

dezione del 20 Aprile 2021

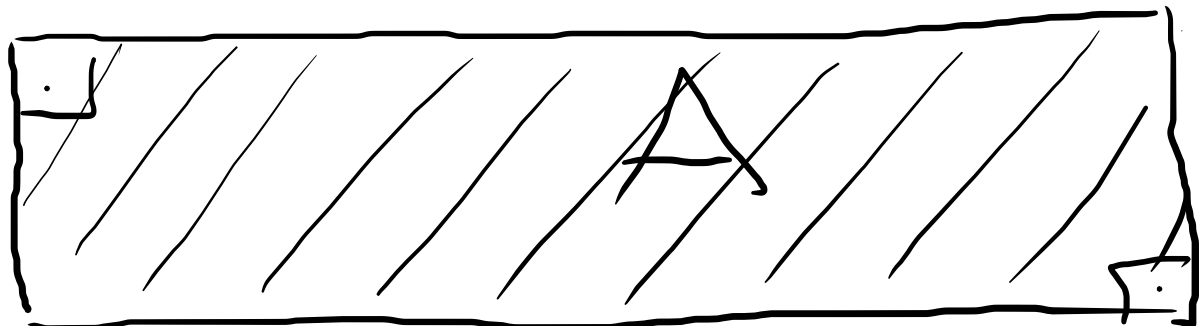
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Presenti in aula (su autodichiarazione)

SM 6000 712

# Misura di aree di figure plane

↙ rettangolo

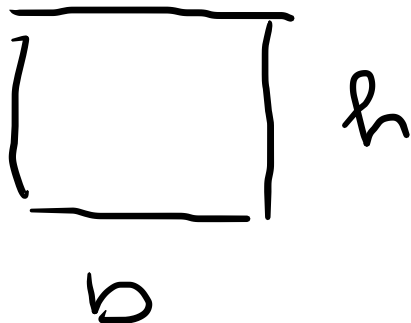


h - altezza

b - base

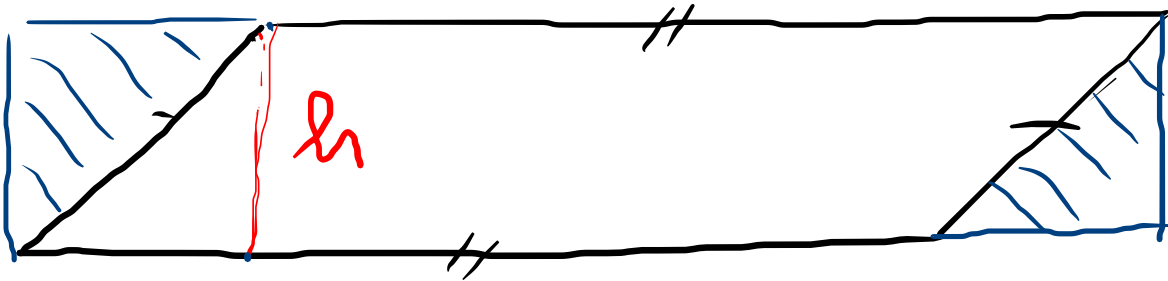
$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$b = h$$



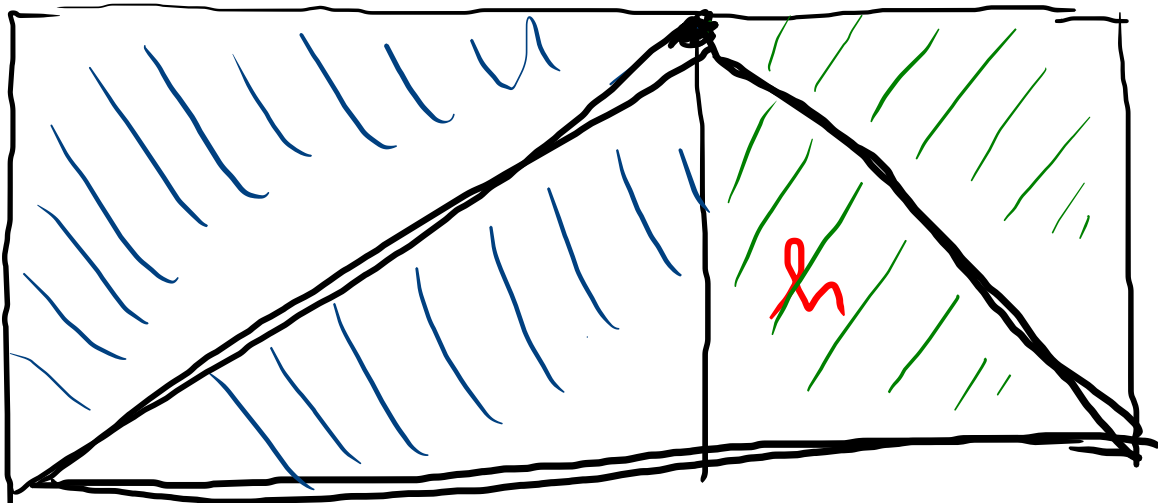
↙ quadrato

← parallelogramm



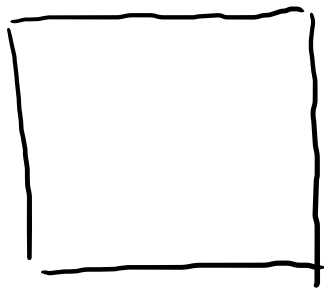
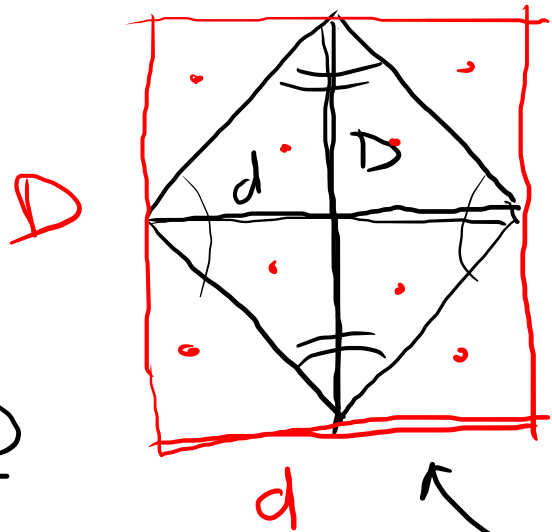
$$A = b \cdot h$$

$$A_{\Delta} = \frac{b \cdot h}{2}$$



b

$$A = \frac{d \cdot D}{2}$$



rombo

quadrato

sono entrambi parallelogrammi  
ma solo il quadrato è un quadrilatero  
(poligono a 4 lati) regolare (lati di lunghezza  
uguali e angoli  
fra lati uguali)

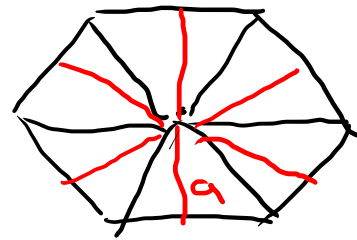
|     |
|-----|
| n   |
| 3   |
| 4   |
| 5   |
| 6   |
| 7   |
| ... |
| 1   |

