

Analisi Matematica II

Esercitazione 6 - Integrali multipli

Tutor: *Simone Marullo*

simone.marullo@student.unisi.it

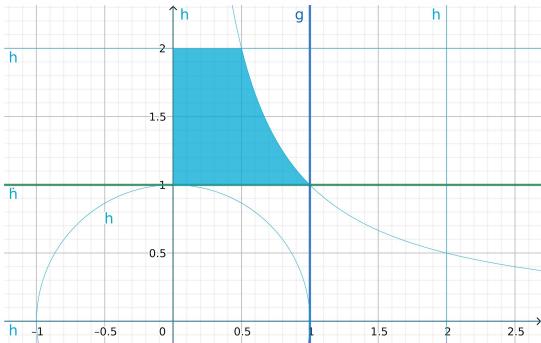
Francesco Maratta

francesco.maratta@student.unisi.it



Calcolare

$$\iint_{\mathbb{T}} (x+y) dx dy \quad \text{dove} \quad \mathbb{T} = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ xy \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right\}$$

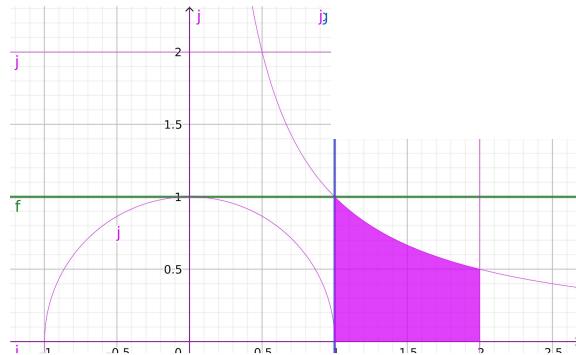


Parte ①: $\begin{cases} 1 < y < 2 \\ 0 < x < \frac{1}{y} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{è un dominio normale rispetto a } y$

$$I_1 = \iint_{\mathbb{T}_1} (x+y) dx dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{1/y} x+xy dx \right) dy = \int_1^2 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + xy \right]_0^{1/y} dy = \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{2y^2} + 1 \right) dy = \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{y} \right) + y \right]_1^2 = -\frac{1}{4} + 2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

Calcolare

$$\iint_T (x+y) dx dy \quad \text{dove} \quad T = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, \\ xy \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right\}$$



Parte (2): $\begin{cases} 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 < y < \frac{1}{x} \end{cases}$

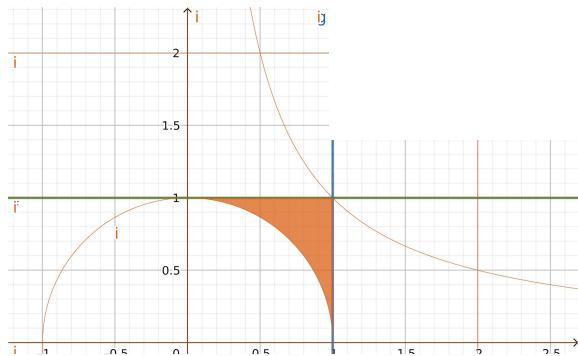
$$I_2 = \iint_T (x+y) dx dy = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{1/x} (x+y) dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^{1/x} dx = \int_1^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2x^2} \right) dx = \dots = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$I_3 = I_2 \dots \text{ce lo aspettiamo!}$$

Dominio e funzione sono simmetrici rispetto all'asse $y=x$

Calcolare

$$\iint_T (x+y) dx dy \quad \text{dove} \quad T = \left\{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ t.c. } \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 \geq 1, \\ xy \leq 1, \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq y \leq 2 \end{array} \right\}$$



Parte (3). $\begin{cases} 0 < x < 1 \\ 1-x^2 < y < 1 \end{cases}$

$$I_3 = \iint_{(3)} (x+y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \left(\int_{1-x^2}^1 x+y dy \right) dx := \int_0^1 \left[xy + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{1-x^2}^1 dx = \int_0^1 x + \frac{1}{2} - \left(x\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1-x^2}{2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\iint_T (x+y) dx dy = J_1 + J_2 + I_3 = \dots = \frac{17}{6}$$

Calcolare

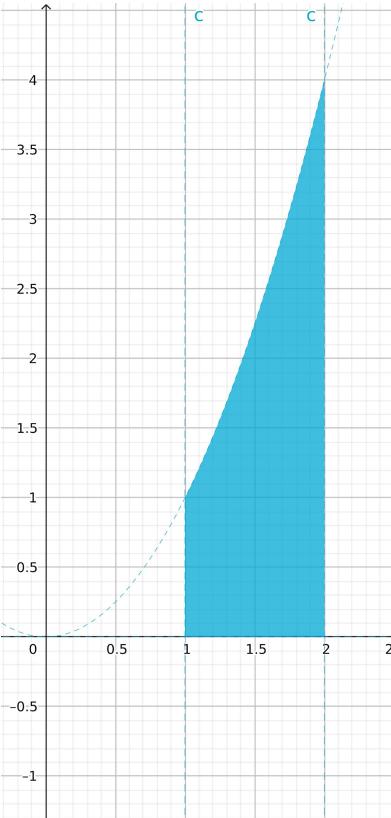
$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dx dy, \quad \Omega = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq x^2, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$$

