·RESOLUGÃO. LISTA. INTEGRAIS. DUPLAS.

1 Em cada caso, calcule a Integral Iterada dada:

$$\bigcirc \int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2x} xy^{3} dy dx;$$

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2x} xy^{3} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} x \int_{0}^{2x} y^{3} dy dx = \int_{1}^{2} x \cdot \frac{y^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{2} x \left((2x)^{4} - 0^{4} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{1}^{2} x \cdot 16x^{4} dx = 4 \int_{1}^{2} x^{5} dx = \frac{4}{6} x^{6} \Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{2}{3} (2^{6} - 1) = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 63 = 42;$$

(b)
$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} dx dy$$
;
Solução: $\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} 1 dx dy = \int_{0}^{4} x / \int_{0}^{4} dy = \int_{0}^{4} \frac{1}{2} y^{2} / \int_{0}^{4} = 8$;

Solução:
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y} \frac{1}{9+y^{2}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{9+y^{2}} \int_{0}^{y} 1 dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{9+y^{2}} x \int_{0}^{y} dy =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{9+y^{2}} \cdot y dy = \int_{0}^{1} (9+y^{2})^{1/2} \cdot \frac{2y}{2} dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} (9+y^{2})^{1/2} \cdot 2y dy = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{(9+y^{2})^{3/2}}{0} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[10^{3/2} - 9^{3/2} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \left[10\sqrt{10^{7} - 27} \right];$$

(a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} y \sqrt{x^{2}-y^{2}} dy dx$$
;
Solução: $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} y \sqrt{x^{2}-y^{2}} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} y (x^{2}-y^{2})^{1/2} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2}-y^{2})^{1/2} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2}-y^{2})^{1/2} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2}-y^{2})^{1/2} dy dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-0^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-0^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-0^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-0^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-0^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left[(x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} - (x^{2}-x^{2})^{3/2} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1}$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\text{Senx}} y \, dy \, dx}_{y \, dy \, dx};$$

$$\underbrace{\sum_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\text{Senx}} y \, dy \, dx}_{y \, dy \, dx} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} y^{2} \int_{0}^{\text{Senx}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\text{Senx}} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\text{Senx}} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \,$$

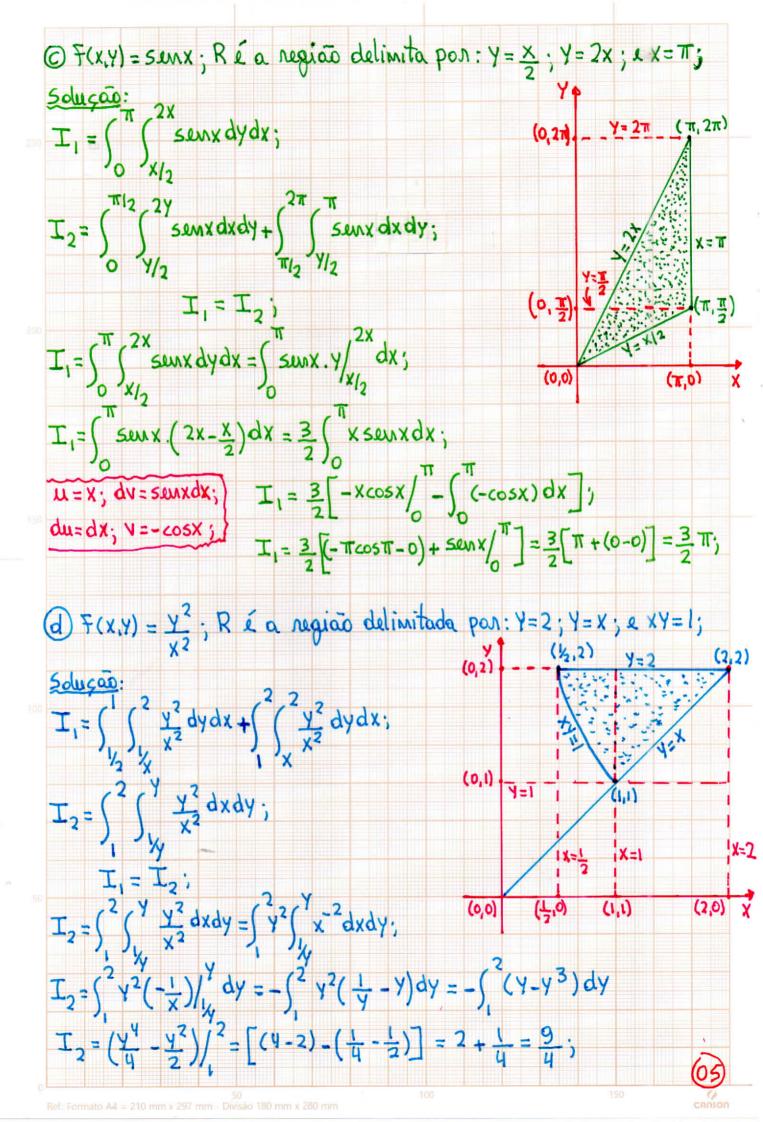
 $=\frac{1}{3} sen(y^3) / = \frac{1}{3} sen 1;$

