

$$\text{Es. 6} \quad \rho = 1 + \cos\theta \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \rho(\theta)\cos\theta = (1 + \cos\theta)\cos\theta \\ y = \rho(\theta)\sin\theta = (1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta \end{array} \right. \quad (6)$$

Formula Gauss-Green  $\vec{F} = (P, Q)$

$$\iint_D (Q_x - P_y) dx dy = \int_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

D ora richiesto dalla  
esistenza di  $P$  e  $Q$

$$|D| = \iint_D 1 dx dy \quad \text{scelp } \vec{F} = (-y, 0) \quad Q_x - P_y = 1$$

Gauss-Green

$$a) \Rightarrow \iint_D dx dy = \int_{\partial D} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_0^{2\pi} (- (1 + \cos\theta)\sin\theta, 0) \cdot (- (1 + 2\cos\theta)\sin\theta, \cos\theta) d\theta$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x'(\theta) = -\sin\theta \cos\theta + (1 + \cos\theta)(-\sin\theta) = - (1 + 2\cos\theta)\sin\theta \\ y'(\theta) = -\sin^2\theta + (1 + \cos\theta)\cos\theta \end{array} \right.$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2\cos\theta + 2\cos^2\theta)\sin^2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin^2\theta + 2\cos\theta\sin^2\theta + 2\cos^2\theta\sin^2\theta) d\theta$$

$$\sin^2\theta = \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \cos^2\theta = \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \quad \sin\theta\cos\theta = \frac{1 - \cos^2 2\theta}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \\ &= \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} + 2 \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{8} + 2 \cos\theta \sin^2\theta \right) d\theta = \frac{3}{4} 2\pi = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

$$b) \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{1 + \cos\theta} \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta =$$

Coordinate  
polari

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos\theta + 2\cos^2\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \right) = \frac{2\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$