

$$V = 4c \int_{4}^{a} \frac{1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{4}}{4} = 8c \int_{0}^{a} \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{4}\right)$$

$$= 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{4}\right) dx = 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(\chi - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3a^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{4}\right) dx = 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(\chi - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3a^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(1 - \frac{\chi^{2}}{4}\right) dx = 2\pi c \int_{0}^{a} \left(\chi - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3a^{2}}\right) dx$$

Ljercicio

a) S (1+x) seny, X el trapezoide: de vértices: (0,0), (1,0), (1,2), (0,1)

Veamos que  $f: \overline{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  donde  $\overline{X} = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 0 \le x \le 1 \}$ (0,0) (1,0)  $\times$   $0 \le y \le x+1\}$ . Es claro que fr(X) tiene medida mula, por tanto, es J-medible. Sea  $A = [0,1] \times [0,2]$ . Se tiene que  $X \in A$ .

Definumus f: A->IR como sigue:

$$\hat{f}(x) := \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{s; } x \in X \\ 0 & \text{s; } x \notin X \end{cases}$$

Por tanto:

$$\int_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{f} = \int_{\mathbf{A}} \hat{\mathbf{f}}$$

Sean:  $f_x: [0,2] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f_x(y) = \hat{f}(x,y)$  y  $g: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $g(x) = \int_0^2 f_x \cdot S_i \cdot x \in [0,1]$ , entonces  $0 \le y \le x + 1$ . Luego, por el teorem a de Fubini:

$$\int_{X} J = \int_{A} \hat{\mathcal{F}} = \int_{0}^{1} g(\chi) d\chi = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{2} f_{\chi}(\gamma) J_{\chi} \right) d\chi = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{2} f_{\chi}(\gamma) J_{\chi} \right) d\chi$$

Luego, acotando el área donde y no vale cero, si (x,y)∈X, entonces 0≤x≤1 y 0≤y < x+1. De esta forma:

$$\int_{0}^{3} \int_{x} dy = \int_{0}^{x+1} (x+1) \operatorname{Sen} y \, dy = (x+1) \int_{0}^{x+1} \operatorname{Sen} y \, dy = (x+1) \left( -\cos y \Big|_{0}^{x+1} \right)$$

$$= (x+1) \left( 1 - \cos(x+1) \right)$$

Luego:

$$\int_{X} f = \int_{0}^{1} (x+1) \left(1 - \cos(x+1)\right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x - x \cos(x+1) + 1 - \cos(x+1) dx$$

$$= e^{x} \cdot \left( e^{1-x} - e^{x-1} \right) = e^{1} - e^{2x-1} \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{x-1}^{1-x} dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-2x-1} dx = e^{1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-1} \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\left(-\frac{1}{2}e^{-1}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} e^{+\frac{1}{2}e^{-1}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( e^{+\frac{1}{2}e^{-1}} \right)$$

Y :

$$\int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{e^{x+y}} dy = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{e^{x}} dy = e^{x} \cdot \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x-1}\right) = e^{x+1} - 1$$

$$= \sum_{-x-1}^{0} \left(\int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{e^{x}} dy\right) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{x+1} - xe^{x+1} = \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x+1} - \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{x+1} - \frac{1}{2} e^{x+1}\right)\right) = e^{x+1} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} \frac{1}{e^{x}} dy = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x+1} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} - e^{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} - e^{x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{x+1} - e^{x+1}\right) = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^{x} dy = e^{x} \cdot \int_{-x-1}$$

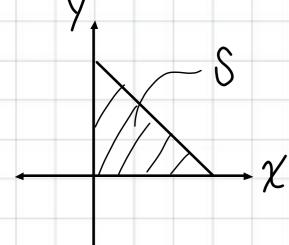
Portanto:

$$\int_{X} e^{x+y} = \frac{1}{2} (e + e^{-1}) + \frac{1}{2} (e - 3e^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (2e - 2e^{-1}) = e - e^{-1}$$

$$= e - \frac{1}{e}$$



Ejemplo: Considere S<sub>s</sub> e (Y-x)/(y+x) Siendo S el triángulo delimitudo por la rectu x+y=2 y p-or los ejes Coordenados e es integrable, pues es composición de continuas.



