







para mudar de "x" e "y" para "r" e "θ" podemos utilizar a fórmula de integração em que:

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$x = r \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \cdot \sin \theta$$

com isso, podemos converter

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{(r \cdot \cos \theta)^2}{r}$$

e então finalizar a integral em:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \frac{(r \cdot \cos \theta)^2}{r} dr d\theta$$

é possível simplificar a equação fazendo

$$\frac{(r \cdot \cos \theta)^2}{r} = r \cdot \cos^2 \theta \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r^2 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 dr d\theta$$

↳ Interessante

↳ Constante, em relação a dr, logo

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \int_1^2 r^2 dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \left( \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^2 d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \left( \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) d\theta$$



Constante

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \left(\frac{7}{3}\right) d\theta = \frac{7}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1 + \cos(2\theta)}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos(2\theta))$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos(2\theta)) d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\theta) d\theta \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi + \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sin(2\theta) \right) \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{6} \left( 2\pi + \frac{\sin(2\pi)}{2} - \frac{\sin(0)}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7}{6} (2\pi + 0) = \frac{7}{6} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{14\pi}{6}$$





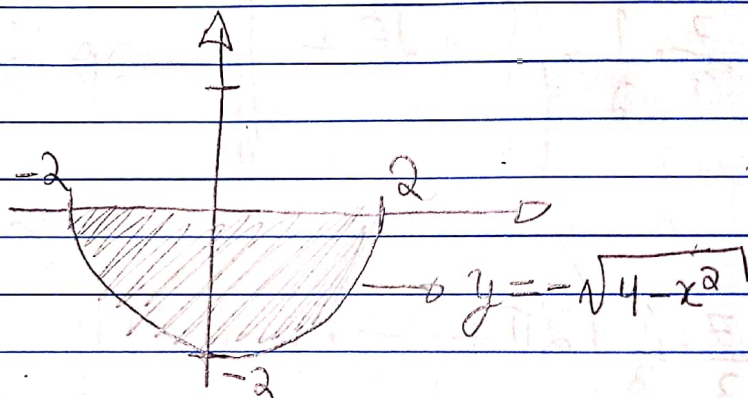
Exercício: (1) e)

Por meio de coordenadas polares, calcule o integral:

$$\int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{-\sqrt{4-x^2}} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dy dx$$

Colocando em gráfico para melhor visualização.

$$-2 \leq x \leq 2$$



Traduzindo em coordenadas polares:

$$0 \leq r \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

Mela volta, limitado pelo "-"  
antes do  $\sqrt{4-x^2}$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^2 r \cdot e^{-(r^2)} dr d\theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 e^{-u} du d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( -e^{-r^2} \right) \Big|_{r=0}^{r=2} d\theta$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = r^2 \\ du = 2r dr \\ \frac{du}{2} = r dr \end{array} \right\} \int e^{-u} du = -e^{-u}$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} \left( -e^{-(2)^2} - (-e^{-\theta^2}) \right) d\theta$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( -e^{-4} + e^{-\theta^2} \right) \right) d\theta \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} -e^{-4} + 1 d\theta$$

Constante

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\pi} 1 d\theta - \int_0^{\pi} e^{-4} d\theta \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \left( \pi - 0 - \int_0^{\pi} e^{-4} d\theta \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \left( \theta e^{-4} \right) \Big|_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi e^{-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot (1 - e^{-4})$$