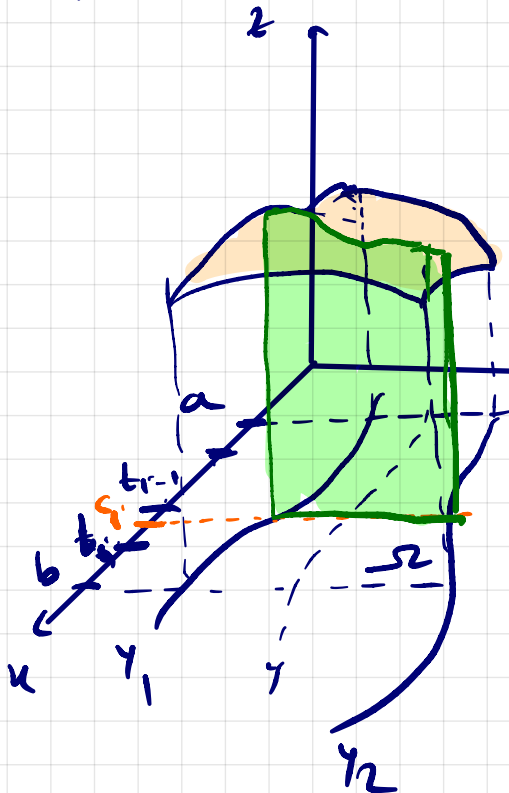


CASO GERAL: Quando  $\Omega$  é limitado por pelo menos uma curva. Seja  $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  integrável no conjunto  $J$ -mensurável  $\Omega$ , limitado por funções  $\gamma_1$  e  $\gamma_2$ , no intervalo  $[a, b]$  no eixo  $Ox$ . (então este seja um caso, todo o resto se generaliza analogamente). Assuma  $f \geq 0$ .



Seja  $y$  entre  $\gamma_1$  e  $\gamma_2$ ;

Tomem  $P$  partição de  $[a, b]$   
e,  $\forall [t_{i-1}, t_i] \in P$ , tome  
 $c_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$

Seja a lâmina paralela ao plano  $yz$ , passando por  $c_i$ , c.f. o desenho.

A medida da área desta lâmina é dada por:

$$A(c_i) = \int_{\gamma_1}^{\gamma_2} f(c_i, y) dy$$

De acordo com o princípio de Cavalieri, o volume  $V$  do sólido abaixo da superfície  $z = f(x, y)$  na região  $\Omega$  será dado por:

$$V = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n A(c_i) \cdot \Delta x_i \quad ; \quad \Delta x_i = t_i - t_{i-1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x_i, y) dy \right) \cdot \Delta x_i$$

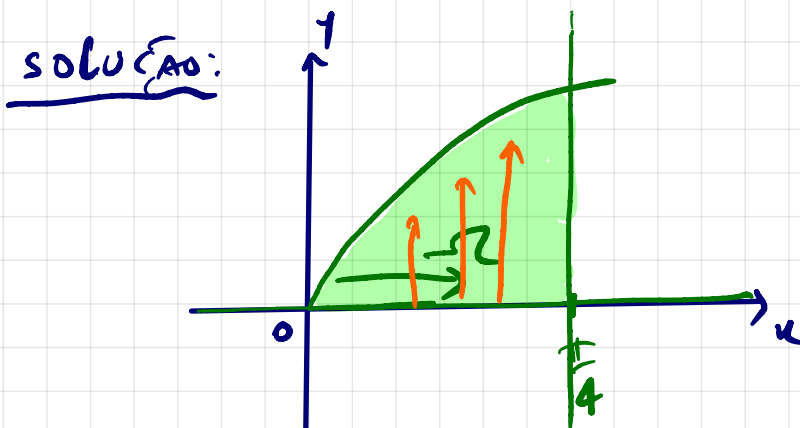
$$= \int_a^b \left( \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x, y) dy \right) dx \quad , \quad \text{i.e., uma}$$

integração iterada, onde exige-se que a integral mais externa seja limitada por constantes.

