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* Calcular a integral dupla
$$\iint_R x\sqrt{1-x^2} dA$$
 sendo
R o retângulo. 0 < x < 1 e 2 < y < 3.

$$I^{\circ}$$
) $\int_{2}^{3} \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dx dy$

$$\int_{O} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$M = \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\int_{1}^{0} - u^{2} du$$

$$-\int_0^1 - u^2 du$$

$$-\left(-\int_0^1 M^2 dM\right)$$

$$-\left(-\left(\frac{\mu^{2+1}}{2+1}\right)_{0}^{1}\right) = \left(\frac{\mu^{3}}{3}\right)_{0}^{1} = \left[\left(\frac{1^{3}}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{0^{3}}{3}\right)\right] = \underbrace{1}_{3}^{1}$$

2°) * Integrando dy:
$$\int_{2}^{3} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right) dy$$

* Integral de uma Constante:

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{3}\right]_{2}^{3} = \left[\left(\frac{3}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)\right] = \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

.. O resultado da Integral dupla é 3.