

Integración en \mathbb{R}^2 , en dominios más generales

Clase pasada: integrales iteradas: $f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cont.

$$\int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy ; \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx$$

Teorema (Fubini), $f: [a, b] \times [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua.

vale

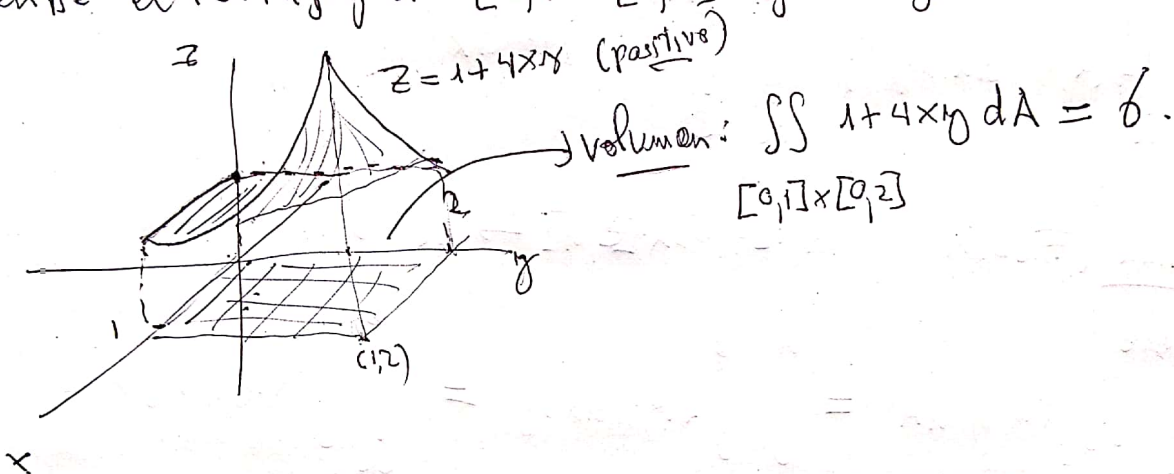
$$\iint_{[a, b] \times [c, d]} f(x, y) dA = \int_c^d \int_a^b f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \int_c^d f(x, y) dy dx.$$

límite de las sumas
de Riemann

Ejemplo: Calcular $\iint_{[0, 1] \times [0, 2]} 1 + 4xy dA = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^2 (1 + 4xy) dy \right) dx =$

$= \int_0^1 \left(y + 2xy^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{y=2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 (2 + 8x - \{0\}) dx = 2x + 4x^2 \Big|_0^1 = 2 + 4 - 0 = 6.$

2) Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen del sólido comprendido entre el rectángulo $[0,1] \times [0,2]$ y la gráfica de $z = 1 + 4xy$



Suma de Riemann de $f(x,y)$ en $[a,b] \times [c,d]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \frac{d-c}{m} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{m \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} f(x,y) dA \\
 &= \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{d-c}{m} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} \right) \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{j=1}^m \frac{d-c}{m} \cdot \left(\int_a^b f(x, y_j^*) dx \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Factor $\frac{d-c}{m}$ is circled in the first equation. y_j^* is circled in the second equation. $F(y_j^*)$ is written above the integral in the second equation.

La suma entre paréntesis es la suma de Riemann de

$$f(x, y_j^*) \text{ en } [a, b]$$

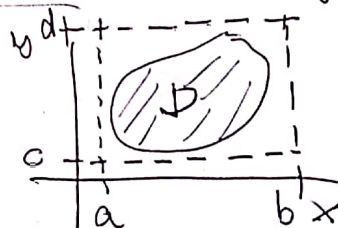
Estamos llamando $F(y_j^*) = \int_a^b f(x, y_j^*) dx$; lo que quedó luego de tomar límite ($n \rightarrow \infty$) es una suma de Riemann F ($F(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$)

$$\xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} \int_c^d F(y) dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy.$$

Integrales en dominios más generales que rectángulos.

