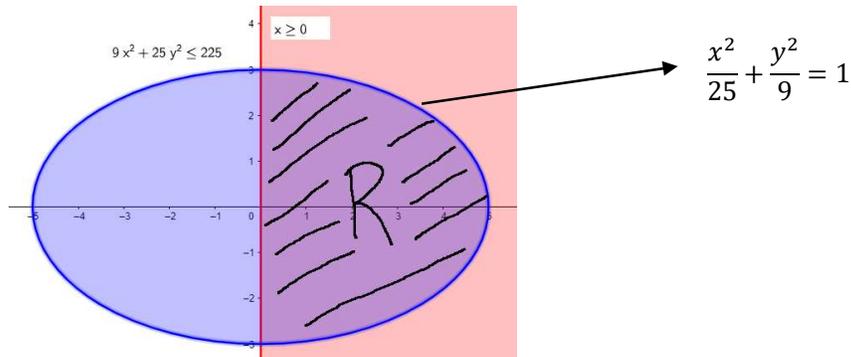


Cálculo II – Análisis Matemático II – Clase jueves 28 / 4 – Ejercicios propuestos: 7-b, 16-b, 16-d, 19-a y 19-j.

7. Calcule el área de la región dada a continuación.

$$\mathbf{b.} \quad R: \begin{cases} 9x^2 + 25y^2 \leq 225 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Solución.



Como estamos en presencia de una elipse, hacemos cambio de coordenadas cartesianas a coordenadas polares generalizadas.

$$\begin{cases} x = 5\rho \cos \theta \\ y = 3\rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad \rightarrow \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \quad ; \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1$$

$$J = 5 \cdot 3 \cdot \rho = 15\rho$$

Luego,

$$A(R) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 15\rho d\rho d\theta$$

$$= 15 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left. \frac{\rho^2}{2} \right|_0^1 d\theta$$

$$= 15 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta$$

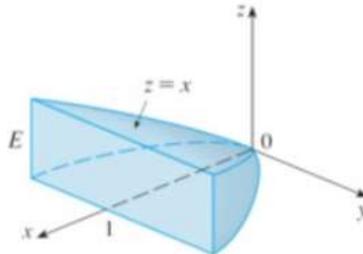
$$= \frac{15}{2} \theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

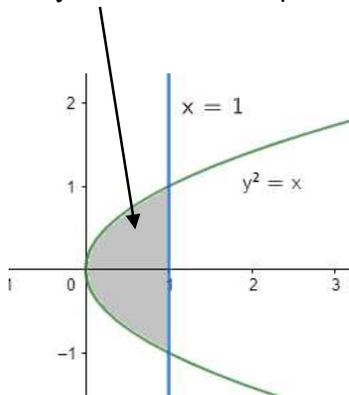
$$A(R) = \frac{15}{2}\pi$$

16. Determine el volumen de los siguientes sólidos.

$$\mathbf{b.} \begin{cases} x = y^2 \\ x = z \\ x = 1 \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$



Proyección sobre el plano xy



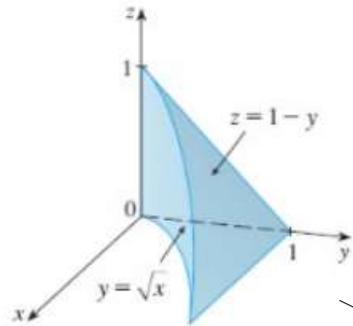
$$\begin{aligned} -1 &\leq y \leq 1 \\ y^2 &\leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 &\leq z \leq x \end{aligned}$$

Entonces, el volumen del sólido está dado por:

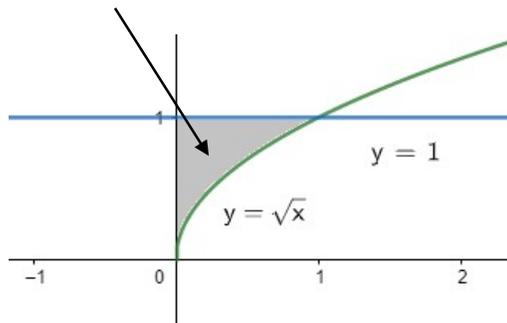
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^x dz dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 z \Big|_0^x dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{y^2}^1 x dx dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{y^2}^1 dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{y^4}{2} \right) dy \\ &= \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{y^5}{10} \right) \Big|_{-1}^1 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{10} - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \left(-\frac{1}{10} \right) \right) = \frac{4}{5}$$

16. d.



