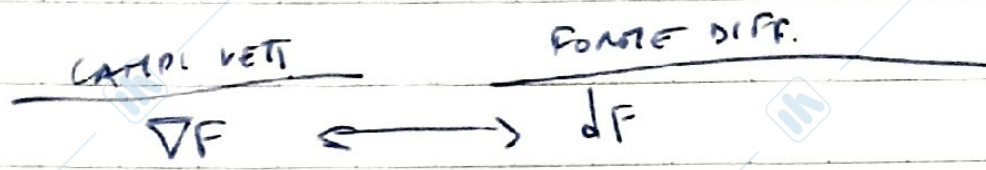


Forme diff. → solite



IL CAMPO W È \longleftrightarrow W FORMA EXACTA

IL GRADIENTE

DI F \longleftrightarrow È

IL CAMPO È CONSERVATIVO

$$\begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ W = dF \end{matrix}$$

CAMPO IRROTAZIONALE \longleftrightarrow W si dice chiusa

$$\begin{matrix} \updownarrow \\ \nabla \times W = 0 \end{matrix}$$

Se γ è una curva e F è una forma differenziale allora

$$\int_{\gamma} F = \int_a^b F_1(x, y) dx + \int_a^b F_2(x, y) dy = \int_a^b F_1(x(t), y(t)) dx'(t) + \int_a^b F_2(x(t), y(t)) dy'(t) = \int_a^b F(x(t), y(t)) \gamma'(t) dt$$

↳ INTEGRALE DI LINEA DEL CAMPO

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	X					

$\text{rot } F = 0$

cs

Integrale di $F = (2x+y)dx + (2y+x)dy$

si
 $\gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ $\gamma(t) = (\cos(t), \sin(t))$

dominio stellato

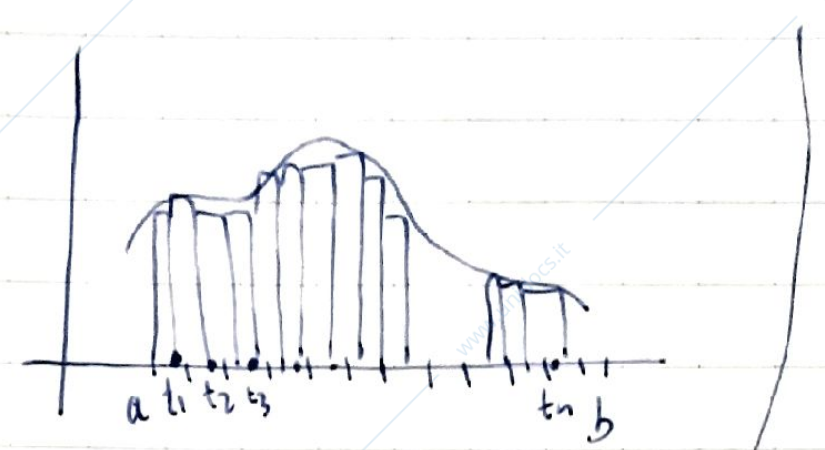
$\int_{\gamma} F = \int (2x+y)dx + \int (2y+x)dy =$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos(t) + \sin(t)) d(\cos(t)) + \int_0^{2\pi} (2\sin(t) + \cos(t)) d(\sin(t))$

$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2\cos(t) + \sin(t))(-\sin(t)) dt + \int_0^{2\pi} (2\sin(t) + \cos(t)) \cos(t) dt = 0$

