# Integrais Múltiplas

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### Revisão integral

### Primitivas de funções

Integral	Primitiva da função
∫ cdx	cx+k
$\int \frac{1}{x} dx$	ln(x)+k
$\int e^{x} dx$	$e^{x}+k$
$\int x^n dx$	$\frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}+k$
$\int sen(x)dx$	-cos(x)+k
$\int cos(x)dx$	sen(x)+k

# **Propriedades**

1) 
$$\int (f(x) + g(x))dx = \int f(x)dx + \int g(x)dx$$

2) 
$$\int cf(x)dx = c \int f(x)dx$$

3) Integrais definidas

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = F(b) - F(a),$$

em que F'(x) = f(x).



#### 1) Substituição

$$\int (f(g(x))g'(x)dx = \int f(u)du = F(u) + k = F(g(x)),$$

em que 
$$u = g(x)$$
 e  $du = g'(x)dx$ 

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em que u = g(x) e du = g'(x)dx

$$\int \cos(2x)dx = \int \cos(u)\frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\int \cos(u)du = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen}(u) + k$$
$$\int \cos(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\operatorname{sen}(2x) + k$$



#### 2) Integral por partes

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

ou também

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

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#### 2) Integral por partes

$$\int f(x)g'(x)dx = f(x)g(x) - \int f'(x)g(x)dx$$

ou também

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln(x) dx = x \ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{x} x dx =$$



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ou também

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln(x)dx = x\ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{x}xdx = x\ln(x) - \int 1dx =$$



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ou também

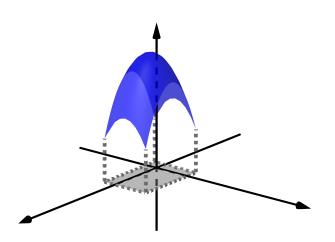
$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du$$

$$\int \ln(x)dx = x\ln(x) - \int \frac{1}{x}xdx = x\ln(x) - \int 1dx = x\ln(x) - x + k$$
$$\int \cos(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\sin(2x) + k$$

### Integrais

- As integrais podem ser utilizadas para calcular área de regiões bidimensionais, isto é, área de triângulos, quadrados, e entre outros polígonos.
- Podemos utilizar integrais múltiplas também para esse fim. Mais que isso, serão usadas para calcular volume de sólidos!

# Integrais múltiplas



### Como calcular?

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_{a}^{b} \left( \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

OII

$$\int_{c}^{d} \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{c}^{d} \left( \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$



### **Propriedades**

1)

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{c}^{d} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_{c}^{d} \int_{a}^{b} f(x, y) dx dy$$

2)

$$\int \int_{A} (f(x,y) + g(x,y)) dA = \int \int_{A} f(x,y) dy dx + \int \int_{A} g(x,y) dA$$

$$\int \int_{A} cf(x,y)dA = c \int \int_{A} f(x,y)dA$$



Calcule a integral

$$\int_0^2 \int_1^2 (2xy) dy dx$$

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$$\mathbf{1}^{o} \colon \int_{1}^{2} (2xy) dy = 2x \left( \frac{y^{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = 2x \left( \frac{(2)^{2}}{2} - \frac{(1)^{2}}{2} \right)$$

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**2**°: 
$$\int_0^2 3x dx = 3 \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^2$$



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$$\int_0^2 3x dx = 3\frac{x^2}{2}\Big|_0^2 = 3\left(\frac{(2)^2}{2} - \frac{(0)^2}{2}\right) = 3\frac{4}{2}$$



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Calcule a integral

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} sen(y)) dx dy$$

$$\mathbf{1}^{o} \colon \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} sen(y)) dx = sen(y) \left(\frac{x^{3}}{3}\right) \Big|_{1}^{2} = sen(y) \left(\frac{(2)^{3}}{3} - \frac{(0)^{3}}{3}\right)$$

Calcule a integral

$$\int_{1}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} (x^{2} sen(y)) dx dy$$

1°: 
$$\int_0^2 (x^2 sen(y)) dx = sen(y) \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_1^2 = sen(y) \left(\frac{(2)^3}{3} - \frac{(0)^3}{3}\right)$$
  
=  $\frac{8}{3} sen(y)$ 

Calcule a integral

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$$= \frac{8}{3} sen(y)$$

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$$\int_1^2 \frac{8}{3} sen(y) dy = -\frac{8}{3} (cos(y)) \Big|_0^2$$



Calcule a integral

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$$\int \int_{A} (4xy + 6x) dA$$

, sendo A a região dada por

$$A = \{(x, y) : 2 \le x \le 4 \text{ e } 0 \le y \le 1\}.$$

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$$A = \{(x, y) : 2 \le x \le 4 \text{ e } 0 \le y \le 1\}.$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} \int_{0}^{1} (4xy + 6x) dy dx$$



$$\int_2^4 \int_0^1 (4xy + 6x) dy dx =$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} \int_{0}^{1} (4xy + 6x) dy dx = \int_{2}^{4} \left( 4x \frac{y^{2}}{2} + 6xy \Big|_{0}^{1} \right) dx$$
=

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$$= 2\frac{x^{2}}{2} + 6\frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{2}^{4} dx$$

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$$= 2\frac{x^{2}}{2} + 6\frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{2}^{4} dx$$

$$= (4)^{2} + 3(4)^{2} - ((2)^{2} + 3(2)^{2})$$

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$$= (4)^{2} + 3(4)^{2} - ((2)^{2} + 3(2)^{2})$$

$$= 16 + 3.16 - (4 + 3.4)$$

$$\int_{2}^{4} \int_{0}^{1} (4xy + 6x) dy dx = \int_{2}^{4} \left( 4x \frac{y^{2}}{2} + 6xy \Big|_{0}^{1} \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{2}^{4} (2x + 6x) dx$$

$$= 2\frac{x^{2}}{2} + 6\frac{x^{2}}{2} \Big|_{2}^{4} dx$$

$$= (4)^{2} + 3(4)^{2} - ((2)^{2} + 3(2)^{2})$$

$$= 16 + 3.16 - (4 + 3.4)$$

$$= 16 + 48 - 16$$

$$= 48$$



### Exercícios propostos

#### Exercício 1, página 83 da apostila Unip

#### Exercício 2, página 88 da apostila Unip

- Os exercícios em preto são para praticar.
- Os exercícios em vermelho são para entregar.

# Obrigado pela atenção!

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