Triangoli regolari  $\Leftrightarrow$  equilateri

Quadrilateri regolari  $\Leftrightarrow$  quadrati

Pentagoni regolari

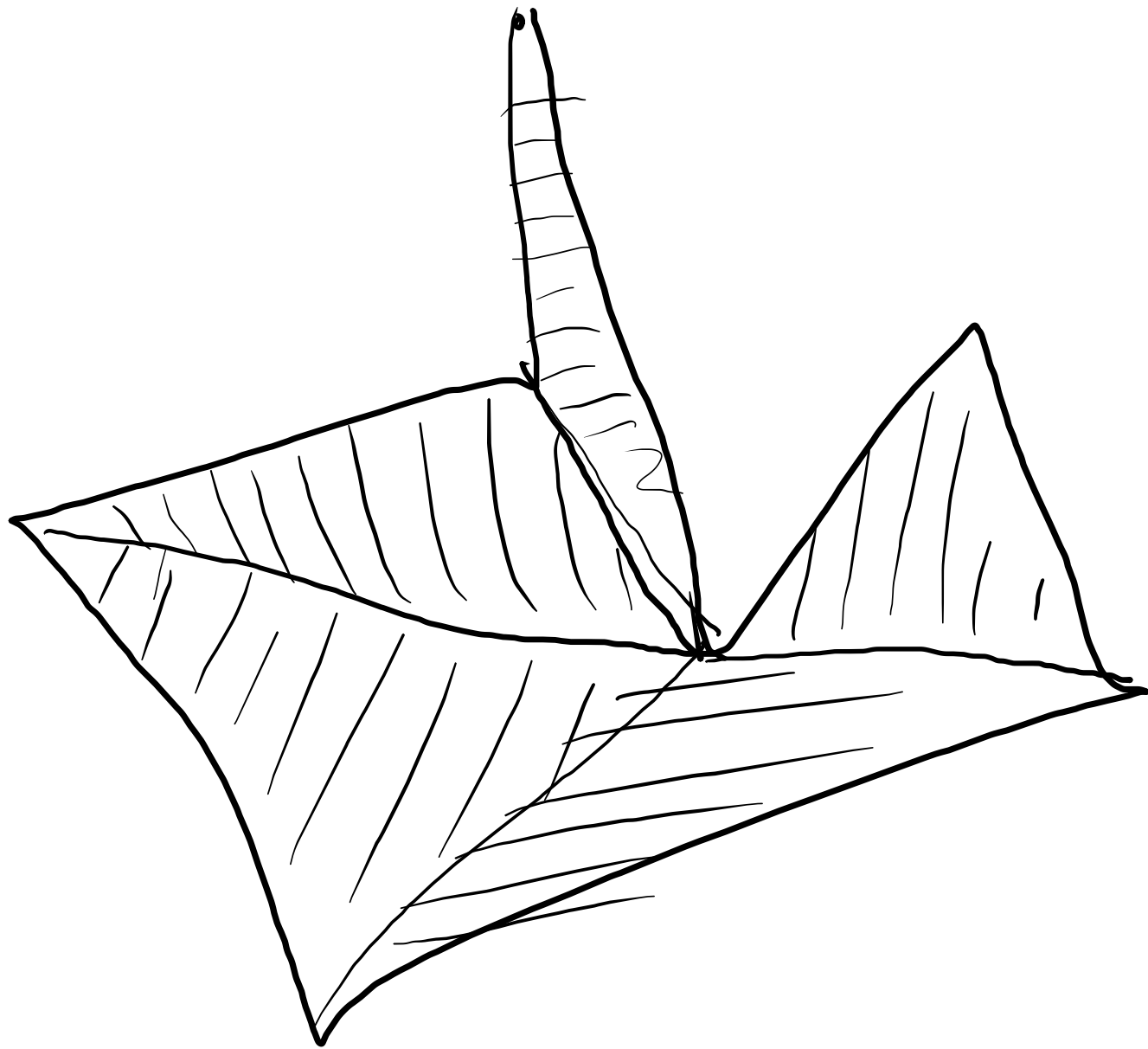
Esagoni regolari



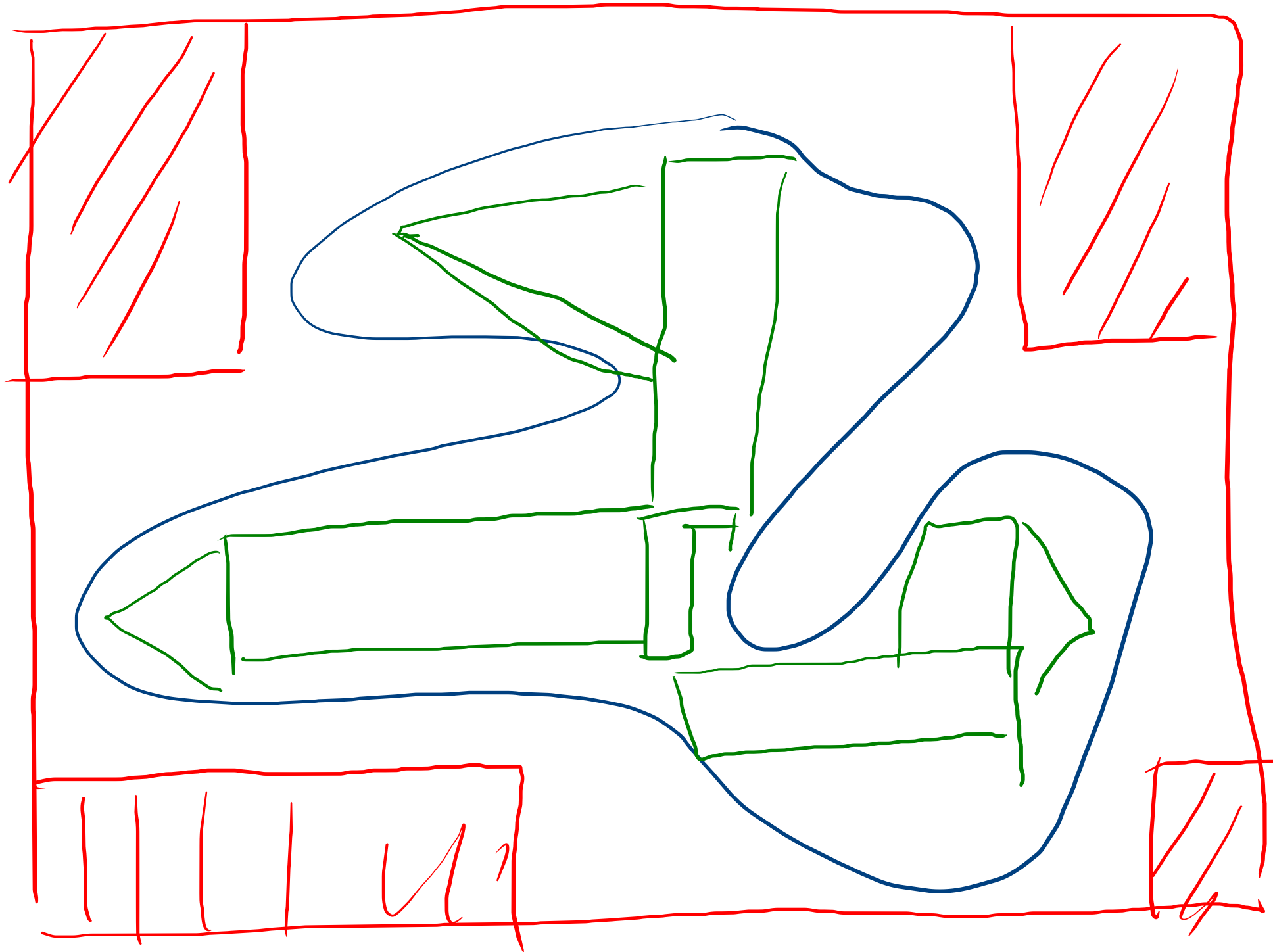
$$A_{\text{poligono regolare n lati}} = \frac{l \cdot a \cdot n}{2} = \frac{p \cdot a}{2}$$

$n \geq 5$

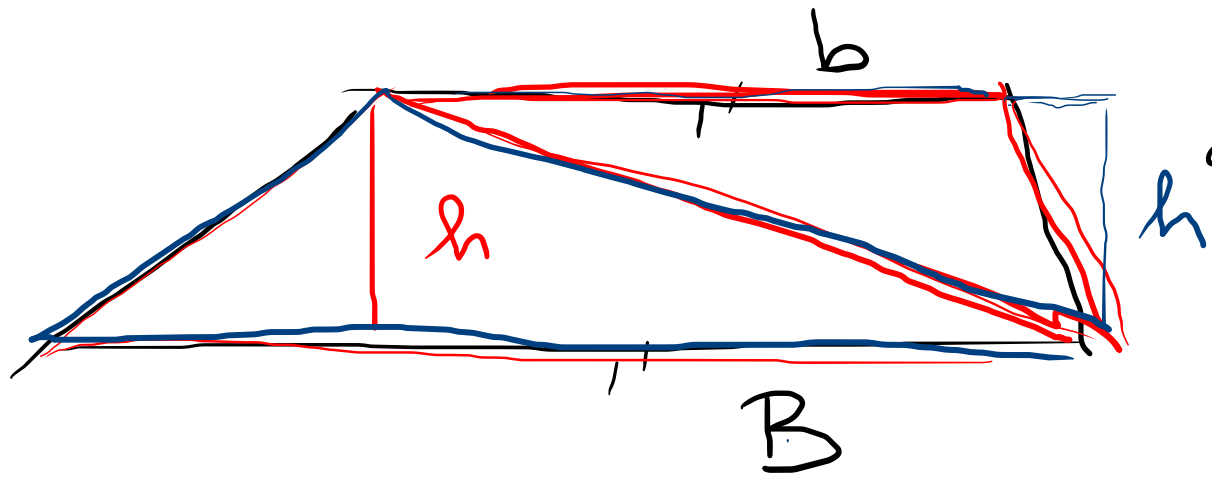
$p = n \cdot l$   
perimetro



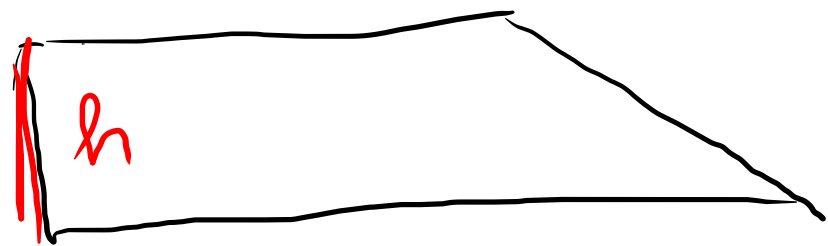
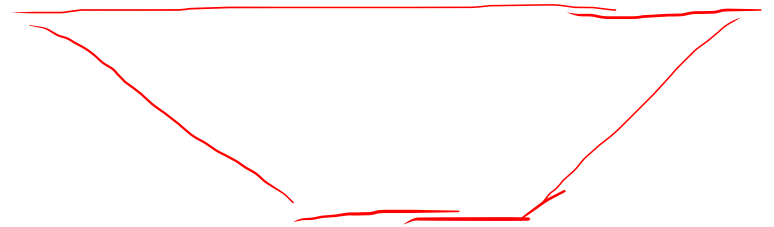
Cosa succede se il bordo della  
figura piano di cui si vuole  
studiare l'estensione NON è  
poligonale?



