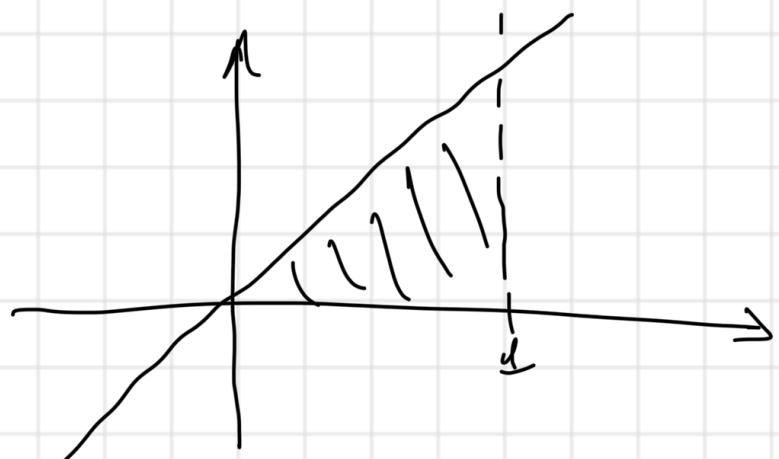


$$(3) \iint_D y \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \quad D = \{(x,y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$$

monica rispetta alle
esercizi



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

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

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

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

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

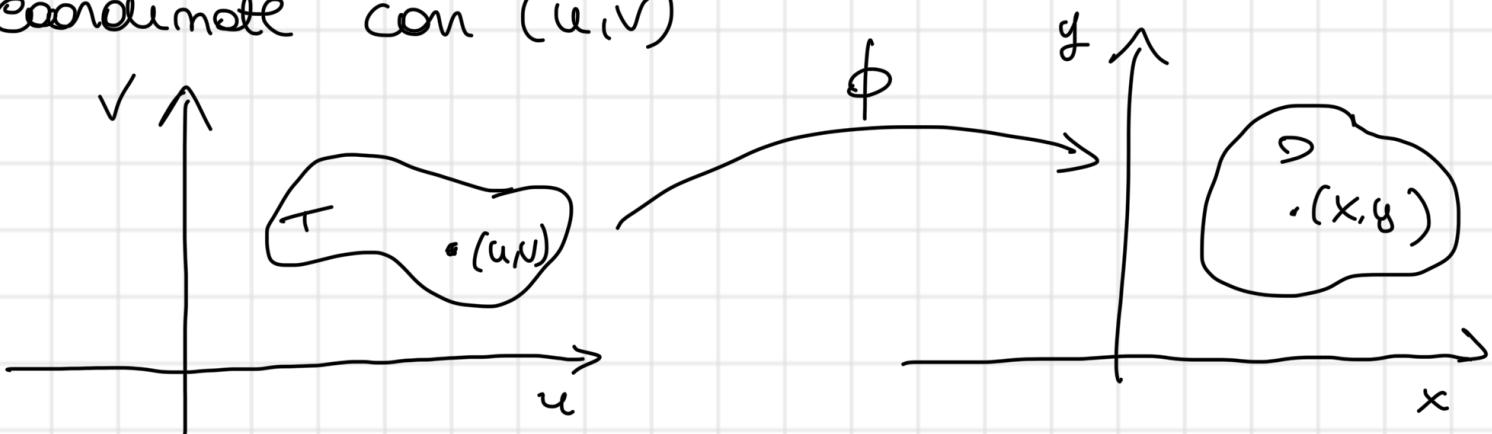
Cambio di Variabili negli integrali doppi

DEF Un dominio normale regolare e' tale che

$\alpha < \beta$ in (a,b) e $\alpha, \beta \in C^1([a,b])$.

Un dominio e' regolare se e' unione finita di domini normali regolari.

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



Considero una mappa

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

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

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 regolare, $\phi: T \rightarrow D$

invertibile, C^1 , t.c. $\det \begin{pmatrix} x(u,v) \\ y(u,v) \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \forall (u,v) \in T$.

E' $f: D = \phi(T) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua, allora

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

ES Le coordinate polari

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

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

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

perche' non e' iniettiva

$$\phi(0, \theta) = (0, 0) \quad \forall \theta$$

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

Riunendo le restrizioni ~~del~~ i insiemi $(0, +\infty) \times [0, \bar{\theta}] = T$

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

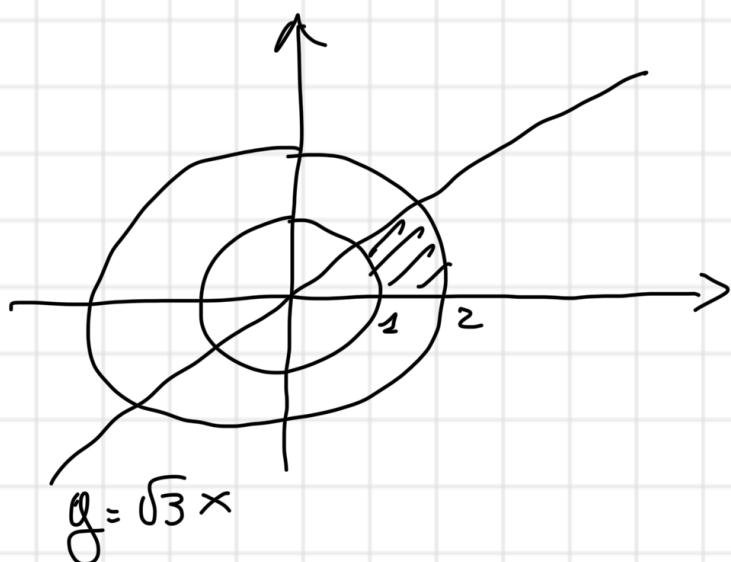
$$J_\phi = \det \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(\rho,\theta)} = \det \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\rho\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \rho\cos\theta \end{pmatrix} = \rho.$$

