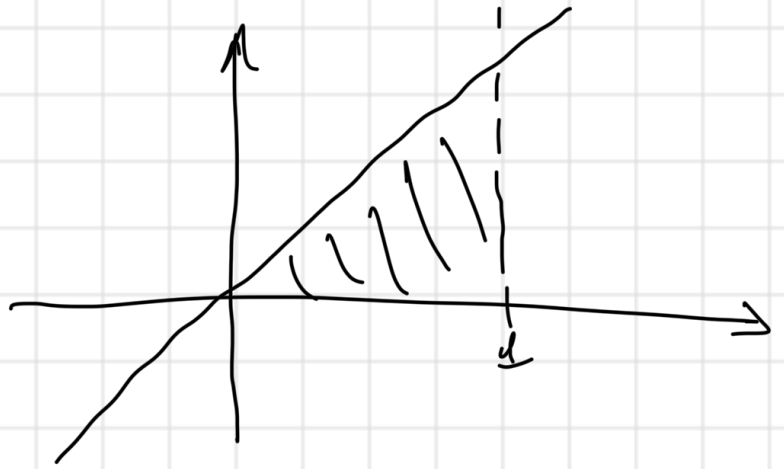


③ $\iint_D y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \, dx$ $D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

normala uspešno od
258 x



$$\int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x y \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_0^x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} \left[(2x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^{2 \cdot \frac{3}{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 2\sqrt{2} x^3 - x^3 \, dx$$

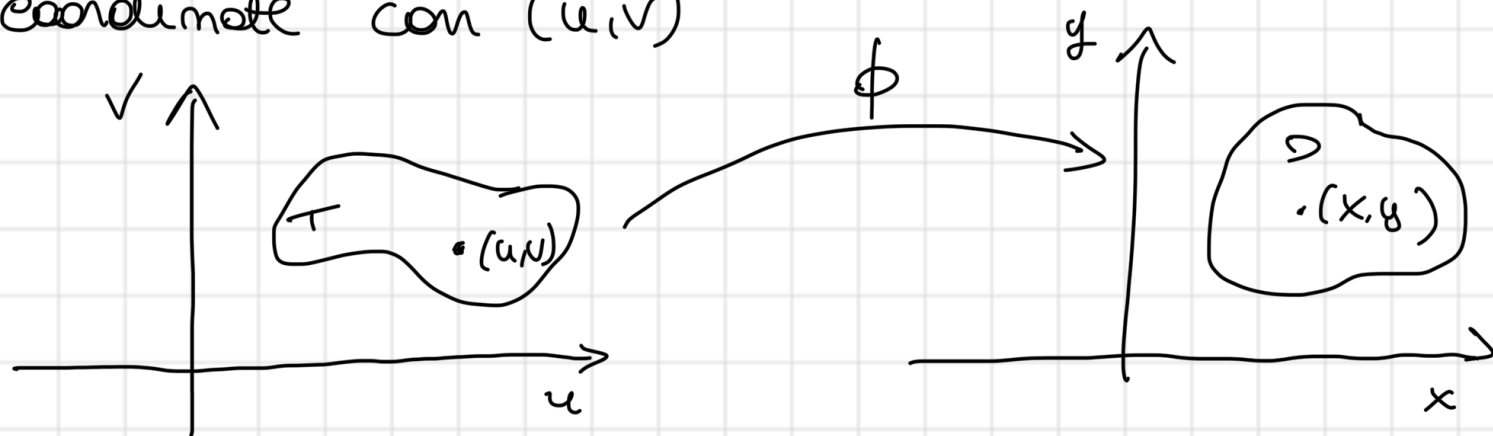
$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2} - 1}{4} \right)$$

Cambio di variabili negli integrali doppi

DEF Un dominio normale regolare è tale che
 $\alpha < \beta$ in (a,b) e $\alpha, \beta \in C^1([a,b])$.

Un dominio è regolare & è unione finita di domini normali regolari.

Sia T un dominio regolare, denotiamo le coordinate con (u,v)



Considero una mappa

$$\phi: (u,v) \in T \mapsto (x(u,v), y(u,v)) \in D$$

con $x, y \in C^1(T)$, $D = \phi(T)$.

Posso definire la **matrice jacobiana**

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix}$$

e lo **jacobiano** di ϕ come $\det\left(\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\right) = x_u y_v - x_v y_u$

TEOR Siano T, D domini regolari, $\phi: T \rightarrow D$

invertibile, C^1 , $b.c$ $\det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \neq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in T$.