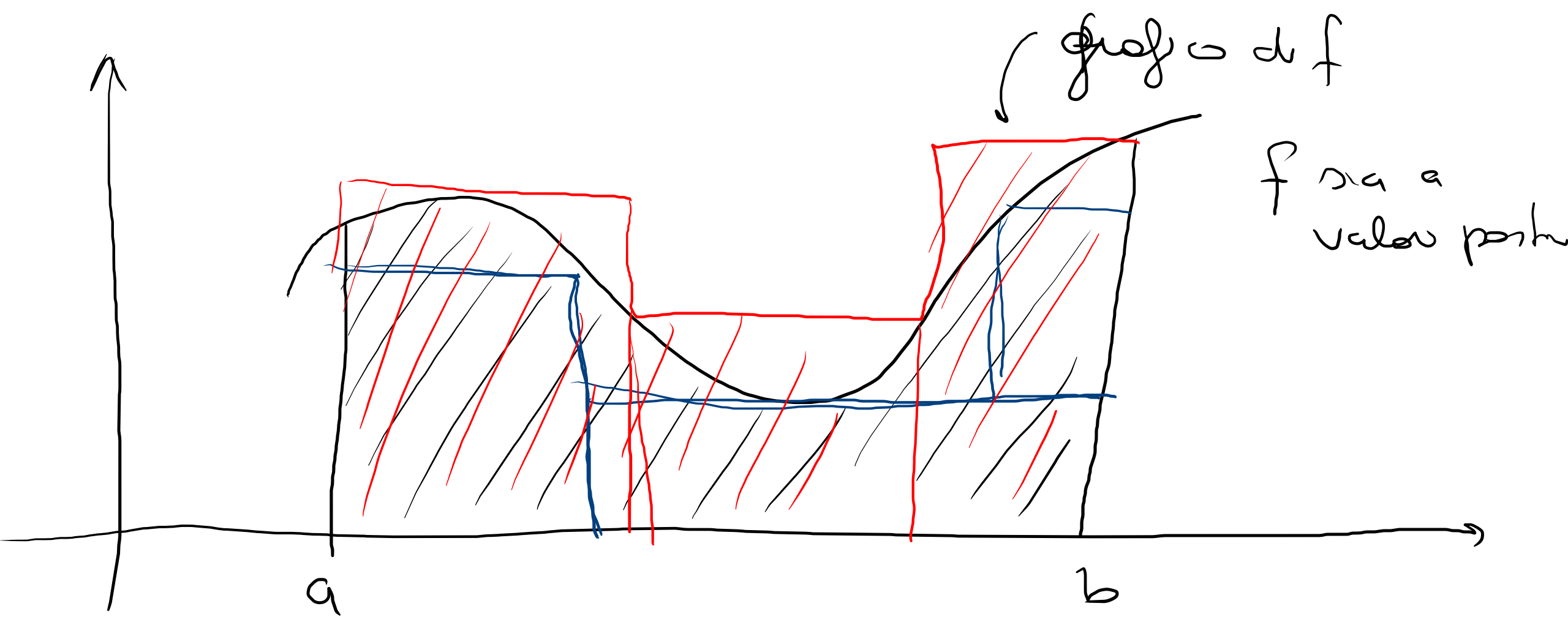


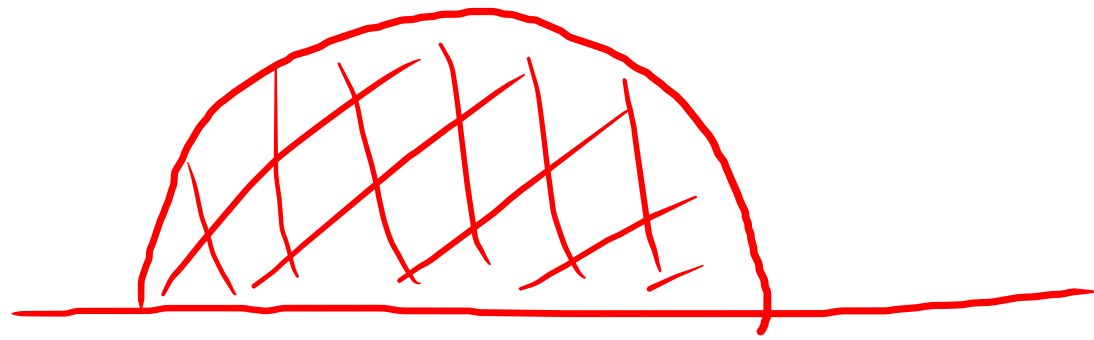


Trapezium



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{Trapezium}} &= \frac{B \cdot h}{2} + \frac{b \cdot h}{2} \\
 &= \frac{(B+b) \cdot h}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

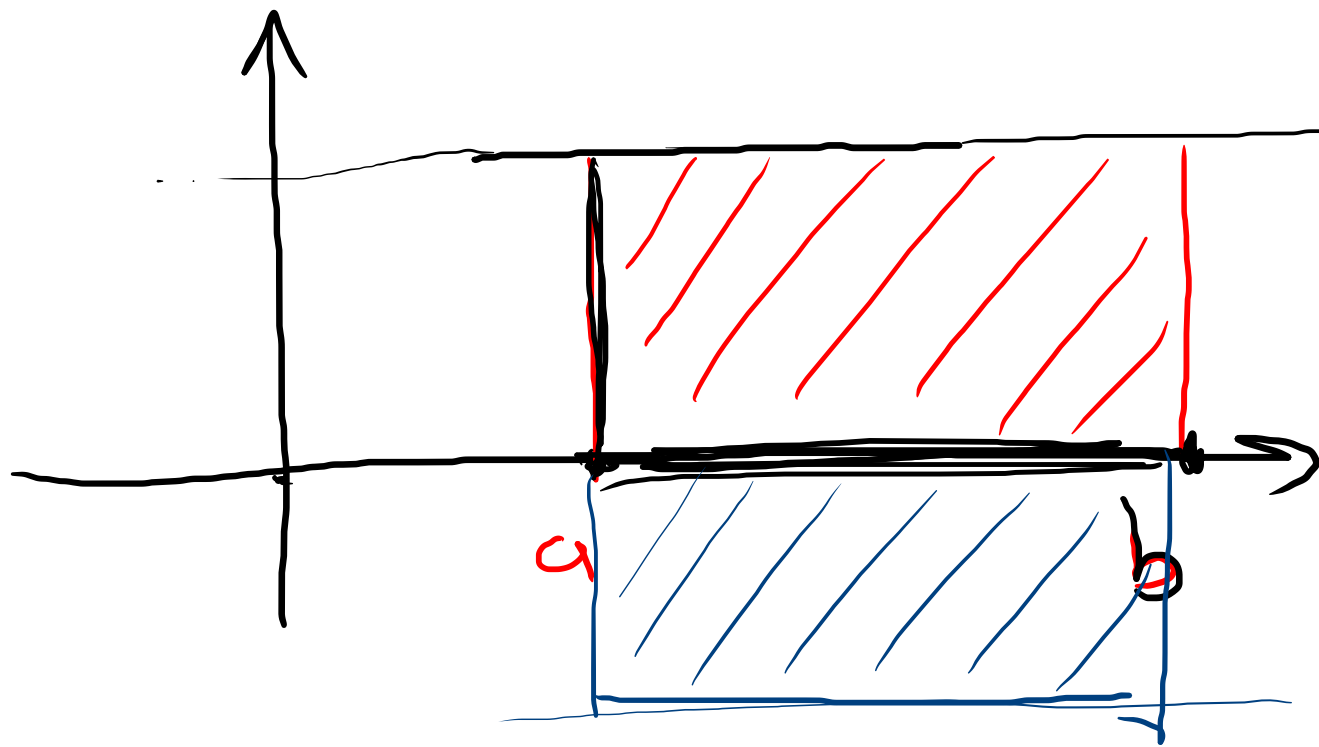




Così semplice

$f$  funzione reale di variabile reale

COSTANTE  $k$  ( $> 0$ )