Vejamos alguns exemplos de aplicações:

06)  $\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x} \cdot \cos(y\sqrt{x}) \, \underbrace{dx dy}_{dA}$ , onde  $\Omega$  é a região

limitada por  $\underbrace{y=0}_{\text{eixo } x}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  e pela curva  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,



$$\iint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x} \cdot \cos(y\sqrt{x}) \, dx dy = \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x} \cdot \cos(y\sqrt{x}) \, dy dx$$

e' CONSTANTE PARA y

$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} \left( \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} \underbrace{\cos(y\sqrt{x})}_{r} \underbrace{(\sqrt{x} dy)}_{dr} \right) dx =$$

$$\int \cos r dr = \text{sen } r + C$$

$$r = y\sqrt{x}$$

$$\hookrightarrow dr = \sqrt{x} \cdot dy$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} \left. \text{sen}(y\sqrt{x}) \right|_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} (\text{sen } x - \underbrace{\text{sen } 0}_{0}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \text{sen } x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - (-\cos 0)$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + 1 = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

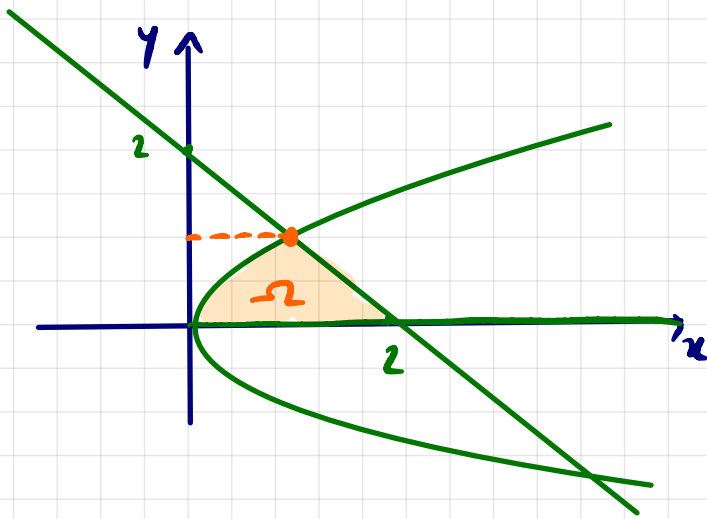
02)  $\iint_{\Omega} x\sqrt{y} dx dy$ , onde  $\Omega$  é formado pelas retas

$y=0$ ,  $x+y=2$  e pela parábola

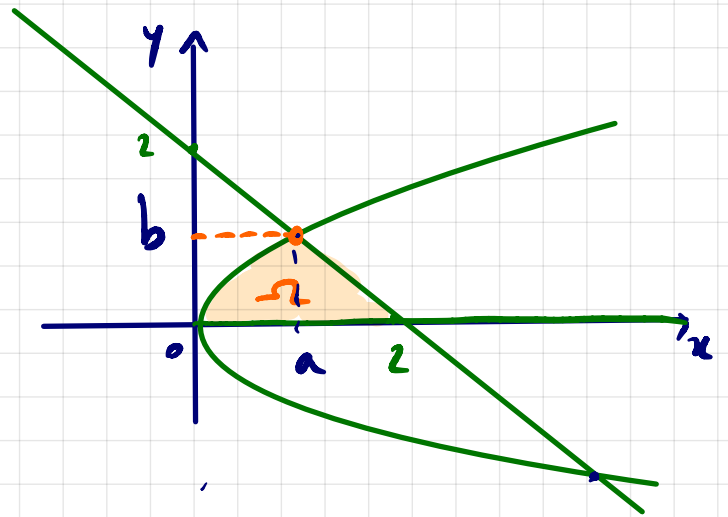
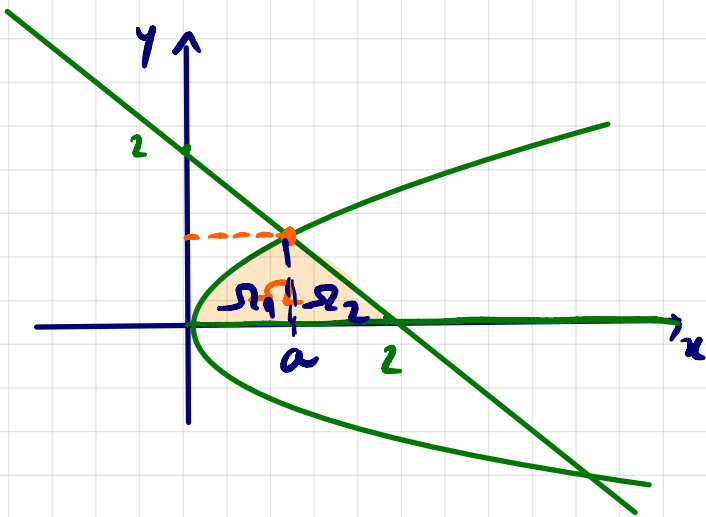
$x=y^2$ , no 1º q

