

Le formule di integrazione valgono anche rispetto ad altre direzioni..

ES. Integrazione per fili paralleli ad x .

E = Proiezione di D nel piano yz

$$D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (y, z) \in E \quad u_1(y, z) \leq x \leq u_2(y, z)\}$$

$$\int_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_E \left\{ \int_{u_1(y, z)}^{u_2(y, z)} f(x, y, z) dx \right\} dy dz$$

ES. Integrazione per piani // yz

Supponiamo che $D \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ e che

$[a, b]$ sia la proiezione di D sull'asse x .

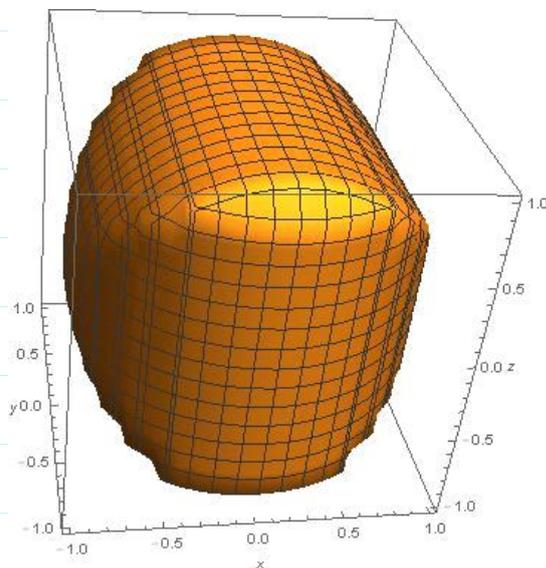
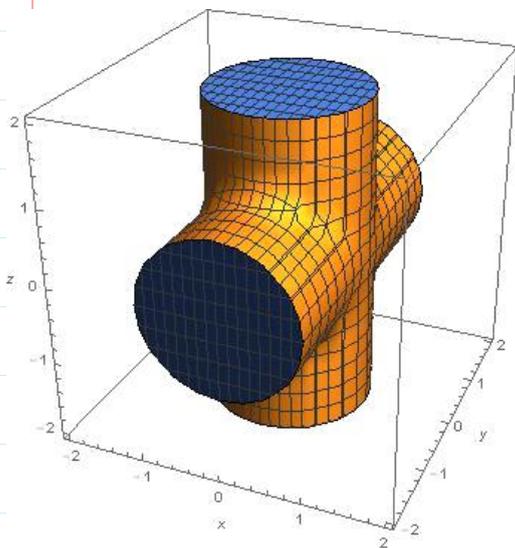
Allora

$$\int_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{D_x} f(x, y, z) dy dz \right\} dx$$

ESERCIZIO. Consideriamo l'intersezione D dei due

$$\text{cilindri: } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ x^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

Volume di D ?



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

Integriamo per fili paralleli a z :

E = Proiezione di D nel piano xy .

$$(x, y, z) \in D \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$$

Viceversa, se $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ si ha $x^2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ esiste $z \in \mathbb{R}$:

$$z^2 \leq 1 - x^2 \Rightarrow \exists z \text{ t.c. } (x, y, z) \in D.$$

$$\text{Quindi } E = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$$

$$\text{Vol}(D) = \int_D 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int \left\{ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1 \, dz \right\} dx \, dy$$

$$\text{Vol}(D) = \int_D 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} \left\{ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 1 \, dz \right\} dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \left\{ \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \, dy \right\} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left[2\sqrt{1-x^2} y \right]_{y=-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 2 \left((1-x^2) + (1-x^2) \right) dx = 4 \int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2) dx = 8 \int_0^1 (1-x^2) dx$$

$$= 8 \left([x]_0^1 - \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \right) = 8 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{16}{3}$$

Altro modo: piani perpendicolari a x

$$\text{Altro modo: } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ x^2 + z^2 \leq 1 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow x \in [-1, 1] \text{ e } \begin{cases} y^2 \leq 1-x^2 \\ z^2 \leq 1-x^2 \end{cases}$$