Es claro que  $S = \{(x,y) \in |R^2| 0 < x < 2, y 0 < y < 2-x\} + |\alpha|$   $= \chi$  gase el cambio de variables  $x = \frac{v-u}{2}, y = \frac{v+u}{2}$  Considere la tunción:  $h: R^2 \to R^2$ ,  $h(u,v) = (\frac{v-u}{2}, \frac{v+u}{2})$ 

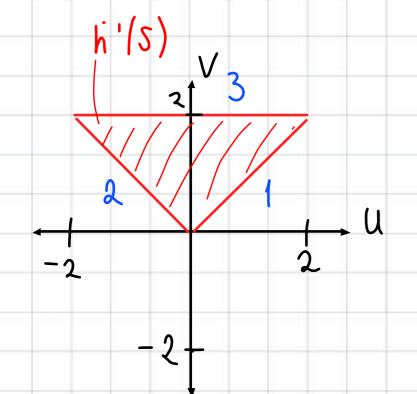
$$Dh(u,v) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial h_{1}}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial h_{2}}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \lambda h(u,v) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Es claro que hes un viteomorfismo de clase C'. La frontera de S

$$F_{\mathbf{r}}(S) = \{(0, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \le \gamma \le 2\} \cup \{(\chi, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \le \chi \le 2\} \cup \{(\chi, 2 - \chi) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \le \chi \le 2\}$$

Por ser hun diteomortismo:

 $= \{ (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le u \le 2 \ y \ v = u \} \cup \{ (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \le v \le 2 \ y$   $u = -u \} \cup \{ (u,v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : v = 2 \ y - 2 \le u \le 2 \}$ 



Por tunto, por el teorema de cambio de vuriable:

$$\int_{S} f = \int_{h(k'(s))} f = \int_{h'(s)} f \circ h \cdot |detDh| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{h'(s)} f \circ h$$

Tomando a la celda A=[-2,2]×[0,2], h'(s)<A, y la

función característica de foh :  $A \rightarrow R$   $f(h(u,v)) = f(\frac{v-u}{2},\frac{v+u}{2}) = e^{u/v}$  Luego:  $\frac{1}{2}\int_{1-1/2}^{1}e^{4/2} = \int_{S}f$ Si  $(u,v) \in h^{-1}(S)$ , entonces:  $0 \le V \le 2$  y  $-V \le u \le V$ . Por tunto:  $\frac{1}{2} \int_{z'/z'}^{z'/v} e^{v/v} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0-v}^{2} \left( \int_{e}^{u/v} du \right) dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left( v e^{v/v} \right)^{v/v} dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} \left( v e^{-ve^{-v}} \right) dv$  $= \frac{1}{2} \left( e - \frac{1}{e} \right) \cdot \int_{0}^{2} v dv = \frac{1}{4} \left( e - \frac{1}{e} \right) \cdot 4 = e - \frac{1}{e}$  $\int_{e}^{(y-x)/y+x} = e - \frac{1}{e}$ 1. Evalue las siguientes integrales: a)  $\int_{\mathbb{X}} \operatorname{Sen}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{Sen}^2 y$ ;  $\overline{X} = [0, \pi] \times [0, \pi]$ Es claro que sen'x sen'y es integrable sobre X, S:X->R,  $x f(x,y) = Sen^2x Sen^2y$ , pues es producto de funciones Continuas X es una celda cerrada, por tanto, X es J-medible Sea  $J_x: [0,\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, J_x(y) = Sen^3x \cdot Sen^3y, y g: [0,\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g(x)$ = JJx. Por el teorema de Fubini, fx es integrable, y:  $\int_{X} f = \int_{0}^{\pi} g(\chi) d\chi = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi} J_{\chi} \right) d\chi = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} \chi \cdot \operatorname{Sen}^{2} \gamma d\gamma \right) d\chi$ Veumus que:  $\int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \operatorname{Sen}^{2} y \, dy = \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} y \, dy = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \cdot \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos 2x) \, dx$  $=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Sen}_{X}\cdot\left(\int_{0}^{\pi}dx-\int_{0}^{\pi}\cos2xdx\right)=\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Sen}_{X}\cdot\left(\pi-\frac{1}{2}\operatorname{Sin}_{X}\right)^{\pi}$  $= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{|Sen|} \chi$ Por lo tanto:  $\int_{\overline{X}} f = \int_{0}^{\overline{\Pi}} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{II} \operatorname{Sen} \chi d\chi = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{II} \int_{0}^{\overline{\Pi}} \operatorname{Sen} \chi = \frac{\Pi^{2}}{4}$   $\vdots \int_{\overline{X}} \operatorname{Sin} \chi \cdot \operatorname{Sin}^{2} \chi = \frac{\Pi^{2}}{4}$ 