INTEGRALE DOPIO

da Analisi 1
 con limite delle somme di Riemann

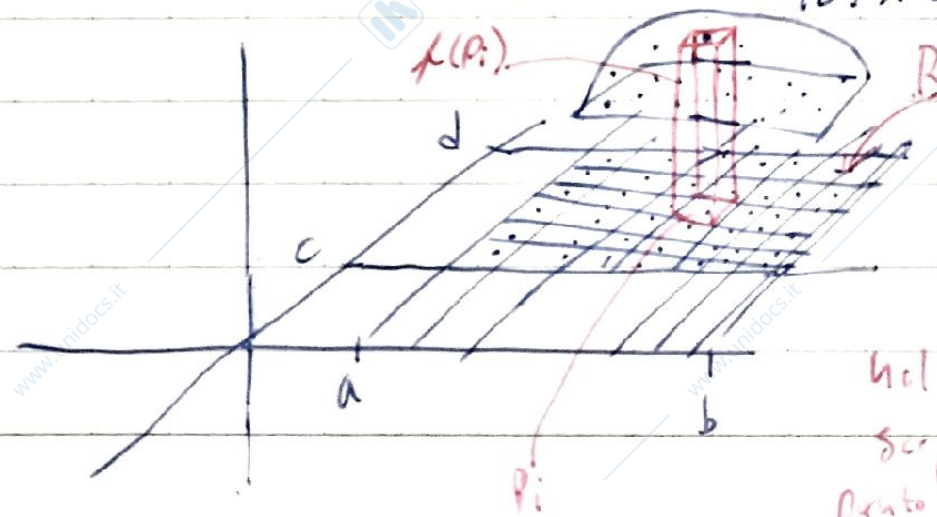


$$\text{AREA (INTEGRALE)} = \sum \frac{b-a}{n} f(t_k)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \int_a^b f(t) dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum \frac{b-a}{n} f(t_k) \right)$$

nel caso dell'integrale doppio

in due variabili $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$



ci sono h^2 rettangolini
 basteranno i vett.

nel i-esimo rett.
 scriviamo la
 punto $P_i = (x_i, y_i)$

$$V_{\text{base}} (\text{Unione parallelepipedi}) = \sum_{i=1}^{h^2} \frac{(b-a)(d-c)}{h^2} \cdot F(P_i)$$

$$\iint_R F(x,y) dx dy = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{h^2} \frac{(b-a)(d-c)}{h^2} F(x_i, y_i)$$

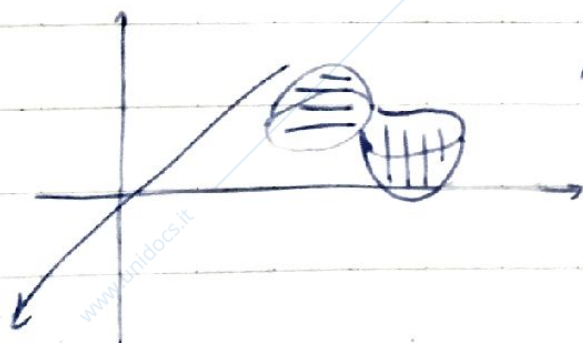
Ma abbiamo definito l'integrale sulla base di un dominio rettangolare.

↓
definiamo allora per ogni funzione con dominio limitato

$$\tilde{F} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow B \cup \{0\}$$

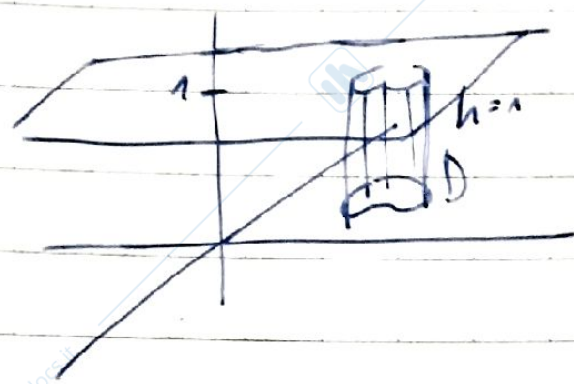
$$\tilde{F}(x,y) = \begin{cases} F(x,y) & \text{se } (x,y) \in D \\ 0 & \text{se } (x,y) \notin D \end{cases}$$

Interpretazione geometrica



$$\iint_D F(x,y) dx dy = \text{VOLUME}(\Xi) - \text{VOLUME}(\cup D)$$

Proprietà



AREA (D) = $\iint_D \sqrt{x} dy = \text{VOLUME} = (h)$
 \parallel
 $\text{AREA}(D) \times h$