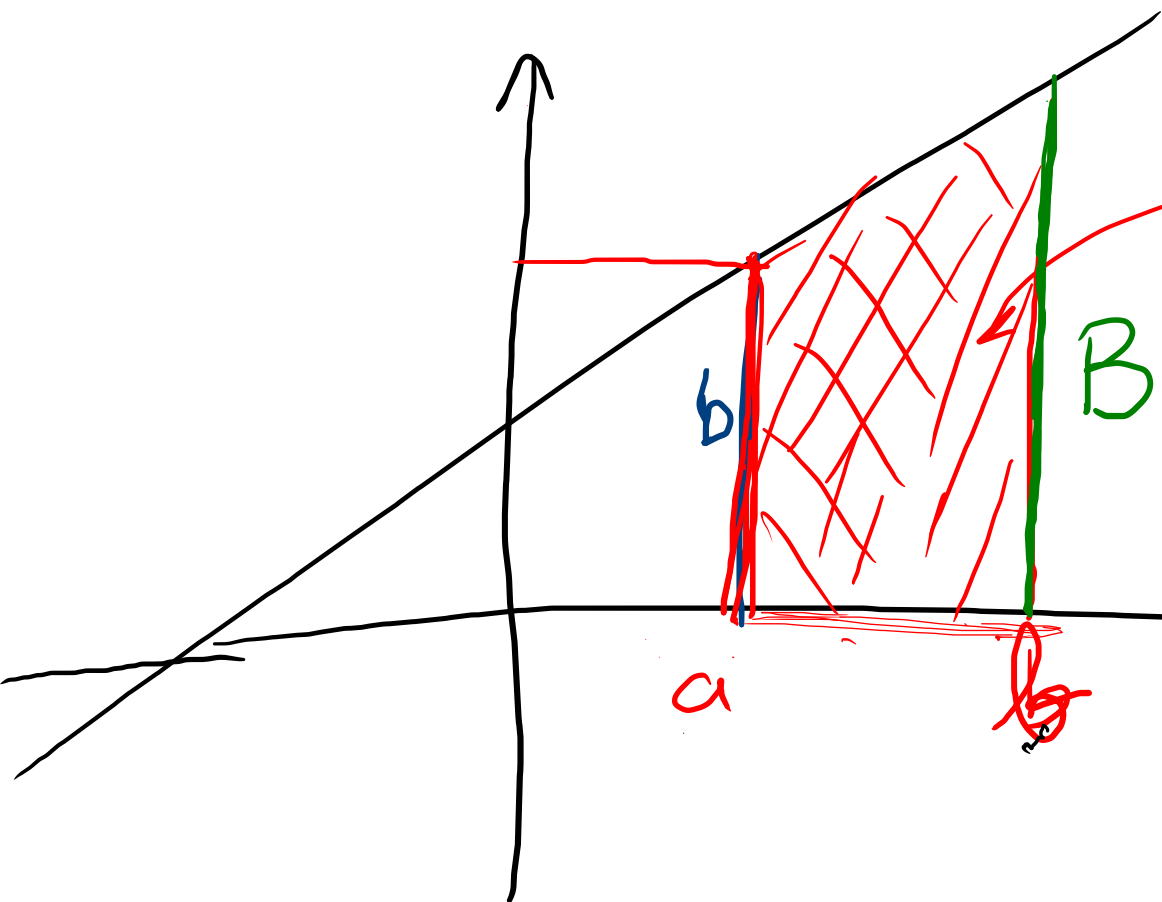


$$k = y$$

$$(b-a) \cdot k = A$$

$$y = f(x) = mx + q$$

$$(m \neq 0)$$



Trapez = rethongelw

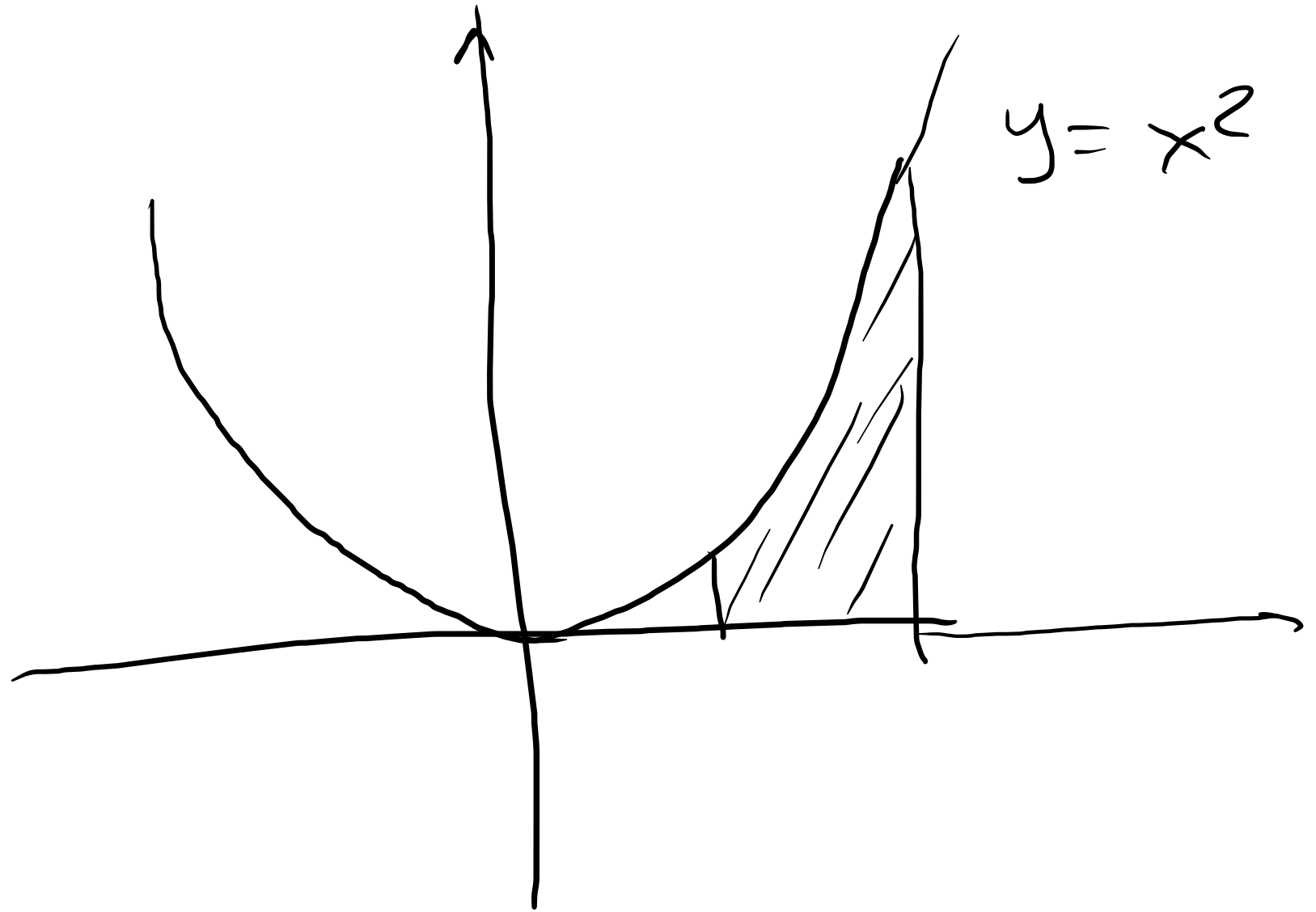
$$\frac{(B-a) \cdot (B+b)}{2} = A$$

$$(b-a) \cdot \frac{(mb + ma + 2q)}{2}$$

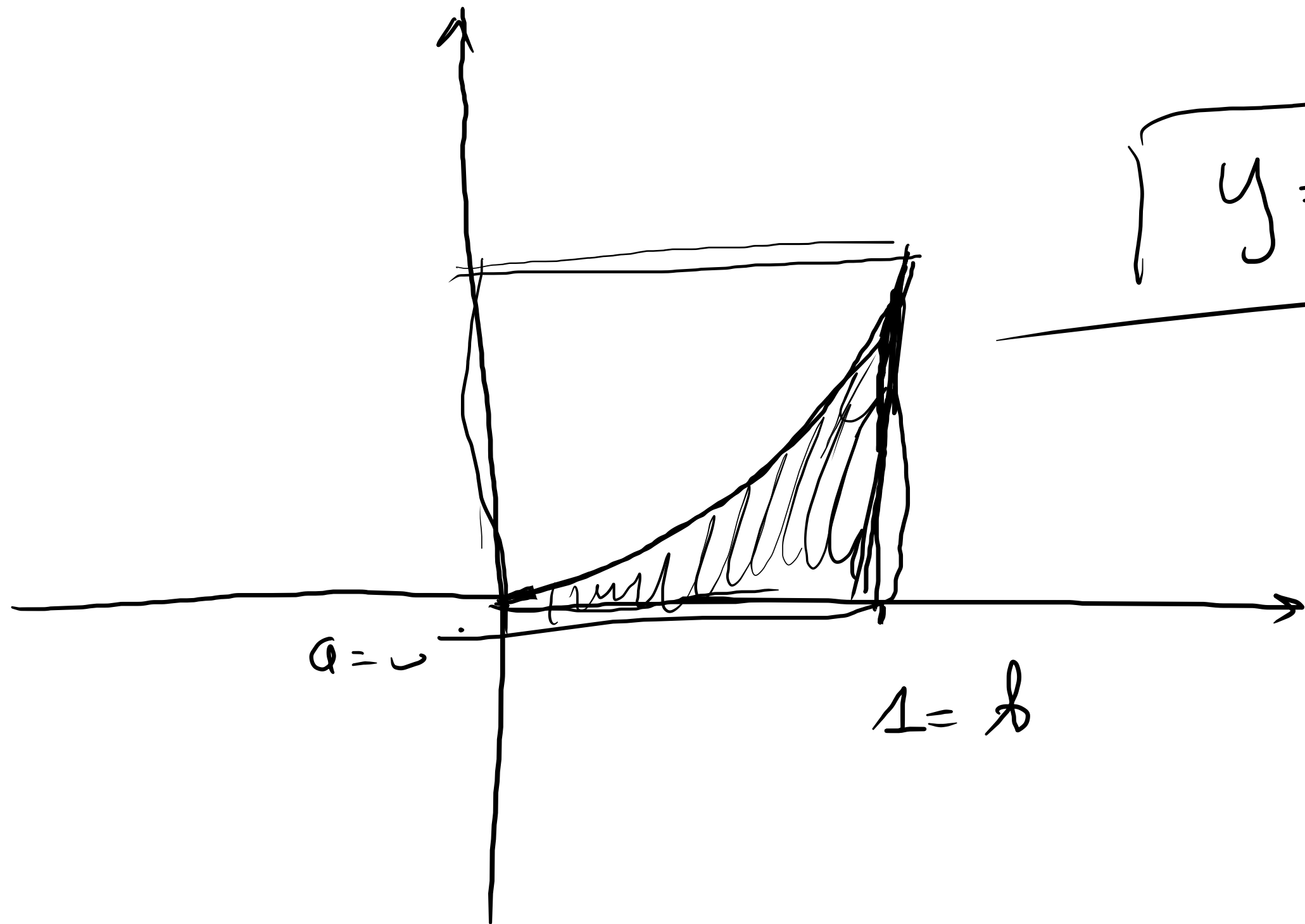
$$B = f(b) = mb + q$$

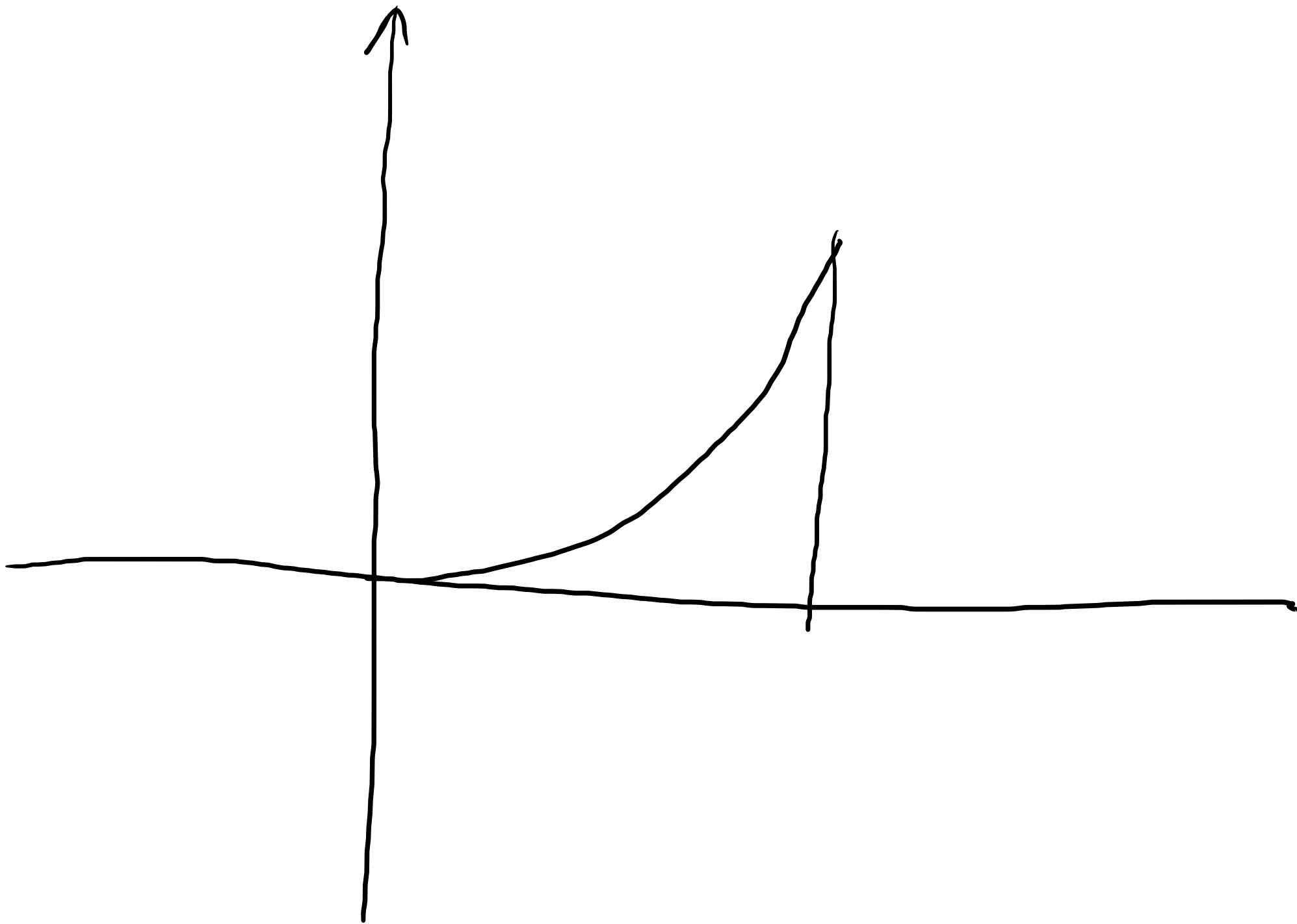
$$b = f(a) = ma + q$$

$$\underline{\underline{y = x^2}}$$

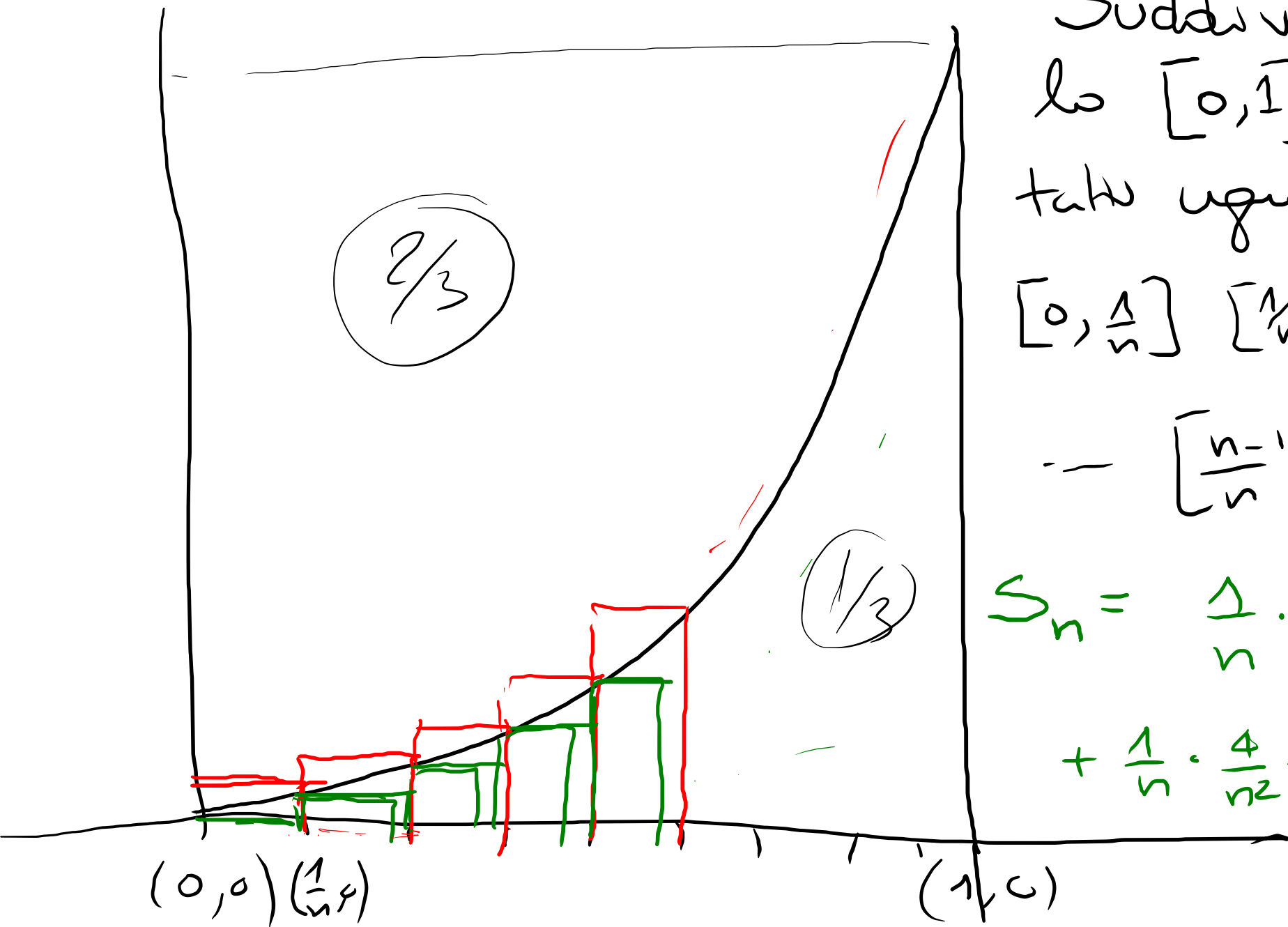


$$y = x^2$$









Suddividiamo l'intervallo  
 lo  $[0,1]$  in  $n$ -subintervalli  
 tutti uguali  $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$[0, \frac{1}{n}] \quad [\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}] \quad \dots \quad [\frac{2}{n}, \frac{3}{n}] \quad \dots$$

$$\dots \quad [\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n}{n} = 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S_n = & \frac{1}{n} \cdot 0 + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \\
 & + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{4}{n^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{n}\right)^2$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{0}{n}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^2$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \left( 0 + 1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + (n-1)^2 \right)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \left( \underline{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2} \right)$$

