

Clase 36 :

Integ्रales

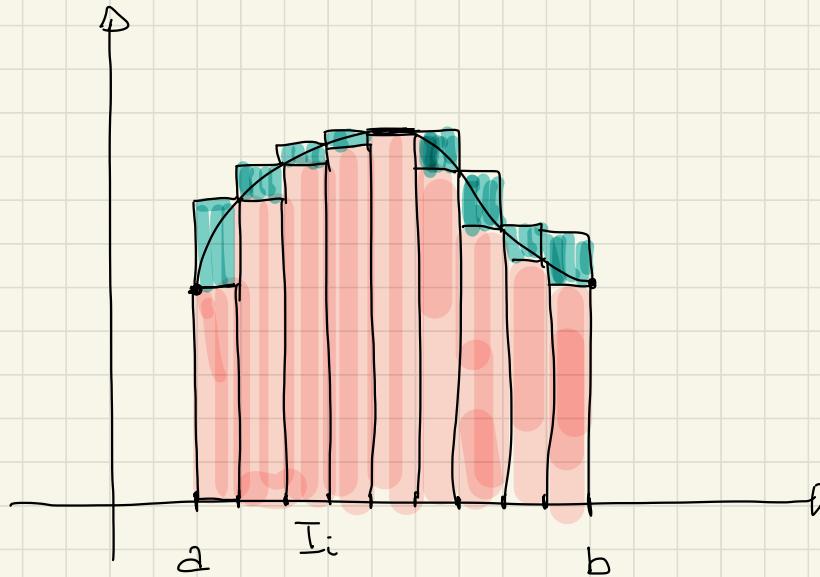
CDIVV - 2023 - 2 sem

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Repetición integrales en una variable

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ función acotada
intervalo acotado



$$\bigcup_{i \in \Lambda} I_i = [a, b]$$

$$s(f, P) = \sum_i l(I_i) \cdot \inf_{x \in I_i} f(x)$$

$$S(f, P) = \sum_i l(I_i) \sup_{x \in I_i} f(x)$$

Para todo \mathcal{P} partición \mathcal{P}

$$s(f, \mathcal{P}) \leq S(f, \mathcal{P})$$

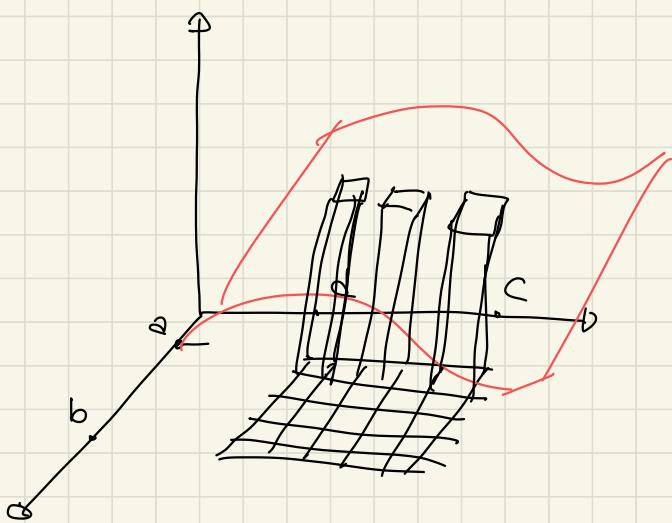
$$s(f, \mathcal{P}) \leq \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq S(f, \mathcal{P})$$

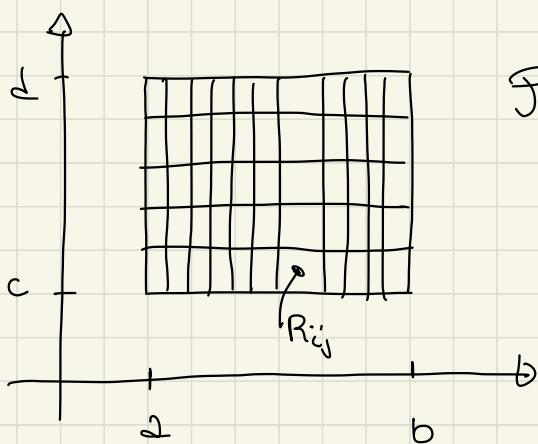


Si f es integrable

Integrales dobles

$$f: [a, b] \times [d, c] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$





$$\mathcal{P} = \bigcup_{\substack{i=1 \\ j=1}}^m R_{i,j}$$

$$s(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{i,j} A(R_{i,j}) \cdot \inf_{x \in R_{i,j}} f(x)$$

sum\u00e9 inferior de f
en \mathcal{P}

$$S(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_{i,j} A(R_{i,j}) \sup_{x \in R_{i,j}} f(x)$$