E $f: D = \phi(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua, allora

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D=\phi(T)} f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_{T=\phi^{-1}(D)} f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) \left| \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv \\ &= \iint_T f(\phi) |\mathcal{J}\phi| \end{aligned}$$

ES Le coordinate polari

$$\phi: (r, \theta) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, 2\pi] \mapsto (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$(r, \theta) \mapsto \begin{cases} x = x(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta \\ y = y(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$\phi: [0, +\infty) \times [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ non è invertibile

perché non è iniettiva $\phi(0, \theta) = (0, 0) \quad \forall \theta$

$$\phi(r, 0) = \phi(r, 2\pi) \quad \forall r \geq 0$$

Quindi se restringiamo il dominio $(0, +\infty) \times [0, 2\pi]$
 $= T$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(T) = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0, 0\}$$

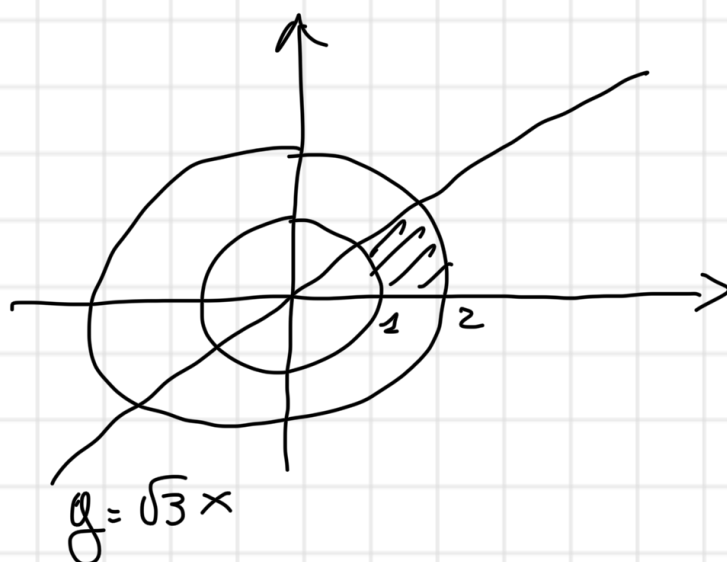
$$J\phi = \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \rho \cos \theta & -\rho \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \rho \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} = \rho.$$

Se D e' un dominio regolare che non contiene l'origine e $T = \phi^{-1}(D)$ e' un dominio regolare contenuto in $(0, \infty) \times [0, 2\pi)$, allora

$$\iint_D F(x,y) dx dy = \iint_T F(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

ES 1 $\iint_D \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2} dx dy$

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x, 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \right\}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 \leq \rho \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \rho \sin \theta \leq \sqrt{3} \rho \cos \theta \Rightarrow 0 \leq \tan \theta \leq \sqrt{3}$$

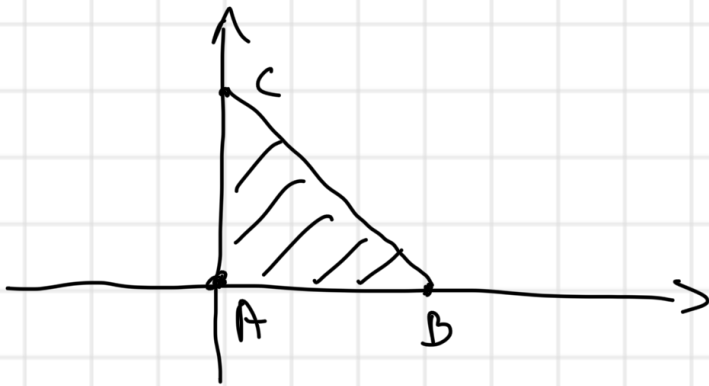
$$\Rightarrow \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right]$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \log(1+\rho^2) \Big|_1^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6} [\log 5 - \log 2] = \frac{\pi}{6} \log \frac{5}{2}$$

Es2 $\iint_T e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} dx dy$

T triangolo di vertici $(0,0)$, $(1,0)$, $(0,1)$.
A B C



$$T = \{(x,y): x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1\}$$

Usiamo il seguente cambiamento di variabili:

$$\begin{cases} u = x - y \\ v = x + y \end{cases}$$

dobbiamo invertire
 perché usiamo $\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x = u + y \Rightarrow x = u + \frac{v-u}{2} = \frac{u+v}{2} \\ v = u + 2y \Rightarrow y = \frac{v-u}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\det J_\Phi = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Does remain $u \in v$?

$$x \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{u+v}{2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow u \geq -v$$

$$y \geq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{v-u}{2} \geq 0 \Rightarrow u \leq v$$

$$\Rightarrow -v \leq u \leq v$$

$$0 \leq x+y \leq 1 \Rightarrow 0 \leq \frac{u+v}{2} + \frac{v-u}{2} \leq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \leq v \leq 1$$

$$D = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : -v \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1 \}$$

$$\iint_T e^{\frac{x-y}{x+y}} = \int_0^1 dv \int_{-v}^v \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v e^{\frac{u}{v}} \Big|_{-v}^v dv$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 v \left[e - \frac{1}{e} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \left[e - \frac{1}{e} \right]$$

Formule di Gauss - Green

Sia D un dominio regolare di \mathbb{R}^2 , $F \in C^1(D)$.

