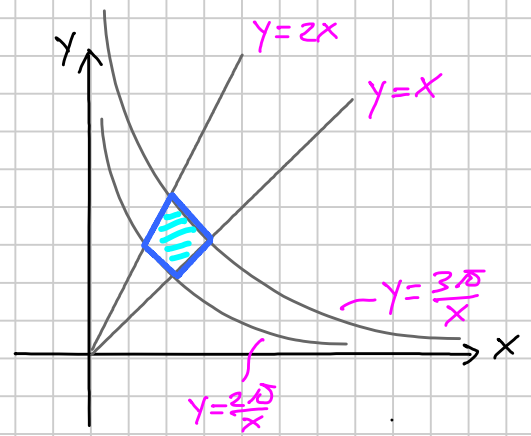


Si calcoli:

$$\iint_T x^2(y-x^3)e^{(y+x^3)} dx dy$$

dove $T = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2: x < y < 2x, \frac{2}{3}\pi < y < \frac{3}{2}\pi, x > 0\}$

(suggerimento: si trasformi T in un rettangolo)



CAMBIO DI VARIABILI 1

$$y/x = \mu \quad \frac{y}{x} = v \quad \leadsto \quad 1 \leq v \leq 2 \quad 2\pi \leq \mu \leq 3\pi$$

$$y = \frac{\mu}{x} = vx \quad \leadsto \quad x^2 = \frac{\mu}{v} \quad x = \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{v}} \quad y = \sqrt{\mu v}$$

$$\begin{cases} d\mu = y dx + x dy \\ dv = -\frac{y}{x^2} dx + \frac{1}{x} dy \end{cases} \quad d\mu dv = \begin{vmatrix} y & x \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} dx dy$$

$$d\mu dv = \left(\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \right) dx dy \leadsto dx dy = \frac{1}{2v} d\mu dv$$

$$x^2(y-x^3)e^{(y+x^3)} = \frac{\mu}{v} \left(\sqrt{\mu v} - \frac{\mu}{v} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{v}} \right) e^{\sqrt{\mu v} + \frac{\mu}{v} \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{v}}} =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\mu}{v} \sqrt{\mu v} - \frac{\mu^2}{v^3} \sqrt{\mu v} \right) e^{\sqrt{\mu v} + \frac{\mu}{v^2} \sqrt{\mu v}} \quad \text{NON MOLTO INTEGRABILE...!!!}$$

CAMBIO DI VARIABILI 2

$$xy = \mu^2 \quad \frac{y}{x} = v^2 \quad \leadsto \quad 1 \leq v \leq \sqrt{2} \quad \sqrt{2}\pi \leq \mu \leq \sqrt{3}\pi$$

$$y = \frac{\mu^2}{x} = v^2 x \quad \leadsto \quad x = \frac{\mu}{v} \quad y = \mu v$$

$$x^2(y-x^3)e^{(y+x^3)} = \frac{\mu^2}{v^2} \left(\mu v - \frac{\mu^3}{v^3} \right) e^{(\mu v + \mu^3/v^3)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\mu^3}{v} - \frac{\mu^5}{v^3} \right) e^{(\mu v + \mu^3/v^3)}$$

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{1}{v} d\mu - \frac{\mu}{v^2} dv \\ dy = v d\mu + \mu dv \end{cases} \leadsto dx dy = \begin{vmatrix} 1/v & -\mu/v^2 \\ v & \mu \end{vmatrix} d\mu dv$$

$$dx dy = (\mu/v + \mu/v) d\mu dv = 2 \frac{\mu}{v} d\mu dv$$

$$\int_T x^2 (y-x^3) e^{(y+x^3)} dx dy = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\sqrt{2}\mu}^{\sqrt{3}\mu} 2 \left(\frac{\mu^5}{v^2} - \frac{\mu^6}{v^6} \right) e^{(\mu v + \mu^3/v^3)} d\mu dv$$

NON MOLTO MEGLIO DI PRIMA!!!

CAMBIO DI VARIABILI 3

$$y-x^3 = \mu \quad y+x^3 = v \quad \begin{cases} d\mu = -3x^2 dx + dy \\ dv = 3x^2 dx + dy \end{cases}$$

$$d\mu dv = -6x^2 dx dy \quad dx dy = -\frac{1}{6x^2} d\mu dv$$

↖ BUONO!!!

$$\int_T x^2 (y-x^3) e^{(y+x^3)} dx dy = -\frac{1}{6} \int_{T'} \mu e^v d\mu dv$$

INTEGRALE SEMPLICE

DOMINIO T' COMPLICATO!!!