## TP 7. Ejercicios adicionales integrales dobles-02

## 1. Calcular: $\int_{y=0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x=y^2}^{1} y \frac{e^x}{x} dx \right] dy =$

Resolución: En este caso la función  $\frac{e^x}{x}$  no tiene primitiva elemental (de cantidad finita de términos).

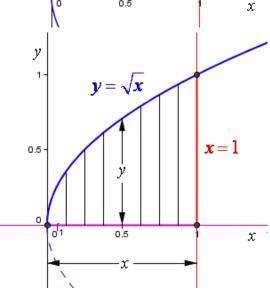
Entonces se intentará calcular cambiando el orden de integración.

Graficamos la región de integración definida por las siguientes inecuaciones extraídas de la integral doble:

$$\begin{cases} y^2 \le x \le 1 \\ 0 \le y \le 1 \end{cases}$$

Como la región está en el primer cuadrante resultan las siguientes inecuaciones para integrar primero respecto de y', y luego respecto de x':

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le \sqrt{x} \\ 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$



 $x = y^2$ 

x = 1

Vale entonces:

$$\int_{y=0}^{1} \left[ \int_{x=y^{2}}^{1} y \frac{e^{x}}{x} dx \right] dy = \int_{x=0}^{1} \left[ \int_{y=0}^{\sqrt{x}} y \frac{e^{x}}{x} dy \right] dx = \int_{x=0}^{1} \frac{e^{x}}{x} \left[ \frac{y^{2}}{2} \Big|_{y=0}^{\sqrt{x}} \right] dx =$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{1} \frac{e^{x}}{x} \frac{\left(\sqrt{x}\right)^{2}}{2} dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{x=0}^{1} e^{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{x} |_{x=0}^{1}) = \frac{1}{2} (e - 1)$$

2. Calcular: 
$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{1+4x^2+4y^2} dx dy =$$

$$S = \{(x, y)/x^2 + y^2 \le 9; y \ge 0; y \ge -x\}$$

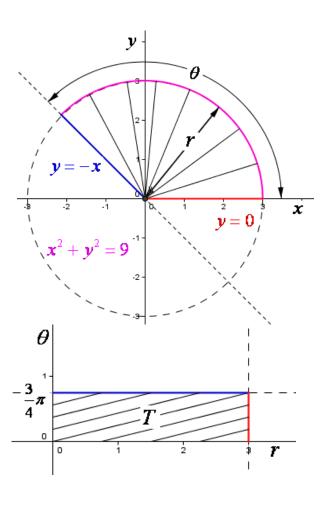
Haciendo

$$(x,y) = (x_{(r,\theta)}, y_{(r,\theta)}) = (r\cos\theta, rsen\theta)$$

la región T se aplica sobre la región S.

$$0 \le r \le 3; 0 \le \theta \le \frac{3}{4}\pi$$

Como 
$$\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = r$$



Queda:

$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{1+4x^{2}+4y^{2}} dx dy = \iint_{T} \frac{1}{1+4r^{2}} r dr d\theta = \int_{\theta=0}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} d\theta \int_{r=0}^{3} \frac{1}{8} \frac{8r}{1+4r^{2}} dr =$$

$$= \frac{3}{4}\pi \frac{1}{8} \left( \ln(1+4r^{2}) \Big|_{r=0}^{3} \right) = \frac{3}{4}\pi \frac{1}{8} \left( \ln(1+4(3)^{2}) - \underbrace{\ln(1+4.0^{2})}_{0} \right) = \frac{3}{32}\pi \ln 37$$

3. Calcular:  $\iint_{R} \frac{2}{1+x^2+y^2} dxdy$ 

$$R = \{(x, y)/x^2 + y^2 \le 9; x \ge 0; y \le x\}$$

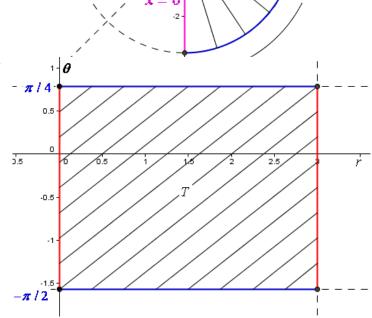
Haciendo

$$(x,y) = (x_{(r,\theta)}, y_{(r,\theta)}) = (r\cos\theta, r sen\theta)$$

La región T se aplica sobre la región R

Como 
$$\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = r$$

Queda:



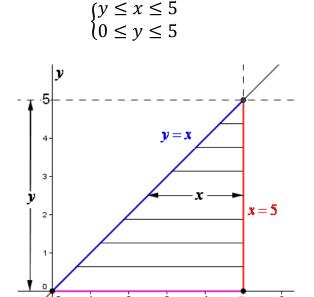
x

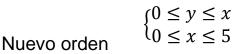
$$\begin{split} \iint_{R} \frac{2}{1+x^{2}+y^{2}} dx dy &= \iint_{T} \frac{2}{1+r^{2}} r dr d\theta = \int_{\theta=-\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \left[ \int_{r=0}^{3} \frac{2r}{1+r^{2}} dr \right] d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\theta=-\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+r^{2}) \Big|_{r=0}^{3} d\theta = \int_{\theta=-\pi/2}^{\pi/4} \ln 10 d\theta = \ln 10 \left( \theta \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) \\ &= \ln 10 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \left( \frac{-\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{3}{4} \pi \ln 10 \end{split}$$