A medida que vamos afinando \mathcal{P} .

$$s(f) = \sup_{\substack{\mathcal{P} \text{ partici}\circ \\ \text{os de } D}} (s(f, \mathcal{P}))$$

$$S(f) = \inf_{\substack{\mathcal{P} \text{ partición} \\ \text{de } D}} (S(f, \mathcal{P})) .$$

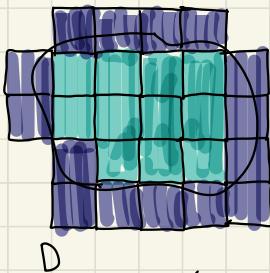
f es integrable si $s(f) = S(f)$
en dicho caso de notaros por

$$\iint_D f \approx \text{ese valor.}$$

- ¿Qué pasa si D es una región de \mathbb{R}^2 que no es un cuadrado?

$$\iint_D f \text{ cómo se define?}$$

Medida de Jordan



$\ell_n^-(D)$ = Área por defecto de D
con cuadraditos de tamaño $\frac{1}{n}$

$\ell_n^+(D)$ = Área por exceso de D
con cuadraditos de tamaño $\frac{1}{n}$

$$\ell^-(D) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell_n^-(D)$$

$$\ell^+(D) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \ell_n^+(D)$$

D es medible Jordan si $\ell^-(D) = \ell^+(D)$

y ese valor es la medida
de Jordan. $m(D)$

Integral

$$f: D \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

acotada

\mathbb{R}^2 conjunto medible
Jordan.

$\mathcal{P} = \{D_1, \dots, D_n\}$ es una partición de D

sii

- 1) D_i es medible Jordan $\forall i=1, \dots, n$
- 2) $\bigcup D_i = D$
- 3) $\overset{\circ}{D}_i \cap \overset{\circ}{D}_j = \emptyset$

$$\underline{s}(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_i m(D_i) \cdot \inf_{x \in D_i} f(x)$$

$$\overline{s}(f, \mathcal{P}) = \sum_i m(D_i) \sup_{x \in D_i} f(x)$$

Si $\sup \left\{ \underline{s}(f, \mathcal{P}) : \mathcal{P} \text{ partición} \right\}$

\equiv

$$\inf \left\{ \overline{s}(f, \mathcal{P}) : \mathcal{P} \text{ partición} \right\}$$

decimos que f es integrable en D y denotamos $\underline{\int}$ ese valor

como

$$\iint_D f$$

Propiedades

LINEALIDAD

1) f, g continuas en D , conjunto medible Jordan

$$\iint_D \alpha f + \beta g = \alpha \iint_D f + \beta \iint_D g$$

$$\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$$

ADITIVIDAD RESPECTO AL DOMINIO

2) $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ conjuntos medibles, no se solapan

$$D_1 \cap D_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\iint_D f = \iint_{D_1} f + \iint_{D_2} f$$

$$3) \text{ Si } f > 0 \Rightarrow \iint_D f \geq 0$$

$$4) f(x) \geq g(x) \quad \forall x \in D \Rightarrow \iint_D f \geq \iint_D g.$$

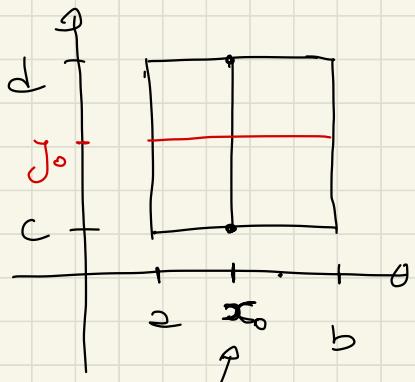
$$5) \left| \iint_D f \right| \leq \iint_D |f|$$

Integrais iteradas

$$D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

$$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\iint_D f$$



fijo x_0

$$g: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$g(y) = f(x_0, y)$$

$$\int_c^d g(y) dy = \int_c^d f(x, y) dy$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}$