$$y = 2 - x$$

SOLUÇÃO:



Temos duas formas de resolver:



$$\iint_{\Omega} f = \iint_{\Omega_1} f + \iint_{\Omega_2} f$$

ou:

$$\iint_{\Omega} f = \int_{y=0}^{y=b} \int_{x=y^2}^{x=2-y} f$$

$$\int_{x=0}^{x=a} \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{x}} f + \int_{x=a}^{x=2} \int_{y=0}^{y=2-x} f$$

ESTA FORMA DE  
CALCULAR  
PARECE MELHOR.

b e' a imagem quando

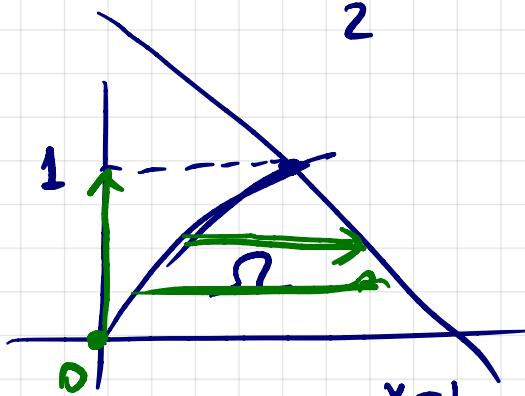
$$\begin{cases} x = 2 - y \\ x = y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow y^2 = 2 - y$$

$$y^2 + y - 2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1+8}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{-1+3}{2} = 1 \quad \text{C}$$

$$y = \frac{-1-3}{2} = -2$$



$$\iint_{\Omega} x\sqrt{y} \, dx \, dy = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \left( \int_{x=y^2}^{x=2-y} x\sqrt{y} \, dx \right) dy$$

CONSTANTE PARA  $x$ .

$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \sqrt{y} \left( \int_{x=y^2}^{x=2-y} x \, dx \right) dy = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \sqrt{y} \cdot \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{x=y^2}^{x=2-y} dy$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \sqrt{y} \cdot \left( \frac{(2-y)^2}{2} - \frac{y^4}{2} \right) dy =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{y} \cdot (4 - 4y + y^2 - y^4) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (4y^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4y \cdot y^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^2 \cdot y^{\frac{1}{2}} - y^4 \cdot y^{\frac{1}{2}}) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 y^{\frac{1}{2}} dy - 2 \int_0^1 y^{\frac{3}{2}} dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{5}{2}} dy - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{9}{2}} dy$$

$$= \left( 2 \cdot \frac{y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} - 2 \cdot \frac{y^{\frac{5}{2}}}{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{\frac{7}{2}}}{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{y^{\frac{11}{2}}}{\frac{11}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \left( \frac{4}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{4}{5} y^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{7} y^{\frac{7}{2}} - \frac{1}{11} y^{\frac{11}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^1 =$$