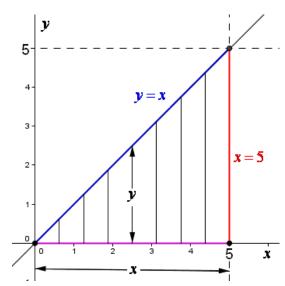
4. Calcular: 
$$\int_{y=0}^{5} \left[ \int_{x=y}^{5} y \sqrt{1+x^3} dx \right] dy =$$

La función  $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^3}$ , no tiene primitiva elemental. Entonces se prueba cambiando el orden de integración.

La región de integración está definida por las inecuaciones







Vale entonces:

$$\int_{y=0}^{5} \left[ \int_{x=y}^{5} y \sqrt{1+x^3} dx \right] dy = \int_{x=0}^{5} \left[ \int_{y=0}^{x} y \sqrt{1+x^3} dy \right] dx = \int_{x=0}^{5} \left[ \sqrt{1+x^3} \int_{y=0}^{x} y dy \right] =$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{5} \sqrt{1+x^3} \left( \frac{y^2}{2} \Big|_{y=0}^{x} \right) dx = \int_{x=0}^{5} \sqrt{1+x^3} \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx **$$

Haciendo:  $x^3 = 4 \rightarrow 3x^2 dx = du \stackrel{\div 6}{\rightarrow} \frac{x^2}{2} dx = \frac{1}{6} du$ , luego

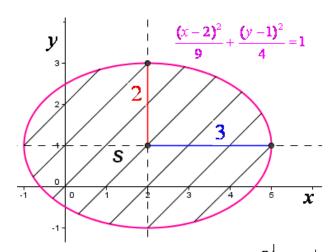
$$\int \sqrt{1+x^3} \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx = \int \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{1+u} du = \frac{1}{6} \int (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{1}{6} \frac{(1+u)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{2}{18} (\sqrt{1+u})^3 = \frac{1}{9} (\sqrt{1+x^3})^3$$

**Entonces** 

$$** = \frac{1}{9} \left( \sqrt{1 + x^3} \right)^3 \Big|_{x=0}^5 = \frac{1}{9} \left[ \left( \sqrt{1 + 5^3} \right)^3 - \left( \sqrt{1 + 0^3} \right)^3 \right] = \frac{1}{9} \left[ \left( \sqrt{126} \right)^3 - 1 \right] = 42 \sqrt{14} - \frac{1}{9} \sqrt{14} + \frac{1}{9} \sqrt$$

5. Calcular: 
$$\iint_S xy dx dy =$$
 Si

$$S = \left\{ (x, y) / \frac{(x-2)^2}{9} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{4} \le 1 \right\}$$



La función:

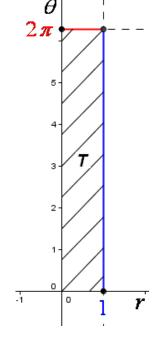
$$(x,y)=(x_{(r,\theta)},y_{(r,\theta)})=(3r\cos\theta+2,2rsen\theta+1)$$

aplica la región T sobre la región S con jacobiano

$$\left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)} \right| = \left| Det \begin{pmatrix} x_r & x_\theta \\ y_r & y_\theta \end{pmatrix} \right| = \left\| \begin{matrix} 3\cos\theta & -3rsen\theta \\ 2sen\theta & 2r\cos\theta \end{matrix} \right\| = 6r$$

Luego la nueva integral en coordenadas polares es:

$$\iint_{S} xydxdy = \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{r=0}^{1} (3r\cos\theta + 2)(2rsen\theta + 1)6rdr \right] d\theta$$
$$= \int_{r=0}^{1} \left[ \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} (36r^{3}\cos\theta sen\theta + 18r^{2}\cos\theta + 24r^{2}sen\theta + 12r)d\theta \right] dr$$



$$= \int_{r=0}^{1} \left[ 36r^{3} \underbrace{\left( \frac{sen^{2}\theta}{2} \Big|_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \right)}_{\theta} + 18r^{2} \underbrace{\left( \frac{sen\theta}{\theta=0} \right)}_{0} + 24r^{2} \underbrace{\left( -\cos\theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \right)}_{0} + 12r \Big( \theta \Big|_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} \Big) \right] dr$$

$$= \int_{r=0}^{1} 24\pi r \, dr = 24\pi \left( \frac{r^{2}}{2} \Big|_{\theta=0}^{1} \right) = 12\pi$$