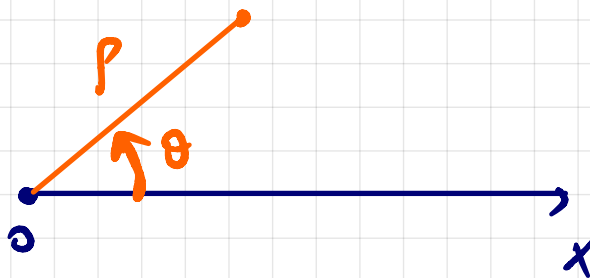


INTEGRAIS DUPLAS EM COORDENADAS POLARES:

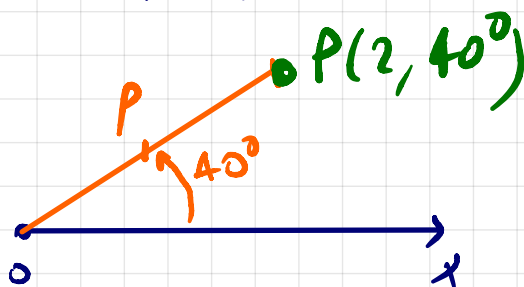
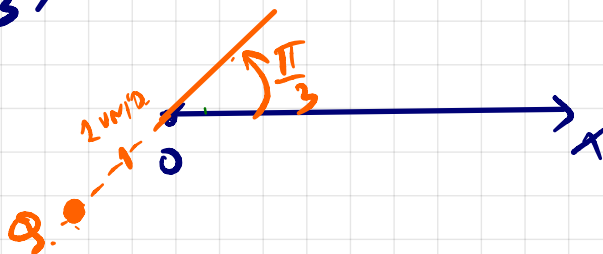
O sist. de coordenadas polares $p\theta$ é um sistema formado por uma semi-reta orientada OX , onde a marcação de um ponto $P(p, \theta)$ fica definida por um raio vetor p , marcado a partir de origem O da semi-reta, de inclinação θ , no sentido anti-horário, como na Trigonometria.

 $P(p, \theta)$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$p \in \mathbb{R}$$

Se $p < 0$, a marcação é feita pelo PROLONGAMENTO de $|p| > 0$.

Ex: $P(2, 40^\circ)$  $Q(-1, \frac{\pi}{3})$ 

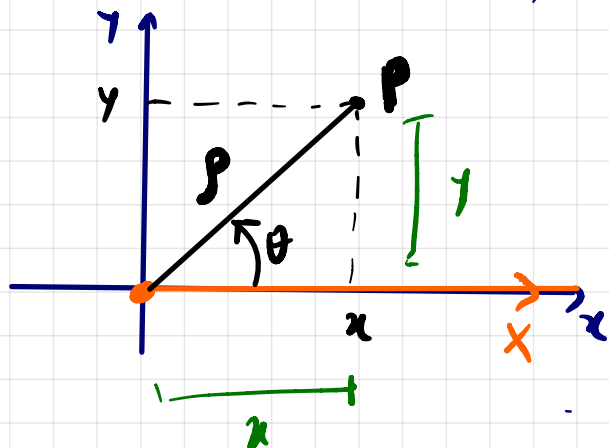
Obs: POR SIMETRIA,
PODERÍAMOS
ESCREVER

 $Q(1, -300^\circ)$

CONVERSÃO SISTEMAS POLAR \leftrightarrow RETANGULAR:

Sejam os sistemas cartesianos xy e polar $\rho\theta$, com eixos Ox e origens coincidindo.

Dado um ponto $P(x, y)$, temos, pelo T. de Pitágoras:



$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

Além disso, temos:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin \theta &= \frac{y}{\rho} \Rightarrow y = \rho \cdot \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta &= \frac{x}{\rho} \Rightarrow x = \rho \cdot \cos \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \text{RELAÇÕES DE CONVERSÃO.}$$

