

**Ασκήσεις Διπλά Ολοκληρώματα  
Γενικά Χωρία**

Να υπολογιστούν τα διπλά ολοκληρώματα:

1.  $\iint (42y^2 - 12x) dA$  για  $0 \leq x \leq 4$  και  $(x-2)^2 \leq y \leq 6$
2.  $\iint \frac{y}{x^5+1} dA$  για  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  και  $0 \leq y \leq x^2$
3.  $\iint x^3 dA$  για  $1 \leq x \leq e$  και  $0 \leq y \leq \ln x$
4.  $\iint x^2(y - x) dA$  για  $0 \leq x \leq 1$  και  $x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}$
5.  $\iint \sin^2 x dA$  για  $-\pi/2 \leq x \leq \pi/2$  και  $0 \leq y \leq \cos x$

## Λύσεις

- $$\int_0^4 \int_{(x-2)^2}^6 (42y^2 - 12x) dy dx = \int_0^4 [14y^3 - 12xy]_{(x-2)^2}^6 dx = \int_0^4 (3024 - 72x - 14(x-2)^6 + 12x(x-2)^2) dx = \int_0^4 (3024 - 24x - 14(x-2)^6 + 12x^3 - 48x^2) dx = [3024x - 12x^2 - 2(x-2)^7 + 3x^4 - 16x^3]_0^4$$
- $$\int_0^1 \int_0^{x^2} \frac{y}{x^5+1} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^5+1} \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{x^5+1} dx = \frac{1}{10} [\ln(x^5+1)]_0^1 = \frac{1}{10} \ln 2$$
- $$\int_1^e \int_0^{\ln x} x^3 dy dx = \int_1^e [x^3 y]_0^{\ln x} dx = \int_1^e x^3 \ln x dx \xrightarrow{u=\ln x, v'=x^3} \frac{1}{4} [x^4 \ln x]_1^e - \int_1^e \frac{1}{4} x^4 \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{4} [x^4 \ln x]_1^e - \frac{1}{16} [x^4]_1^e = \frac{3}{16} e^4 + \frac{1}{16}$$
- $$\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} x^2 (y-x) dy dx = \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x^2}{2} y^2 - x^3 y \right]_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \left( \frac{1}{2} x^3 - x^3 \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} x^6 + x^5 \right) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{8} x^4 - \frac{2}{9} x^{9/2} - \frac{1}{14} x^7 + \frac{1}{6} x^6 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{504}$$
- $$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos x} \sin^2 x dy dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} [y \sin^2 x]_0^{\cos x} dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos x \sin^2 x dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{2}{3}$$