Il dominio è normale rispetto a entrambi gli assi,
ma se lavoro rispetto a y devo scomporlo...

$$= \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{x^2} \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{x^2} \frac{x}{(1+\frac{y^2}{x^2})x^2} dy \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^{x^2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right) dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 [\operatorname{arctg} t]_0^x dx = \int_1^2 \operatorname{arctg} x dx =$$

$$= x \operatorname{arctg} x \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \operatorname{arctg} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln |1+x^2| \right]_1^2 = 2 \operatorname{arctg} 2 - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{5}{2}$$



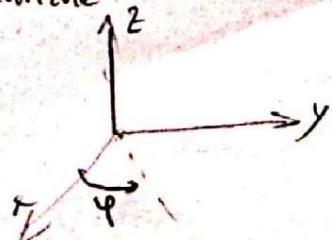
Sostituzione : $t = \frac{y}{x}$

$$dt = \frac{1}{x} dy$$

• estremi $y=0 \rightarrow t=0$
 $y=x^2 \rightarrow t=x$

Coord. cilindriche

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases}$$

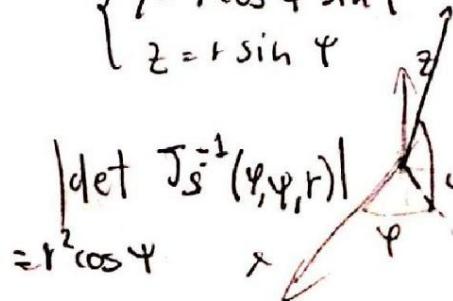


$$|\det J_{C^{-1}}(\varphi, r, z)| = r$$

Coord. steriche

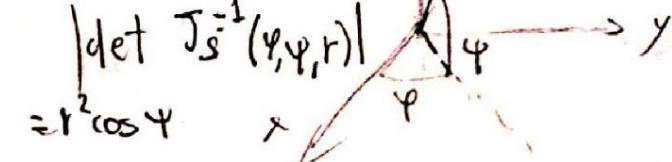
$$\rightarrow [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \rightarrow [0, 2\pi]$$



$$|\det J_{S^{-1}}(\varphi, \varphi, r)|$$

$$= r^2 \cos \varphi$$

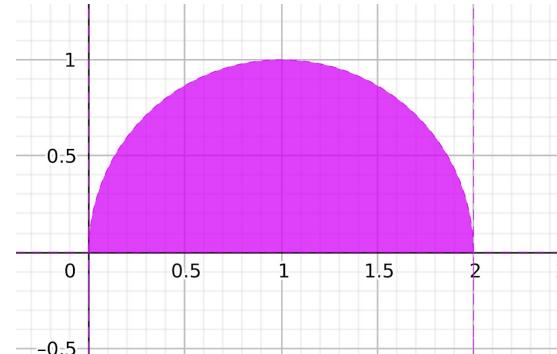


Calcolare

$$\int_0^h \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} z \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy dx dz$$

Il dominio di integrazione è un cilindroide
... uso le coordinate cilindriche

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < y < \sqrt{2x-x^2} &\rightarrow y < \sqrt{2x-x^2} \\ p \sin \varphi &< \sqrt{2p \cos \varphi - p^2 \cos^2 \varphi} \\ p^2 \sin^2 \varphi + p^2 \cos^2 \varphi &< 2p \cos \varphi \\ p^2 &< 2p \cos \varphi \\ p &< 2 \cos \varphi \quad \text{con } 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