Ricordo che

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

per induzione

$$\boxed{n=1}$$

$$1^2 = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 1 \cdot (1+1) \cdot (2 \cdot 1 + 1) = \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 \cdot 3 = 1 \quad \checkmark$$

Supponiamo vera la formula per  $n$  e mostriamo  
che allora è vera per  $n+1$

$$1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + n^2 + (n+1)^2 =$$

$$\frac{1}{6} n(n+1)(2n+1) + (n+1)^2 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot n(n+1) \cdot (2n+1) + (n+1)^2 =$$

$$= (n+1) \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{6} n(2n+1) + (n+1) \right] =$$

$$= (n+1) \cdot \left[ \frac{2n^2 + n + 6n + 6}{6} \right] = \frac{1}{6} (n+1) (2n^2 + 7n + 6)$$

$$\text{Mo} \quad 2n^2 + \underline{7n} + 6 = (n+2)(2n+3)$$

Qwend

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + (n+1)^2 = \frac{1}{6} (n+1) \overbrace{(n+2)}^{[(n+1)+1]} \underbrace{(2(n+1)+1)}_{\underline{\underline{2n+3}}}$$

✓

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot n \cdot (n+1) (2n+1)$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (n-1) n (2(n-1)+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (n-1) n (2n-1)$$