Proiezione di D sull'asse x è $[-1, 1]$.

$$\text{Fissato } x \in [-1, 1] \quad D_x = \{(y, z) : y^2 \leq 1-x^2, z^2 \leq 1-x^2\} \\ = [-\sqrt{1-x^2}, \sqrt{1-x^2}] \times [-\sqrt{1-x^2}, \sqrt{1-x^2}]$$

$$\text{Vol}(D) = \int_D 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{D_x} 1 \, dy \, dz \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \text{Area}(D_x) \, dx = \int_{-1}^1 (2\sqrt{1-x^2})(2\sqrt{1-x^2}) \, dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 4(1-x^2) \, dx = 8 \int_0^1 (1-x^2) \, dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

Esercizio. $\int_D yz \, dx \, dy \, dz$, dove D è la regione

che sta sopra il piano $z=0$, sotto il piano $z=y$,
dentro il cilindro $x^2+y^2=4$.

$$D = \{(x, y, z) : z \geq 0, z \leq y \text{ e } x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$$

Osserviamo che $0 \leq z \leq y \Rightarrow y \geq 0$.

La proiezione di D nel piano xy è

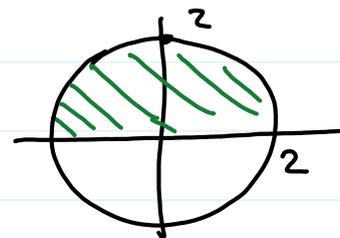
$$E = \{(x, y) : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4 \text{ e } y \geq 0\}$$

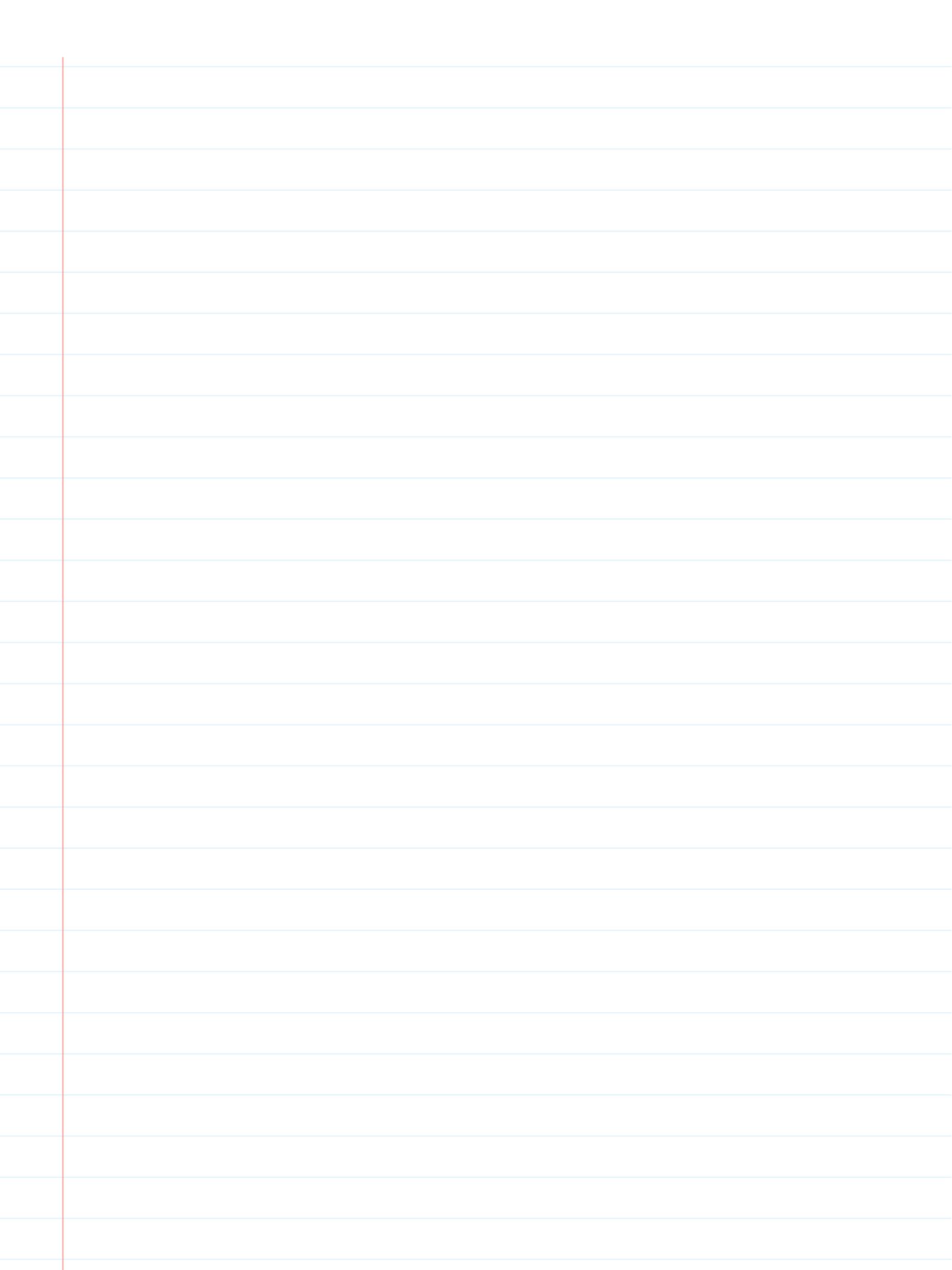
Integriamo per fili paralleli all'asse z