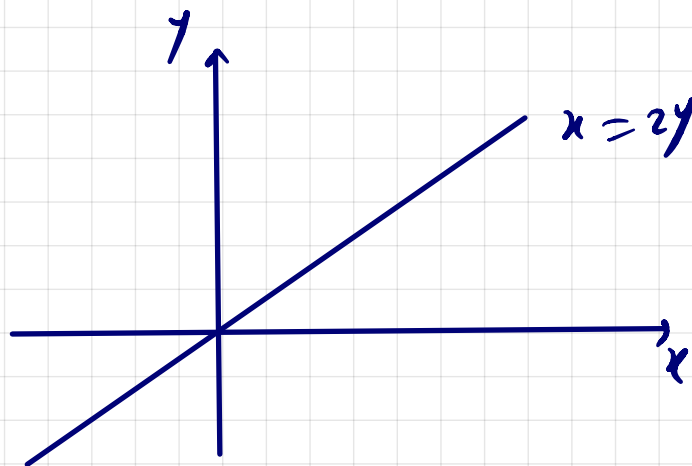
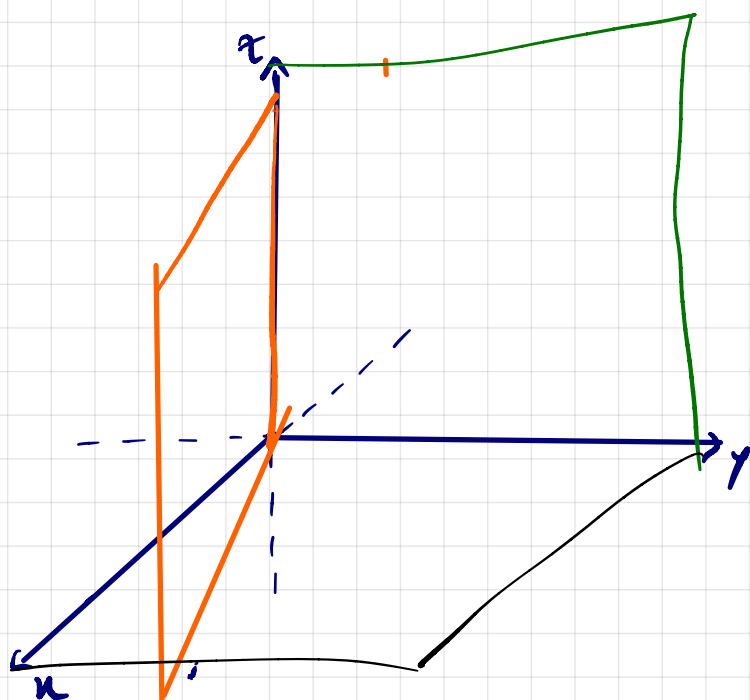
$$= \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} - 0 = \dots$$

03) Obter o volume do tetraedro limitado pelos planos  $x + 2y + z = 2$ ,  $x = 2y$ ,  $x = 0$  e  $z = 0$ .

Solução:

$$z = 2 - x - 2y$$

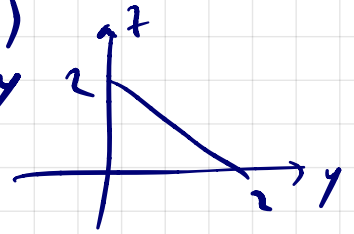
$\parallel$   
 $f(x, y)$



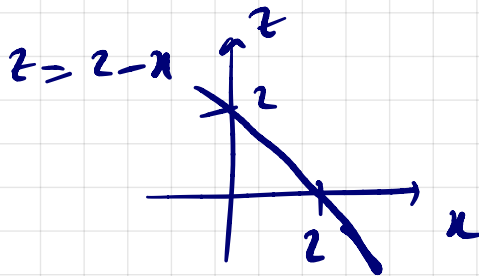
$$z = 2 - x - 2y \quad \text{traços:}$$

- $x = 0$ : (plano  $yz$ )

