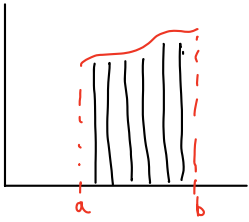


INTEGRALI DOPPI ALLA RIEMANN

CON \mathbb{R}^1

$$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

ALTEZZA: TRAPEZIOIDE, BASE = INTERVALLO a, b



$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= a \\ x_1 &= a + \frac{b-a}{m} \\ x_2 &= a + 2 \frac{b-a}{m} \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

$$x_m = b$$

m INTERVALLI

$$[x_i, \dots, x_{i+1}] \quad i=0, \dots, m-1$$

SOMMA DI RIEMANN

$$S_m(f) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(p_i) \Delta x_i \rightarrow \text{SOMMA DELLE ALTEZZE DEI RETTANGOLI}$$

$$\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{m}$$

f È INTEGRABILE ALLA RIEMANN:
SE $m \rightarrow +\infty$

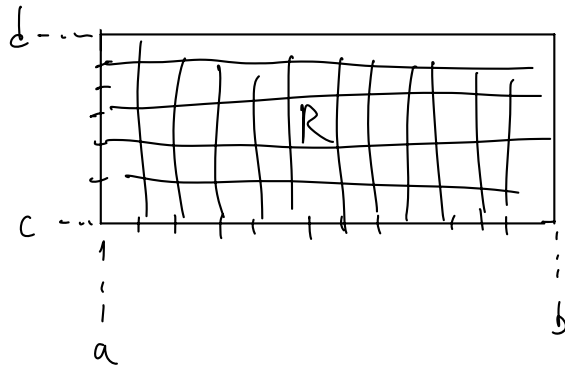
$$S_m(f) \rightarrow I \in \mathbb{R} \text{ INDIPENDENTEMENTE DALLA SCELTA DEI PUNTI } p_i$$

$$I = \int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \text{AREA TRAPEZIOIDE}$$

CON \mathbb{R}^2

RETTANG.

$$R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$



$$x_i = a + \frac{b-a}{m} i \quad i=1, \dots, m$$

$$y_j = c + \frac{d-c}{n} j \quad j=1, \dots, n$$

$$S_{m,n}(f) = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \cdot f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \xrightarrow{m,n \rightarrow +\infty} I \in \mathbb{R}$$

ADORA f AMMETTE L'INTEGRALE DOPPIO

$$I = \int_R f(x, y) dx dy$$

QUANDO f È CONTINUA $\Rightarrow f$ È \mathbb{R} -INTEGRABILE

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad f \text{ CONTINUA}$$

COME CALCOLARE $\int_R f(x,y) dx dy$?

$f(x,y)$

FISSIAMO LA y E CONSIDERIAMO LA f COME A 1 VARIABILE x

$x \rightarrow f(x,y)$ È ANCORA CONTINUA \rightarrow È INTEGRABILE

$$A(y) = \int_a^b f(x,y) dx$$

• FUBINI

$$I = \int_c^d \left[\int_a^b f(x,y) dx \right] dy$$

||

$$\int_a^b \left[\int_c^d f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$

ESEMPLO

$$f(x,y) = 16 - x^2 - 2y^2 \quad D = [0,2] \times [0,2]$$

$$\int_R (16 - x^2 - 2y^2) dx dy =$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[\int_0^2 (16 - x^2 - 2y^2) dx \right] dy$$

$$\int (16 - x^2 - 2y^2) dx = \underbrace{\int (16 - 2y^2) dx}_{(16 - 2y^2)x} - \underbrace{\int x^2 dx}_{\frac{1}{3}x^3} \Big|_0^2$$

PER $x=2$ -
 $x=0$

$$= \left[(16 - 2y^2)2 - \frac{8}{3} \right] - [0]$$

$$= 32 - \frac{8}{3} - 4y^2 = \boxed{\frac{88}{3} - 4y^2}$$

$$\int_0^2 \left(\frac{88}{3} - 4y^3 \right) dy = \frac{88}{3} \cdot 2 - 4 \int_0^2 y^3 = \frac{176}{3} - 4 \frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \frac{176}{3} - \frac{3^2}{3} = \boxed{48}$$