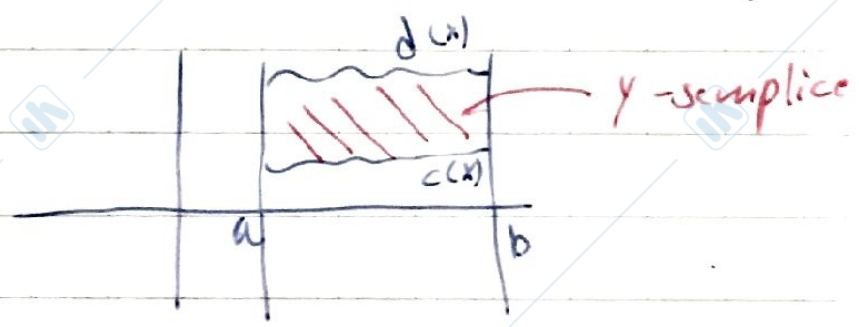
Metodo di : INTEGRAZIONE ITERATA

Si fa su domini regolari

→ domini x-simplici o y-simplici:

• y-simplice

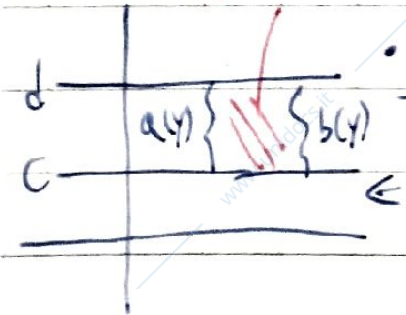
$D = \{(x,y) | a \leq x \leq b, c(x) \leq y \leq d(x)\}$



x-simplice

• x-simplice

$D = \{(x,y) | c \leq y \leq d, a(y) \leq x \leq b(y)\}$





Domini non sovrapposti:

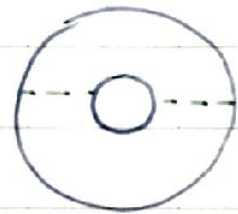
Due domini D_1 e D_2 si dicono non sovrapp. se si intersecano solo sul bordo, cioè $D_1 \cap D_2$ non ha parti interne.

\Rightarrow Domini o regolare \Rightarrow ^{finita} \exists unione V di domini x -semplici e/o y -semplici non sovrapp.

es.



\bar{C} regolare
(unione di 3
 y -semplici)

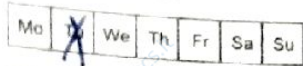


\bar{C} regolare

\rightarrow Criterio di integrabilità:

Se D \bar{C} regolare e $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ \bar{C} funz. cont. allora F \bar{C} integr.

$\Rightarrow \iint_D F(x,y) dx dy$ esiste finito



→ Integrazione iterata:

se D è un dominio y -semplice

$$\hookrightarrow \iint_D F(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \left(\int_{c(x)}^{d(x)} F(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

se D è un dominio x -semplice

$$\iint_D F(x, y) dx dy = \int_c^d \left(\int_{a(y)}^{b(y)} F(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

→ per domini regolari si spazza in domini x sempl. e y sempl.

☀ ☑ ☑ 1

Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
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CAMBIO DI VARIABILI (INTEGRALE DOPIO)

• Se D è un dominio regolare e $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ una funzione continua.

• Se D' è un dom. reg. e $G: D' \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ una transf. regol.

$$G(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v))$$

$$\iint_D F(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} F(G(u, v)) | \det JG(u, v) | du dv$$

Jacobiana

Si scrive anche come

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$$

es.

transf.
↓

$$G(\rho, \theta) = (\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \quad D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ dominio regolare}$$

$$D' = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid (\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \in D\}$$

$$\det DG = \rho$$

Mo	Tu	We	Th	X	Sa	Su
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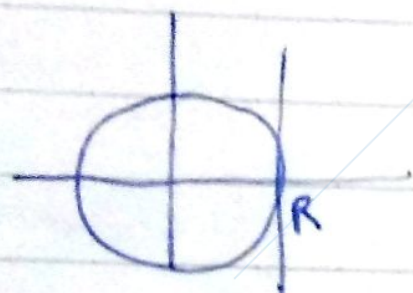
$$\iint_D F(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} F(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta$$

es - Calcola l'area del disco di centro (0,0) e raggio R

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$$

Passiamo a coord. polari

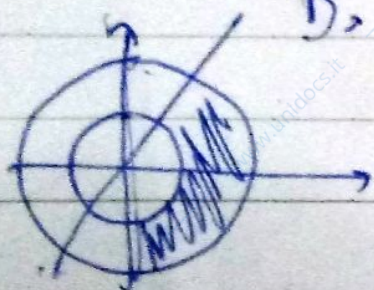
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(D) &= \iint_D dx dy = \\ &= \iint_{D'} \rho d\rho d\theta \end{aligned}$$



$$D' = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

Calcola l'area di

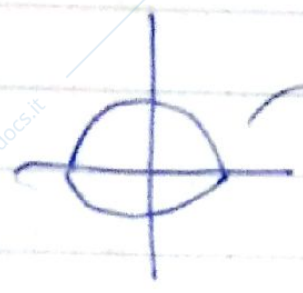
$$D = \{(x,y) \mid x \geq 0, x \geq y, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$



$$\iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D'} \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_1^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \rho d\theta d\rho$$