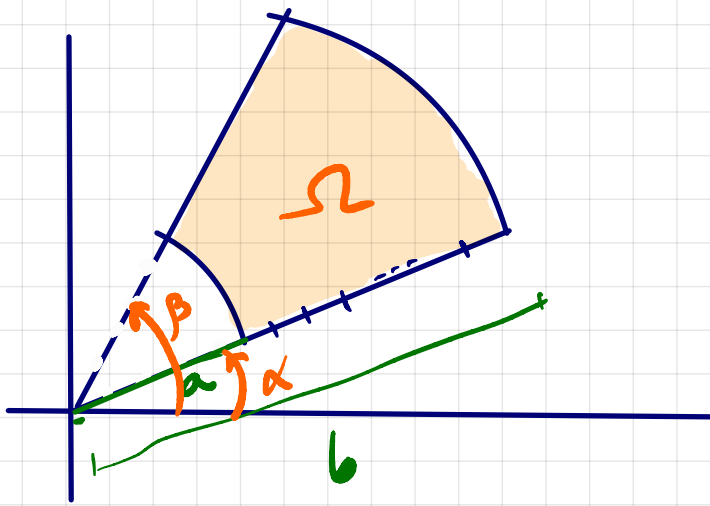
$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \theta = \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

INTEGRAIS DUPLAS: Seja $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integrável.

onde Ω é uma região delimitada por circunferências ou arcos de circunferência.

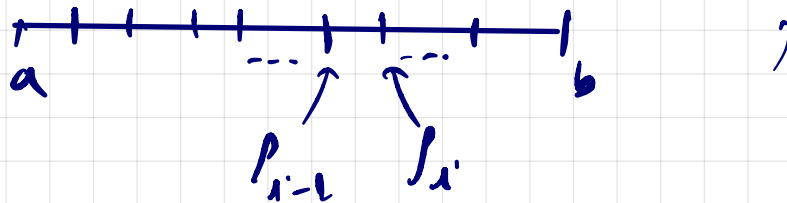
Seja, então, Ω dada por:

$$\Omega = \{(\rho, \theta) : a \leq \rho \leq b; \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta\}$$

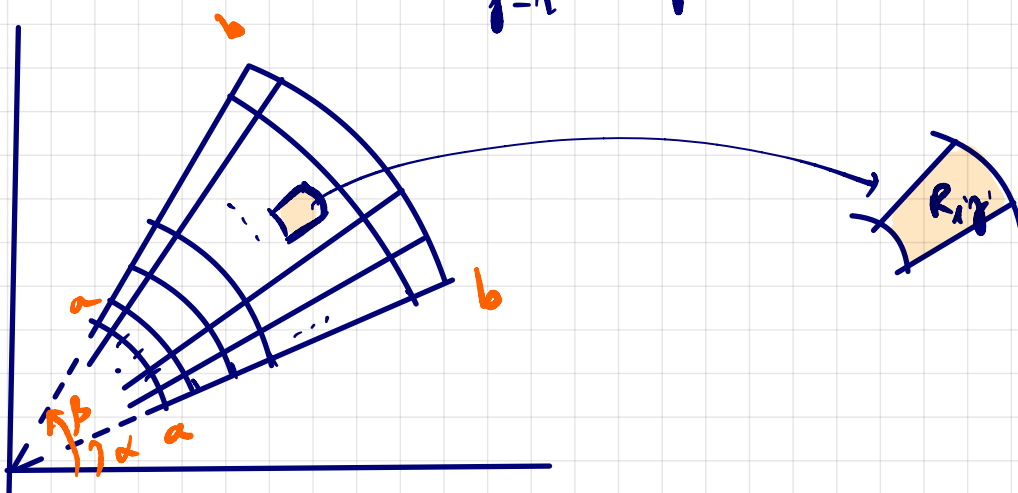
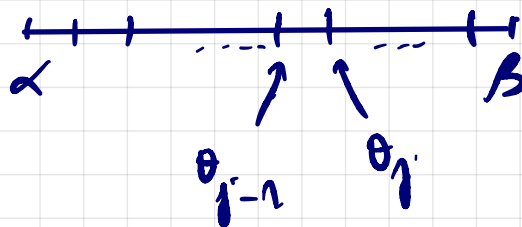


O sistema de coordenadas polares e' melhor de usar nestes casos.

Seja $P = P_1 \times P_2$ uma partiçao de Ω , onde P_1 e' partiçao de $[a, b]$, dividindo-o em m subintervalos da forma $[r_{i-1}, r_i]$: (regulares)



e P_2 e' partiçao regular de $[\alpha, \beta]$, dividindo-o em n subintervalos da forma $[\theta_{j-1}, \theta_j]$:



Esta partiçao divide Ω em subregioes

de forma como R_{ij} .