$$\int_{1/x}^{2/x} \int_{1/x}^{2/x} dy = \chi^{2} \cdot \int_{1/x}^{2/x} \gamma^{2} dy = \chi^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{3}}{3}\Big|_{1/x}^{1/x}\right) = \chi^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{3}}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{7}{x}\right) = \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{2/x}{x} \int_{1/x}^{2/x} dy = \int_{1/x}^{2/x} \chi^{2} \cdot y^{2} = \chi^{2} \cdot \int_{1/x}^{2/x} y^{2} dy = \chi^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^{3}}{3}\Big|_{1/x}^{1/x}\right) = \chi^{2} \cdot \left(\frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{3}} - \frac{\chi^{3}}{3}\right) = \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{\chi^{5}}{3}$$

Entonces:

$$\int_{A} \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \left( \frac{64}{3} x^{5} - \frac{1}{3x} \right) dx + \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \left( \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) dx + \int_{1/2}^{1/2} \left( \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x^{5}}{3} \right) dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{64}{18} \cdot x^{6} - \frac{1}{3} l_{n} \left( x \right) \Big|_{1/2}^{1/2} \right) + \left( \frac{7}{3} l_{n} |x| \Big|_{1/2}^{1/2} \right) + \left( \frac{8}{3} l_{n} |x| + \frac{x^{6}}{18} \Big|_{1}^{1/2} \right)$$

$$= \left( \frac{8}{18} - \frac{1}{3} l_{n} \left( \frac{1}{1/2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{18} - \frac{1}{3} l_{n} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) + \left( \frac{7}{3} l_{n} \left( \frac{1}{12} \right) \right) + \left( \frac{8}{3} l_{n} l_{2} \right) + \left( \frac{8}{3} l_{n} l_{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} l_{n} (1) + \frac{1}{18} \right) = \left( \frac{7}{18} - \frac{1}{6} l_{n} (2) \right) + \left( \frac{7}{6} l_{n} (2) \right) + \left( \frac{8}{6} l_{n} (2) + \frac{7}{18} \right)$$