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \text{ continua.}$$

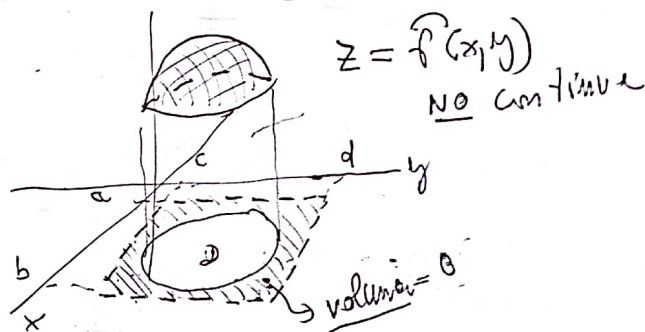
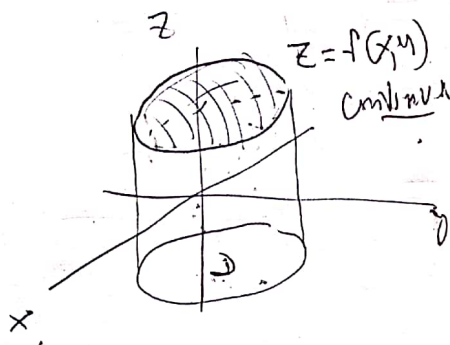
↓
acotado (lo podemos cubrir con un disco)



1.º cubrimos a D con un rectángulo $[a, b] \times [c, d]$

En $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ definimos una extensión de f : se llama

$$\hat{f} : [a,b] \times [c,d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \quad \hat{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & \text{si } (x,y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) \notin D \end{cases}$$



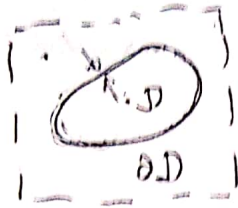
Observación: el volumen del sólido comprendido entre D y $z = f(x,y)$ es igual al volumen comprendido entre $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ y $z = \hat{f}(x,y)$

Es decir $\iint_D f(x,y) dA = \iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} \hat{f}(x,y) dA$ •

↓ $[a,b] \times [c,d]$
; definición!

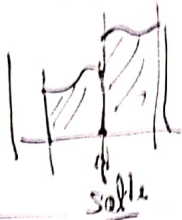
f definida a $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ es discontinua en

15



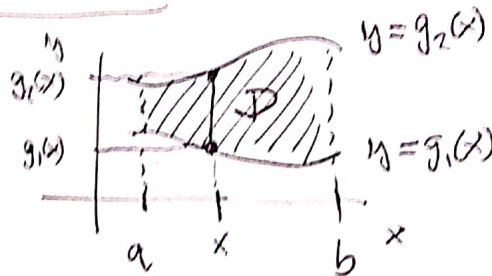
∂D (fronteira o bordo de D)

\downarrow
área = 0 \rightarrow vale Fubini.



Domínios elementares em \mathbb{R}^2

Domínios de tipo I

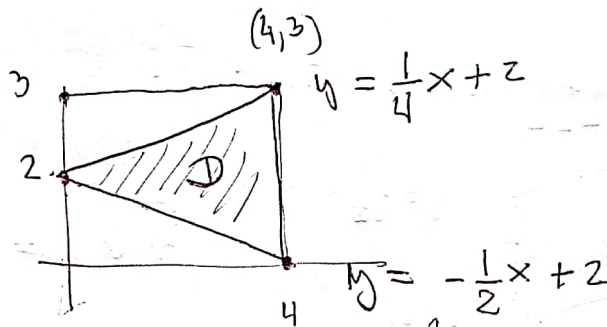


\rightarrow contínua em $[a,b]$,
 $g_1(x) \leq g_2(x)$

$$D = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a \leq x \leq b ; g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x) \}$$

Ejemplos:

