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www.ime.usp.br/~n.gorodski/teaching/mat2352/main.html

- Provas : E-disciplinas

- Listas : E-disciplinas

- Livro-texto : G. F. Simmons, vol. 2
(dois últimos capítulos)

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Cálculo Integral (muitas variáveis)

Integrar funções de duas ou três variáveis

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$f(x, y)$ contínua

→ $\iint_R f(x, y) \, dx \, dy$

integral dupla

$f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ contínua

$$f(x,y) > 0 \quad \forall (x,y) \in \Omega$$

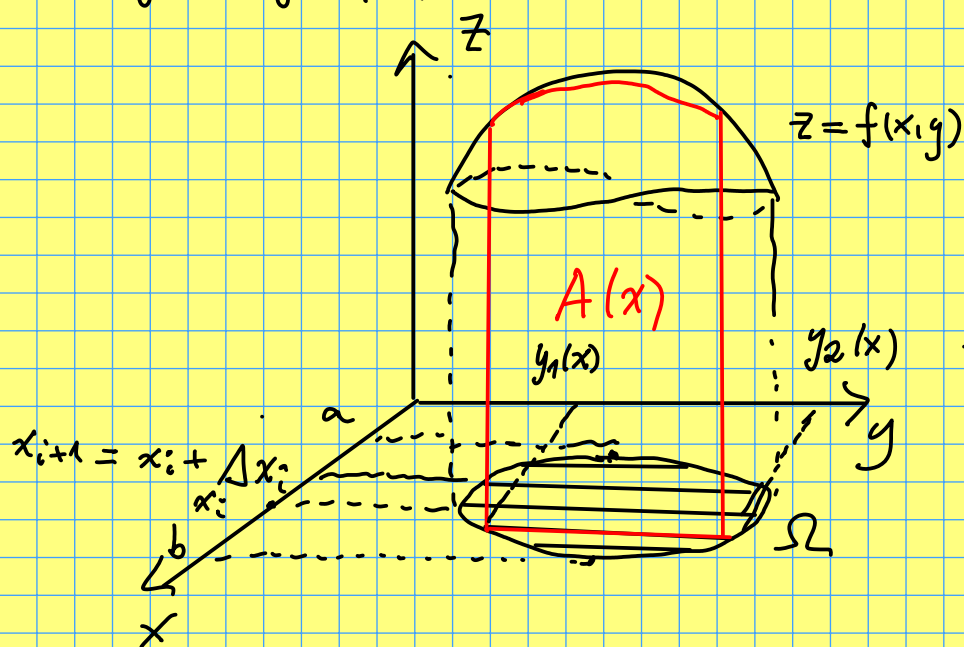


Gráfico de $f = \{ (x,y,z) \mid z = f(x,y), (x,y) \in \Omega \}$

B : sólido debaixo do gráfico

$$B = \{ (x,y,z) \mid 0 \leq z \leq f(x,y), (x,y) \in \Omega \}$$

$$\text{Volume}(B) \approx \sum_{i=1}^n A(x_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$\text{Vol}(B) = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \Delta x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall i}} \sum_{i=1}^n A(x_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b A(x) dx \quad (*)$$

$\uparrow$ $\uparrow$
 $n \rightarrow \infty$ Soma de
 $\Delta x_i \rightarrow 0 \quad \forall i$ Riemann

$A(x)$: área debaixo do gráfico da função

$$g(y) = f(x,y) \quad y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x)$$

$$A(x) = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} g(y) dy = \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \quad (2)$$

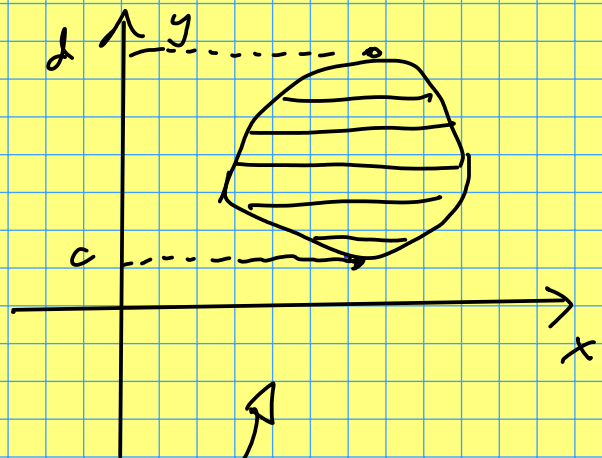
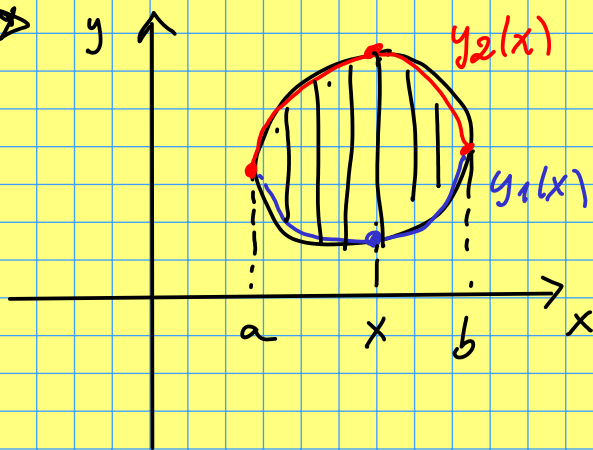
↑
x fixado,
integração rel y