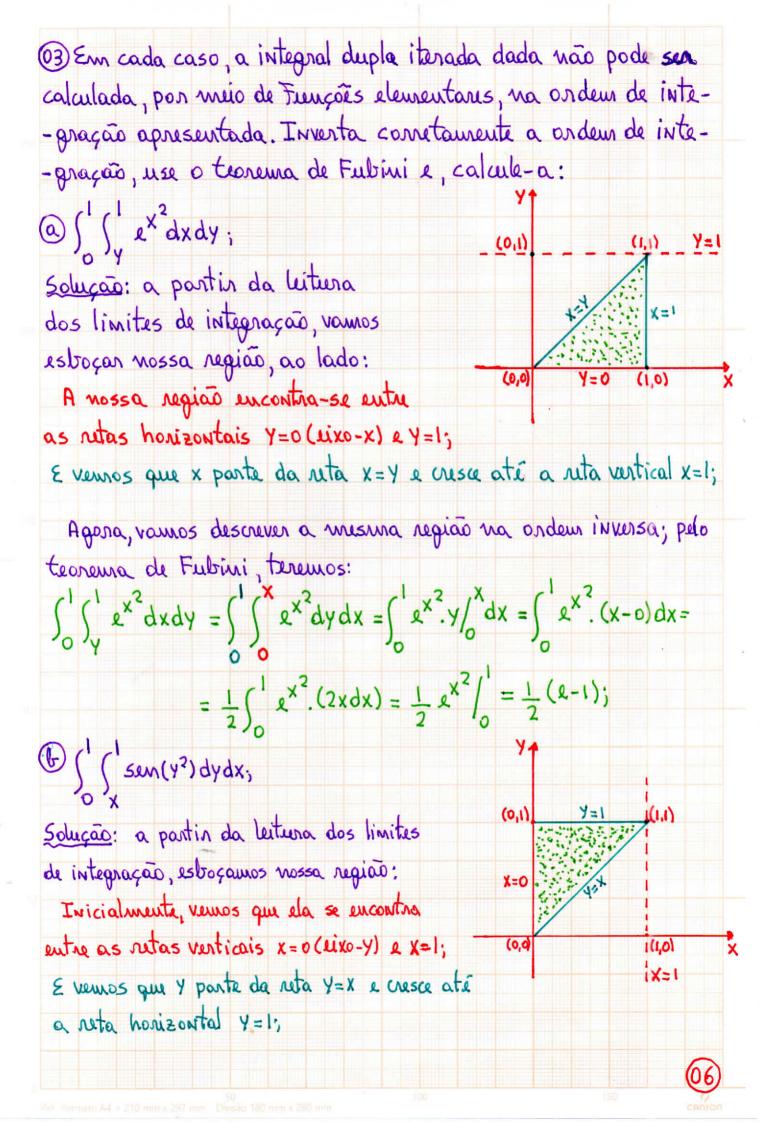
(02)