$$\int_D yz \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ y \geq 0}} \left\{ \int_0^y yz \, dz \right\} dx \, dy$$

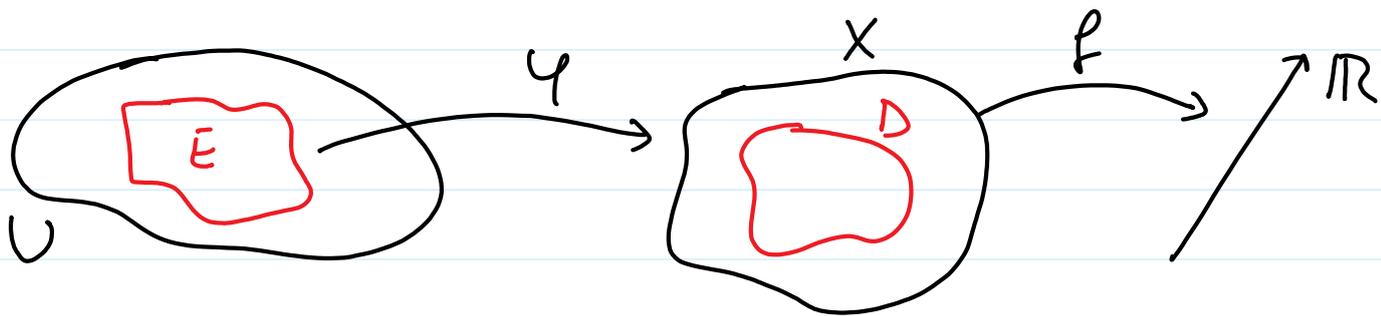
$$= \int_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ y \geq 0}} y \int_0^y z \, dz \, dx \, dy = \int_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ y \geq 0}} y \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 \right]_0^y \, dx \, dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \leq 4 \\ y \geq 0}} y^3 \, dx \, dy$$





TEOREMA DI CAMBIAMENTO DI VARIABILI



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \varphi: U \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow X \\ u = (u_1, u_2, u_3) \mapsto (\varphi_1(u), \varphi_2(u), \varphi_3(u)) \end{array} \right\} \text{di classe } \mathcal{C}^1$$

$$\text{Jac } \varphi(u) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial u_3} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial \varphi_2}{\partial u_3} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u_1} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u_2} & \frac{\partial \varphi_3}{\partial u_3} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\nabla \varphi_1}{\nabla \varphi_2} \\ \frac{\nabla \varphi_2}{\nabla \varphi_3} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_D f(x_1, x_2, x_3) dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \int_E f(\varphi(u_1, u_2, u_3)) |\det \text{Jac } \varphi(u_1, u_2, u_3)| du_1 du_2 du_3$$

