

## Cambi di variabile negli integrali TRIPLI

- ① COORDINATE CILINDRICHE
- ② COORDINATE SPERICHE
- ③ CAMBI COORDINATE IN GENERALE

### Coordinate cilindriche (nello spazio)

$(x, y, z)$  cartesiane

$(\rho, \theta, z)$  cilindriche

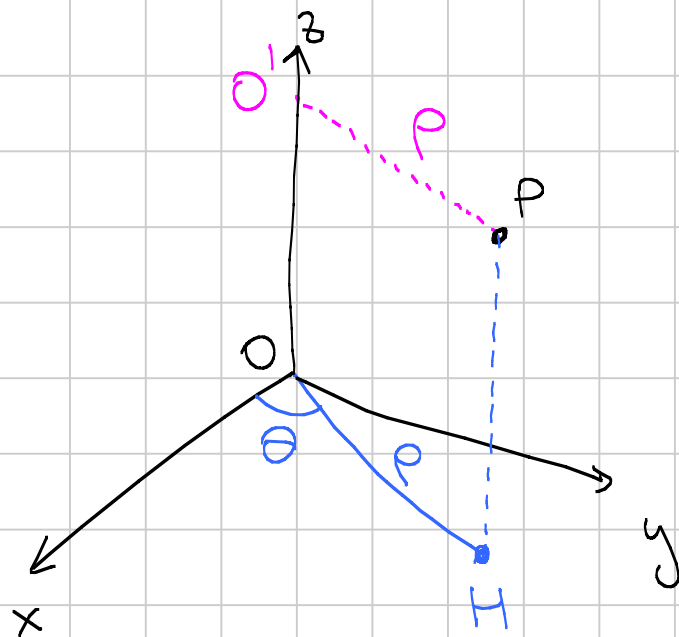
pdani di  
 $(x, y)$

↑  
quota

PH con segno =  $z$

$$OH = \rho \geq 0$$

Altro modo di vederlo:  
 $\rho$  è la distanza di  $P$   
dall'asse  $z$  ( $PO'$ )



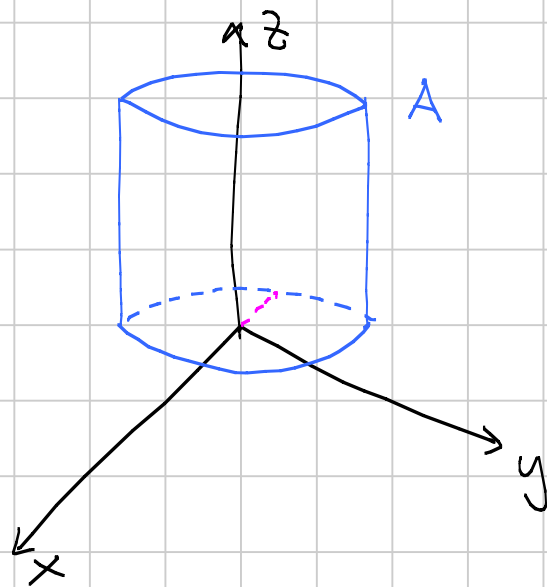
Esempio raggio base = 2  
altezza = 3

$$A = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z \in [0, 3] \}$$

In coordinate cilindriche diventa

$$\rho \in [0, 2] \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad z \in [0, 3]$$

↑ distanza dall'asse



$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_A z^2 dx dy dz &= \int_0^2 dp \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 dz \quad \begin{array}{l} z^2 \\ \uparrow \\ \text{funzione in} \\ \text{coord. cilindriche} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \rho \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Pagg.} \\ \text{coord. cilindr.} \end{array} \\
 &= \int_0^2 p dp \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 z^2 dz = \int_0^2 p dp \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left[ \frac{z^3}{3} \right]_{z=0}^{z=3} \\
 &= 3 \int_0^2 p dp \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 18\pi \int_0^2 p dp = 18\pi \left[ \frac{p^2}{2} \right]_{p=0}^{p=2} \\
 &= 36\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

Formule di passaggio:

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

Noti  $x, y, z \rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad \theta = \text{vedi disegno} \quad z = z$