$$= \frac{7}{9} + \frac{7}{3} l_{n} (2)$$

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C) [x²-y²; S la región limitada por y= senx y el intervalo [0, II]
  Seu f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2. Ses J-medible, pues F_r(S) \subset G_r(Senx) \cup G_r(O). Por ser ambus funciones continuas (senx y O), son de medida nula, as:
 Fr(s) lo es por tento S es J-medible. S es integrable sobre S, pues es suma de tunciones continuas. Sea A=[0,\pi]x[0,1]. Es claro que ScA.
  Sean \hat{f}: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} la función característica de f en A, f_{\chi}: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, f_{\chi}(y) = f(\chi_{i,j})
   y 2: [0, -1] -> R, g(x) = \int_0^x f_x. Por el teorema de Fubini, \int_x es integrable, y:
                                                                    \int_{S} x^{2} - y^{2} = \int_{S} f = \int_{A} \hat{f} = \int_{A} g(x) dx = \int_{A} \left( \int_{A} f_{x} dy \right) dx = \int_{A} \left( \int_{A} f_{x} dy \right) dx
 Si (x,y) \in S, enfonces 0 \le x \le \pi y 0 \le y \le Sen x. Con (x,y) \in S, enfonces \hat{f}(x,y) no es
    Siempre Cero. Asi:
                                                           \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{1} f_{x} dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{1} f_{x} dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} - y^{2} dy \right) dx
     Donue:
         \int (\chi^2 - y^2) dy = \chi^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \Big|_{\Omega}^{Sen \chi} = \chi^2 Sen \chi - \frac{1}{3} Sen^3 \chi
 Luego:
                                                                                                            \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{Senx} x^{2} - y^{2} dy \right) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} x^{2} Senx dx - \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} Sen^{3}x dx
Para \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \operatorname{senx} dx, sean u = x^2 y = \operatorname{senx} u^2 = 2x v = -\cos x
 = > \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 \operatorname{Sen} x dx = -x^2 \operatorname{Cos} x \Big|_{0}^{\infty} + 2 \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x \operatorname{cos} x dx
  Nuevumente, para \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx, sean u = x v' = \cos x u' = 1 v' = \sin x
= \sum_{x} |x \cos x| = x \sin x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x + \cos x |x - \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = x \sin x + \cos x 
                                                   \int_{0}^{\infty} x^{2} \operatorname{Sen} x dx = \left(-\int_{0}^{\infty} 2 \cos \pi\right) + \lambda \left(-2\right) = \int_{0}^{\infty} -4
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Paru la otra integral:  $\int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \cdot (1 - \cos^{2} x) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \cos^{2} x \, dx$   $\operatorname{De}_{u} = \operatorname{Cos}^{2} x \cdot (1 - \cos^{2} x) \, dx = \operatorname{Cos}^{2} x \cdot (1 - \cos^{2} x) \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}^{2} x \, dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{Sen}$  $\int_{0}^{\pi} Sen x cos^{2} x dx = \int_{1}^{2} Sen x \frac{u^{2}}{sen x} du = -\int_{1}^{2} u^{2} du = \int_{1}^{2} u^{2} du = \frac{u^{2}}{3} \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{2}{3}$ Entonces:  $\int_{0}^{\pi} \text{Sen} \chi d\chi = -\frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$  $\int_{S} x^{2} - y^{2} = \prod_{3} x^{2} - 4 - \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{4}{3} \right) = \prod_{3} x^{2} - \frac{40}{9}$ 

2. culcule J XY Siendo C= {(x,y) EB2 | x2+y2 < 1} usando el cumbio de Variable  $\gamma = u^2 - v^2$ ,  $\gamma = 2uv$ . Sea J: C-> R3, J-(x,y) = x.y. Es claro que Ces J-medible, pues su trontera es la circunterencia de rulio 1. Jes continua en C, y portanto, integrable. Sea h:  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ ,  $h(u,v)=(u^2-v^2,2uv)$ . Probaremos que h es biyectiva. · h inyectiva No Sirve. Podemos escribir S como:  $S = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid - J_{1-x^2} \leq y \leq J_{1+x^2}, \chi \in [-1,1]\}$ Sea A=[-1,1]x[-1,1] Es claro que C < A y A es una celda cerrada Sea J. A->IR la función característica de f. Como Jes integrable, f lo es  $\int_{A} f = \int_{A} f$ Sean  $\hat{J}_{\chi}$ :  $[-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\hat{J}_{\chi}(y) = \hat{J}(x,y) y \mathcal{J}$ :  $[-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\mathcal{J}(x) = \hat{J}_{\chi}$ . Por el teoremu de Fubini, g es integrable, y:  $\int_{A} \hat{f} = \int_{-1}^{1} g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \left( \int_{-1}^{1} \hat{f}_{x}(y) dy \right) dx$ Donde:  $\int_{-1}^{1} \widehat{f}_{x}(y) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} \widehat{f}(x,y) dy = \int_{-1}^{1} xy dy = x \cdot \int_{-1}^{1} y dy$ pero y es integrable, por tunto:  $\gamma \int_{-1}^{1} \gamma dy = \chi \int_{-1}^{1} \gamma dy$ Si (xi/) EC, entonces - Ji-x' & y & Ji-x', luggo f(xiy) no es siemple cero. Por tunto:  $x\int_{-1}^{1} y \, dy = x \cdot \int_{-1-x^2}^{1} y \, dy = x \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{-1-x^2}^{1-x^2} = x \cdot \left(\frac{1-x^2}{2} - \frac{1-x^2}{2}\right)$ 

3. Evalue Jodady de siendo S la estera de radio a y centro en el origen.

Sea h:  $U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ ,  $U = \{(r, \theta, \psi) \in \mathbb{R}^3 | r > 0, 0 < \theta < 2\pi \ y \ 0 < \psi < \pi^3\}$ ,  $h(r, \theta, \psi) = (r\cos\theta \operatorname{Sen} \psi, r\cos\psi)$  h es difeomorfismo (pues es biyectiva y su derivada es continua), y:

