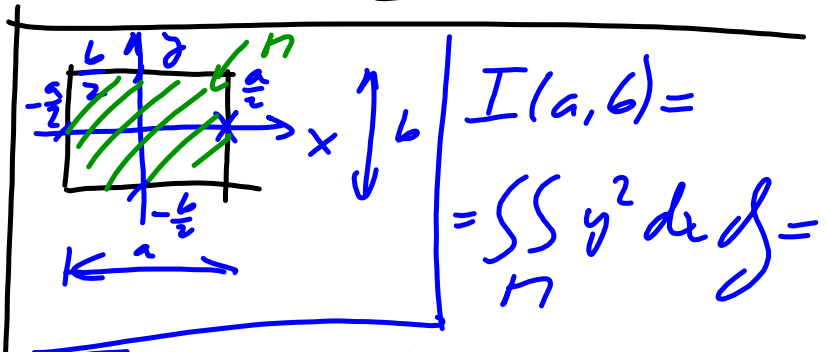
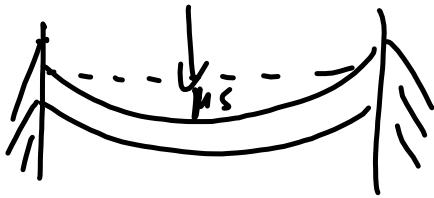


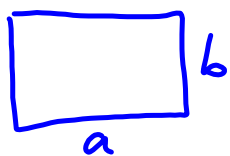
$$S = \frac{F \cdot L^3}{48 \cdot E \cdot I}$$



$$= \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} y^2 dy dx = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} 1 dx \cdot \int_{-b/2}^{b/2} y^2 dy =$$

$$= \left(\frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \right) \cdot \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-b/2}^{b/2} = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{b^3}{8} + \frac{b^3}{8} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} a \cdot \frac{b^3}{4} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot a \cdot b^3$$



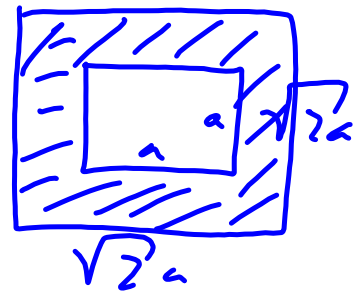
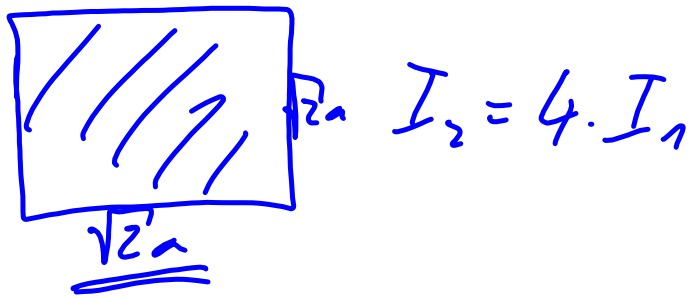
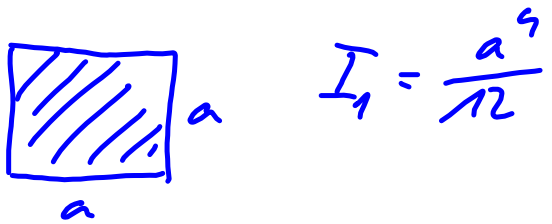
$$a=2, b=1$$