## COORDINATE SFERICHE

$\rho, \theta, \varphi$

$\rho =$  lunghezza  $OP \geq 0$

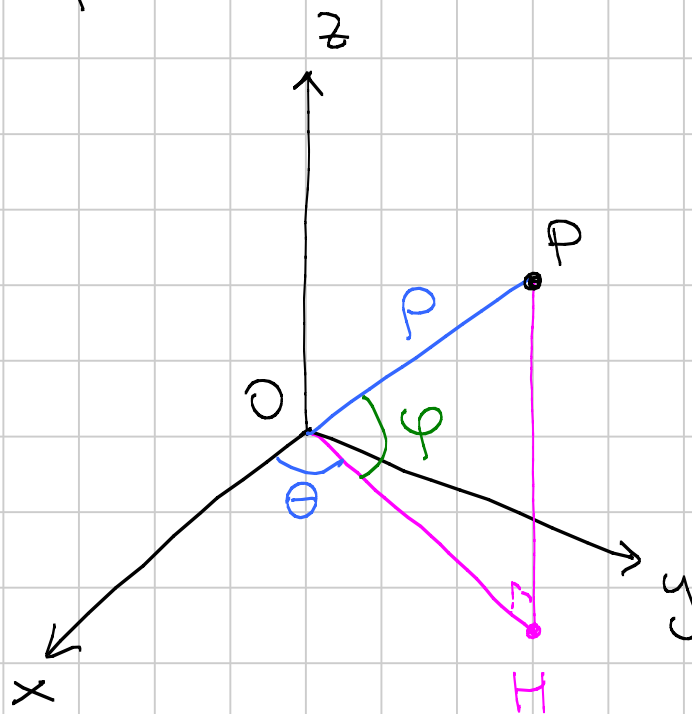
Sia  $H$  la proiezione di  $P$  sul piano base

$\theta =$  come nelle coordinate cilindriche = angolo tra semiasse positivo delle  $x$  e semiretta  $OH$ . ( $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$ )

$\varphi =$  angolo tra  $OH$  e  $OP$ ,  $\varphi \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

Interpretazione geografica:

- $\varphi$  è la latitudine
- $\theta$  è la longitudine



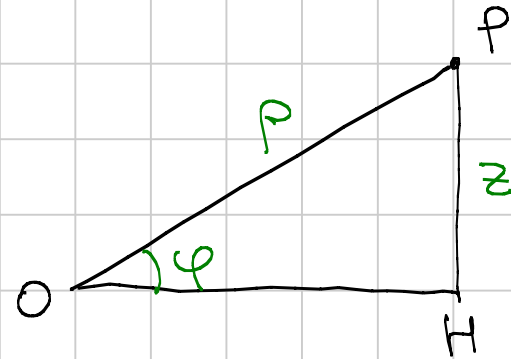
Formule di passaggio:

$$\text{Noti } (x, y, z) \rightsquigarrow \rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\text{Noti } (\rho, \theta, \varphi) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$PH = z = \rho \sin \varphi$$

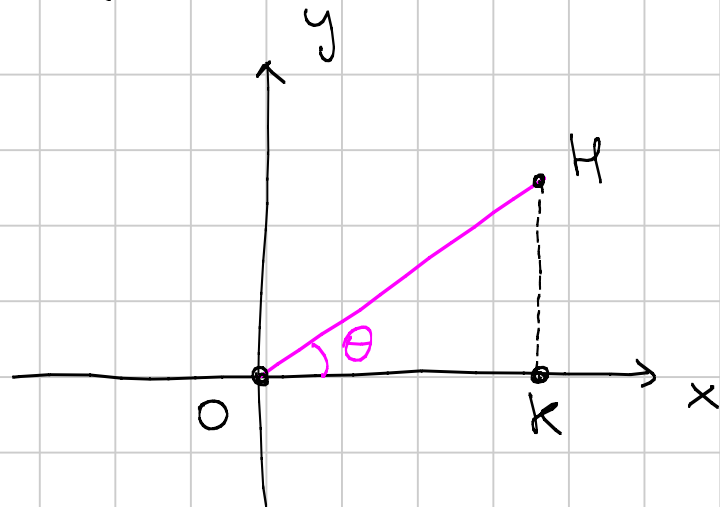
$$OH = \rho \cos \varphi$$



Per calcolare  $x$  e  $y$  disegno il piano base

$$OK = x = OH \cdot \cos \theta = \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$HK = y = OH \cdot \sin \theta = \rho \cos \varphi \cdot \sin \theta$$



Quindi

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y = \rho \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = \rho \sin \varphi$$

Casi particolari:

\* L'origine  $(0,0,0)$  ha  $\rho=0$  e  $\theta$  e  $\varphi$  non definite

\* per tutti i punti dell'asse  $z$  si ha  $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$  per  $z > 0$  e

