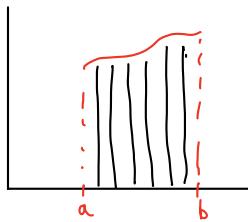


CON  $\mathbb{R}^1$ 

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

ALTEZZA: TRAPEZOIDI, BASE = INTERVALLO  $a, b$ 

SOMMA DI RIEMANN

$$S_m(f) = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \rightarrow \text{SOMMA DELLE AREE DEI RETTANGOLOINI}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} m &\text{ INTERVALLI} \\ [x_i, \dots, x_m] & i=0, \dots, m-1 \end{aligned}$$

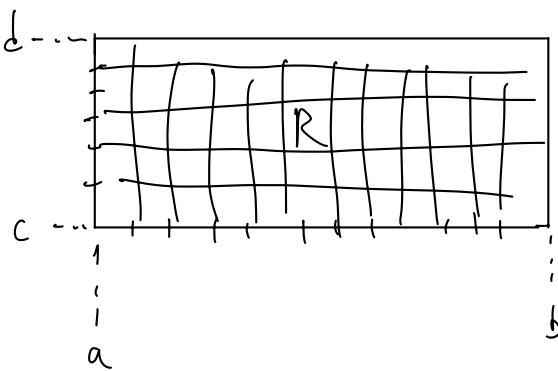
- $f$  È INTEGRABILE ARIA RIEMANN:  
SE  $m \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\begin{aligned} S_m(f) &\rightarrow I \in \mathbb{R} \text{ INDIPENDENTEMENTE DALLA SCELTA DEI PUNTI } \xi_i \\ I &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow \text{AREA TRAPEZOIDI} \end{aligned}$$

CON  $\mathbb{R}^2$ 

RETANG.

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



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

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

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

AORA  $f$  AMMETTE L'INTEGRALE DOPPIO

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

QUANDO  $f$  È CONTINUA  $\Rightarrow f$  È R-INTEGRABILE

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

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

$$f(x, y)$$

PISCIANO LA  $y$  E CONSIDERIAMO LA  $f$  COME A 1 VARIABILE  $x$

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

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

• FUBINI

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

||

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

ESERCIZI

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

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

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

$$\int (16 - x^2 - 2y^2) dx = \underbrace{\int 16 - 2y^2 dx}_{(16 - 2y^2) \times} - \underbrace{\int x^2 dx}_{\frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^2} \xrightarrow{\text{per } x=2 - x=0}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{176}{3} - \frac{32}{3} = \boxed{48}$$

ESEMPIO

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

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

$$\int_0^1 y e^{xy} dx \\ \stackrel{u = xy}{=} e^{xy} \Big|_0^1 \quad \text{NUOVA VAR. } x \\ \stackrel{u = xy}{=} e^y - 1$$

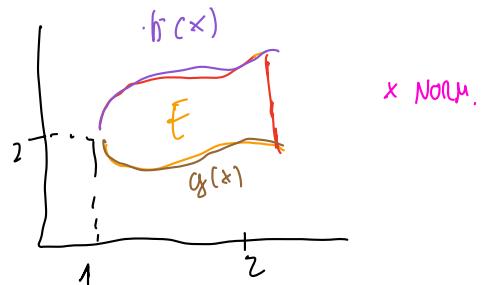
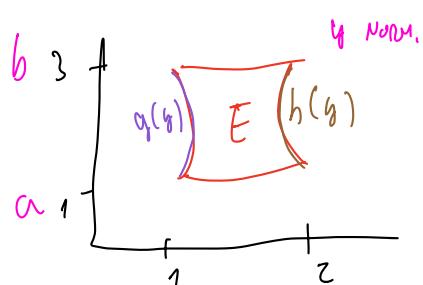
$$\int_0^2 e^y - 1 dy = e^y \Big|_0^2 \\ = \boxed{e^2 - 3}$$

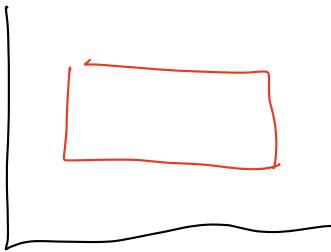
• COSA SUCCIDE SE  $D_f$  NON È PIÙ UN LETTANGOLO?

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

Dove  $g, h : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  sono funzioni continue

• STRESA COSA PER  $y_f$ , COME IN INTRN. DA  $[a, b] \times [c, d]$



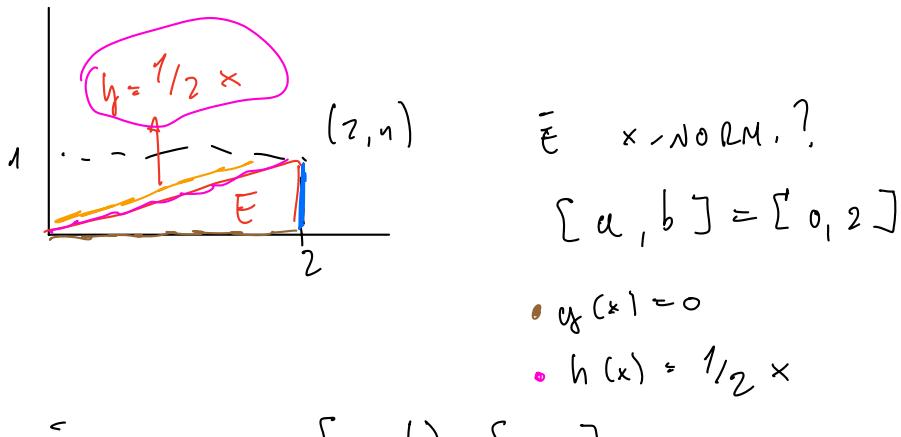


$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  si dice **REGOLARE** se è UNIONE FINITA DI INSIEMI NORMALI SENZA FUNI INTERNE IN CONUNE A DUE A DUE

$\rightarrow$  sia  $x$ -norm,  
che  $y$ -norm.

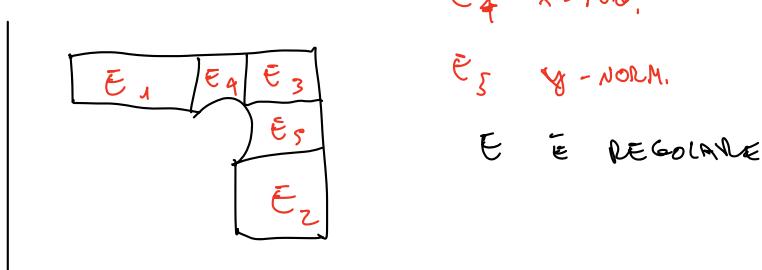
$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  si dice **NORMALE** se  
 $E$   $x$ -norm. oppure  $y$ -norm.

$E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  si dice **REGOLARE** se è UNIONE FINITA DI INSIEMI NORMALI SENZA FUNI INTERNE IN CONUNE A DUE A DUE



•  $g_x(y) = 2y$

•  $h(y) = 2$

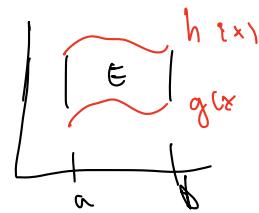


$$\iint_E f(x, y) dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^n \iint_{E_i} f(x, y) dx dy$$

↳ come faccio a calcolare l'integrale doppio su un dominio normale

- TH. ( $f$  cont.)

↳ 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.

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