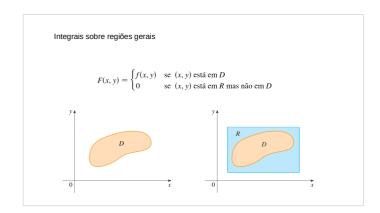
# Cálculo III Integral sobre regiões gerais Prof. Adriano Barbosa

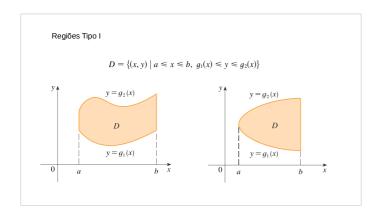


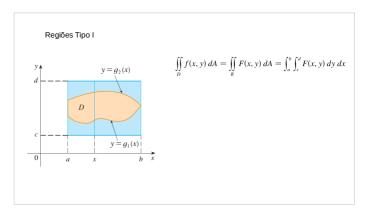
Integrais sobre regiões gerais

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

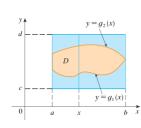
$$\iint\limits_D f(x, y) \, dA = \iint\limits_R F(x, y) \, dA$$

# Integrais sobre regiões gerais Se F for integrável em R, então definimos a **integral dupla de** f em D por $\iint_D f(x,y) \ dA = \iint_R F(x,y) \ dA$ gráfico de f





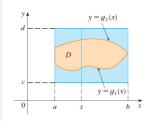
### Regiões Tipo I



$$\iint\limits_D f(x, y) dA = \iint\limits_R F(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d F(x, y) dy dx$$

 $\int_{c}^{d} F(x, y) \, dy = \int_{g(x)}^{g(x)} F(x, y) \, dy = \int_{g(x)}^{g(x)} f(x, y) \, dy$ 

### Regiões Tipo I



$$\iint\limits_D f(x, y) dA = \iint\limits_R F(x, y) dA = \int_a^b \int_c^d F(x, y) dy dx$$

Observe que F(x, y) = 0 se  $y < g_1(x)$  ou  $y > g_2(x)$  $\int_{c}^{d} F(x, y) \, dy = \int_{g_{1}(x)}^{g_{2}(x)} F(x, y) \, dy = \int_{g_{1}(x)}^{g_{2}(x)} f(x, y) \, dy$ 

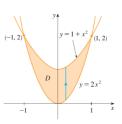
Se f é contínua em uma região D do tipo I tal que  $D = \{(x, y) \mid a \le x \le b, \ g_1(x) \le y \le g_2(x)\} \text{ então,}$  $\iint\limits_{D} f(x, y) dA = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{g_{i}(x)}^{g_{i}(x)} f(x, y) dy dx$ 

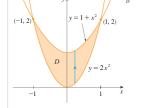
### Exemplo:

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

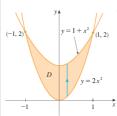
### Exemplo:

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





## Exemplo:



$$\iint (x + 2y) dA = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1+x^{2}} (x + 2y) dy dx$$

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

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ xy + y^{2} \right]_{y=2x^{2}}^{y=1+x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left[ x(1+x^{2}) + (1+x^{2})^{2} - x(2x^{2}) - (2x^{2})^{2} \right] dx$$

$$= 2x^{2}$$

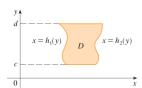
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} \left( -3x^{4} - x^{3} + 2x^{2} + x + 1 \right) dx$$

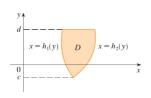
$$= -3 \frac{x^{5}}{5} - \frac{x^{4}}{4} + 2 \frac{x^{3}}{3} + \frac{x^{2}}{2} + x \right]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{32}{15}$$

$$= -3\frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^4}{4} + 2\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + x \bigg]_{-1}^{1} = \frac{32}{15}$$

### Regiões Tipo II

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





### Regiões Tipo II

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

$$\iint_{\Omega} f(x, y) \, dA = \int_{c}^{d} \int_{h_{1}(y)}^{h_{2}(y)} f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$$

onde D é uma região do tipo II

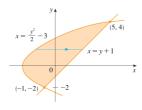
### Exemplo:

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

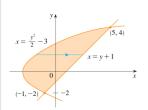
### Exemplo:

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

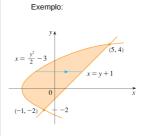
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid -2 \le y \le 4, \, \frac{1}{2}y^2 - 3 \le x \le y + 1 \right\}$$



## Exemplo:



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



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

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

$$= \int_{-2}^{4} \left[ \frac{x^{2}}{2} y \right]_{x=\frac{1}{2}y^{2}-3}^{x=y+1} \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{4} y \left[ (y+1)^{2} - (\frac{1}{2}y^{2} - 3)^{2} \right] dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{4} \left( -\frac{y^{5}}{4} + 4y^{3} + 2y^{2} - 8y \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{y^{6}}{24} + y^{4} + 2\frac{y^{3}}{3} - 4y^{2} \right]_{-2}^{4} = 36$$

Exercícios:

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

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

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

Resp:  $\frac{1}{3}$ Calcule a integral dupla  $\int \int_D x dA$ , onde

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le \pi, \ 0 \le y \le \text{sen}x\}.$$

Resp:  $\pi$