CAMBIAMENTO IN COORDINATE CILINDRICHE

$$x = \rho \cos t, \quad y = \rho \sin t, \quad z = \eta, \quad \rho \geq 0, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

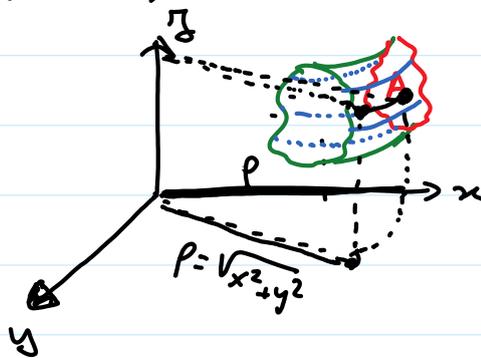
$$\varphi'(p, t, \eta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos t & -\rho \sin t & 0 \\ \sin t & \rho \cos t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \quad \det \varphi'(p, t, \eta) = \rho$$

Tale cambiamento di variabile è utile se:

- 1) il dominio di integrazione D è ottenuto ruotando un sottoinsieme $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_2$ attorno all'asse z , cioè

un sottoinsieme $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{x \geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_z$ attorno all'asse z , i.e.

$$(x, y, z) \in D \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos t \\ y = \rho \sin t \end{cases}, (p, z) \in A, t \in [0, \alpha]$$



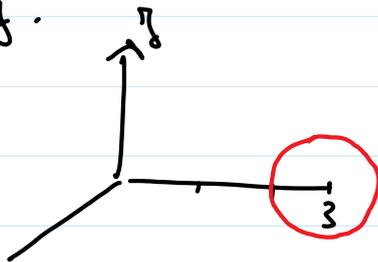
$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos t \\ y = \rho \sin t \end{cases}, (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z) \in A, t \in [0, \alpha] \quad (*)$$

Scriviamo in tal caso $D = A^\alpha$.

Si noti che per $\alpha = 2\pi$, dalla (*) si ha

$$(x, y, z) \in A^{2\pi} \Leftrightarrow (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, z) \in A$$

ESEMPIO. $(x, y, z) : (\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 3)^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ è ottenuto ruotando
 $\{(x, z) : x \geq 0, (x-3)^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ del piano xz attorno
 all'asse z .



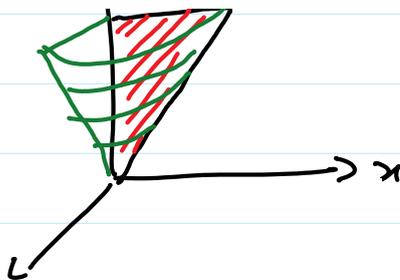
ESEMPIO (il cono). Si fa ruotare il rettangolo

$T \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{x \geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_z$ di un angolo $\alpha > 0$.

Si ottiene la porzione
 di cono T^α disegnat
 in figura.



di cui T^α diseguate
in figura.



$$T^\alpha = \{(\rho \cos t, \rho \sin t, z) : (\rho, z) \in T, t \in [0, \alpha]\}$$

Se $\alpha = 2\pi$

$$T^{2\pi} = \{(x, y, z) : (\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z) \in T\}$$

2) $f(x, y, z) = g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z)$.