$$a=1, b=2$$

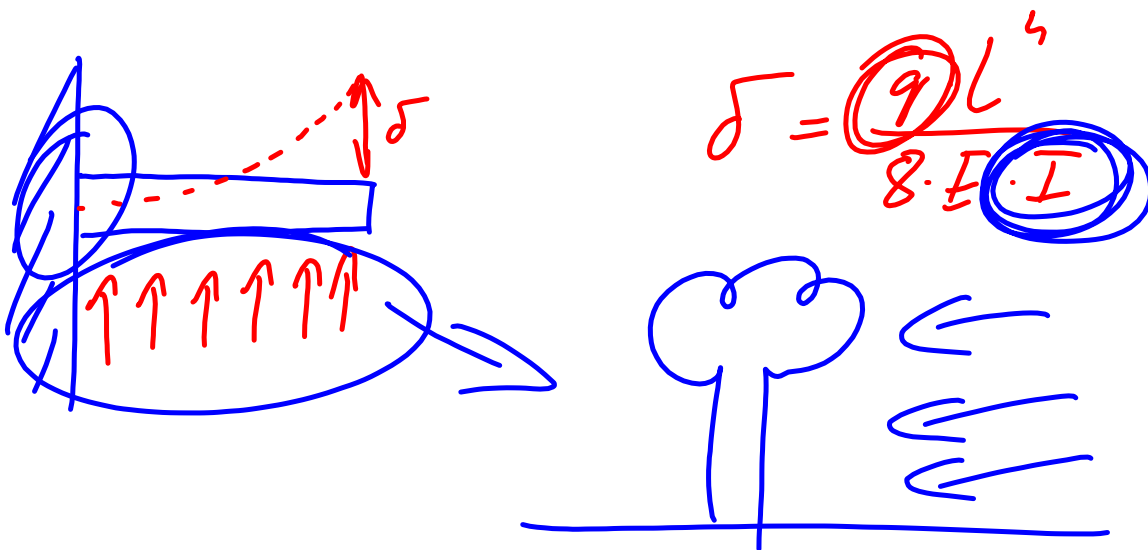


$$I(2,1) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$I(1,2) = \frac{4}{6}$$



$$I_3 = 3 \cdot I_1$$



$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \left(\int_y^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} y^2 \cdot \sin x^2 \, dx \right) dy =$$

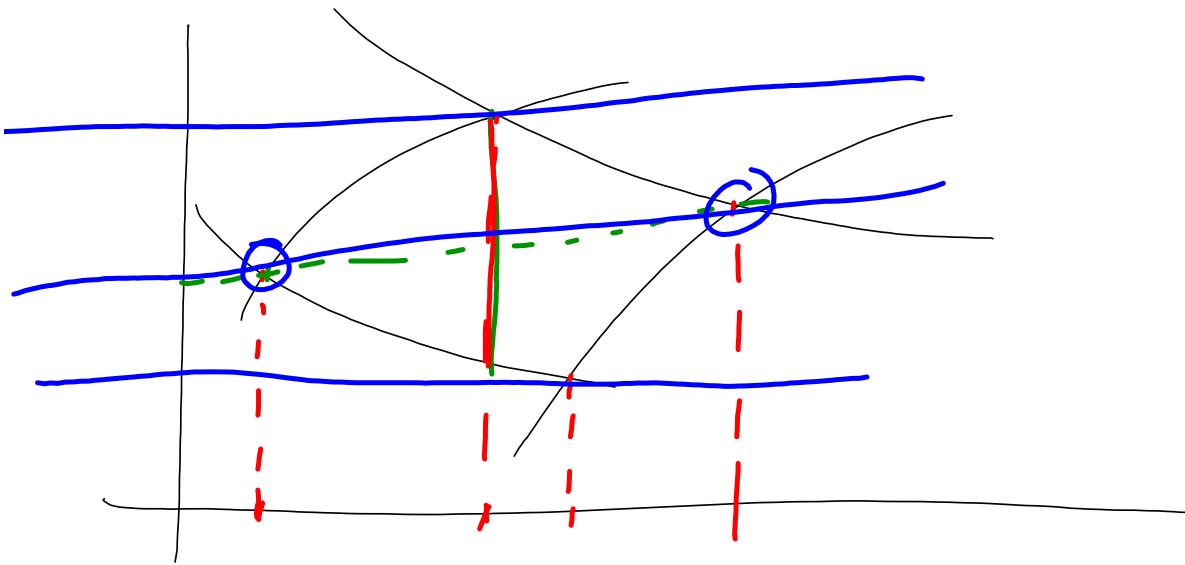
$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} y^2 \cdot \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \sin(x^2) \, dx \right) dy$$