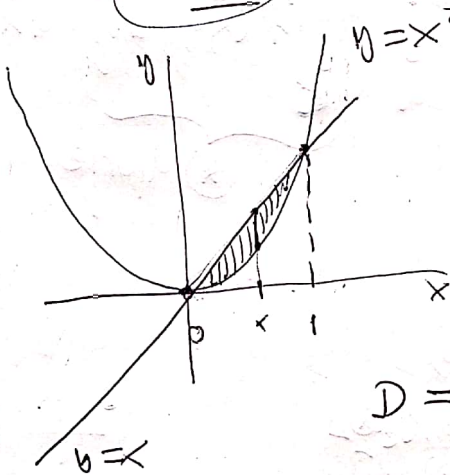
1)



$$D = \left\{ 0 \leq x \leq 4; \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}x + 2}_{g_1(x)} \leq y \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}x + 2}_{g_2(x)} \right\}$$

2) D el dominio acotado limitado por las líneas $y = x^2$ e

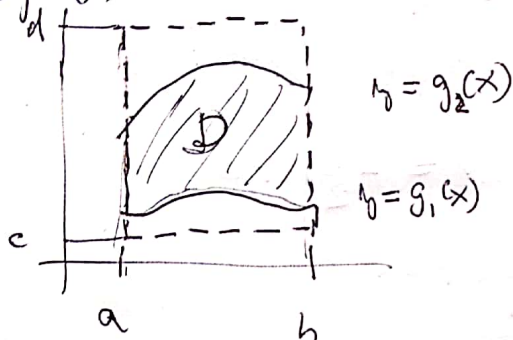
$$y = x$$



$$\begin{aligned} \begin{cases} y = x \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} &\rightarrow x \leq x^2 \\ 0 &= x^2 - x \\ &\searrow \quad \swarrow \\ x &= 0 \quad x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$D = \left\{ 0 \leq x \leq 1; \underbrace{x^2}_{g_1(x)} \leq y \leq \underbrace{x}_{g_2(x)} \right\}$$

Integrales en dominios de tipo I.



$$\hat{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x,y) & \text{si } (x,y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{si } (x,y) \notin D. \end{cases}$$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$; queremos hacer $\iint_D f(x,y) dA$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA = \iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} \hat{f}(x,y) dA$$

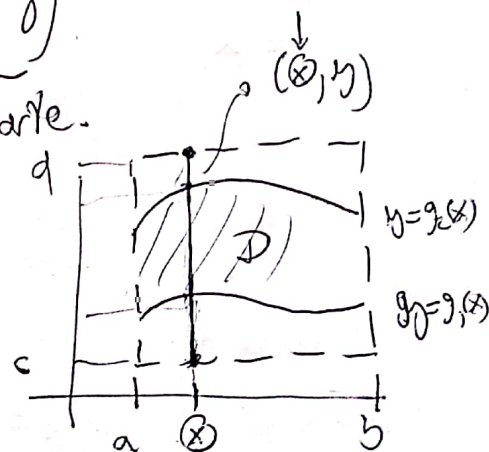
Fubini!

$$\int_a^b \left(\int_c^d \hat{f}(x,y) dy \right) dx$$

\otimes aparte.

$$\otimes = \int_c^d \hat{f}(\otimes, y) dy$$

$$\hat{f}(\otimes, y) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; y \in [c, g_1(\otimes)) \\ f(\otimes, y) & ; y \in [g_1(\otimes), g_2(\otimes)] \\ 0 & ; y \in (g_2(\otimes), d] \end{cases}$$



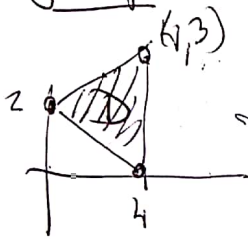
$$\begin{aligned} (*) &= \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} 0 \, dy + \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) \, dy + \int_{g_2(x)}^a 0 \, dy \\ &= \int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) \, dy. \end{aligned}$$

Volvemos a la cuenta principal:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dA = \dots = \int_a^b \left(\int_{g_1(x)}^{g_2(x)} f(x, y) \, dy \right) dx$$

$$D = \{ a \leq x \leq b, g_1(x) \leq y \leq g_2(x) \}$$

Ejemplo $\iint_D 3x - 2y \, dA$; D triángulo de vértices $(0, 2)$; $(4, 0)$; $(4, 3)$.