Si ha allora

$$\int_{A^\alpha} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{A^\alpha} g(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{\substack{t \in [0, \alpha] \\ (\rho, z) \in A}} g(\rho, z) \rho d\rho dz dt = \alpha \int_A g(\rho, z) \rho d\rho dz$$

coordinate cilindriche

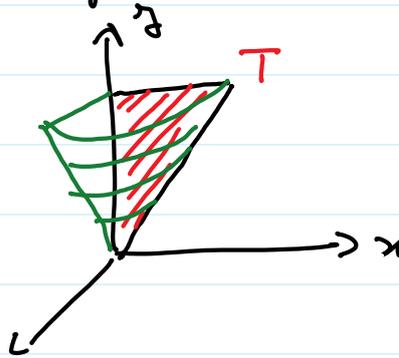
ESEMPIO. $f(x, y, z) = e^{x^2+y^2} z$
 $D = \{(x, y, z) : (\sqrt{x^2+y^2} - 3)^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\int_D e^{x^2+y^2} z = 2\pi \int_{(\rho-3)^2+z^2 \leq 1} e^{\rho^2} z \rho d\rho dz$$

ESEMPIO (il cono). Si fa ruotare il rettangolo

$T \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{x \geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_z$ di un angolo $\alpha > 0$.

Si ottiene la porzione
di cono T^α disegnata
in figura.

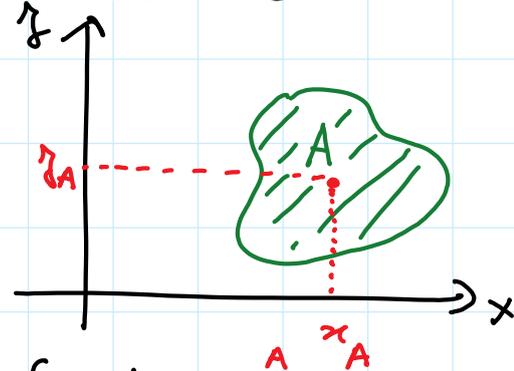


FORMULA di GULDINO per i solidi di rotazione.

$A^\alpha \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ ottenuto ruotando $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}_{x \geq 0} \times \mathbb{R}_y$ attorno a z di un angolo $\alpha \in [0, 2\pi]$.

Allora

$$\text{Vol}(A^\alpha) = \alpha \int_A x \, dx \, dz$$



$$= \alpha \times \text{Area}(A) \times x_A \quad \left(x_A = \frac{\int_A x \, dx \, dz}{\text{Area}(A)} \right)$$

dove x_A = ascissa del baricentro di A

= distanza del baricentro dall'asse di rotazione.

Dim.

$$\text{Vol}(A^\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \int_A \int_0^x \rho \, d\rho \, dz \, dt = \alpha \int_A \int_0^x \rho \, d\rho \, dz.$$

Camb. in coordinate cilindriche

ESEMPIO "ciambella" (Toro) ottenute ruotando il disco di centro $(R, 0)$ raggio r attorno all'asse z .



attorno all'asse z .

$$\text{Vol} = 2\pi \times \pi r^2 \times R$$

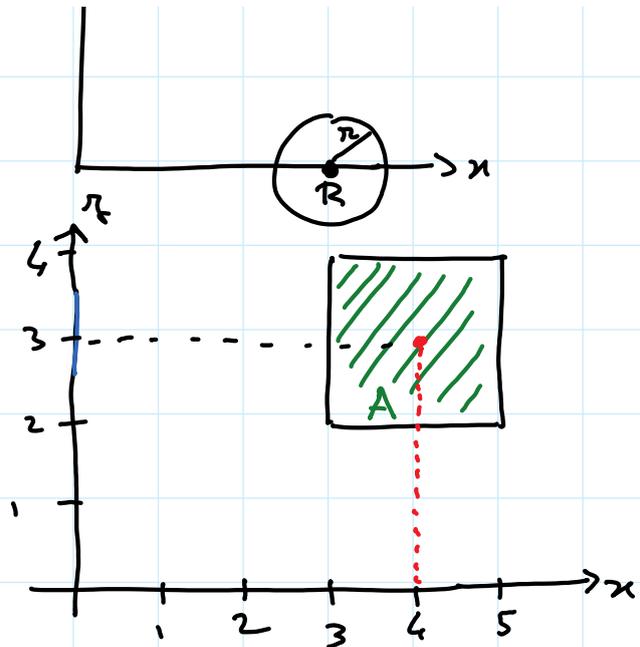
Esercizio.