Substituindo (2) em (1),
vem:

$$\begin{aligned} Vol(B) &= \int_a^b \left[\int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} f(x, y) dy dx \end{aligned}$$

↑
Integral iterada de f

$$\Omega = \{ (x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b \text{ e } y_1(x) \leq y \leq y_2(x) \}$$



$$\Omega = \{ (x, y) \mid c \leq y \leq d \text{ e } x_1(y) \leq x \leq x_2(y) \}$$

$$Vol(B) = \int_C \int_{x_1(y)}^{x_2(y)} f(x,y) dx dy$$

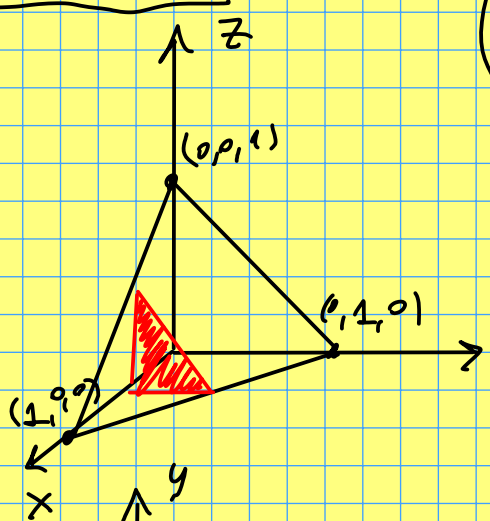
integral iterada de f

Notamos que existem duas ordens de integração.

Exemplo 1 Calcular o volume do

tetraedro B delimitado pelos planos coordenados e pelo plano $x+y+z=1$.

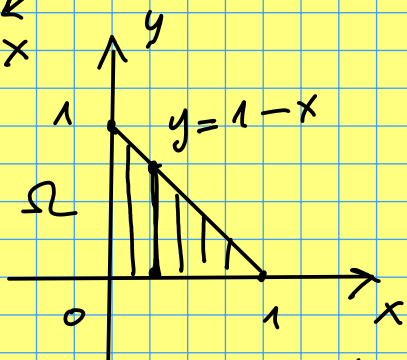
Resolução.



$$\begin{aligned} z=0 &\rightarrow x+y=1 \\ &\rightarrow z=1-x-y \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x,y) = 1-x-y$$

$Gr(f)$: "tampa" superior de B
face sup. do tetraedro.



$$0 \leq x \leq 1$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1-x$$

$$Vol(B) = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} 1-x-y dy dx \quad (3)$$

$$\int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy = \left[(1-x)y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1-x}$$

$$= (1-x)^2 - \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} - 0 = \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} \quad (4)$$

Substituindo (4) em (3):

$$\text{Vol}(B) = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (0 - 1) = \frac{1}{6} //$$

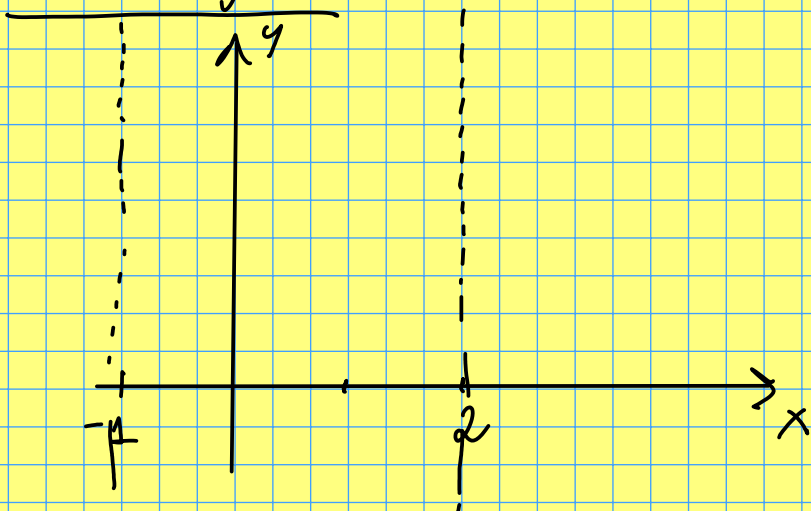
Exemplo 2. Desenhar a região de integração na integral iterada:

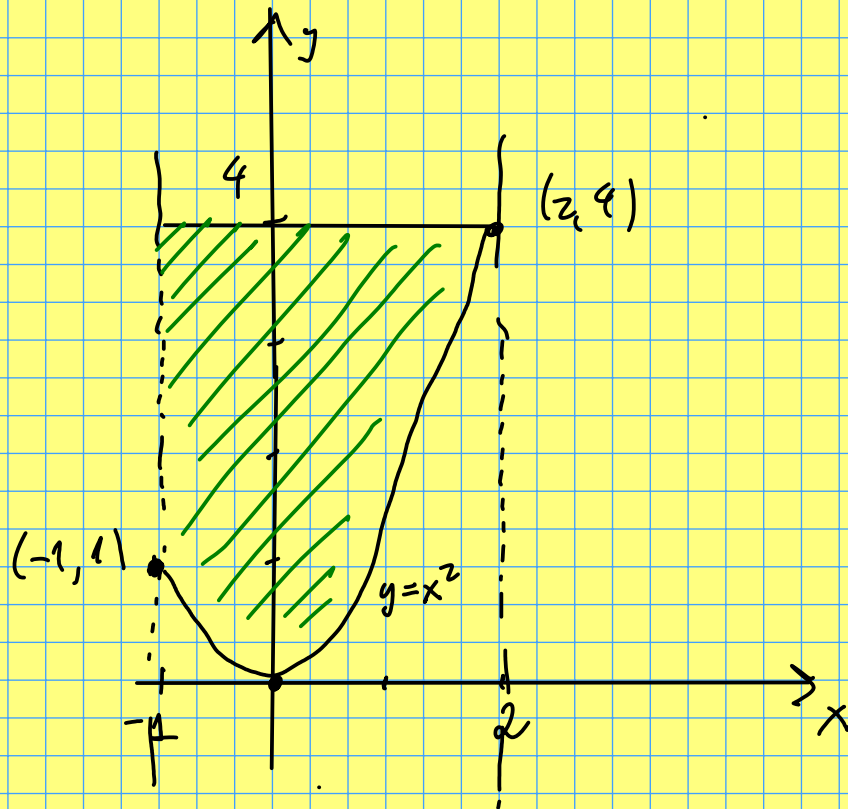
$$\int_{-1}^2 \int_{x^2}^4 f(x,y) dy dx.$$

Resolução.

$$-1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$x^2 \leq y \leq 4$$





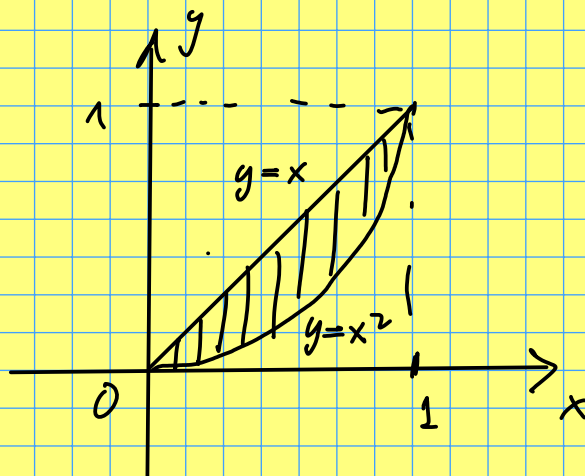
Exemplo 3. Inverter a ordem de integração

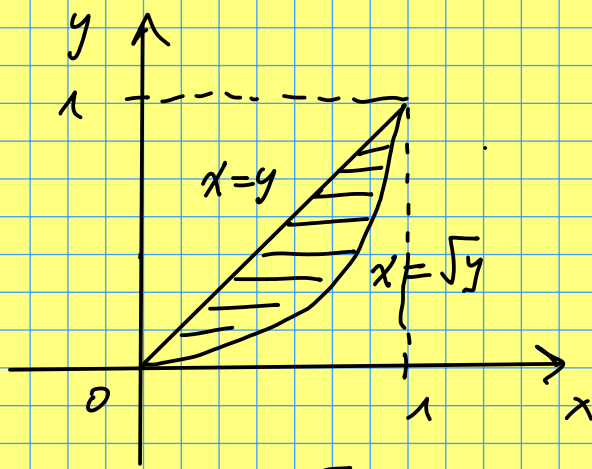
na integral iterada:

$$\int_{\underline{0}}^{\underline{1}} \int_{\underline{x^2}}^{\underline{x}} f(x,y) \, dy \, dx.$$

Resolução.

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$$





$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 & \leftarrow \text{blue arrow} \\ y \leq x \leq \sqrt{y} & \leftarrow \text{red arrow} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_{\substack{0 \\ \text{blue}}}^{\substack{1 \\ \text{blue}}} \int_{\substack{y \\ \text{red}}}^{\substack{\sqrt{y} \\ \text{red}}} f(x,y) \, \underset{\substack{\text{red}}}{dx} \, \underset{\substack{\text{blue}}}{dy}$$

Problemas da seção 20.1, versão em inglês //