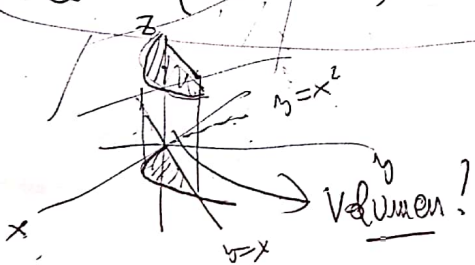
$$D = \left\{ 0 \leq x \leq 4; \underbrace{-\frac{1}{2}x + 2}_{g_1} \leq y \leq \underbrace{\frac{1}{4}x + 2}_{g_2} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D 3x - 2y \, dA &= \int_0^4 \left(\int_{-\frac{1}{2}x+2}^{\frac{1}{4}x+2} (3x - 2y) \, dy \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 \left(3xy - y^2 \right) \Big|_{y=-\frac{1}{2}x+2}^{y=\frac{1}{4}x+2} dx = \int_0^4 \left(3x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}x+2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}x+2 \right)^2 - \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \left(3x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}x+2 \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2}x+2 \right)^2 \right) \right) dx = \int_0^4 \text{cuadrática en } x \, dx = \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Otro ejemplo: Calcular el volumen comprendido entre

$$D = \{ 0 \leq x \leq 1; x^2 \leq y \leq x \}$$

$$z = 1 + 2x + 3y$$

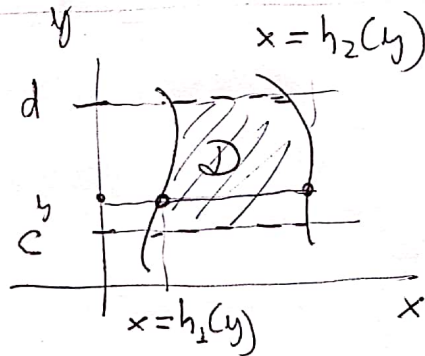


$$\iint_D 1 + 2x + 3y \, dA =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{x^2}^x (1+2x+3y) dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left(y + 2xy + \frac{3}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=x} dx \quad \checkmark 10$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(x + 2x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 - \left\{ x^2 + 2x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^4 \right\} \right) dx = \dots$$

Domínios de tipo II.



$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : c \leq y \leq d ; h_1(y) \leq x \leq h_2(y) \right\}$$

Razonando como antes: 1° cubrimos a D con un rectángulo
 2° definimos P
 3° integramos P en Fubini \rightarrow primero dx

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

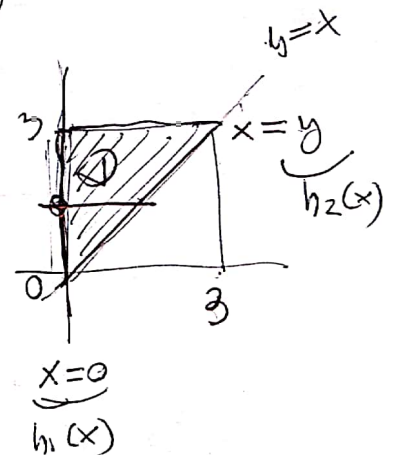
continua

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

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dA = \int_c^d \left(\int_{h_1(y)}^{h_2(y)} f(x,y) dx \right) dy$$

Ejemplo: Calcular $\iint_D e^{y^2} dA$, $D =$

$$D = \{ 0 \leq y \leq 3 ; 0 \leq x \leq y \}$$



R

$$\begin{aligned}\iint e^{y^2} dA &= \int_0^3 \left(\int_0^{xy} e^{y^2} dx \right) dy \\ &= \int_0^3 \left(x e^{y^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=xy} \right) dy = \int_0^3 y e^{y^2} - 0 dy \\ &= \int_0^3 y e^{y^2} dy = \frac{e^{y^2}}{2} \Big|_0^3 = \frac{e^9}{2} - \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

sustituir!