Calcola il volume della sfera di raggio R e centro $(0,0,0)$

Volume (Sfera) = 2 Volume (Calotta superiore)



è il grafico di

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$$

Volume (Calotta superiore) = $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy$ $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \, \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$



$$= \int_0^R \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \, d\theta \right) \rho \, d\rho$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \, \rho \, d\rho =$$

$$R^2 - \rho^2 = t \quad dt = -2\rho \, d\rho$$

$$\rho \, d\rho = -\frac{1}{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2} \int_{\rho=R}^{\rho=0} \sqrt{t} \, dt = -\pi \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\rho=R}^{\rho=0} = -\frac{2}{3} \pi (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^R = \frac{2\pi R^3}{3}$$

Volume (SFERA) = $\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

↑ infatti

4

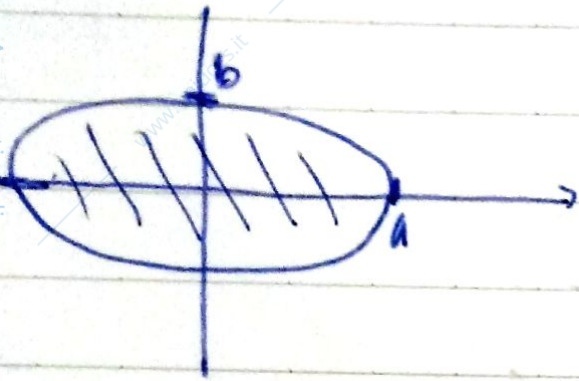
No. ANALISI 2

Mo Tu We Th Sa Su

Date 29.11.19

- Calcu. l'area della regione compresa dall'ellisse \downarrow :

$$\text{eq. } \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$



$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1 \right\} =$$

$$\left\{ (u, v) \mid u^2 + v^2 \leq 1 \right\}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{a} \quad v = \frac{y}{b} \quad x = au \quad y = bv$$

$$G(u, v) = (au, bv) \quad DG(u, v) = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D'} (\det DG(u, v)) du dv =$$

$$= \iint_{D'} ab du dv = ab \iint_{D'} du dv =$$

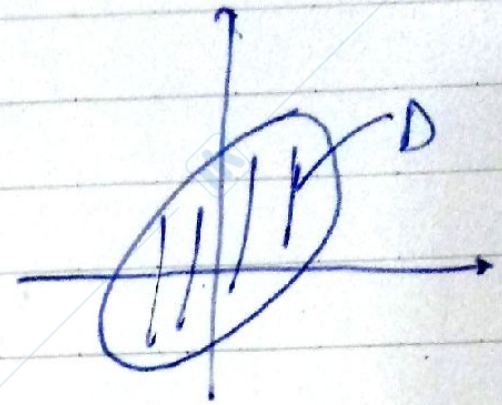
$$= ab \text{ AREA (D' è il cerchio } \uparrow) = ab\pi$$

Mo	Tu	We	Th	X	Sa	Su
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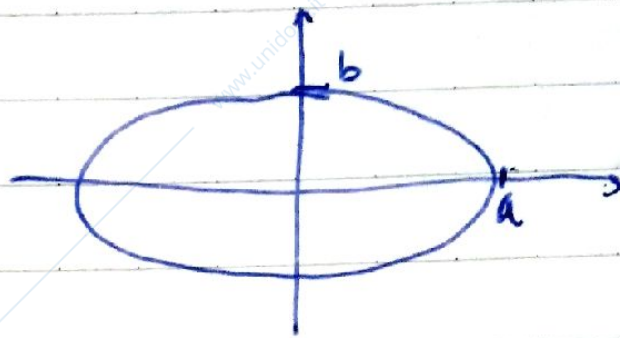
Date 29.11.19

- Calc. area della regione racchiusa dall'ellisse di eq. az.