$$S_n \leq A \leq S_n$$

$$\frac{1}{6n^3} (n-1) \cdot n (2n-1)$$

||

$$\frac{2n^3 - 2n^2 + n - n^2}{6n^3}$$

$$|| \frac{6n^3}{6n^3}$$

$$\frac{2n^3 - 3n^2 + n}{6n^3}$$

$$S_n$$

$$\frac{1}{6n^3}$$

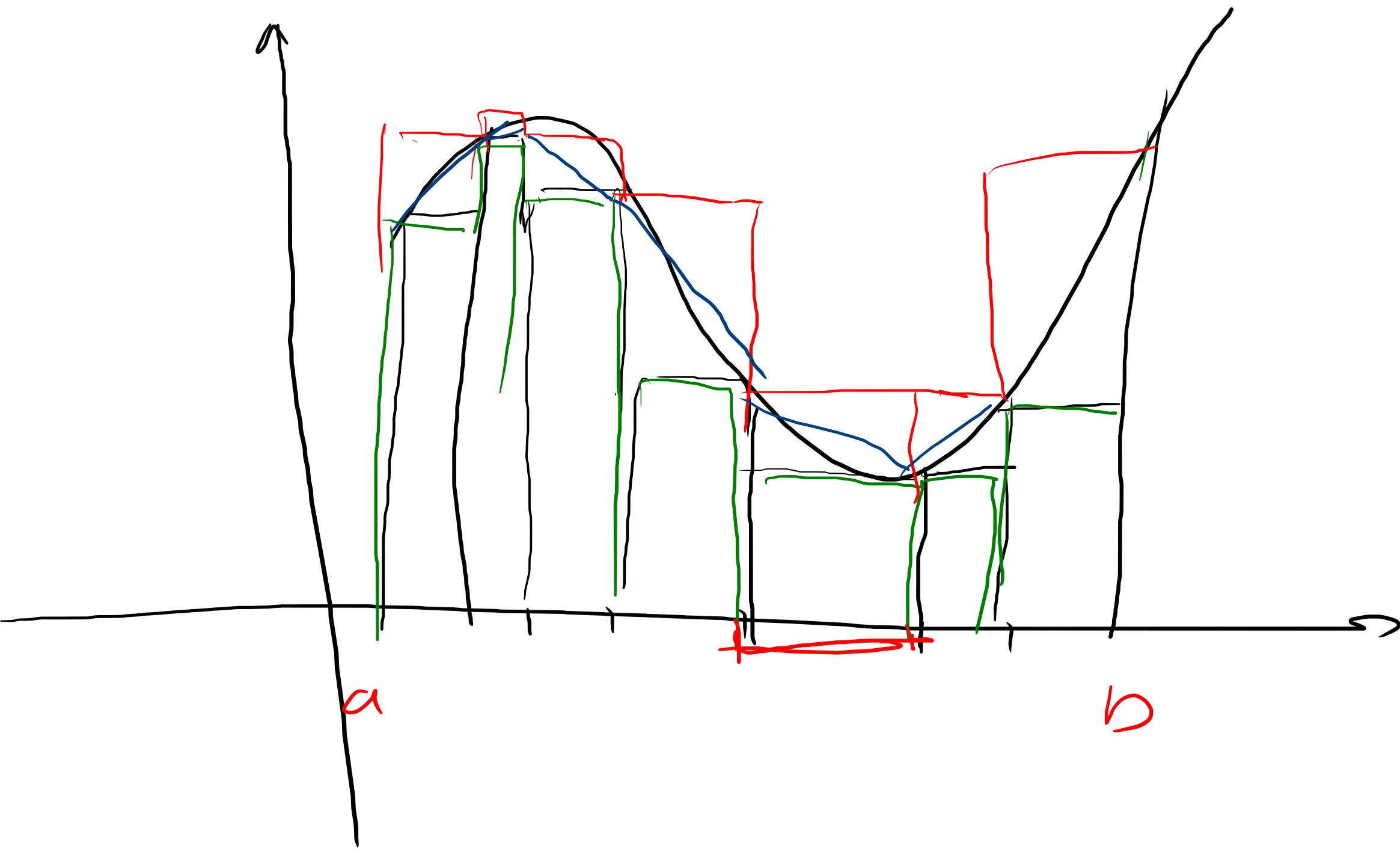
$$\cdot n(n+1)(2n+1)$$

||

$$\frac{2n^3 + 2n^2 + n + n^2}{6n^3}$$

$$|| \frac{6n^3}{6n^3}$$

$$\frac{2n^3 + 3n^2 + n}{6n^3}$$





Def

Diremo che una funzione reale  
di variabile reale è INTEGRABILE  
secondo Riemann <sup>in  $[a, b]$  con  $f$</sup>  se al tendere  
a zero dell'ampiezza massima  
dei sottointervalli in cui si suddivide  
 $[a, b]$ , risultano convergenti ALLO  
STESSO VALORE le approssimazioni per  
defetto ed eccesso dell'area del rettangolo  $\sigma$  di  $f$   
in  $[a, b]$ .

## Teorema

Ogni funzione CONTINUA in  $[a, b]$   
è integrabile secondo Riemann in  $[a, b]$ .

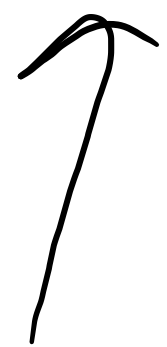
## Notazione

Se  $f$  è integrabile secondo Riemann  
in  $[a, b]$ , indichiamo con questo  
simbolo il valore limite COMUNE  
delle approssimazioni per eccesso e per difetto  
della misura dell'estensione dell'area del sottografo  
di  $f$ .



$$f(x)dx$$

$$\in \underline{\underline{\mathbb{R}}}$$



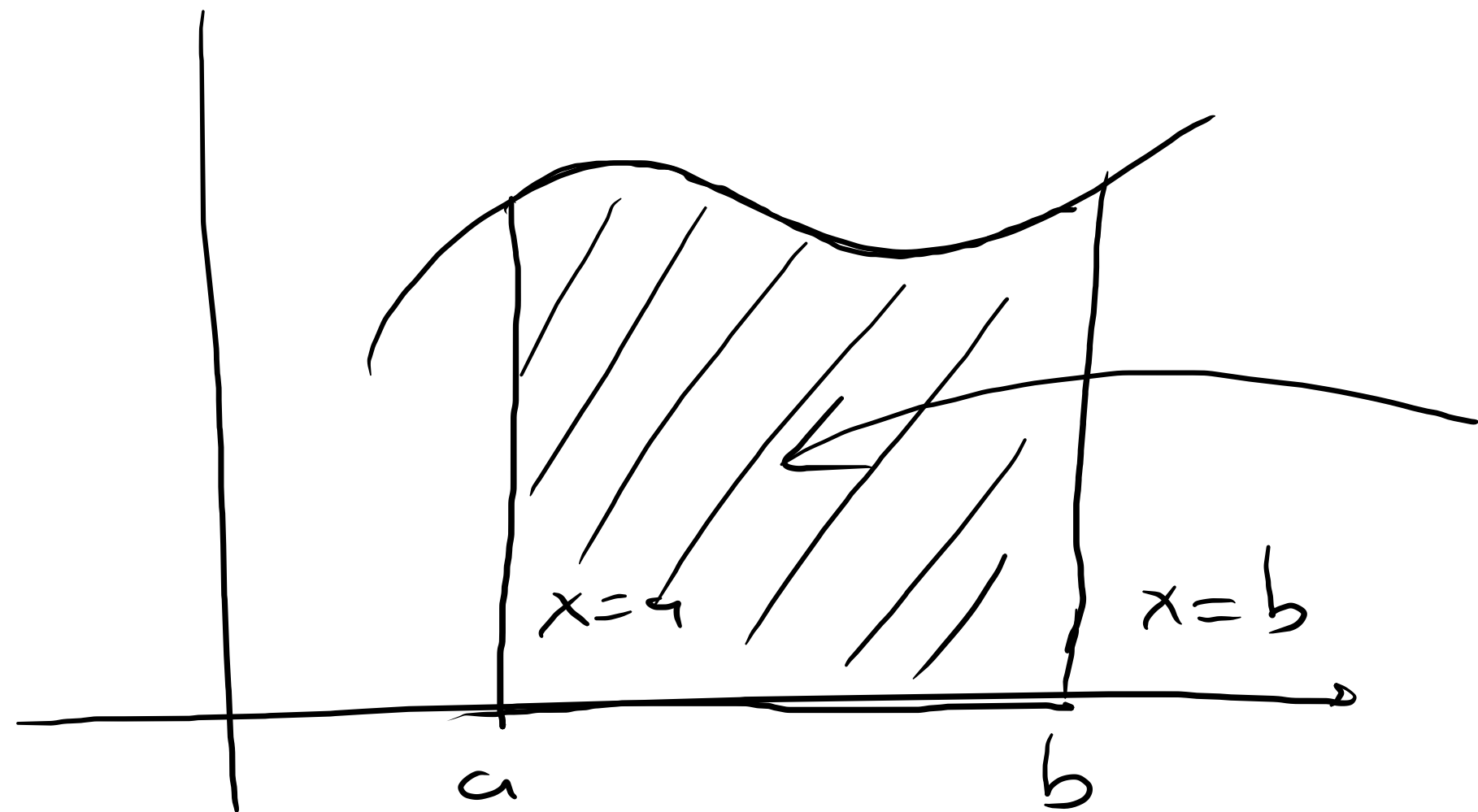
INTEGRALE  
DEFINITO di  $f$  in  $[a, b]$

Se  $f$  è a valori positivi, allora

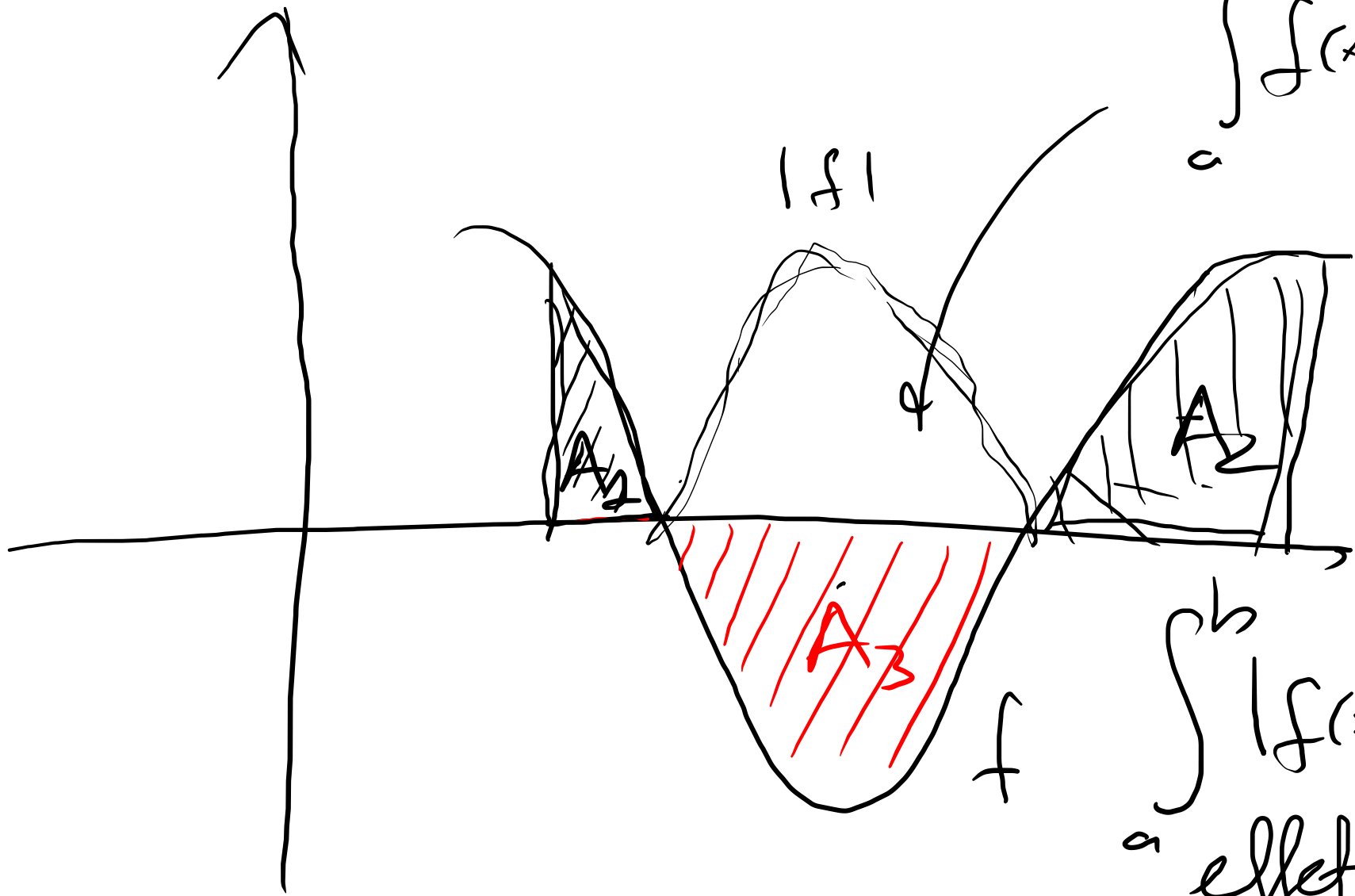
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