$\varphi(x)$

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

$$\int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$

↑
integrales iterados

$$\int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

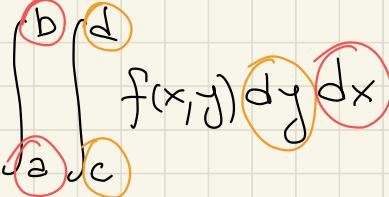
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Taorema de Fubbbini

$$D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$$

$f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ continua entonces

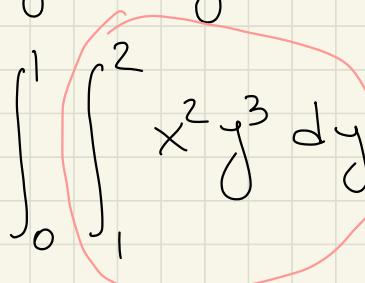
$$\iint_D f = \int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx = \int_c^d \left(\int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right) dy$$

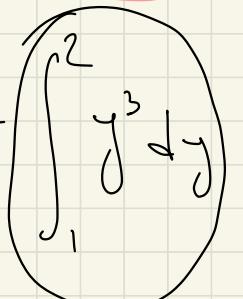
$$\int_a^b \left(\int_c^d f(x, y) dy \right) dx$$


Ejemplo: $f(x, y) = x^2 y^3$ en $D = [0, 1] \times [1, 2]$

$$\iint_D f = \int_0^1 \left(\int_1^2 x^2 y^3 dy \right) dx$$

↑
Fubbbini



$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\int_1^2 y^3 dy \right) dx$$


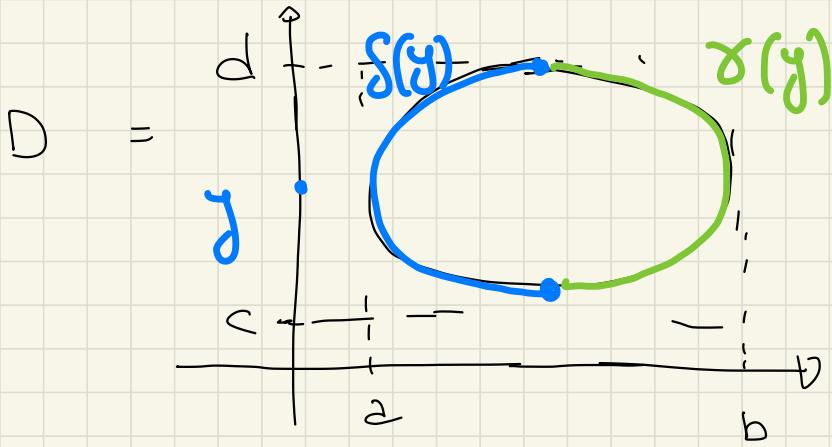
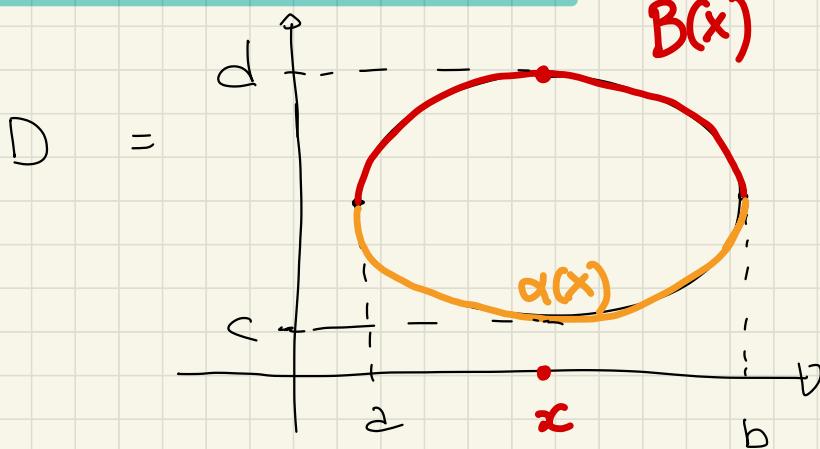
$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot \left. \frac{y^4}{4} \right|_1^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^2 \left(\frac{2^4}{4} - \frac{1^4}{4} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{15}{4} \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{15}{4} \left(\frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

Teorema de Fubini II



$$\iint_D f = \int_a^b \int_{\alpha(x)}^{B(x)} f(x, y) dy dx = \int_c^d \int_{\sigma(y)}^{\tau(y)} f(x, y) dx dy$$

Ejercicio

