$$X = ton_{f}$$
,  $J = ton^{-1}X$  -  $D \times -D \cdot 0$ ,  $J - D \cdot T/2$ 
 $X = dJ$ 
 $Loo_{f}$ 
 $Loo_{f}$ 

## INTEGRAIS MULTIPLAS

- ATE AGORA VINOS INTEGRAS SIMPLES. COMO TRABALHAR COM INTEGRAS MÚLTIPLAS?

ex. 
$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \ell(x, y) dx dy$$

$$EX: \ell(x, y) = x^2 y^1$$

- QUANDO INTEGRAR A FUNCÃO EN X, A DEPENDÊNCIA EN X DESAPARECE, E RICO APENAS (ON UN P(g) -QUE NÃO CONÁPCIO. LOGO,

$$2 = \int_0^1 f(y) dy \qquad i \qquad f(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

$$integral \quad 10 := SE \quad resolver!$$

$$2 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_j P(y_j)$$

$$1 = \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_j P(y_j)$$

L PARA CADA VALOR DE 7 DO SOMATÚRIO, TENHO QUE RESOLVER UMA INTEGRAL

Logo,

[ INTEGRAL 1D: SEI RESOLVER!

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i \sum_{i=1}^{N} W_i \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \left[ (\chi_i, \gamma_j) \right]$$

$$1 = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_i \cdot W_j \cdot W_i \cdot$$

EX: 60000 DE I = /1/0 X2m3 dx dm OU TRAPE 210.

RESULTA DO ANALÍTICO:

$$I = \left(\frac{4}{4} \right)^{5} \times \left(\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right)^{2} = 625 - 1 \times \frac{8}{3} = \boxed{916}$$

- 10: LOOP SIMPLES

20: " buplo

30: " TNZW

- NETODOS USUAIS SÃO MUITO CUSTOSOS PARA INTEGRAS DE DINEM.

SÃO ALTA. NESTES CASOS, O MÉTODO IDEAL E O METODO DE MONTE CARLO. DISCUTIREMOS ESTE METODO EN FÍSICA COMPUTACONAL TI.

- DISCUTE AQUI QUE K: MA FORMAN UN DOMÍNIO RETANGULAR.

- SE TIVERMOS UN DOMÍNIO DE IMEGRAÇÃO COMPULADO, ESCOLHER

SE TIVERMOS UN DOMÍNIO DE INTEGRAÇÃO (OMPUADO, ESCOLHER O) PONTOS PODE NÃO TRIVIAL. MONTE CARLO TAMBÉM É BON

en casos deste 10 Tipo.

$$T = \int_{0}^{2} \chi^{q} - 2\chi + 1 d\chi$$
  $\alpha = 0$ , ANALITICO = 9.9 (ROMBER)

$$N_1 = 1$$
,  $h_1 = \frac{1}{N_1} = \frac{1}{N_2} = 2$ , REGRA DO TRAJÉTIO:  $\frac{1}{N_1} = 19.0$ 

$$N_{2}=2$$
,  $h_{2}=1$ , Regra do TRAPÉÃIO:  $I_{2}=7.0$ 

con 10 DUAS ESTIMATIVAL, POSSO CALLULAR ERRO:

$$\{z = 1, -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7.0 - 14.0}{3} = -2.33333$$

$$\begin{cases} \{ 1 = 1 \} - 1 = 7.0 - 14.0 = -2.33333 \} \\ \frac{\text{CORRE}(\bar{A}^0)}{\text{ORDEN MAIS ALTA}} & \text{CORRE}(\bar{A}^0) \text{ DP ORDEN MAIS ALTA} \\ R_{21} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 7 - 2.333 \} \\ (R_{21}) & \text{I}_{1} & \text{R}_{22} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 7 - 2.333 \} \\ (R_{21}) & \text{I}_{2} & \text{R}_{21} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 7 - 2.333 \} \\ (R_{21}) & \text{I}_{3} & \text{R}_{31} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 5.0625 \\ (R_{21}) & \text{I}_{3} & \text{R}_{31} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 5.0625 \\ (R_{21}) & \text{R}_{31} = 1 \} + \{ 1 = 5.0625 \\ (R_{21}) & \text{R}_{32} =$$

$$(R_{j,1})$$
  $I_3 \longrightarrow R_{j,2} \longrightarrow R_{j,3}$   $R_{j,3} = J_1 + E_1 = 0.0625$   $-0.64501 = 4.416$ 

$$\{j = I_1 - I_1 = 5.0625 - 7.0 = -0.69585$$

\* iDEIA MÍSICA: CALCULAR INTEGRAIS VIA RT., ADICIONAR ERRO, PREUSÃO

ALGORITMO:

$$N_{1}=1$$
,  $\overline{DORO}$   $RD m=1$ ,  $\overline{I}_{1}=\overline{PRA}PE\overline{2}10$   
 $N_{2}=2$ ,  $CONO m=1$ ,  $\overline{J}_{2}=\overline{R}2$ ,  $\overline{R}2$ ,  $\overline{I}_{2}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{1}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{R}2$ ,  $\overline{R}2$ ,  $\overline{R}2$ ,  $\overline{I}_{2}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{2}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{3}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{3}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{4}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{1}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{1}=R_{2}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{2}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{3}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{2}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline{I}_{3}=R_{3}$ ,  $\overline$ 

$$N_{j=3}$$
,  $m=1$ ,  $J_{j}=TRAPE710$   
 $m=2$ ,  $R_{j,2}=R_{j,1}+\frac{1}{3}(R_{j,1}-R_{2,1})$   
 $m=1$ ,  $R_{j,1}=R_{j,1}+\frac{1}{3}(R_{j,2}-R_{2,2})$ 

$$E \circ ERRo] - D E' \circ QUE ADICIONAMOS A Ri, m+1$$

$$E_i = 1 (Ri, m - Ri-1, m)$$

$$G^{m}-1$$