Volume del solido ottenuto ruotando il quadrato in figura $[3, 5] \times [2, 4]$ attorno all'asse z :

$$\text{Vol}: 2\pi \times 4 \times 4$$

Vol. solido ottenuto ruotando A attorno all'asse x :

$$\text{Vol}: 2\pi \times 4 \times 3.$$



COORDINATE POLARI SFERICHE.

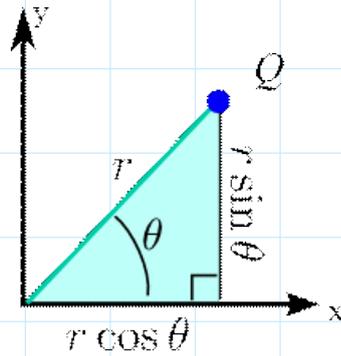
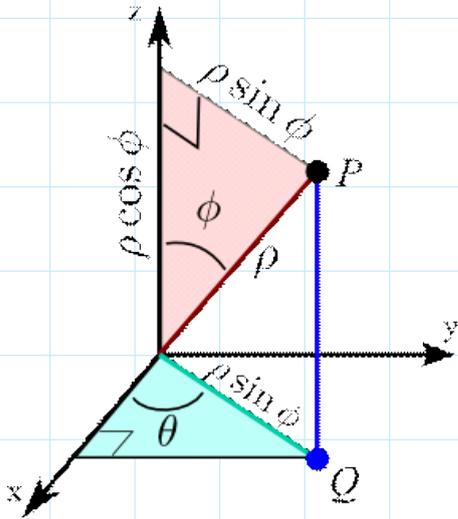
$$P: (x, y, z)$$

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

$$z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

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



$$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \quad z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$\phi \in [0, \pi] \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \rho > 0$$

$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int f(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \phi) \underbrace{\rho^2 \sin \phi}_{\det J_{ac}} d\rho d\theta d\phi$$

ESEMPIO: Volume B_R = palla di raggio R

$$\int_{B_R} 1 dx dy dz = \int 1 \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\theta d\phi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &\in [0, R] \\ \theta &\in [0, 2\pi] \\ \phi &\in [0, \pi] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta \int_0^R \rho^2 d\rho \int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot 2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3.$$

Spiegazione del termine $\rho^2 \sin \phi$

Facciamo variare

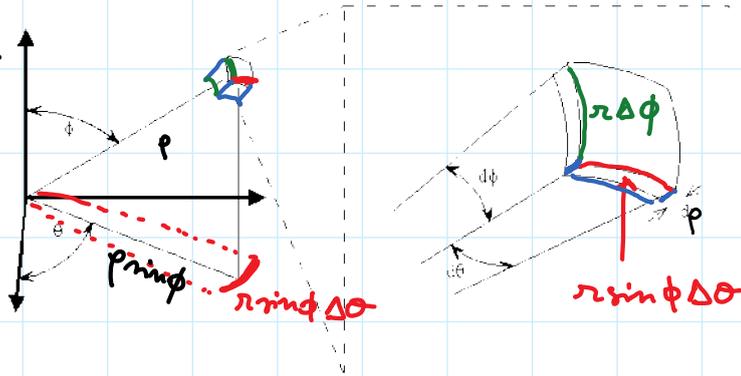
ϕ, θ, ρ di

$\Delta\phi, \Delta\theta, \Delta\rho$

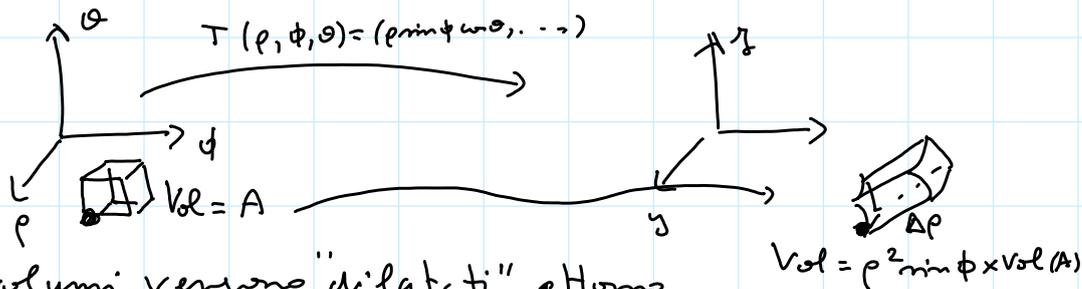
Obteniamo \approx parallelepipedo di volume