ESEMPIO

$$\iint_R y e^{xy} dx dy \quad R = [0, 1] \times [0, 2]$$

$$\int_0^2 \left[\int_0^1 y e^{xy} dx \right] dy$$

$$\int_0^1 y e^{xy} dx$$

\Downarrow $e^{xy} \Big|_0^1$ NELLA VAR. x

$$= e^y - 1$$

$$\int_0^2 (e^y - 1) dy = e^y \Big|_0^2$$

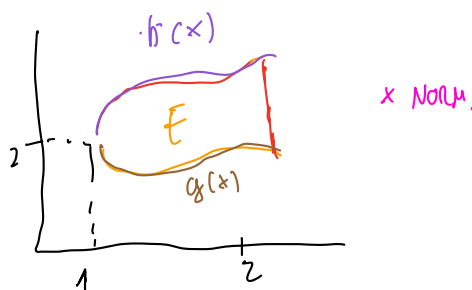
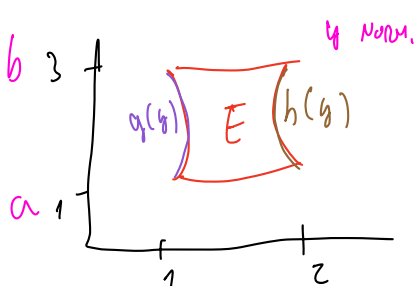
$$= \boxed{e^2 - 1}$$

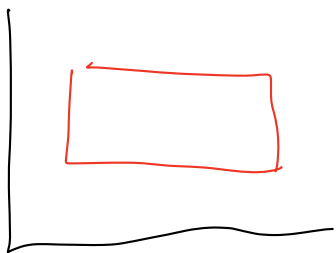
• COSA SUCCEDEREBBE SE D_f NON È PIÙ UN RETTANGOLO?

• DEF. $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ SI DICE x -NORMALE SE $E = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a \leq x \leq b, g(x) \leq y \leq h(x) \right.$
 $\left. \forall x \in [a, b] \right\}$

DOVE $g, h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ SONO FUNZIONI CONTINUE

• STESSA COSA PER y , CAMBIA INTERV. DA $[a, b]$ A $[c, d]$

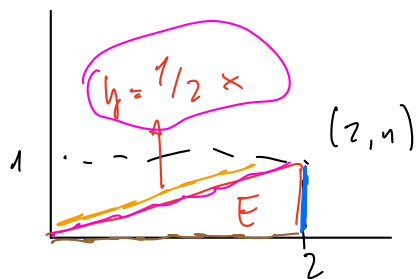




—> SIA X NORM,
CHE Y NORM,

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ SI DICE **NORMALE** SE
 \bar{E} X -NORM, OPPURE Y -NORM.

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ SI DICE **REGOLARE** SE \bar{E} UNIONE FINITA DI INSIEMI NORMALI SENZA
PUNTI INTERNI IN COMUNE A DUE A DUE



\bar{E} X -NORM, ?

$$[a, b] = [0, 2]$$

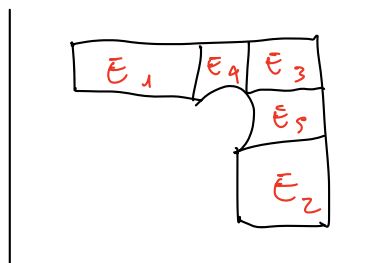
$$\bullet \varphi(x) = 0$$

$$\bullet h(x) = 1/2 x$$

\bar{E} Y -NORM $[c, d] = [0, 1]$

$$\bullet \varphi(y) = 2y$$

$$\bullet h(y) = 2$$



E_4 X -NORM,

E_5 Y -NORM,

E \bar{E} REGOLARE

$$\iint_E f(x, y) dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{E_i} f(x, y) dx dy$$

COME FACILE A CALCOLARE L'INTEGRALE DOBBO SU UN DOMINIO NORMALE

• TH. (f conti.)

Lo 1) X -NORM.



$$\iint_E f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left[\int_{g(x)}^{h(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx$$

L. 2) y -norm.

$$\iint_E f(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left[\int_{g(y)}^{h(y)} f(x, y) dx \right] dy$$