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{|x|}} \frac{y|\sqrt{x}|}{dy dx} = \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{|x|} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{|x|}} \frac{y|\sqrt{x}|}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{|x|} \int_{0}^{4} dx = \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{|x|} \int_{0}^{$$

(h)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y^{2}} y^{3} e^{xy} dx dy$$
;
Solução: $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{y^{2}} y^{3} e^{xy} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} \int_{0}^{y^{2}} e^{xy} (y dx) dy = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} e^{xy} \int_{0}^{y^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} (e^{y^{3}} - e^{0}) dy = \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} e^{xy} dy - \int_{0}^{1} y^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{1} e^{y^{3}} (3y^{2}) dy - \frac{1}{3} y^{3} \int_{0}^{1} = \int_{0}^{1} e^{y^{3}} (e^{-1}) - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} (e^{-1}) - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{(e^{-2})}{3}$

@ Em cada caso, estroce a região de integração R delimi--tada pelas retas e/au curvas dadas, para em seguida escriver (F(x,y)dA mas duas ordens: dxdy e dydx; Entao, Fazendo uso do Teorema de Fubini (1879 - 1943), escolha uma ordem e calcule a integral dupla iterada: Q F(x,y)=x²y; R é a rugião delimitada pon: Y=0; X=2; e Y=X; Solução: $I_1 = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x} x^2 y \, dy \, dx;$ $I_2 = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} x^2 y dx dy;$ $I_1 = \int_0^2 \int_0^X x^2 y \, dy dx = \int_0^2 x^2 \cdot \frac{y^2}{2} / x^2 \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 x^4 \, dx = \frac{1}{10} x^5 / \frac{2}{0} = \frac{32}{10} = \frac{16}{5}$ (b) F(x,y) = x cosy; R é a região delimitoda por x=0; Y=TT; e x=y; $\begin{array}{ccc}
\underline{Solução} : & & \\
\underline{T}_1 = \int_{\mathbf{X}} \int_{\mathbf{X}} \mathbf{X} \cos y \, dy \, dx; \\
& \Rightarrow & \underline{T}_1 = \underline{T}_2;
\end{array}$ $I_2 = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{x}} x \cos y \, dx \, dy;$ (0,17) (0,0) $I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} x \int_x^{\pi} \cos y \, dy \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \, \sin y / x \, dx;$ $I_1 = \int_0^{\pi} x(\sin \pi - \sin x) dx = -\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = -\left[-x \cos x / \int_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} (-\cos x) dx\right]$ = $X \cos X / \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin X / \frac{\pi}{2} = (-\pi - 0) - (0 - 0) = -\pi$; M=X; dv=senxdx;





Agasa, vamos descrever a mesura região, na ordeur inversa; pelo terrema de Fubini, teremos: () Sen (y2) dydx = () Sen (y2) dx dy = (sen (y2) . (Y-0) dy = = $\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} sen(y^{2})(2ydy) = -\frac{1}{2} cos(y^{2}) \int_{0}^{1}$ = $-\frac{1}{2}(\cos 1 - \cos 0) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 1)$; $\bigcirc \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \operatorname{sec}^{2}(\cos x) \, dx \, dy;$ Solução: A partir da leitura dos (0,1) limites de integração, vamos es boçar nossa região, ao lado: X=11/2; A nossa região, encontra-se (0,0) entre as retas horizontais Y=0 (lixo-x) & Y=1; ¿ veuros que x parte de x=ancseny (o mesmo que y=senx) e crusa atá a reta vertical X= 17/2; Agona, vamos descrever a mesma região, na ordem inversa; pelo teorema de Fubini, teremos:

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{align*} 1 = cos x = $\int_{-\infty}^{\pi I_2} sec^2(\cos x) seux dx =$ = -tg(cosx)/= = - (tg(cos 11/2) -tg(coso)= = - (tgo-tg1) = tg1;

canson