$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 1$$



$$AREA(D) = AREA(D')$$



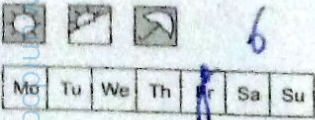
$$A_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

cerchiamo gli autovalori di A_0

λ_1, λ_2 dove $\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{a^2}$ e $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{b^2}$

$$\rightarrow ab = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_1 \lambda_2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\det A_0}}$$

$$\rightarrow AREA(D) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\det A_0}}$$



No. ANALISI 2

Date 29.11.11

es. Calcola la massa e il baricentro di una lamina circolare di raggio R e centro $(0,0)$ avente densità di massa

$$\rho(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$M = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$B = (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_D x(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_D y(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$



Mo	Tu	We	Th	X	Sa	Su
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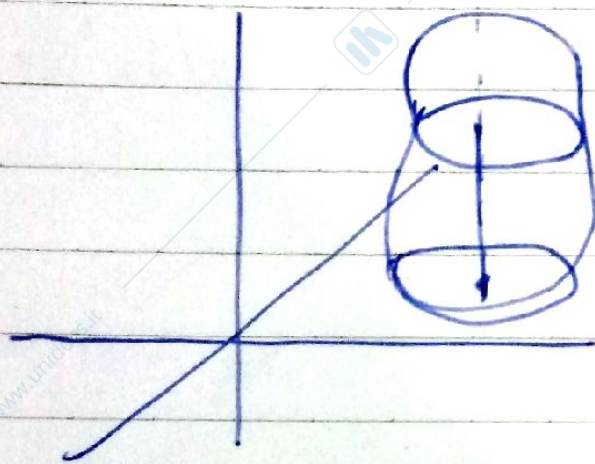
INTEGRALE TRIPLO

slide

$$\iiint_{\Omega} F(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

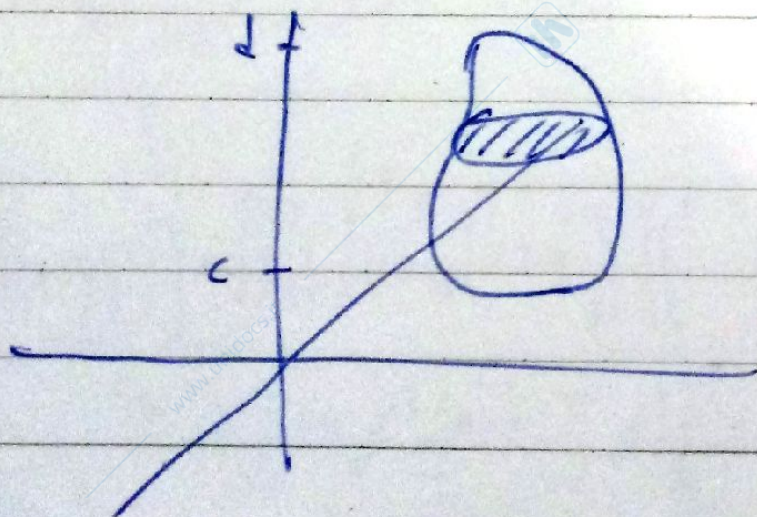
Integrazioni iterata

Anche in questo caso dovremo determinare bene il dominio



Integrazione per fili

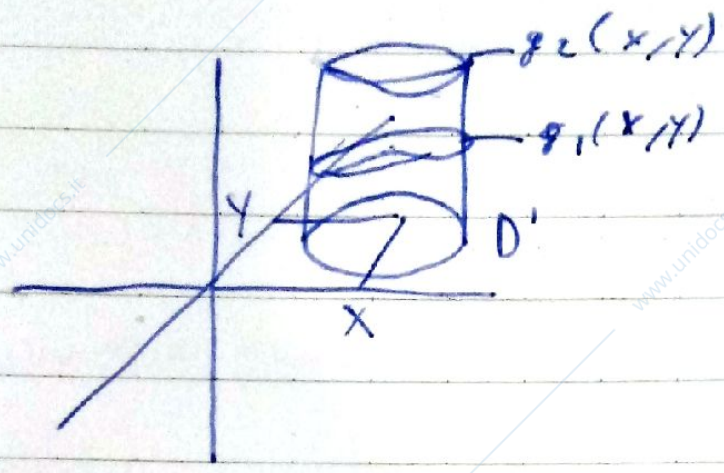
Integra su una dimensione e poi si fa integrazione doppia sulla base