=  $\cos\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta \left(-r^2 \cos\theta \operatorname{sen}^2\theta\right) + r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta \left(-r \operatorname{sen}\theta \operatorname{sen}\theta - r \operatorname{sen}\theta \cos^2\theta\right) + r \cos\theta \cos^2\theta \left(-r \cos\theta\right)$ 

=-r'cos  $\theta$  sen  $\theta$  - r's en  $\theta$  sen  $\theta$  - r'cos  $\theta$  sen  $\theta$  cos  $\theta$  = -r'cos  $\theta$  sen  $\theta$  (sen  $\theta$  + cos  $\theta$ )

- r's en  $\theta$  sen  $\theta$  = -r's en  $\theta$  (cos  $\theta$  + sen  $\theta$ ) = -r's en  $\theta$ 

Por tunto: | det h' | =  $\tau$  son  $\varphi$ . Podemos extender a g de U a  $\overline{U} = \Sigma(\tau, \theta, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^3$ |  $0 \le \tau$ ,  $0 \le \theta \le 2\tau$ ,  $\gamma$   $0 \le u \le \tau$ ], le esta forma, para una función  $\tau$  integrable definida en un conjunto  $\overline{X}$   $\tau$  medible:

 $\int_{\overline{X}} f = \int_{\overline{X}} f = \int_{\overline{X}} f \circ h \cdot |deth'| = \int_{\overline{h'}(\overline{X})} f \circ h \cdot |deth'|$ 

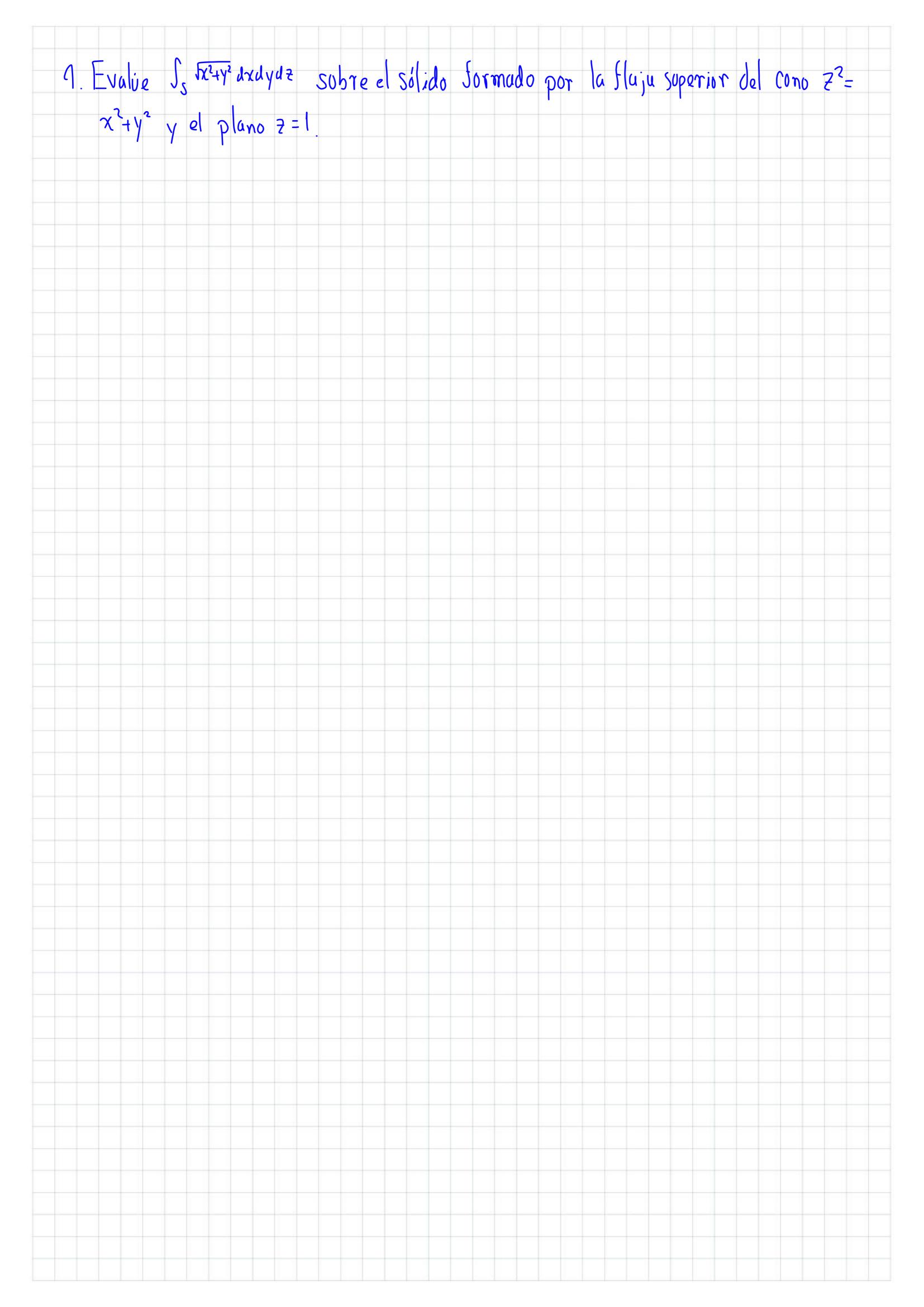
Pues, como X es J-medible =>  $F_r(X)$  tiene medidu nula =>  $\int_{\overline{X}} J = \int_{X \cup F_r(X)} f = \int_{X \cup F_r(X)} f + \int_{Y \cap F_r($ 