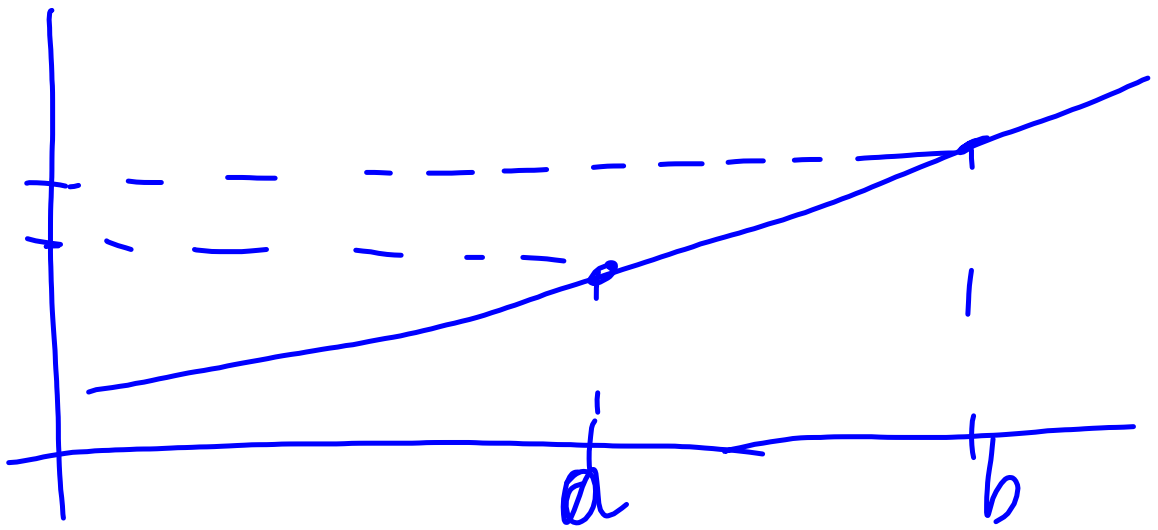
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \int_0^x y^2 \cdot \sin x^2 \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \sin x^2 \cdot \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^x \, dx =$$

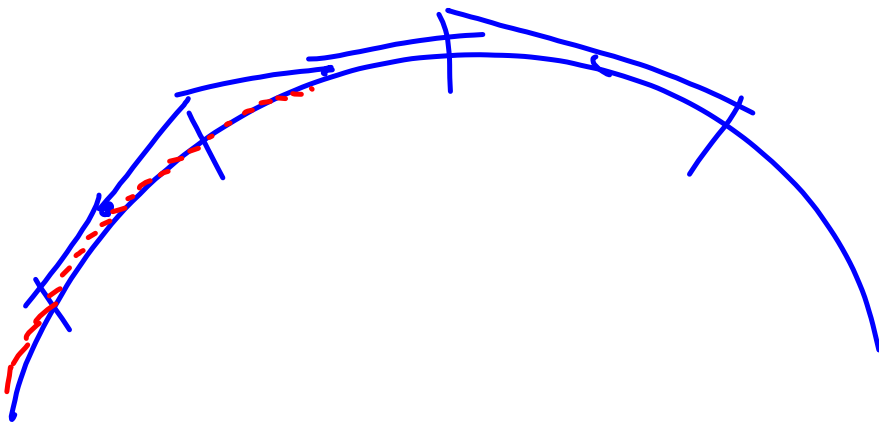
$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} \sin x^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - 0 \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}} x^3 \cdot \sin x^2 \, dx =$$

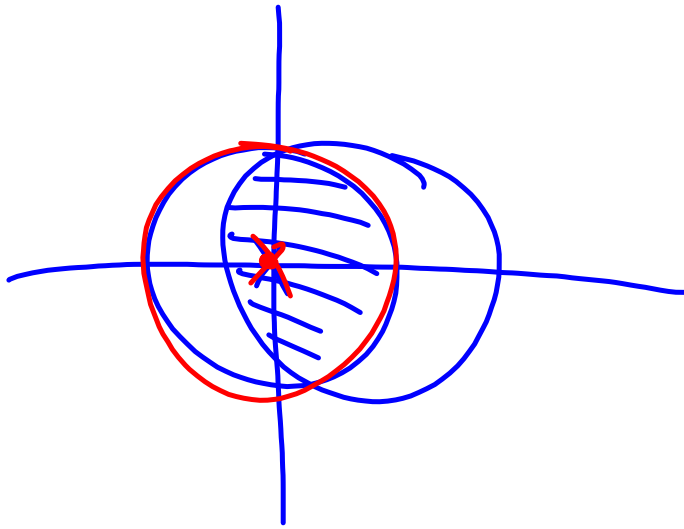
$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} t = x^2 \\ dt = 2x \, dx \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} t \cdot \sin t \, dt = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \sin t \, dt =$$