Integrazione per strati

Domini z semplici

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid (x, y) \in D', g_1(x, y) \leq z \leq g_2(x, y)\}$$

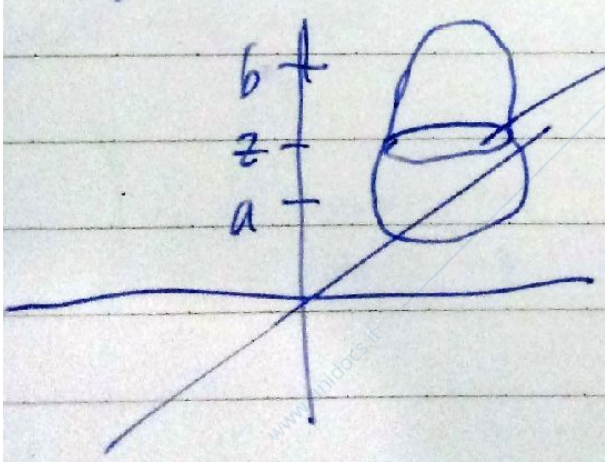


$$\iiint_D F(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_{D'} \left(\int_{g_1(x, y)}^{g_2(x, y)} F(x, y, z) \, dz \right) dx \, dy$$

↑
Integrazione per fili

Integrazione per strati

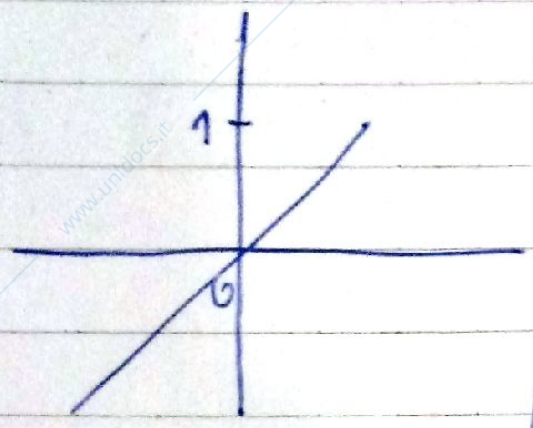
Domino in z regolare



$$\iiint_D F(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_a^b \left(\iint_{D'(z)} F(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \right) dz$$

es
$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$$

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$$



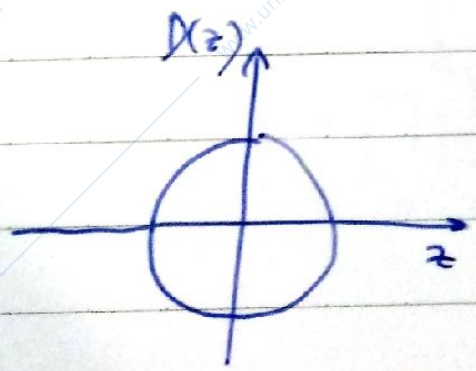
$$D(z) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2\}$$

$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \underbrace{\left(\iint_{D(z)} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \right)}_{D(z)} dz$$

$$\iint_{D(z)} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad D(z) = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2\}$$

in coord. pol.

$$\int_0^z \int_0^{2\pi} \rho^2 \rho d\rho d\theta$$



$$D' = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \rho \leq z, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$\int_0^z 2\pi \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \rho^4 \Big|_0^z = \frac{\pi}{2} z^4$$

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Mo Tu We Th X Sa SuNo. ANALISI 2Date 29.11.19

$$\iiint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 \frac{\pi}{2} z^4 dz = \frac{\pi}{10} z^5 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{10}$$

→ Cambio variabili → slide

es. Calc. Volume sfera

$$\text{VOLUME (SFERA DI RAGGIO R)} = \iiint_S dx dy dz =$$

$$S = \{(r, \varphi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

could. sturider

$$\int_0^R \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 \cos \theta d\theta \right) d\varphi \right) dr = \dots = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$