$$(\rho \sin \phi \Delta\theta)(\rho \Delta\phi) \Delta\rho$$

$$= \rho^2 \sin \phi \underbrace{\Delta\theta \Delta\phi \Delta\rho}_{\text{volume}}$$



In altri termini, passando con il cambio di variabili dallo spazio (ρ, ϕ, θ) a (x, y, z)



i volumi vengono "dilatati" e sono $\propto (\rho, \phi, \theta)$ di $\rho^2 \sin \phi$.

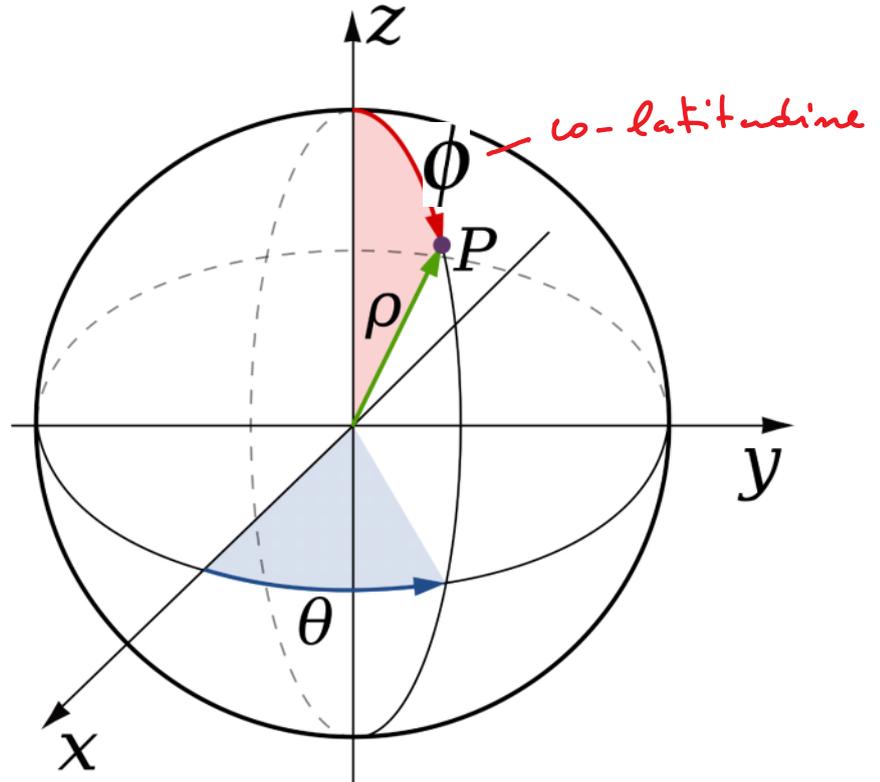
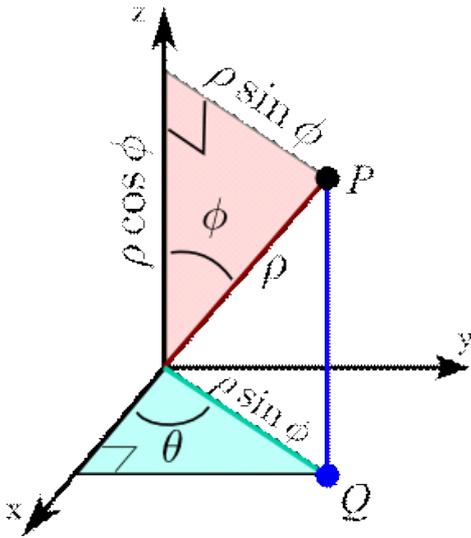
COORDINATE POLARI SFERICHE.

