

DEF. PRIMITIVA: $F(x)$ È PRIMITIVA DI $f(x)$ SE $F'(x) = f(x)$

TH. FONDAMENTALE NEL CALCOLO INTEGRALE: $\int dx f(x) = F(x) \Rightarrow \int dx F'(x) = F(x)$

1) $\int dx x^\alpha = \frac{x^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c$

$\int dx f'(x) \cdot (f(x))^\alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \int dx \frac{d}{dx} ((f(x))^{\alpha+1}) = \frac{(f(x))^{\alpha+1}}{\alpha+1} + c$

"CHAIN RULE"

2) $\int dx \frac{1}{x} = \ln(x) + c$

$\int dx \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = \int dx \frac{d}{dx} (\ln(f(x))) = \ln(f(x)) + c$

3) $\int dx e^x = e^x + c$

$\int dx f'(x) e^{f(x)} = \int dx \frac{d}{dx} (e^{f(x)}) = e^{f(x)} + c$

4) $\int dx \cos(x) = \sin(x) + c$

$\int dx f'(x) \cos(f(x)) = \int dx \frac{d}{dx} (\sin(f(x))) = \sin(f(x)) + c$

5) $\int dx \sin(x) = -\cos(x) + c$

$\int dx f'(x) \sin(f(x)) = - \int dx \frac{d}{dx} (\cos(f(x))) = -\cos(f(x)) + c$

6) PARTI: $\int dx f(x)g(x) = F(x)g(x) - \int dx F(x)g'(x)$

DERIVO

INTEGRO

$\left[\text{SE } f(x,y) \text{ È SEPARABILE ALLORA : } \iint_D dx dy f(x,y) = \left(\int_{D_x} g(x) \right) \cdot \left(\int_{D_y} h(y) \right) \right] \rightsquigarrow \text{ POSSO INTEGRARE LE 2 VARIABILI}$
 $\text{UNA ALTRA VOLTA E POI FAR IL PROBLEMA DEI RISULTATI.}$

SE LOU È COSÌ COMBACIO INSEGNARLI...

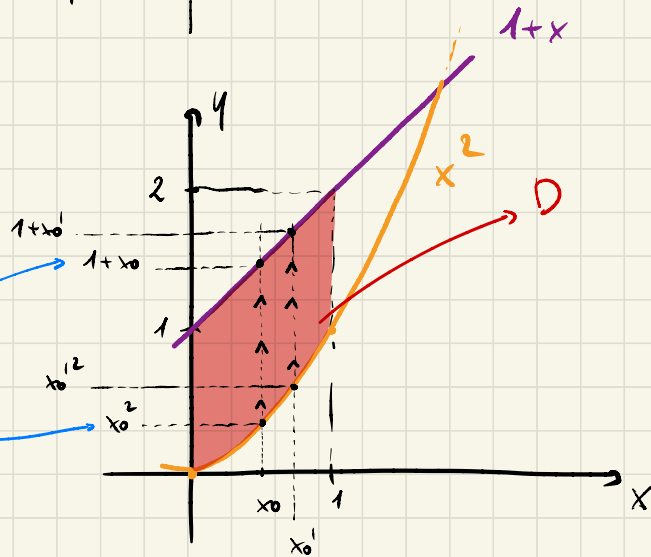
ES. 2: $\iint_D dx dy (xy) \quad D = \{ (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1+x \}$

GUARDIAMO AL DOMINIO DI INTEGRAZIONE D...

SE MI METTO IN x_0 E PROVO A CAMMINARE
 LUNGO LA LINEA TRAPEZIOATA È COME SE JESSI
 FACENDO UN INTEGRALE LUNGO UNA VARIABILE SOLA : y

\hookrightarrow STO INTEGRANDO y IN UN INTERVALLO $[x_0^2, 1+x_0]$

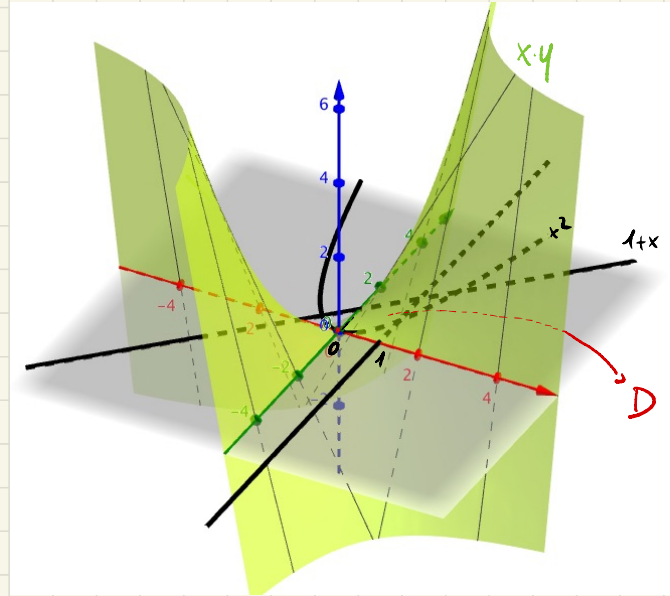
SE CAMBIO x_0 E MI METTO A CAMMINARE LUNGO x_0'
 ALLORA L'INTERVALLO CAMBIA.



