## Esercitazioni di Analisi 2

## INTEGRALI DOPPI

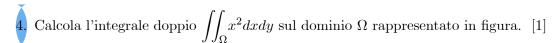
## 1. Calcola i seguenti integrali doppi:

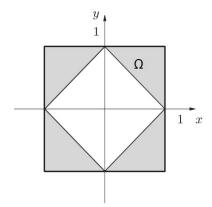
(a) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} (\sqrt{x} + xy^2) dxdy$$
 dove  $\Omega$  è il triangolo di vertici  $A(0,0)$ ,  $B(1,0)$  e  $C(1,1)$   $\left[\frac{7}{15}\right]$ 

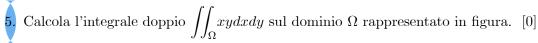
(b) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \le y \le \pi, \ 0 \le x \le \pi\}$$
 [2]

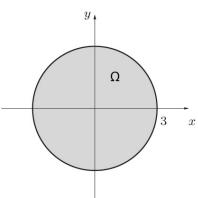
$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4; \ x \ge 0; \ y \ge 0 \right\} \qquad \left[ \frac{3}{4} \right]$$

- 2. Sia Bil cerchio unitario di  $\mathbb{R}^2.$  Calcola  $\iint_B |xy|\,dxdy.$   $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$
- 3. Sia B il cerchio unitario di  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Calcola  $\iint_B e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$ .  $\left[\frac{\pi}{e} \left(e-1\right)\right]$









6. Calcola l'integrale doppio 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{x}^{1} y dy \right) dx$$
.  $\left[ \frac{1}{3} \right]$ 

7. Calcola l'integrale doppio 
$$\int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{y}^{1} \sin x^{2} dx \right) dy$$
.  $\left[ \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2} \right]$ 

8. Calcola i seguenti integrali doppi:

(a) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+y) dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le y \le \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \ y \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2} \right\} \qquad \left[ \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

(b) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} x dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1; \ x \ge y \right\} \qquad \left\lceil \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \right\rceil$$

(c) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} e^{-y^2} dx dy$$
 dove  $\Omega$  è il triangolo di vertici  $A(0,0), B(0,1)$  e  $C(1,1)$   $\left[\frac{e-1}{2e}\right]$ 

(d) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} dx dy$$
 dove  $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 - 4x \le 0\}$   $\left[\frac{256}{9}\right]$ 

(e) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} y dx dy$$
 dove  $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 4x^2 + 9y^2 \le 36; y \ge 0\}$  [8]

(f) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \cos(\pi y) dxdy$$
 dove  $\Omega = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - 2| \le y \le 1\}$   $\left[-\frac{4}{\pi^2}\right]$ 

(g) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} xy dx dy \text{ dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le x \le 2; \ 0 \le y \le 2x - x^2 \right\} \qquad \left[ \frac{8}{15} \right]$$

(h) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} (x+y+1) dxdy \text{ dove } \Omega = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le x \le y^2 + 1; -1 \le y \le 1\}$$
$$\left[\frac{68}{15} \text{ (simmetrie)}\right]$$

(i) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} y \cos^4 x dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 < \pi \right\}$$
 [0]

(j) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \arctan \frac{y}{x} dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4; \ |y| \le |x| \right\}$$
 [0]

(k) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{x^2}{1+y^2} dx dy \quad dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| \le y \le 1 \right\} \qquad \left[ \frac{1}{3} \left( 1 - \log 2 \right) \right]$$

(1) 
$$\iint_{\Omega} |x| \, dx dy \quad \text{dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 - 4y \le 0; \ x^2 + y^2 - 2y \ge 0; \ 0 \le y \le 3 \right\}$$

$$\left[ \frac{23}{3} \text{ (simmetrie)} \right]$$

- (m)  $\iint_{\Omega} (x-y) dx dy \text{ dove } \Omega = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 2x + y^2 \le 0; -x \le y \le x \right\}$  $\left[ \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (simmetrie)} \right]$
- (n)  $\iint_{\Omega} dx dy$  dove  $\Omega$  è il parallelogrammo di vertici (0,0),(3,0),(4,1),(1,1) [3 (aree\volumi)]