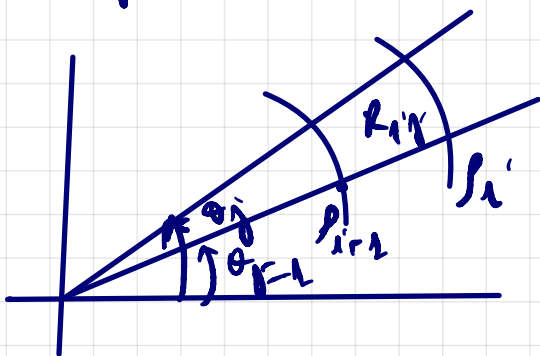
Vamos determinar a área de R_{ij} .

Seja (ρ_i^x, θ_j^x) o ponto médio em R_{ij} , onde

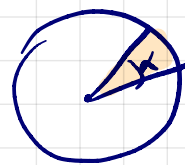
$$\rho_i^x = \frac{\rho_{i-1} + \rho_i}{2} \quad ; \quad \theta_j^x = \frac{\theta_{j-1} + \theta_j}{2}$$

A área A_{ij} do setor R_{ij} será dada por,

$$A_{ij} = A_{\text{setor maior}} - A_{\text{setor menor}}$$



Obs.



$$\frac{2\pi}{\alpha} \times \pi R^2 = A_{\text{setor}}$$

$$A_{\text{setor}} = \frac{\alpha \pi R^2}{2\pi} = \frac{1}{2} \alpha R^2$$

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot \rho_i^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot \rho_{i-1}^2$$

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} (\theta_j - \theta_{j-1}) \cdot [\rho_i^2 - \rho_{i-1}^2]$$

$$A_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{(\theta_j - \theta_{j-1})}_{\Delta\theta} \cdot \underbrace{(\rho_i - \rho_{i-1})}_{\Delta\rho} \cdot (\rho_i + \rho_{i-1})$$

ρ_i^x

$$\Rightarrow A_{ij} = \rho_i^* \cdot \Delta\rho \cdot \Delta\theta$$

Seja D^* a decomposição $D^*(P; f(x_i, y_j))$

Assim, a soma de Riemann de f em relação a esta decomposição será:

$$\sum_{i,j} f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \cdot \text{Vol}(R_{ij})$$

$= A_{ij}$

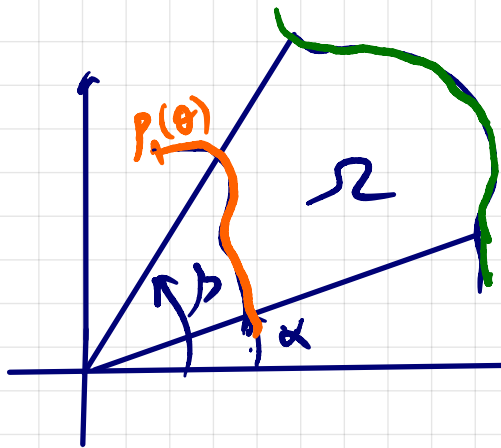
Então:

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \lim_{\|D^*\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^n f(x_i^*, y_j^*) \cdot A_{ij}$$

$$= \lim_{\|D^*\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{\theta=1}^n f(\rho_i^* \cos \theta_i^*, \rho_i^* \sin \theta_i^*) \cdot \rho_i^* \Delta\rho \cdot \Delta\theta$$

$$= \int_{\rho=a}^{\rho=b} \int_{\theta=\alpha}^{\theta=\beta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

Obs. Podemos ter um resultado mais geral:



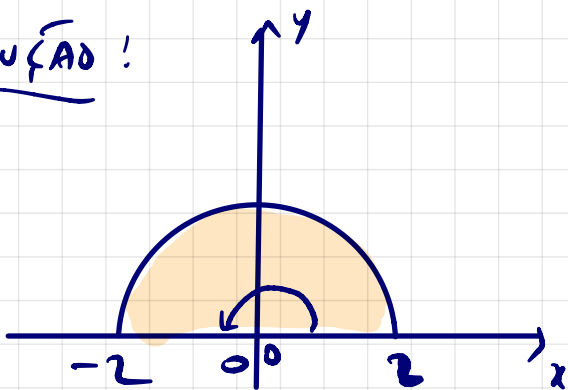
$$\iint_{\Omega} f = \int_{\theta=\alpha}^{\theta=\beta} \int_{\rho=r_1(\theta)}^{\rho=r_2(\theta)} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \cdot \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

EXEMPLOS: Calcule as integrais:

(a) $\iint_{\Omega} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \, dx \, dy$, onde Ω é dada

pela semi-circulo $x^2+y^2=4$, no 1º e 2º quadrantes.