$$= \dots = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{6}}}$$

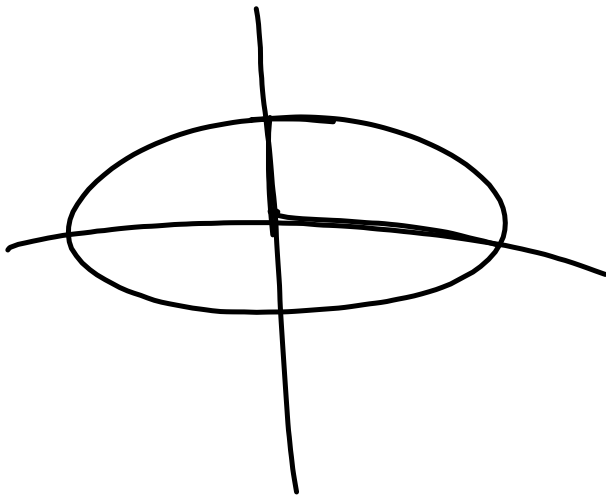


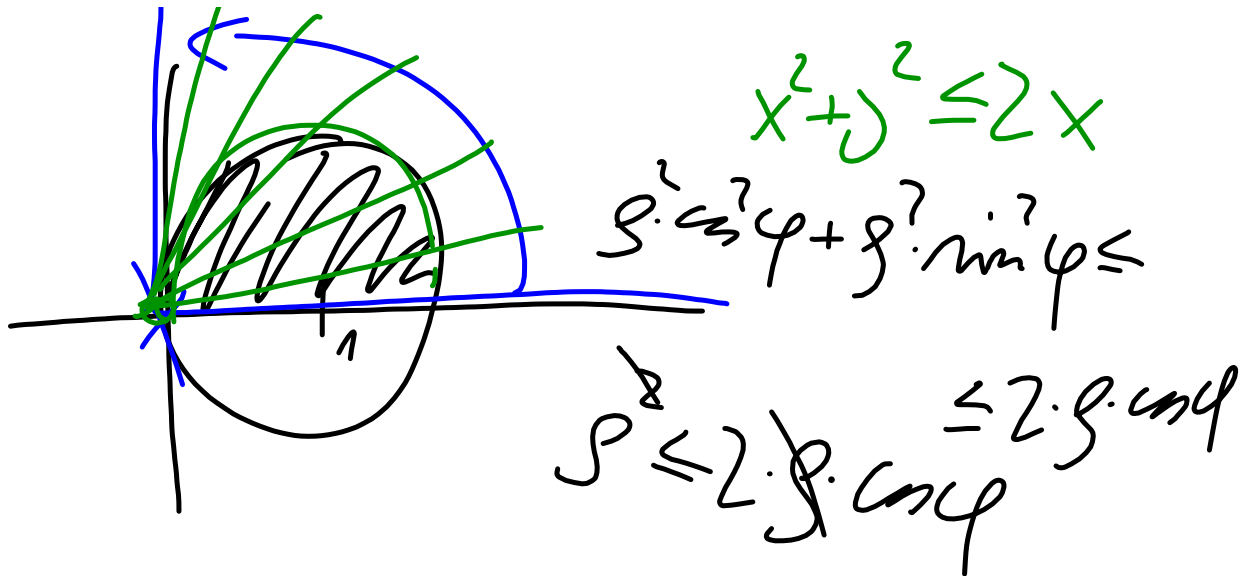


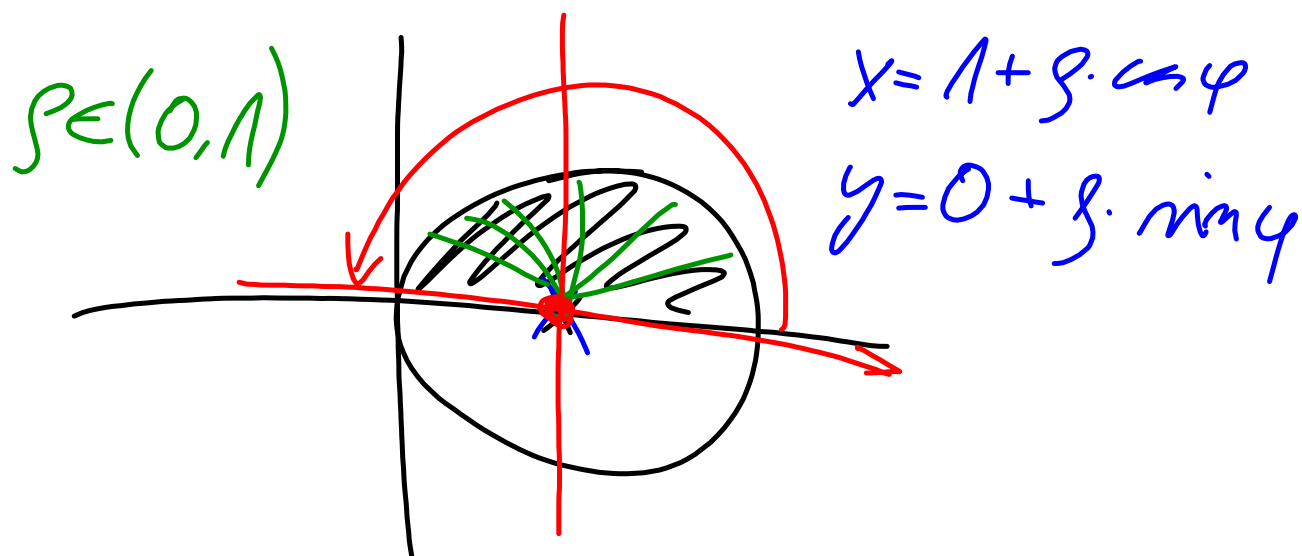


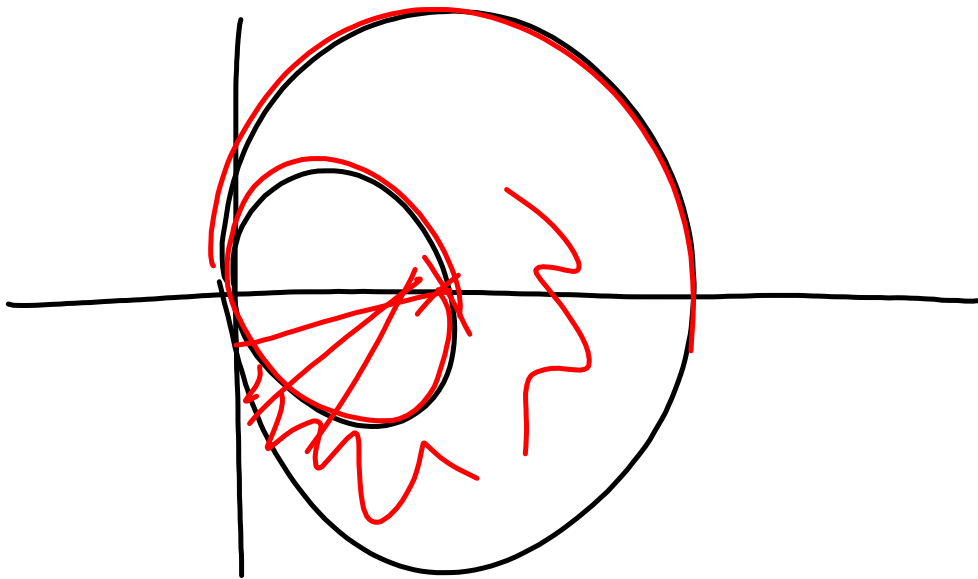


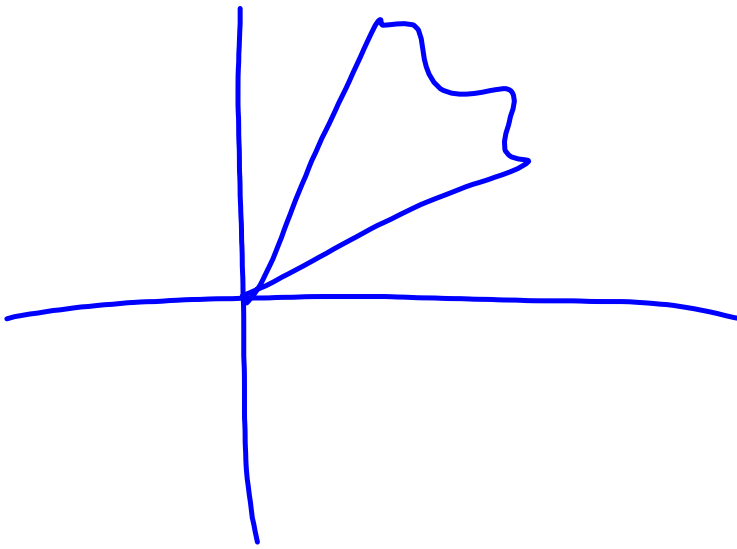




