

2º Trabalho de Grupo de Análise - 8 Mai

Nome: _____ Número: _____

Nome: Propta de Resolucao Número: _____

1. Calcule o valor de $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} f(x, y) d(x, y)$, onde:

(a) $f(x, y) = x^3 y$ e $\mathcal{R} = [1, 2] \times [-1, 2]$;

(b) $f(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2$ e $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$.

2. Considere a seguinte soma de integrais

$$\int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{x+1} f(x, y) dy dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy dx.$$

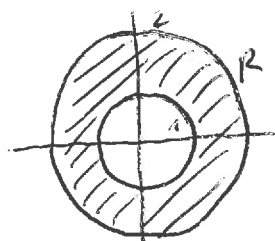
(a) Faça um esboço da região de cada um dos integrais;

(b) Invertendo a ordem de integração, escreva a soma dos dois integrais num só integral duplo.

1

$$\begin{aligned}
 a) \quad \iint_{[1,2] \times [-1,2]} x^3 y \, d(x,y) &= \int_1^2 \int_{-1}^2 x^3 y \, dy \, dx = \int_1^2 \left[\frac{x^3 y^2}{2} \right]_{y=-1}^2 dx \\
 &= \int_1^2 2x^3 - \frac{x^3}{2} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{3}{2} x^3 dx = \left[\frac{3x^4}{8} \right]_1^2 = \frac{3 \cdot 16}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = \frac{45}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \iint_R (x^2 + y^2)^2 \, d(x,y) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 (r^2)^2 r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r^5 \, dr \, d\theta$$

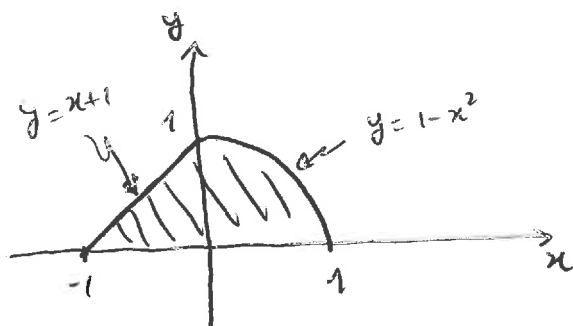


$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^6}{6} \right]_{r=1}^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{2^6}{6} - \frac{1}{6} \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{63}{6} \right) = \frac{63}{3} \pi = 21\pi$$

2

a)



$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= 1 - x^2 \\
 \Leftrightarrow x^2 &= 1 - y \\
 \Leftrightarrow x &= \pm \sqrt{1 - y}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$b) \quad \int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{x+1} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx + \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x^2} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx = \int_0^1 \int_{y-1}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

2º Trabalho de Grupo de Análise - 8 Mai

Nome: _____ Número: _____

Nome: Propta de Revolução Número: _____

1. Calcule o valor de $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} f(x, y) d(x, y)$, onde:

(a) $f(x, y) = x \sin y$ e $\mathcal{R} = [1, 2] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$;

(b) $f(x, y) = x$ e $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$.

2. Considere o integral $\int_{-1}^2 \int_{-3}^{1-x^2} f(x, y) dy dx$.

(a) Faça um esboço da região de integração;

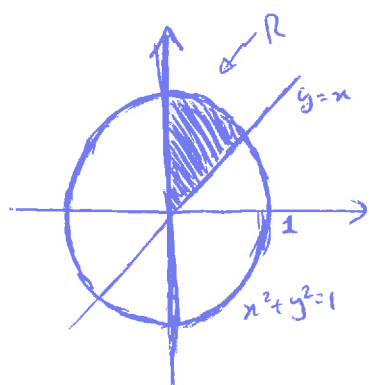
(b) Inverta a ordem de integração.

1

$$a) \iint_{[1,2] \times [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]} x \sin y \, d(x,y) = \int_1^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin y \, dy \, dx = \int_1^2 \left[-x \cos y \right]_{y=0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 -x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + x \cos 0 \, dx = \int_1^2 x \, dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = \frac{4}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$b) \iint_R x \, d(x,y) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r \cos \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 r^2 \cos \theta \, dr \, d\theta$$

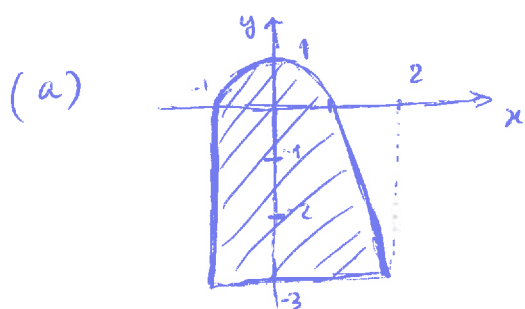


$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \cos \theta \right]_{r=0}^1 d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{3} d\theta$$

$$= \left[\frac{\sin \theta}{3} \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{3} - \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{3} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

2

$$\int_{-1}^2 \int_{-3}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx$$



(b)

$$\int_{-1}^2 \int_{-3}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx = \int_{-3}^0 \int_{-1}^0 f(x,y) \, dx \, dy + \int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{1-y}}^{\sqrt{1-y}} f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

$$y = 1 - x^2 \Leftrightarrow x^2 = 1 - y$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \pm \sqrt{1-y}$$