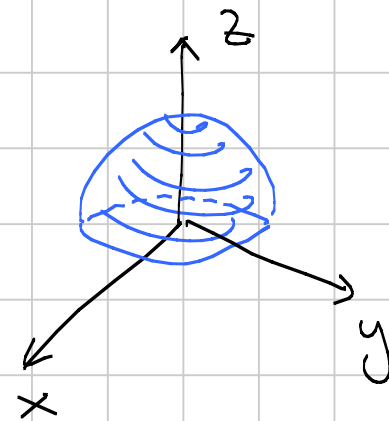
$\varphi = -\frac{\pi}{2}$  per  $z < 0$ . Inoltre  $H$  coincide con  $O$ , dunque  $\theta$  non è definito.

Descrizione di insiemi in coordinate sferiche

$A = \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4 \}$  p.ti dello spazio de distanza da  $O$  meno di 2

$$\rho \in [0, 2], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \varphi \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

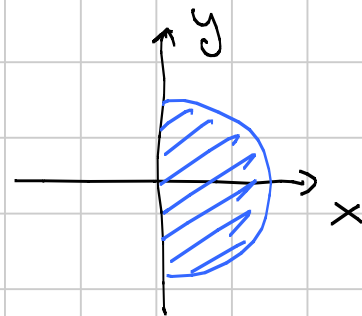
$$B = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 3}_{\text{sfera di raggio } \sqrt{3}}, \underbrace{z \geq 0}_{\text{parte alba}} \}$$



$$\rho \in [0, \sqrt{3}], \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi], \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$C = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2, x \geq 0 \}$$

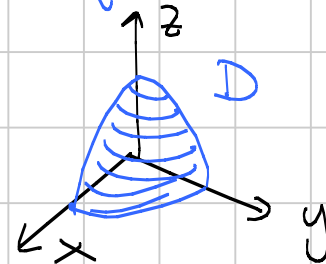
vista dall'alto



$$\rho \in [0, \sqrt{2}], \quad \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}], \quad \varphi \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$D = \{ (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 9, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0 \} = \frac{1}{8} \text{ di sfera}$$

$$\rho \in [0, 3], \quad \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \quad \varphi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$



Pagamento

$$J(\rho, \theta, \varphi) = \rho^2 \cos \varphi$$

Esempio

$$\iiint_D z^2 dx dy dz =$$

$$= \int_0^3 d\rho \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} d\varphi \underbrace{\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi}_{z^2 \text{ in coord. sferiche}} \underbrace{\rho^2 \cos \varphi}_J$$

Descrizione  $D$  in  
coord. sferiche

$z^2$  in coord.  
sferiche

$$= \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho \int_0^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho \left[ \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{3} \right]_{\varphi=0}^{\varphi=\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 \rho^4 d\rho \quad \text{e si finisce}$$



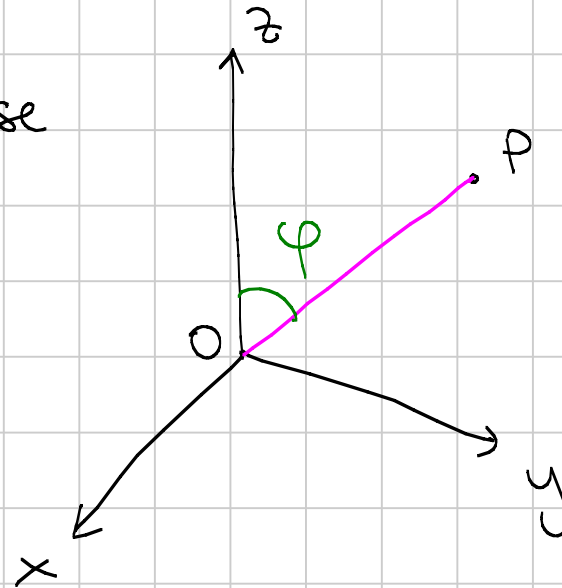
ACHTUNG! I fisici usano spesso altre coord. sferiche

$\varphi$  è l'angolo fra  $OP$  e il semiasse positivo delle  $z$ .

Quindi

$$\varphi_{\text{fisici}} \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\varphi_{\text{fisici}} + \varphi_{\text{geografi}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Tutto cambia nel senso che  $\sin \varphi$  e  $\cos \varphi$  si scambiano ovunque (in tutte le formule, compreso il  $J$ )