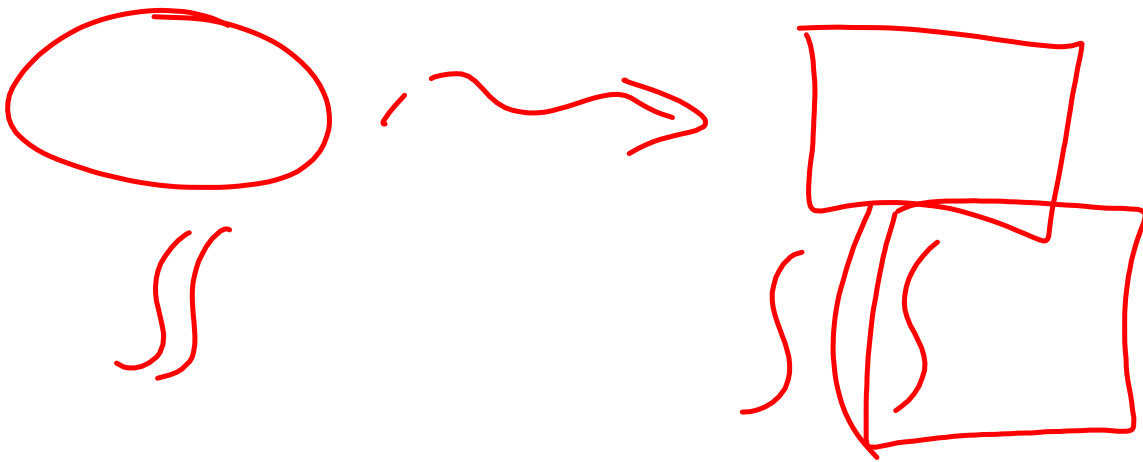




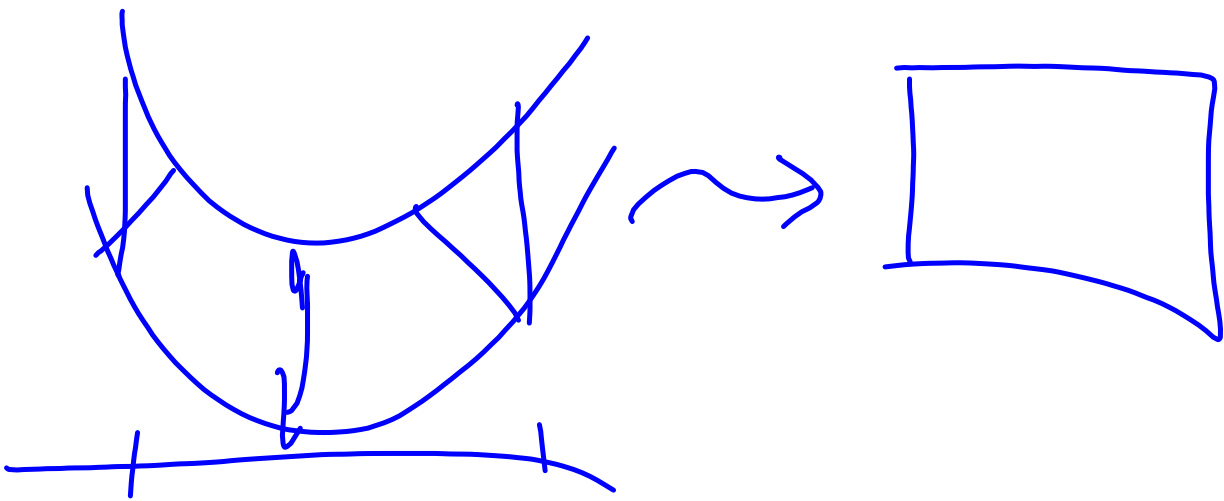




$$\int_1^5 f(x) dx$$

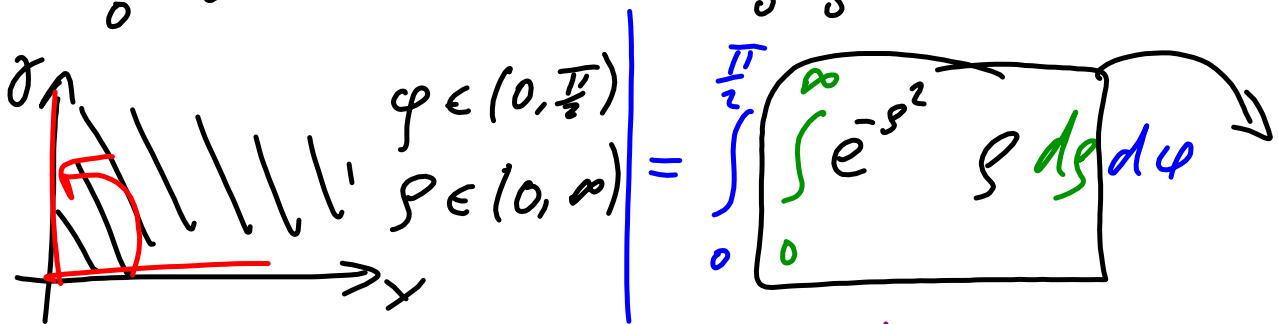


$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 + (z-3)^2$$



$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-y^2} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} e^{-y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy$$



$$-(x^2 + y^2) = -\rho^2 (\cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_0^{-\infty} e^t \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) dt =$$

$$= \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

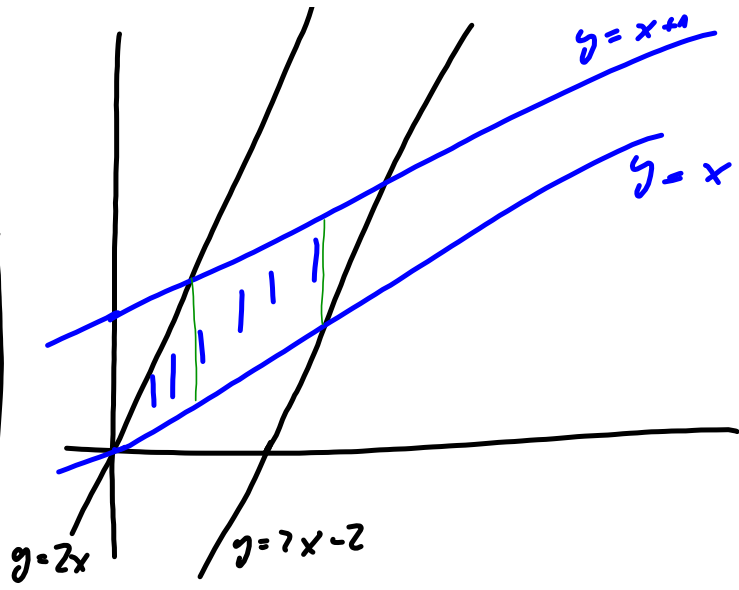
$t = -\rho^2$
 $dt = -2\rho d\rho$

$$M: \begin{cases} x \leq y \leq x+1 \\ 2x-2 \leq y \leq 2x \end{cases}$$

$$0 \leq y-x \leq 1$$

$$-2 \leq y-2x \leq 0$$

$$\begin{cases} u = y-x, & u \in [0, 1] \\ v = y-2x, & v \in [-2, 0] \end{cases}$$