$$P: (x, y, z) \quad \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

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



$$\phi \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\boxed{x = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \quad y = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \quad z = \rho \cos \phi}$$

$$\phi \in [0, \pi] \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \rho > 0$$

$$f: D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int \underbrace{f(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \phi)}_{\det J_{ac}} \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\theta \, d\phi$$

ES. $f(x, y, z) = g(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})$

$$\int_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int g(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_E g(\rho) \boxed{\rho^2 \sin \phi} d\rho d\theta d\varphi$$

ESEMPIO: Volume $B_R =$ palla di raggio R

$$\text{Vol}(B_R) = \int_{B_R} 1 dx dy dz \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \int ? \cdot \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

word. sferiche

$$? = \{(\rho, \phi, \theta), \rho \geq 0, \phi \in [0, \pi], \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \rho \in [0, R]\}$$

$$= [0, R]_\rho \times [0, \pi]_\phi \times [0, 2\pi]_\theta$$

$$\text{Vol}(B_R) = \int_{[0, R]_\rho \times [0, \pi]_\phi \times [0, 2\pi]_\theta} \rho^2 \sin \phi d\rho d\phi d\theta$$

$$= \left(\int_0^R \rho^2 d\rho \right) \left(\int_0^\pi \sin \phi d\phi \right) \times \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} R^3 \times [-\cos \phi]_0^\pi \times 2\pi = \frac{1}{3} R^3 \times 2 \times 2\pi = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$$

Interpretazione

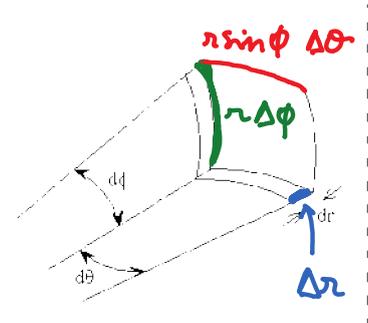
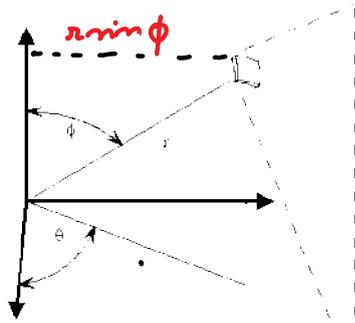
Facciamo variare

ϕ, θ, ρ di
 $\Delta\phi, \Delta\theta, \Delta\rho$

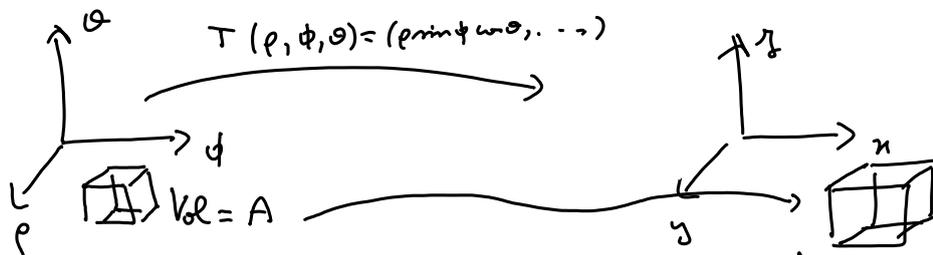
Obteniamo \approx parallelepipedo di volume

$$(\rho \sin \phi \Delta \theta) (\rho \Delta \phi) \Delta \rho$$

$$= \rho^2 \sin \phi \underbrace{\Delta \theta \Delta \phi \Delta \rho}_{\text{volume}}$$



In altri termini, passando con il cambio di variabili dallo spazio (ρ, ϕ, θ) a (x, y, z)



i volumi vengono "dilatati" e sono a (ρ, ϕ, θ) di $\rho^2 \sin \phi$.

$$\text{Vol} = \rho^2 \sin \phi \times \text{Vol}(A)$$