



$$\int_{-1}^1 \int_{x-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x} x^2 + y^2 \, dz \, dy \, dx = \dots = \dots$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^3 \cdot [r]_{\rho \cdot \cos \varphi}^{1 - \rho \cdot \cos \varphi} d\varphi d\rho =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^3 (2 - 2 \cdot \rho \cdot \cos \varphi) d\varphi d\rho = 2 \int_0^1 \rho^3 [\varphi - \rho \cdot \sin \varphi]_0^{2\pi} d\rho$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 2\pi \cdot \rho^3 d\rho = 4\pi \cdot \left[ \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = 4\pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \pi$$

~~$ds$~~   $\rightarrow$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= y - x \\ v &= y - 2x \end{aligned} \right\}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x &= u - v \\ y &= 2u - v \end{aligned}}$$

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

$$= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -1 + 2 = 1$$

$v$ :  $\underbrace{x=0 \dots y=0}_{\downarrow} \Rightarrow v=x, v \in [0, ?]$

$z \Rightarrow y=0, v=y-x$

$v=-x$   
 $x=-v$   $\Rightarrow z=-v$



$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} \approx \frac{r+m+r}{r-m-r} = \frac{m+2r}{-m}$$

$$\text{Int.} \approx \int_{-2}^1 \int_0^{-m} e^{\frac{m+2r}{-m}} \cdot 1 \, dr \, du = \dots \Rightarrow \frac{3 \cdot (e^2 - 1)}{4e}$$

$\downarrow$   
 $-1 - 2 \cdot \frac{r}{m}$

$$y = \frac{\mu}{x}, \quad y = \nu \cdot x \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mu = x \cdot y, \quad \nu = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\mu \in \left[ \frac{1}{2}, 2 \right], \quad \nu \in \left[ \frac{1}{2}, 2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{\nu}}, \quad y = \sqrt{\mu \nu}$$

$$J(x, y) = \begin{vmatrix} \mu_x & \mu_y \\ \nu_x & \nu_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} = 2 \cdot \frac{y}{x}$$

$$J(\mu, r) = \int^{-1} (x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{y} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x}{rx} = \frac{1}{2r}$$

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$$x^2 y^2 = \frac{\mu}{r} \cdot r \cdot r = \mu^2$$

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$$\int_{1/2}^2 \int_{1/2}^2 \mu^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2r} dr d\mu = \dots = \frac{63}{24} \ln 2$$