$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 dx x \cdot \int_{x^2}^{1+x} dy y = \int_0^1 dx x \cdot \left. \left(\frac{y^2}{2} \right) \right|_{x^2}^{1+x} = \int_0^1 dx x \cdot \left[\frac{(1+x)^2}{2} - \frac{x^4}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx [x(1+x)^2 - x^5]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 dx \, x(x+1)^2 - \int_0^1 dx \, x^5 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 dx \, x(x^2+1+2x) - \int_0^1 dx \, x^5 \right\} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_0^1 dx \, x^3 + \int_0^1 dx \, x + 2 \int_0^1 dx \, x^2 - \int_0^1 dx \, x^5 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{x^6}{6} \right\} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \right) - 0 \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3+6+8-2}{12} = \frac{15}{24} = \left[\frac{5}{8} \right] \checkmark
 \end{aligned}$$

ABBIAMO CALCOLATO IL VOLUME TRA $f(x,y) = xy$ E IL PIANO
 IN GRIGIO, NEL DOMINIO D .

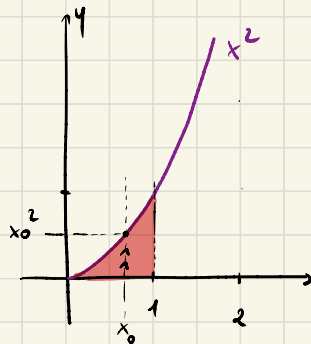


ES. 3:

$$\iint_D dx dy (x \cdot \sin(x^2 - y)) \quad D = \{(x, y) : 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x^2\}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy x \sin(x^2 - y) = \int_0^1 dx x \cdot \int_0^{x^2} dy \sin(x^2 - y) \rightarrow f(y) = x^2 - y$$

↳ VISTO CHE INTEGRO SOLO IN y
POSSO TRATTARE x^2 COME UNA
CONSTANTE.



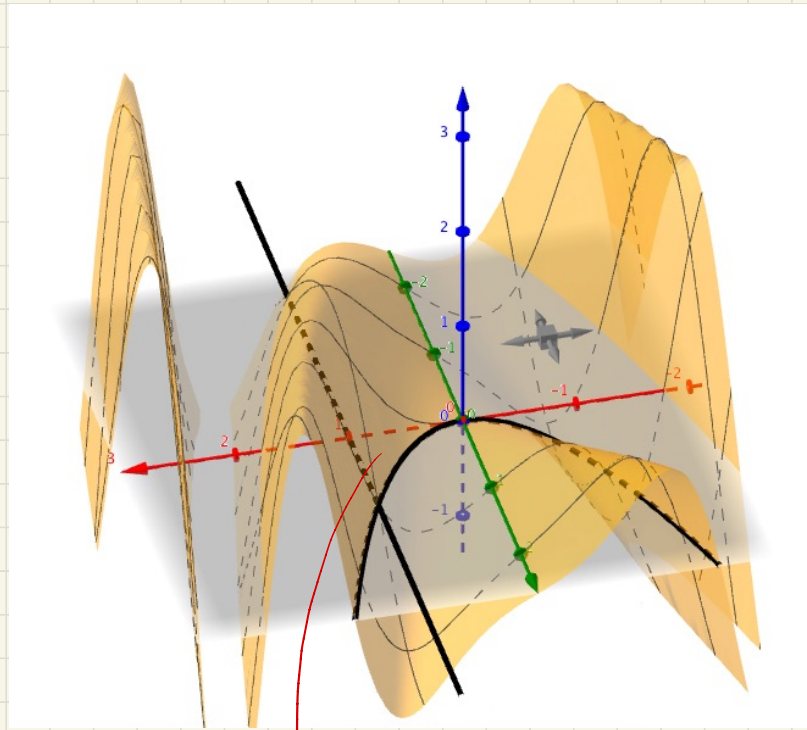
INTEGRO PRIMA IN y ...

$$f(y) = x^2 - y \quad \frac{df}{dy} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow -1 \int_0^{x^2} dy (-1) \sin(x^2 - y) = -(-\cos(x^2 - y)) \Big|_0^{x^2} = \cos(x^2 - y) \Big|_0^{x^2} = \cos(x^2 - x^2) - \cos(x^2) = 1 - \cos(x^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 dx x (1 - \cos(x^2)) = \int_0^1 dx x - \int_0^1 dx x \cos(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 dx (2x) \cos(x^2) = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin(x^2) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sin(1) = \left[\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sin(1)) \right] \checkmark$$



D