Proyección sobre el plano xy ($z = 0$)



$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 &\leq x \leq y^2 \\ 0 &\leq z \leq 1 - y \end{aligned}$$

Entonces, el volumen del sólido está dado por:

$$V = \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} \int_0^{1-y} dz dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} z \Big|_0^{1-y} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{y^2} (1-y) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x - yx) \Big|_0^{y^2} dy$$

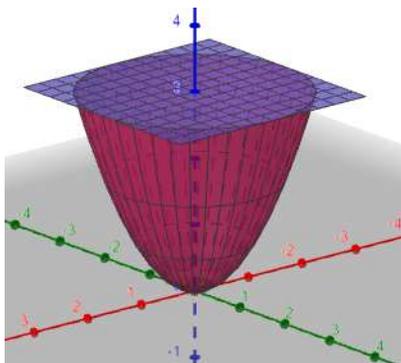
$$= \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^3) dy$$

$$= \left(\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

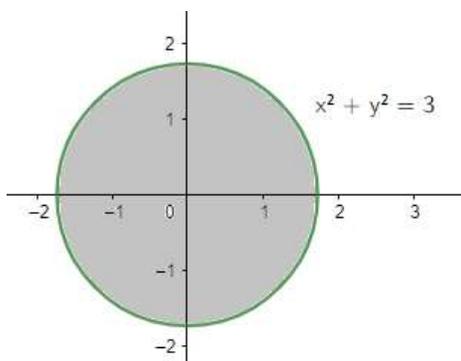
$$V = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{12}$$

19. Calcule el volumen de los sólidos definidos a continuación.

$$\mathbf{a.} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = z \\ z \leq 3 \end{cases}$$



Proyección sobre el plano xy ($z = 3$)



Cambio a
coordenadas
cilíndricas

Coordenadas cilíndricas

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{3}$$

$$\rho^2 \leq z \leq 3$$

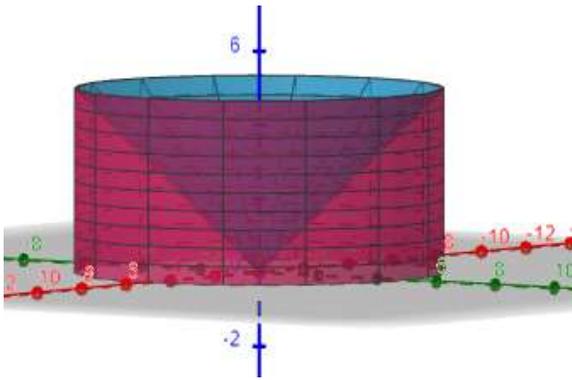
Jacobiano: $J = \rho$

Entonces, el volumen del sólido es:

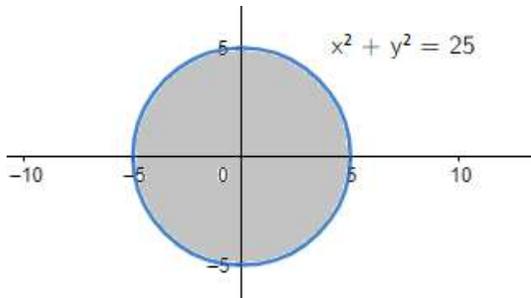
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \int_{\rho^2}^3 \rho dz d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \rho z \Big|_{\rho^2}^3 d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (3\rho - \rho^3) d\rho d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2}\rho^2 - \frac{\rho^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{3}} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{4} \right) d\theta \\
 &= \left(\frac{9}{4} \cdot \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= \frac{9}{2}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

19. j.
$$\begin{cases} z^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 \leq 25 \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$



Proyección sobre el plano xy ($z = 0$)



Cambio a
coordenadas
cilíndricas

Coordenadas cilíndricas

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases}$$



$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq 5$$

$$0 \leq z \leq \rho$$

Jacobiano: $J = \rho$

Entonces, el volumen del sólido es:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \int_0^\rho \rho dz d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \rho z \Big|_0^\rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^5 \rho^2 d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\rho^3}{3} \Big|_0^5 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{125}{3} d\theta \\ &= \left(\frac{125}{3} \cdot \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{250}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$