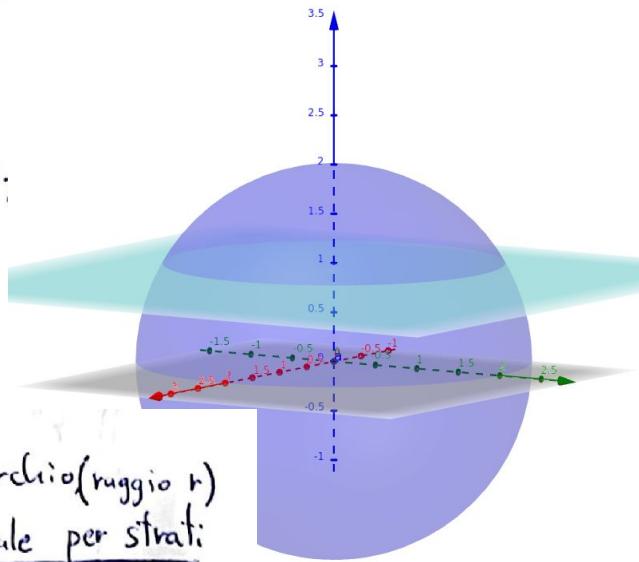


dominio XY

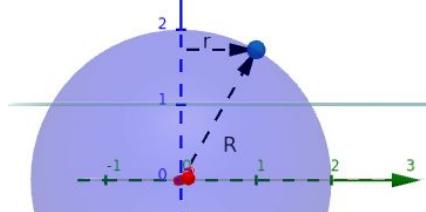
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^h \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \varphi} p^2 dz dp d\varphi dz &= \int_0^h \int_0^{\pi/2} \left[\frac{p^3}{3} \right]_0^{2 \cos \varphi} d\varphi dz = \int_0^h \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{8}{3} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi dz = \left(\int_0^h \frac{8}{3} z \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \varphi) d\varphi \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{3} h^2 \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \varphi - \cos \varphi \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{3} h^2 \cdot \left[\sin \varphi - \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{3} \right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{4}{3} h^2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{9} h^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq 1\}. \text{ (calcolate } \iiint_V x^2yz \, dx \, dy \, dz)$$

Notiamo che il dominio di integrazione è una sfera di raggio 2 di cui "prendo" solo la parte a quota maggiore di 1.



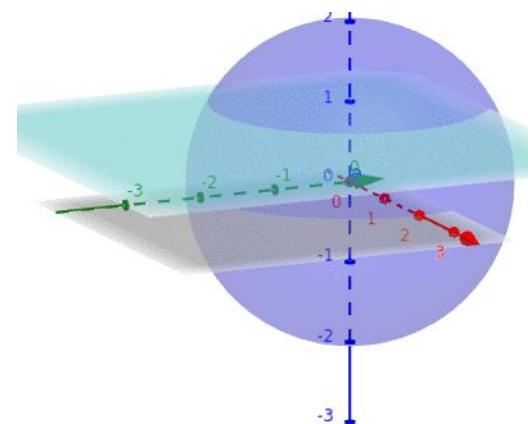
Chiamata B_z la sezione a quota z , che risulta essere un cerchio (raggio r) posso applicare il teorema di Fubini-Tonelli calcolando l'integrale per strati



Teorema di Pitagora:
 $r = \sqrt{2^2 - z^2}$

$$\int_1^2 \iint_{B_z} x^2yz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$= \int_1^2 \iint_{B((0,0,z), \sqrt{4-z^2})} x^2yz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$



$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq 1\}. \text{ (calcolare } \iiint_V x^2 y z \, dx dy dz)$$

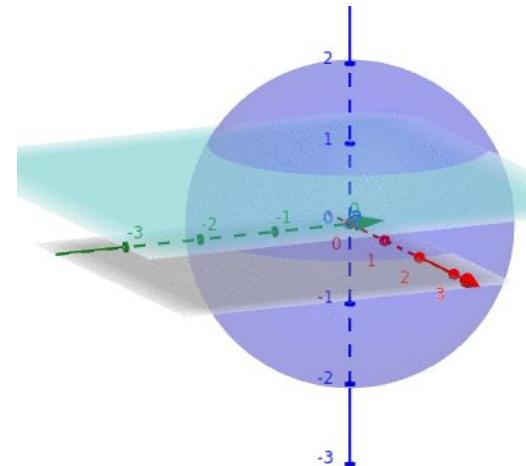
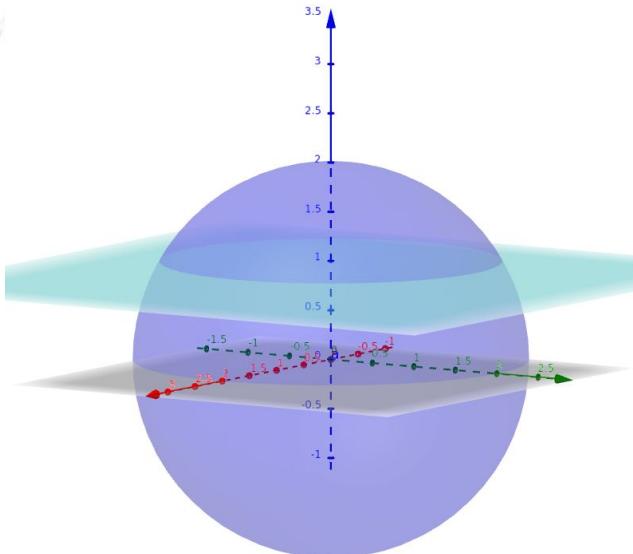
Calcolo l'integrale su B_2 utilizzando le coordinate polari:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{B_2} r^2 \cos^2 \theta \, r \sin \theta \, dr d\theta &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} r^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta \, dr d\theta = \\ &= \left(\int_0^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} r^4 dr \right) \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin \theta \, d\theta = \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} r^4 dr \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta - \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Non è necessario procedere visto che l'integrale vale zero.