= 0.. (1) Lueyo:  $\int_{\overline{x}} f = \int_{\overline{x}} f$ . See  $S = \{(\chi_{,\gamma}, \overline{z}) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid \chi^2 + \gamma^2 + \overline{z}^2 \leqslant \alpha^2\}$ , f: S  $\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(\chi_{,\gamma}, z) = 1$ . f es integrable en S,  $y: h'(S) = \{(\tau, \theta, \varphi) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant \alpha$ ,  $0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \overline{11}\}$ . Por tanto:

 $\int_{S} f = \int_{\overline{h'(s)}} \int_{\delta} h \cdot |J_{\varepsilon} + h'| = \int_{\overline{h'(s)}} |J_{\varepsilon} + h'|$ 

Por el teoremu de Fubini:

 $\int_{h^{-1}(s)} \Upsilon^{2} \operatorname{sen} \theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{4} \Upsilon^{2} \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{d} r \right) d\theta \right) d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d^{3}}{3} \operatorname{sen} \theta \operatorname{d} \theta \right) d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2a^{3}}{3} d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^{3} d\theta$ 



 $\int_{X}^{1} 1 = c(X)$ 2 casos, 0 €x ≤1 y -1 €x ≤0. Para el primero:  $0 \le x \le 1 = x = x$ . As; en la región donde f(x,y) no es cero,  $(x,y) \in X$  $x \in [0,1] \Rightarrow x + |y| \leq 1 \Rightarrow |y| \leq 1-x \Rightarrow x-1 \leq y \leq 1-x$ Para el segundo:  $-1 \le x \le 1 = > |x| = -x$ , luego:  $|y| \le 1+x \Rightarrow -1-x \le y \le 1+x$ . Por tunto:  $\int_{X} f = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{X-1}^{1-x} dy + \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{-1-x}^{1+x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (1+x+1+x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (1+x+1+x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{-1}^{1} (1+x+1+x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1+x+1+x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x-x+1) d$  $= \left( \left. \frac{2}{\lambda} \chi - \chi^{3} \right|_{0}^{1} + \left. \frac{2}{\lambda} \chi + \chi^{3} \right|_{0}^{0} \right) = \left( \left. \left( + 1 \right) = 2 \right)$  $4\chi = 1/\chi = \chi^2 = 1/4 \Rightarrow \chi = 1/2 \Rightarrow y = 2 \Rightarrow P(1/2, 2)$  $4x = \frac{3}{4} \Rightarrow 2x^{3} = 1 \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow y = 2\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow 0(\frac{1}{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$  $\chi = 1/x \Rightarrow \chi^2 = 1 \Rightarrow \chi = 1 \Rightarrow \chi = 1 \Rightarrow \chi(1,1)$  $\chi = 2/\chi = 2\chi^2 = 2 \Rightarrow \chi = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{2} \Rightarrow S(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 