$$z = 2 - 2y$$

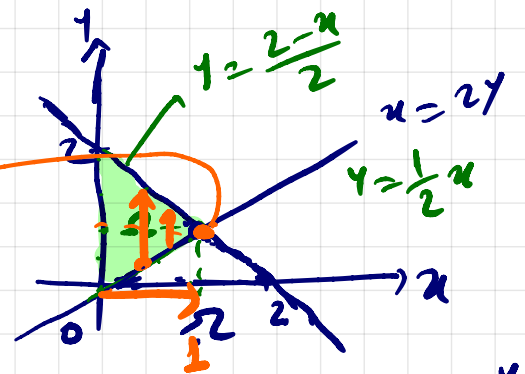
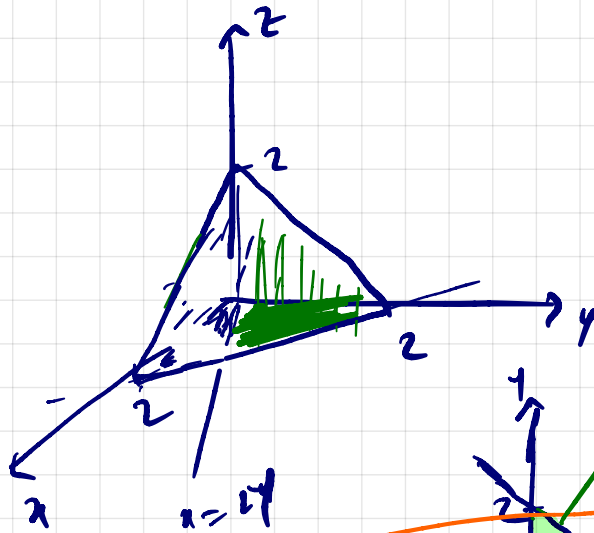
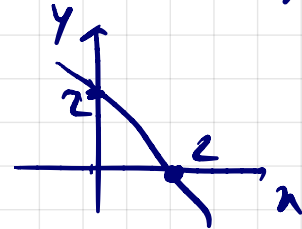


- $y = 0$  (plano  $xz$ )



- $z = 0$  (plano  $xy$ )

$$x = 2 - 2y$$



Portanto, a medida do volume  $V$  procurado será:

$$V = \iint_{\Omega} f(x,y) dA \quad \underline{\text{NOT.}} [dA = dx dy \text{ ou } dy dx]$$

INTERCEPTO:

$$x = x$$

$$2y = 2 - 2y$$

$$4y = 2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = 2y \Rightarrow x = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

ou seja, obtendo:

$$V = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=\frac{1}{2}x}^{y=\frac{2-x}{2}} f(x,y) \cdot dy \, dx = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left( \int_{y=\frac{1}{2}x}^{y=\frac{2-x}{2}} (2-x-2y) \, dy \right) dx$$

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

$$= \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \left( 2-x - x \cdot \left(\frac{2-x}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{2-x}{2}\right)^2 - \left[ x - x \cdot \frac{x}{2} - \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \right] \right) dx$$

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

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

$$= \int_0^1 (1-2x+x^2) dx = \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{(x-1)^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$



04) Calcule  $\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \text{sen } y^2 dy dx$

Neste caso, o problema concentra-se em

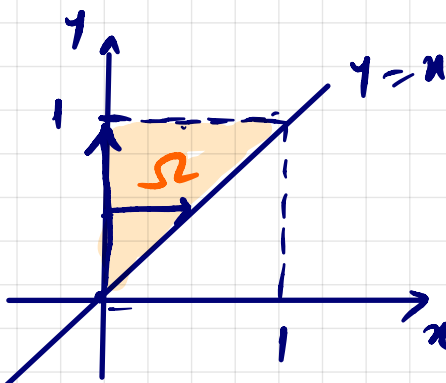
$$\int \text{sen } y^2 dy = ?$$

Não existe uma técnica de integração para resolver isto.

Nestes casos a única saída é trocar a ordem de integração. Isto deve alterar os limites de integração também. De fato:

$$\int_0^1 \int_x^1 \text{sen } y^2 dy dx = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \left( \int_{x=0}^{x=y} \text{sen } y^2 dx \right) dy \doteq$$

é constante para x



$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \text{sen } y^2 \cdot \int_{x=0}^{x=y} 1 dx dy =$$

$$\Omega = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \leq y \leq 1 \text{ e } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \}$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \text{sen } y^2 \cdot x \Big|_{x=0}^{x=y} dy =$$

$$= \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \text{sen } y^2 \cdot (y-0) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \text{sen } y^2 (2y) dy = -\frac{1}{2} \cos y^2 \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 - \cos 1)$$

$\int \text{sen } u \, du \quad u = y^2 \Rightarrow du = 2y \, dy$

05) Esboce a região de integração e faça a mudança de ordem de integração para

$$\int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy dx.$$

(para entregar na quarta)

↳ por e-mail.