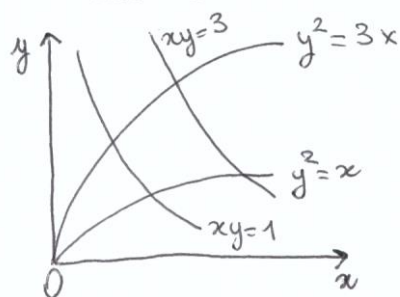


Esercizio 2



$f(x,y) = xy \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^2) \Rightarrow f \in C^0(T)$
 f limitata, T chiuso e limitato, $f \in C^0(T) \Rightarrow$
 $\Rightarrow f$ è integrabile su $T \Leftrightarrow \exists \iint_T f(x,y) dx dy$

Trasformo T in un rettangolo con una trasformazione che rettifichi le curve in figura

Assumo $\begin{cases} u = \frac{y^2}{x} \\ v = xy \end{cases}$

allora $\begin{cases} x = \frac{y^2}{u} \\ v = \frac{y^3}{u} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = y^2/u \\ y = \sqrt[3]{uv} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{u^2 v^2}{u^3}} \\ y = \sqrt[3]{uv} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{u}} = u^{2/3} v^{-1/3} \\ y = \sqrt[3]{uv} = u^{1/3} v^{1/3} \end{cases}$

$$J = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\sqrt{v^2}}{3} u^{-4/3} & \frac{1}{3} u^{-2/3} v^{1/3} \\ +\frac{2}{3} v^{-1/3} u^{-1/3} & \frac{1}{3} u^{1/3} v^{-2/3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|J| = -\frac{1}{9} u^{-1} - \frac{2}{9} u^{-1} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{u}$$

T è il trasformato del quadrato $K = \{(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : u, v \in [1,3]\}$

Quindi

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_T xy dx dy &= \iint_K -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{u} \sqrt{\frac{v^2}{u}} \sqrt[3]{uv} du dv = \iint_K -\frac{1}{3} \frac{v}{u} du dv = \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_1^3 v dv \int_1^3 \frac{1}{u} du = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{v^2}{2} \Big|_1^3 \lg u \Big|_1^3 = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{2} (9-1) (\lg 3 - \lg 1) = \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \lg 3. \end{aligned}$$