

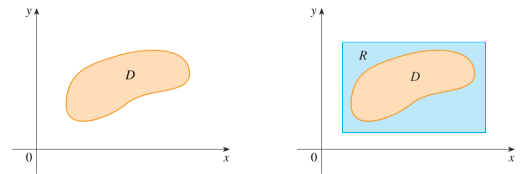
Cálculo III

Integral em sobre regiões gerais

Prof. Adriano Barbosa

Integrais sobre regiões gerais

$$F(x, y) = \begin{cases} f(x, y) & \text{se } (x, y) \text{ está em } D \\ 0 & \text{se } (x, y) \text{ está em } R \text{ mas não em } D \end{cases}$$



Integrais sobre regiões gerais

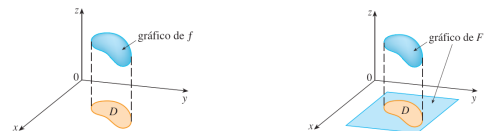
Se F for integrável em R , então definimos a **integral dupla de f em D** por

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dA = \iint_R F(x, y) \, dA$$

Integrais sobre regiões gerais

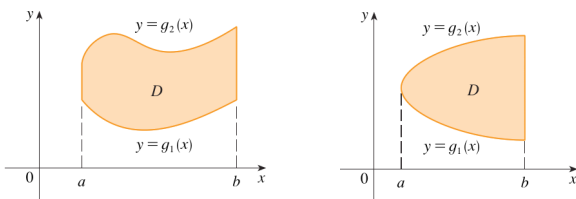
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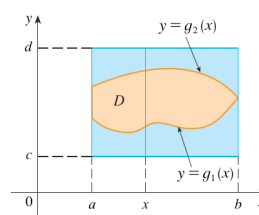
Regiões Tipo I

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)\}$$

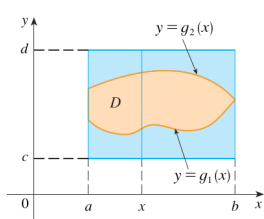


Regiões Tipo I

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dA = \iint_R F(x, y) \, dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d F(x, y) \, dy \, dx$$



Regiões Tipo I

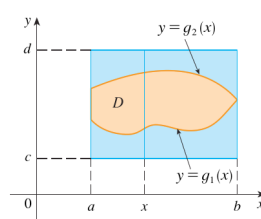


$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \iint_R F(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d F(x, y) dy dx$$

Observe que $F(x, y) = 0$ se $y < g_1(x)$ ou $y > g_2(x)$

$$\int_c^d F(x, y) dy = \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} F(x, y) dy = \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy$$

Regiões Tipo I



$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \iint_R F(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d F(x, y) dy dx$$

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Se f é contínua em uma região D do tipo I tal que $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x)\}$ então,

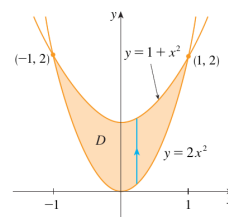
$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$$

Exemplo:

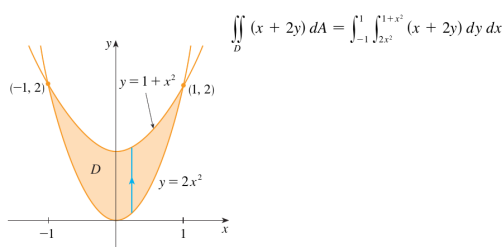
Calcule $\iint_D (x + 2y) dA$, onde $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 2x^2 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2\}$

Exemplo:

Calcule $\iint_D (x + 2y) dA$, onde $D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, 2x^2 \leq y \leq 1 + x^2\}$

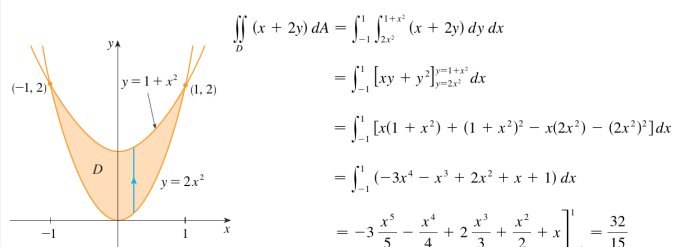


Exemplo:



$$\iint_D (x + 2y) dA = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} (x + 2y) dy dx$$

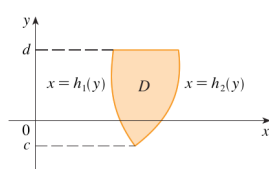
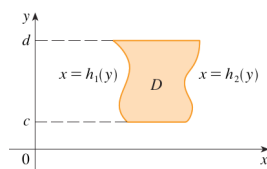
Exemplo:



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x + 2y) dA &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{2x^2}^{1+x^2} (x + 2y) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 [xy + y^2]_{y=2x^2}^{y=1+x^2} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 [x(1+x^2) + (1+x^2)^2 - x(2x^2) - (2x^2)^2] dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (-3x^4 - x^3 + 2x^2 + x + 1) dx \\ &= -3 \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^4}{4} + 2 \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{32}{15} \end{aligned}$$

Regiões Tipo II

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)\}$$



Regiões Tipo II

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d, h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y)\}$$

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$$

onde D é uma região do tipo II

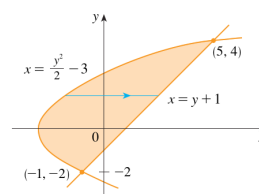
Exemplo:

Calcule $\iint_D xy dA$, onde D é a região limitada pela reta $y = x - 1$ pela parábola $y^2 = 2x + 6$.

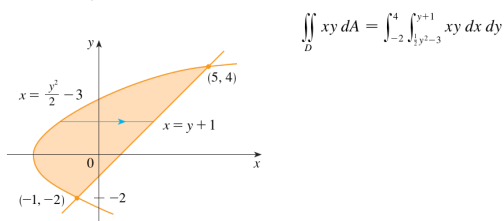
Exemplo:

Calcule $\iint_D xy dA$, onde D é a região limitada pela reta $y = x - 1$ pela parábola $y^2 = 2x + 6$.

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid -2 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3 \leq x \leq y + 1\}$$

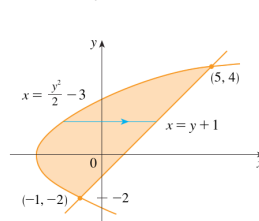


Exemplo:



$$\iint_D xy dA = \int_{-2}^4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3}^{y+1} xy dx dy$$

Exemplo:



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dA &= \int_{-2}^4 \int_{\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3}^{y+1} xy dx dy \\ &= \int_{-2}^4 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} y \right]_{x=\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3}^{x=y+1} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^4 y \left[(y+1)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3 \right)^2 \right] dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^4 \left(-\frac{y^5}{4} + 4y^3 + 2y^2 - 8y \right) dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{y^6}{24} + y^4 + 2\frac{y^3}{3} - 4y^2 \right]_{-2}^4 = 36 \end{aligned}$$

Exercícios:

- 1 Calcule a integral dupla $\int \int_D y^2 dA$, onde

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid -1 \leq y \leq 1, -y - 2 \leq x \leq y\}.$$

Resp: $\frac{4}{3}$

- 2 Calcule a integral dupla $\int \int_D x dA$, onde

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \sin x\}.$$

Resp: π