sin(v), 0), u=0..1, v=-pi/2..pi/2, labels=[x, y,
    ""], axes=normal, orientation=[-90, 0], view=[0..2, -1..1, -1..1], tickmarks
    =[10, 10, 10], grid=[20, 40] )
```



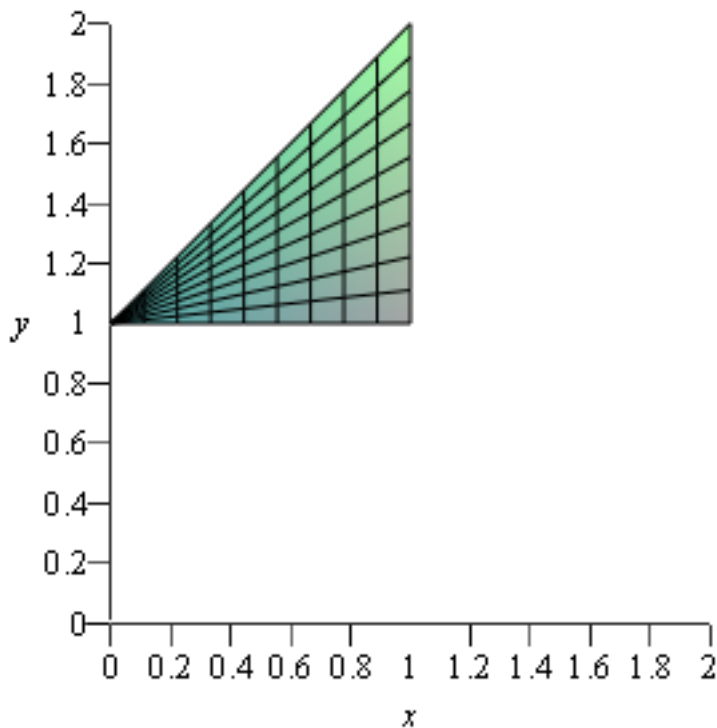
### ▼ Et planintegral over et trekantet område

>  $r := (u, v) \rightarrow \langle u, 1 + v \cdot u \rangle : r(u, v)$

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ 1 + v u \end{bmatrix}$$

(1.4.1)

> `plot3d(⟨r(u, v)[1], r(u, v)[2], 0⟩, u = 0 .. 1, v = 0 .. 1, labels = [x, y, ""], axes = normal, orientation = [-90, 0], view = [0 .. 2, 0 .. 2, -1 .. 1], tickmarks = [10, 10, 10], grid = [10, 10])`



**a) Beregnet med Integrator8-pakken**

$$\text{> } f := (x, y) \rightarrow 2 \cdot x \cdot y : f(x, y) \qquad 2yx \qquad (1.4.1.1)$$

$$\text{> } B := [0, 1, 0, 1] \qquad B := [0, 1, 0, 1] \qquad (1.4.1.2)$$

$$\text{> } \text{planIntGo}(r, B, f) \qquad \frac{11}{12} \qquad (1.4.1.3)$$

**b) Beregnet med **integral**, hvor grænserne ikke er konstante**

Parameteren  $y$  løber mellem 1 og  $x+1$  (idet den rette linje  $y = x + 1$  begrænser opadtil).  
 Parameteren  $x$  løber mellem 0 og 1.

$$\text{> } \int_0^1 \int_1^{x+1} f(x, y) \, dy \, dx \qquad \frac{11}{12} \qquad (1.4.2.1)$$

**Opdelt i 2 trin:**

$$\begin{aligned} > \int_1^{x+1} f(x, y) \, dy \\ & x \left( (x+1)^2 - 1 \right) \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2.2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \int_0^1 (1.4.2.2) \, dx \\ & \frac{11}{12} \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2.3}$$

eller

Parameteren  $x$  løber mellem  $y - 1$  og  $1$  (idet den rette linje  $y = x + 1$  begrænser opadtil).  
Parameteren  $y$  løber mellem  $1$  og  $2$ .

$$\begin{aligned} > \int_1^2 \int_{y-1}^1 f(x, y) \, dx \, dy \\ & \frac{11}{12} \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2.4}$$

**Opdelt i 2 trin:**

$$\begin{aligned} > \int_{y-1}^1 f(x, y) \, dx \\ & y \left( 1 - (y-1)^2 \right) \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2.5}$$

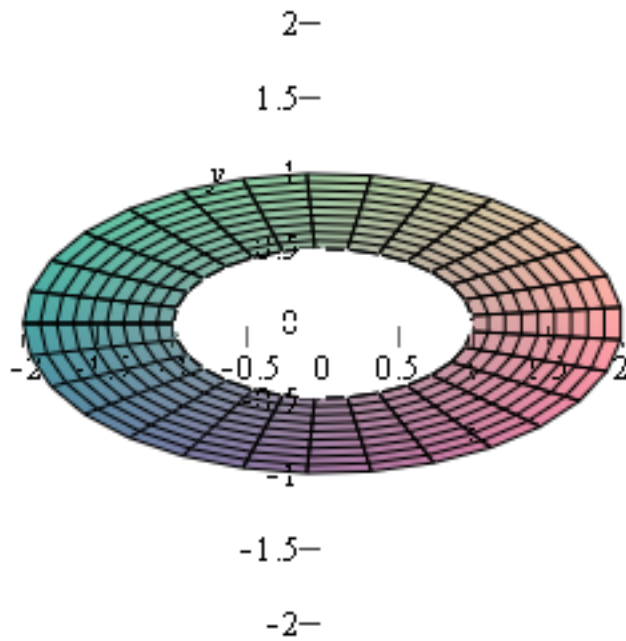
$$\begin{aligned} > \int_1^2 (1.4.2.5) \, dy \\ & \frac{11}{12} \end{aligned} \tag{1.4.2.6}$$

## Et planintegral og massemidtpunkt

### Planintegralet

$$\begin{aligned} > r := (u, v) \rightarrow \left\langle u \cdot \cos(v), \frac{1}{2} \cdot u \cdot \sin(v) \right\rangle : r(u, v) \\ & \begin{bmatrix} u \cos(v) \\ \frac{1}{2} u \sin(v) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \tag{1.5.1.1}$$

`> plot3d(⟨r(u, v)[1], r(u, v)[2], 0⟩, u = 1 ..2, v = -π ..π, labels = [x, y, ""], axes = normal, orientation = [-90, 0], view = [-2 ..2, -2 ..2, -1 ..1], tickmarks = [10, 10, 10], grid = [10, 30])`



$$\begin{aligned} > f := (x, y) \rightarrow (x-1)^2 (y+1)^2 \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad f := (x, y) \rightarrow (x-1)^2 (y+1)^2 \end{aligned} \qquad (1.5.1.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > B := [1, 2, -\pi, \pi] \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad B := [1, 2, -\pi, \pi] \end{aligned} \qquad (1.5.1.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{planIntGo}(r, B, f) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \frac{267}{64} \pi \end{aligned} \qquad (1.5.1.4)$$

▼ **Massemidpunktet**

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{planCmGo}(r, B, f) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \left[ -\frac{94}{89}, \frac{34}{89} \right] \end{aligned} \qquad (1.5.2.1)$$