Allora,

$$1) \iint_D \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_{+\partial D} F dy$$

$$2) \iint_D \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} dx dy = - \int_{+\partial D} F dx$$

Dim. 1^a Sia D un dominio normale rispetto ad entrambi gli assi.

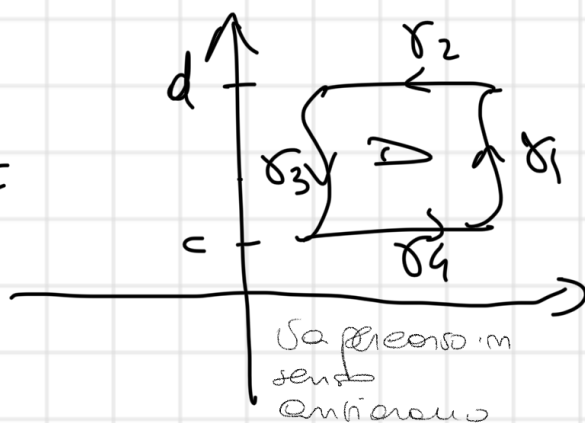
$$D = \{ (x, y) : c \leq y \leq d, \gamma(y) \leq x \leq \delta(y) \}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx dy &= \int_c^d \left(\int_{\gamma(y)}^{\delta(y)} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx \right) dy \\ &= \int_c^d (F(\delta(y), y) - F(\gamma(y), y)) dy \end{aligned}$$

Ono otteniamo $\int_{+\partial D} F dy$

$$= \int_{\gamma_1} F + \int_{\gamma_2} F + \int_{\gamma_3} F + \int_{\gamma_4} F$$

← è una forma differenziale



$$\gamma_1(t) : \begin{cases} x = f(t) \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad t \in [c, d]$$

$$-\gamma_2(t) : \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = d \end{cases} \quad t \in [\gamma(d), f(d)]$$

$$-\gamma_3(t) : \begin{cases} x = \gamma(t) \\ y = t \end{cases} \quad t \in [c, d]$$

$$\gamma_4(t) : \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = c \end{cases} \quad t \in [\gamma(c), f(c)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial D} F dy &= \int_{\gamma_1} F dy - \int_{\gamma_2} F dy - \int_{\gamma_3} F dy + \int_{\gamma_4} F dy \\ &= \int_c^d F(\gamma(t), t) \cdot 1 dt - \int_{\gamma(d)}^{\gamma(d)} F(t, d) \cdot 0 dt + \\ &\quad - \int_c^d F(\gamma(t), t) \cdot 1 dt + \int_{\gamma(c)}^{\gamma(c)} F(t, c) \cdot 0 dt \\ &= \int_c^d F(\gamma(t), t) dt - \int_c^d F(\gamma(t), t) dt \\ &= \int_c^d [F(\gamma(t), t) - F(\gamma(t), t)] dt \\ &= \int_c^d F(\gamma(y), y) - F(\gamma(y), y) dy \Rightarrow \int_{\partial D} F dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

Abbiamo così verificato la ①. La ② si verifica allo stesso modo servendo D come dominio normale rispetto all'asse x (perciò stiamo supponendo che sia normale rispetto ad entrambi gli assi).

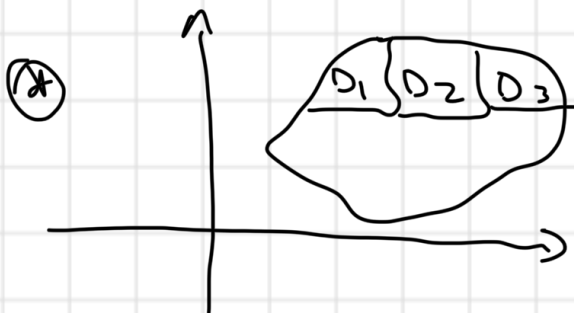
Caso 2 Sia D unione di domini normali $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^m D_i$

$$D_i \cap D_j = \emptyset \quad \text{se } i \neq j$$

$$\iint_D \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^m \iint_{D_i} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx dy = \sum_{i=1}^m \int_{+\partial D_i} F dy$$

per il caso 1.

$$\stackrel{(*)}{=} \int_{+\partial D} F$$



questo tratto del bordo di D_i viene percorso in due versi diversi quando lo considero come parte del bordo di D_1 e $D_2 \Rightarrow$ si sommano o si cancellano e mi restano solo le parti di ∂D che sono anche parti di ∂D .