È possibile svolgere l'integrale su B_2 anche restando in coord. cartesiane:

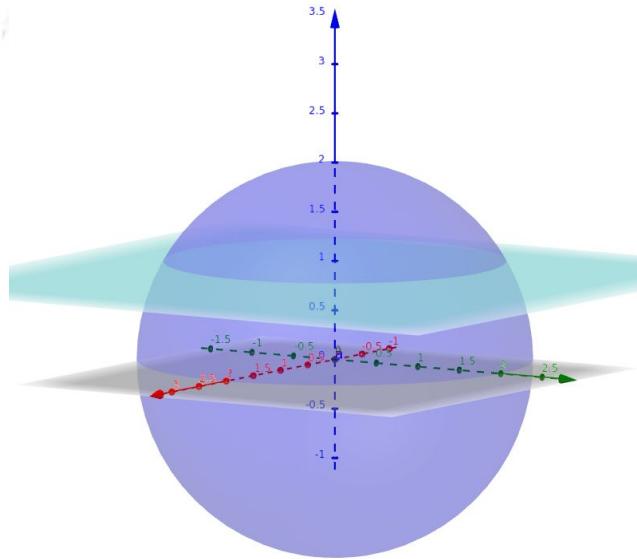
$$\iint_{B_2} y x^2 \, dx dy = \int_{-\sqrt{4-z^2}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2}} x^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-z^2-x^2}} y \, dy \, dx = \dots = 0$$



$$V = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, z \geq 1\}. \text{ (calcolate } \iiint_V x^2yz \, dx \, dy \, dz)$$

Il teorema di Fubini-Tonelli può essere anche applicato per fili:

$$\iint_{B_1} x^2y \int_1^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} z \, dz \, dx \, dy = \dots \quad \text{dove } B_1 \text{ è la sezione che si ottiene a quota } z=1$$



Ad ogni modo è possibile intuire che l'integrale sia nullo prima di calcolarlo: considerata la sezione a quota z , è possibile vedere che per ogni rettangolino infinitesimo ce n'è un altro (simmetrico rispetto all'asse y) che dà identico contributo ma ce ne sono pure altri due (simmetrici rispetto all'asse x) che danno contributo opposto (considerare la simmetria dell'integranda e del dominio).

Eq. cono:

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$

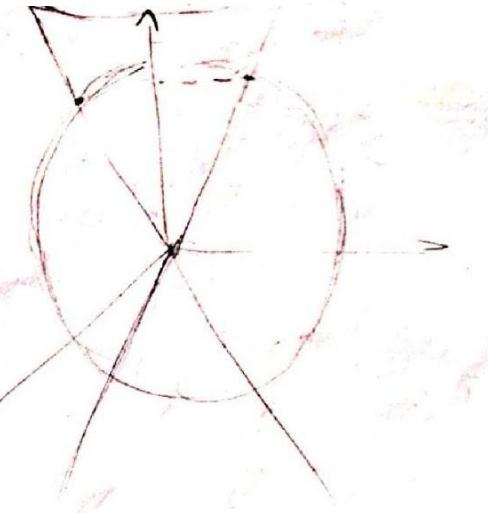
C $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{z^2}{3}, z \geq 0\}$

Calcolare

$$\iiint \rho dx dy dz \quad \text{con coord. sferiche}$$

Studio l'intersezione tra i due solidi:

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 4 \\ x^2 + y^2 &= \frac{z^2}{3} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \frac{z^2}{3} + z^2 = 4, \frac{4}{3}z^2 = 4, z^2 = 3, z = \sqrt{3} \\ \rightarrow \frac{z^2}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

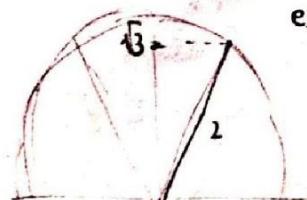


esprimere il vincolo in coord. sferiche

$$z = r \sin \psi$$

$$\rightarrow \sin \psi_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow \psi_{\min} = \frac{\pi}{3}, \psi_{\max} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



In coord. sferiche il dominio risulta "rettangolare" (facilmente integrabile)

$$\iiint \rho dx dy dz = \iint r^2 \cos \psi d\phi d\psi dr =$$

$$= \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \left[\sin \psi \right]_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\phi \right]_0^{2\pi} = \frac{8}{3} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \cdot 2\pi$$

Analisi Matematica II

Esercitazione 6

Tutor: *Simone Marullo*

simone.marullo@student.unisi.it

Francesco Maratta

francesco.maratta@student.unisi.it