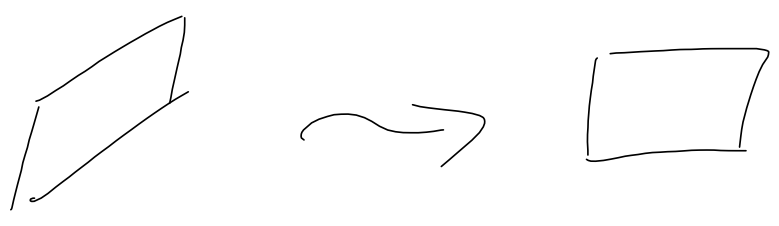


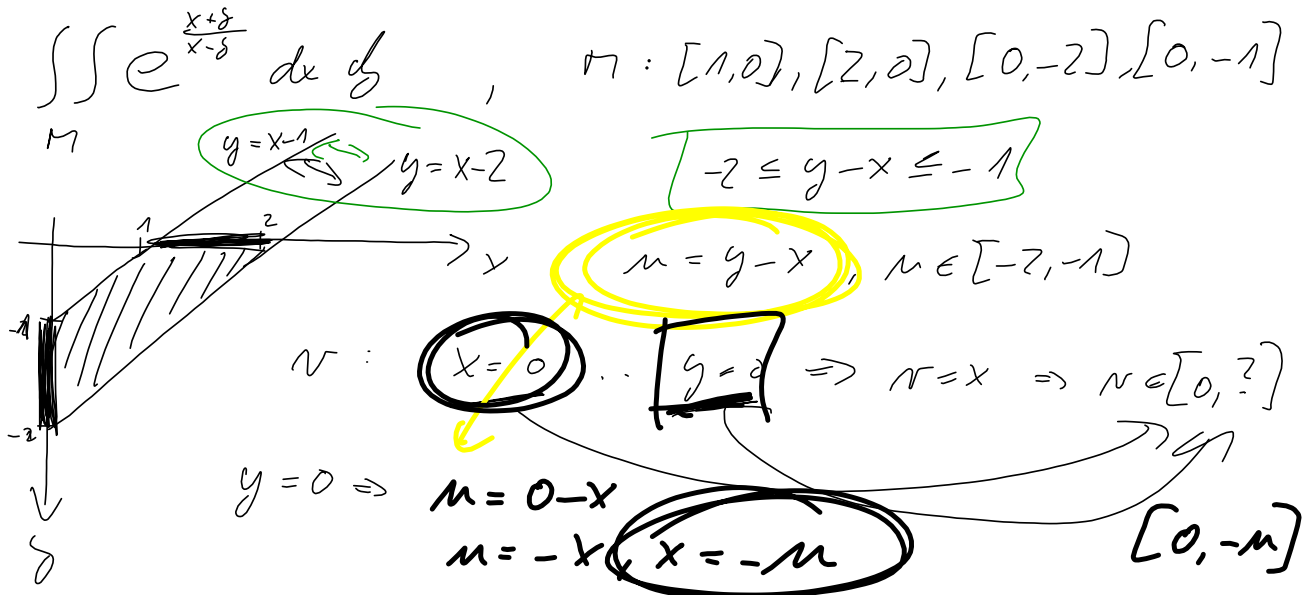
$$y = u + x \Rightarrow v = u + x - 2x = u - x \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{x = u - v}}$$

$$y = u + u - v = \underline{\underline{2u - v}}$$

$$J(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$$S = \iint_M 1 \, dx \, dy = \int_0^1 \int_{-2}^0 1 \cdot 1 \, dv \, du = 2$$





$u = y - x \in [-2, -1]$	$x = v$	$J = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -1$
$v = x \in [0, -u]$	$y = u + v$	

$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} = \frac{x+y-x+x}{-(y-x)} = \frac{u+2 \cdot v}{-u} = -1 - 2 \frac{v}{u}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{I.T.} = \int_{-2}^{-1} \int_0^{-u} e^{-1 - 2 \frac{v}{u}} \cdot 1 \, dv \, du = \dots = -\frac{3 \cdot (1 - e^2)}{4e}$$