MISURA EFFETTIVAMENTE

l'estensione dell'area del  $\mathbb{Q}$  possono  
di piano delimitato dal grafico di  $f$ ,  
dall'asse  $x$  e dalle rette di eq.  $x=a$  e  $x=b$

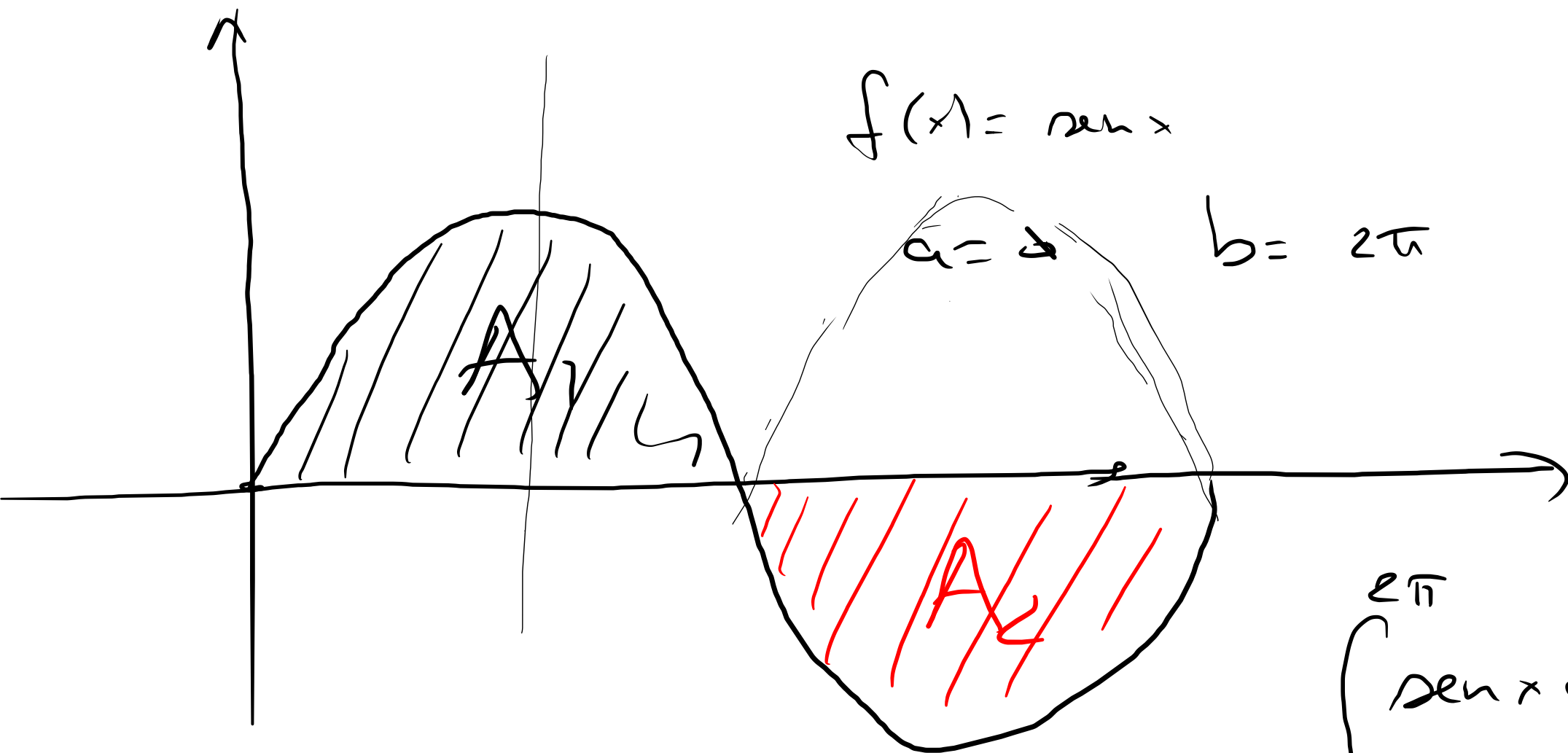


$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$\int_a^b f(x) dx$  NON  
 MISURA L'AREA  
 del sottografico  
 ma  $A_1 + A_2 - A_3$

$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  misura  
 effettivamente l'estensione  
 dell'area del sottografico  
 di  $f$



$$f(x) = \sin x$$

$$a = \pi$$

$$b = 2\pi$$

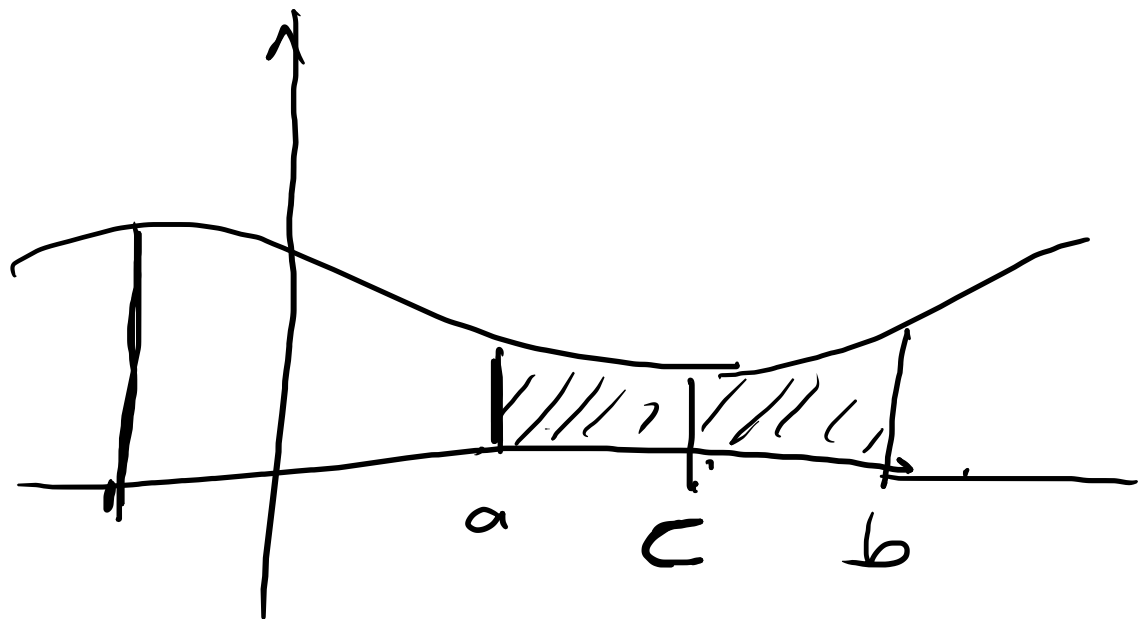
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x \, dx = 0$$
$$= A_1 - A_2 = 0$$

$$A_1 = A_2$$

OSS

①

$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$



②

$a < c < b$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^b f(x) dx$

proprietà di additività sull'integrale!!



$[a, b]$

$b \geq a$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_a^a f(x) dx = \int_a^a f(x) dx$$



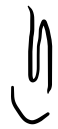
$$\int_b^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$\int_a^a f(x) dx = 0$$

