

# Esercizi di Analisi Matematica II

CdL in “Ingegneria Edile e Architettura”

a.a. 2015 - 2016, Bologna

1. **Integrali doppi su triangoli e parallelogrammi** Calcolare i seguenti integrali

- $\iint_R y \, dx \, dy$  con  $R$  triangolo di vertici  $(0,0), (1,1), (2,1)$ ;
- $\iint_R x \, dx \, dy$  con  $R$  triangolo di vertici  $(1,-1), (2,0), (0,1)$ ;
- $\iint_R (x-y) \, dx \, dy$  con  $R$  parallelogrammo di vertici  $(1,1), (2,2), (2,3), (1,2)$ ;
- $\iint_R (x+y) \, dx \, dy$  con  $R$  parallelogrammo di vertici  $(-1,-1), (-3,-1), (-4,-2), (-2,-2)$ ;

2. **Integrali doppi: metodo per riduzione** Calcolare per riduzione  $\iint_R f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$  con

- $f(x,y) = xy^2$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2; x \geq y^2\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = x$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid xy \geq 1; 2x + 2y \leq 5\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = e^y$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid y \leq \lg x; y \geq \frac{x-1}{e-1}\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1; x \leq y \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = x^2 e^{x+y}$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid y \geq x^2; x + 2y \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = xy^2$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid y^2 - 1 \leq x \leq 0\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{1+y^2}$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid xy \leq 1; 0 \leq x, y \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = xy$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 \leq x + y \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x,y) = \sin(x+y)$  ;  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 1 \leq x + y \leq 2; x, y \geq 0\}$ .

3. **Integrali doppi: coordinate polari** Calcolare, passando in coordinate polari, i seguenti integrali

- $\iint_R x \, dx \, dy$  con  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4; y \geq |x|\}$ ;
- $\iint_R (xy + 1) \, dx \, dy$  con  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 1\}$ ;
- $\iint_R (x^2 + y) \, dx \, dy$  con  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid (x-1)^2 + (y-2)^2 \leq 2\}$ ;
- $\iint_R (x^2 - y^2) \, dx \, dy$  con  $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1; x + y \geq 0\}$ .

4. **Integrali doppi: baricentro di lamine** Calcolare il baricentro delle seguenti figure piane

- $R$  triangolo di vertici  $(1,0), (2,1), (4,0)$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = x$ ;
- $R$  triangolo di vertici  $(-2,1), (0,-1), (1,2)$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = e^y$ ;
- $R$  parallelogrammo di vertici  $(1,0), (1,1), (0,2), (0,1)$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = y$ ;
- $R$  parallelogrammo di vertici  $(1,-1), (2,-1), (0,-2), (1,-2)$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = x$ ;
- $R$  disco di raggio 2, centro il punto  $(1,2)$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = y$ ;
- $R$  con  $R = \{x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq \pi; 0 \leq y \leq \sin x\}$  e densità  $\mu(x,y) = y$

5. **Integrali doppi: momento d'inerzia** Calcolare il momento d'inerzia, rispetto ad una retta  $r_{(a,b)}$  perpendicolare al piano  $xy$  e passante per il punto  $(a,b)$ , delle seguenti figure piane (si suppone la densità  $\mu(x,y) \equiv 1$ )

- $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ , e  $(a,b) = (1,1)$ ;
- $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid y^2 \leq x \leq 1\}$ , e  $(a,b) = (0,0)$ ;
- $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$ , e  $(a,b) = (0,1)$ ;
- $R = \{(x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \mid x^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1\}$ , e  $(a,b) = (1,0)$ .

**6. Integrali tripli: metodo di riduzione per fili e per strati** Calcolare mediante riduzione per fili o per strati  $\iiint_R f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$  con

- $f(x, y, z) = x + 2$  ;  $R = [1, 2] \times [-1, 3] \times [2, 4]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 y$  ;  $R = [-1, 1] \times [0, 2] \times [1, 3]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$  ;  $R = [1, 2] \times [-1, 0] \times [0, 1]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$  ;  $R = [2, 4] \times [0, 1] \times [2, 3]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = e^{x+y+z}$  ;  $R = [2, 6] \times [1, 2] \times [-1, 0]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = xe^x$  ;  $R = [0, 1] \times [1, 2] \times [2, 3]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = \sin(x + y + z)$  ;  $R = [1, 3] \times [1, 2] \times [-2, 4]$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = xyz$  ;  $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ .

**7. Integrali tripli: coordinate cilindriche** Passando in coordinate cilindriche calcolare

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

- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2; -1 \leq z \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x - 1$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid (x - 1)^2 + y^2 \leq 4; 0 \leq z \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + 2y^2 \leq 2; -1 \leq z \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = e^z$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 1; 1 \leq z \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = z^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + z^2 \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = z^2(x + y)$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + z^2 \leq 1; 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = ze^z$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + (y - 1)^2 \leq 2; 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = \sin x$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid y^2 + (z - 1)^2 \leq 4; 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = 1$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 6; z \geq x^2 + y^2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = 1$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2; z \leq x^2 + y^2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = 1$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1; z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2\}$ .

**8. Integrali tripli: coordinate sferiche** Passando in coordinate sferiche calcolare

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

- $f(x, y, z) = x$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2; y \geq 0\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 - y^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1; x + y \geq 0\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 3\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid (x - 1)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = 1 + x^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 \leq 2\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2; z \geq 0\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = z^2$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2; z \leq 0\}$ ;
- $f(x, y, z) = z$  ;  $R = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbf{R}^3 \mid 2(x - 1)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2; z \geq 0\}$ .