SOLUÇÃO!



$$y = \rho \sin \theta$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\iint_{\Omega} \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \, dx \, dy = \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2} \frac{\rho \sin \theta}{\cancel{\rho}} \, \cancel{\rho} \, d\rho \, d\theta$$

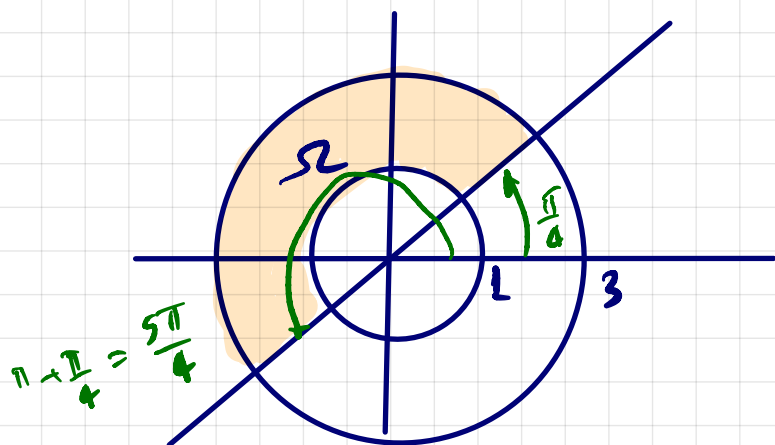
$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \int_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2} \rho \sin \theta \, d\rho \, d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{\theta=0}^{\theta=\pi} \sin \theta \cdot d\theta \cdot \int_{\rho=0}^{\rho=2} \rho \, d\rho = \left(-\cos \theta \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{\rho^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 \right) =$$

$$= (-\cos \pi + \cos 0) \cdot (2 - 0) = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

(b) $\iint_{\Omega} (x-y) \, dx \, dy$, onde Ω é a região:

$$\Omega = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9, \, x \leq y \}$$



Logo, obtemos:

$$\iint_{\Omega} (x-y) \, dx \, dy = \int_{\rho=1}^{\rho=3} \int_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\theta=\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta) \rho \, d\rho \, d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{\rho=1}^{\rho=3} \rho^2 d\rho \cdot \int_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\theta=\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta - \sin\theta) d\theta$$

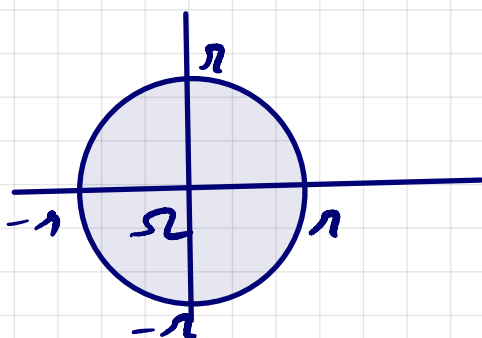
$$\left(\frac{\rho^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^3 \cdot \left(\sin\theta + \cos\theta \right) \Big|_{\theta=\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\theta=\frac{5\pi}{4}} =$$

$$\left(9 - \frac{1}{3} \right) \cdot \left(\sin\frac{5\pi}{4} + \cos\frac{5\pi}{4} - \sin\frac{\pi}{4} - \cos\frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{26}{3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{26}{3} \cdot (-2\sqrt{2}) = -\frac{52}{3}\sqrt{2}$$

LISTA 02

09) (a) $\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq \Omega^2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = ?$



$$x^2 + y^2 = \rho^2$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy = \int_{r=0}^{R} \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} e^{-r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{r=0}^{R} e^{-r^2} (-2r) dr \cdot \int_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^R \cdot \theta \Big|_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-R^2} - e^0) \cdot (2\pi - 0)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{-R^2} - 1) \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= -\pi (e^{-R^2} - 1)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\pi \cdot (1 - e^{-R^2})}}$$

$\int e^x dx = e^x + c$
 $x = r^2$
 $\hookrightarrow dr = -2r dr$

PARA ENTREGAR NA PRÓXIMA QUARTA.

LISTA 02. exercício 12.

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