OSS

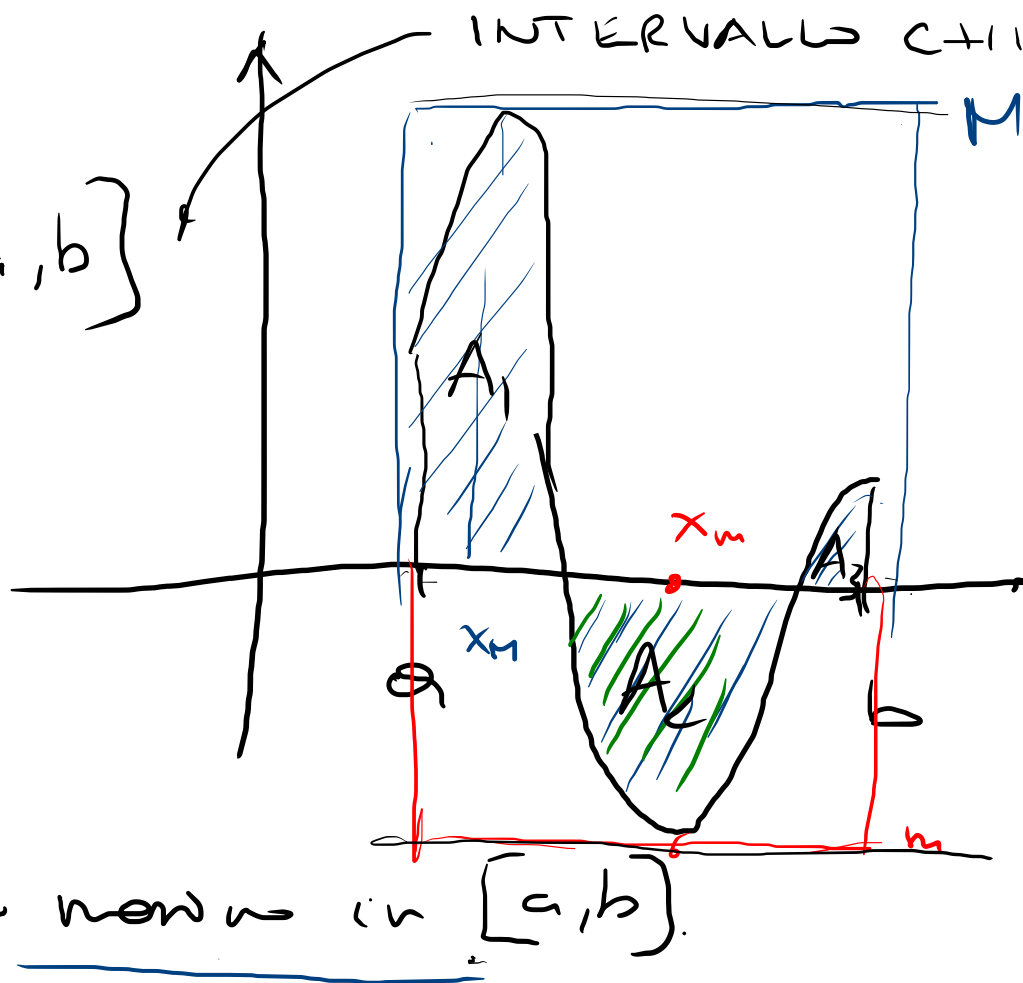
$f$  continua in  $[a, b]$



per il Teorema di

Weierstrass  $f$  è

dotata di minimo e di massimo in  $[a, b]$ .



$$\forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$\underline{m} \leq f(x) \leq \underline{M}$$

$$\int_a^b m \, dx = \underline{m} (b-a)$$
$$\int_a^b M \, dx = M \cdot (b-a)$$

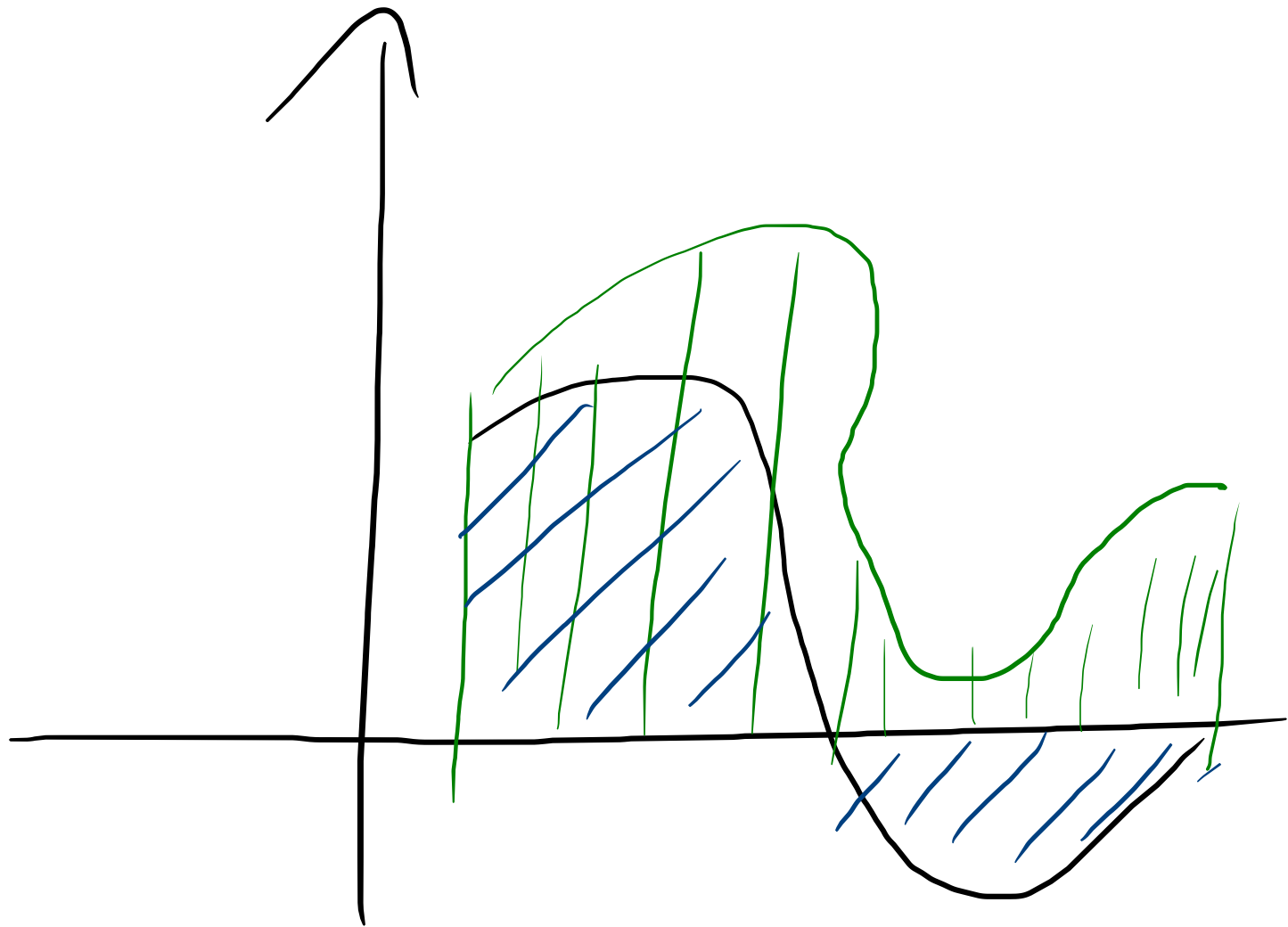
Pertank

$$\int_a^b m \, dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq \int_a^b M \, dx$$

Infolk in generale  
e f, g Riemann integrabili

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{f(x) \leq g(x)} \\ & \underline{\forall x \in [a, b]} \end{aligned}$$



$$m(b-a) = \int_a^b m dx \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b M dx = M \cdot (b-a)$$

$$\underline{b-a} \neq 0$$

$$[a, b]$$

$$\boxed{a < b}$$

↓ dividendo per  $(b-a)$  si ricomincia

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a} \leq M$$

Cioè

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

è un numero

reale compreso fra  $m$  e  $M$ ;  
ricordiamo che  $f$  è continua in  $[a, b]$   
pertanto possiamo applicare il Teorema  
dei Valori Intermedi. Ne segue che  
esiste  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  tale che

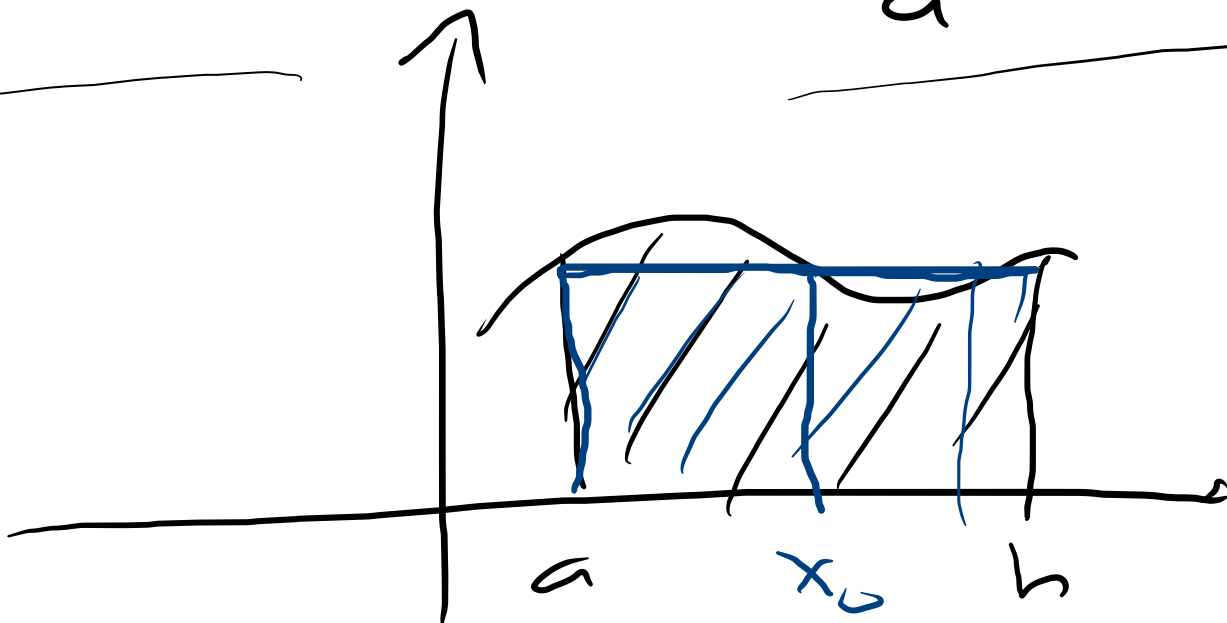
$$f(x_0) =$$

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{b-a}$$

oder

$$f(x_0) \cdot (b-a) =$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



# Teorema della Media Integral

Sia  $f$  continua in  $[a, b]$

Allora esiste  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  tale da

$$f(x_0) \cdot (b-a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{6n^3} (2n^3 - 3n^2 + n) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{6n^3} (2n^3 + 3n^2 + n) = \frac{1}{3}$$

Per il Teorema del confronto

$$A = \frac{1}{3}.$$

