

Area Dominio Piano

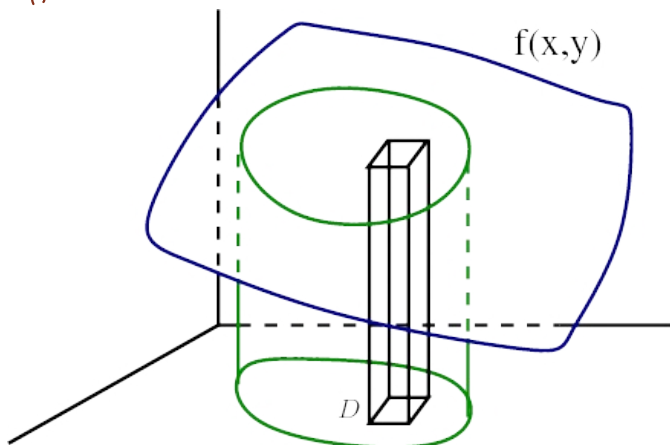
Nel caso di 1 variabile:

$$I = [a, b], \quad \int_I dx = \int_a^b dx = [x]_a^b = \boxed{b-a}$$

Misura di I
 $\rightarrow m(I)$

Nel caso di 2 variabili

$\iint_A f(x,y) dx dy$ se $f(x,y) \geq 0$ l'integrale rappresenta il volume compreso tra $z=f(x,y)$ ed il piano xy



Se $z=f(x,y)=1$ abbiamo un piano parallelo a xy

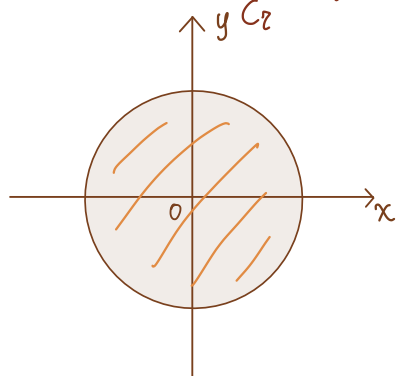
Se facciamo l'integrale $\iint_A dx dy$ otteniamo il volume del "cilindroide".

Il volume di un cilindro è $\text{area}_{\text{base}} \times h \rightarrow \text{area}(A) \cdot \textcircled{1} z = m(A)$

Se $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow m(A) = \text{area}(A) = \iint_A dx dy$

ES: Area di $C_r(0)$

Area di $C_r(0) = \iint_{C_r} dx dy$



convertiamo in coord polari

$$\int_0^r d\delta \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \int_0^r \delta d\delta \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \int_0^r \delta [\theta]_0^{2\pi} d\delta = \int_0^r \delta 2\pi d\delta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^r \delta d\delta = 2\pi \left[\frac{\delta^2}{2} \right]_0^r = \underline{\pi r^2} \quad \text{Area del cerchio}$$

Baricentro di D

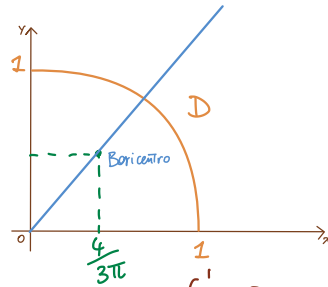
$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m(D)} \iint_D x \, dx \, dy$$

invece della
lunghezza

$$y_0 = \frac{1}{m(D)} \iint_D y \, dx \, dy$$

ES: calc il baricentro del dominio D :

$$x_0 = \frac{1}{m(D)} \iint_D x \, dx \, dy \quad \rightarrow m(D) = \frac{\pi \cdot 2^2}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\Rightarrow \iint_D x \, dx \, dy \quad \rightarrow \text{coord polari} \quad \int_0^1 d\delta \int_0^{\pi/2} \delta \cos \theta \cdot \delta \, d\theta = \int_0^1 \delta^2 \left[\sin \theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} d\delta = \int_0^1 \delta^2 d\delta = \left[\frac{\delta^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{quindi: } \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{\pi} = x_0 = x_0$$