Se D è un dominio regolare che non contiene l'origine e $T = \phi^{-1}(D)$ è un dominio regolare contenuto in $(0, r_0) \times [0, 2\pi]$, allora

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

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

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{3}x, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9 \right\}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos\theta \\ y = \rho \sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow 1 \leq \rho \leq 3$$

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

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

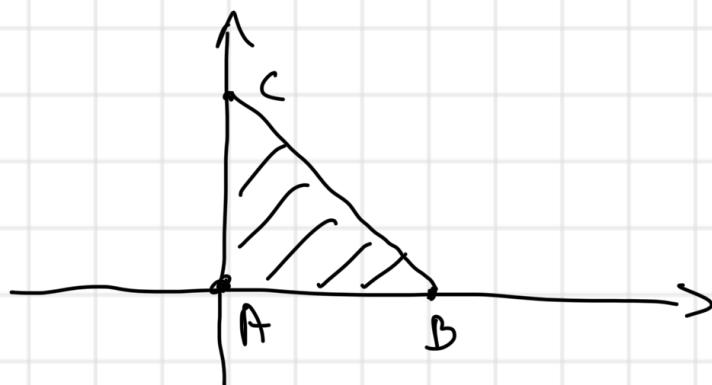
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{1}{1+\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{2} \log(1+\rho^2) \Big|_1^2$$

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

E52

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

T triangolo di vertici $(0,0), (4,0), (0,1)$.



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

Usiamo il seguente cambiamento di variabile:

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

Ottiamo i relativi peretti regari $\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases}$

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

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

Doe jensens $u \in v$?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Lep 1 Sia D un dominio normale rispetto ad entrambi gli assi.

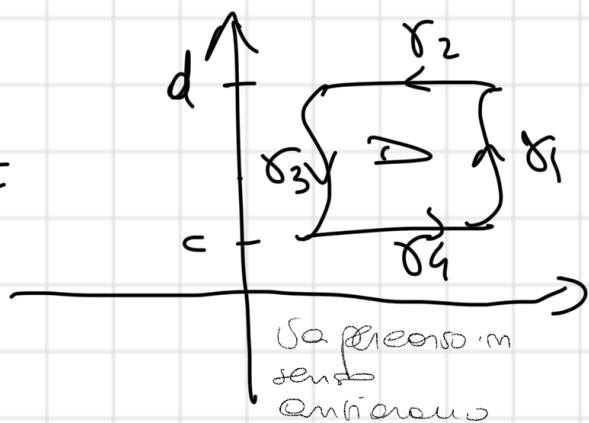
$$D = \{(x, y) : c \leq y \leq d, \gamma(y) \leq x \leq \delta(y)\}$$

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

*e' una somma
di differenze*

Ora eseguiamo $\int_{+\partial D} F dy$

$$= \int_{r_1} F + \int_{r_2} F + \int_{r_3} F + \int_{r_4} F$$



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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\text{DD}} f dy &= \int_{\gamma_1} f dy - \int_{\gamma_2} f dy - \int_{\gamma_3} f dy + \int_{\gamma_4} f dy \\ &= \int_c^d f(\gamma(t), t) \cdot 1 dt - \int_{\gamma(c)}^{\gamma(d)} f(t, d) \cdot 0 dt + \\ &\quad - \int_c^d f(\gamma(t), t) \cdot 1 dt + \int_{\gamma(c)}^{f(c)} f(t, c) \cdot 0 dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_c^d f(\gamma(t), t) dt - \int_c^d f(\gamma(t), t) dt$$

$$= \int_c^d [f(\gamma(t), t) - f(\gamma(t), t)] dt$$

$$= \int_c^d f(\gamma(y), y) - f(\gamma(y), y) dy \Rightarrow \int_{\text{DD}} f dy = \iint_D \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx dy$$

Abbiamo così verificato le ①. La ② si verifica allo stesso modo servendo D come dominio normale rispetto alla assi x (perché siamo supponendo che sia normale rispetto ad entrambi gli assi).

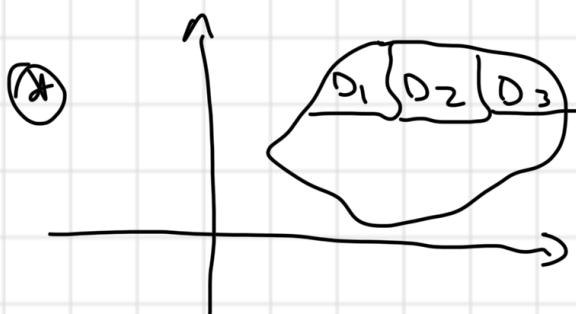
Caso 2 Sia D unione di domini normali $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^m D_i$

$$D_i \cap D_j = \emptyset \quad \forall i \neq j$$

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

per il caso 1.

$$= \int_{+DD} F$$



Questo tratta del caso di D viene percorso in due vie diverse. Quindi lo considero come punto del bordo di D_1 e $D_2 \Rightarrow$ se sono di comodato e mi restano solo le punte del D_1 e D_2 che sono anche punti del ∂D .