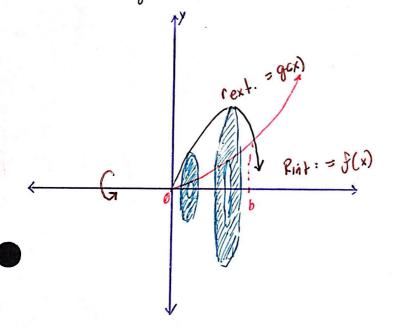
Continuación de Volúmenes

- 1 Región
- 3 Identificar la recte de rotación
- 3 Identificar las funciones de radio para cada anillo
- 4 Escoger la variable de integración.

El suflejo en eje-x

$$A = \pi r_{\text{ext.}}^2 - \pi r_{\text{int.}}^2$$

$$A = \pi \int_{0}^{b} r^{2} ext - r^{2} int dx$$

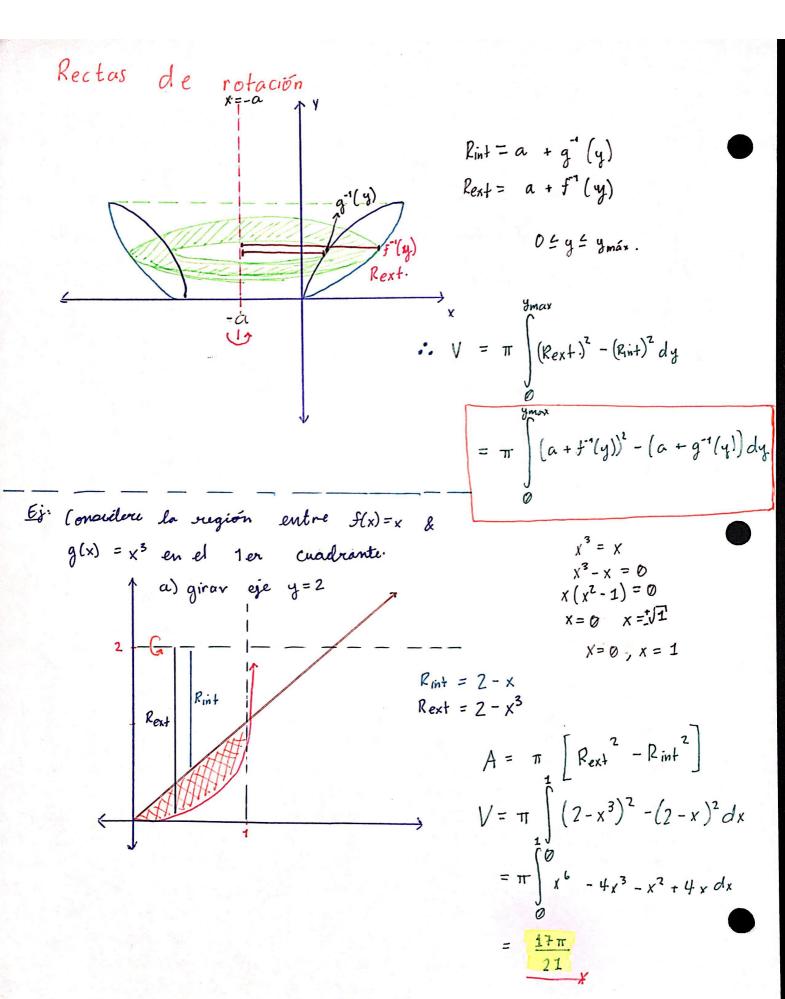


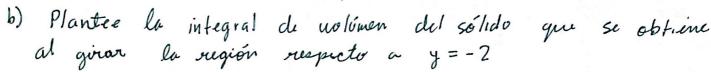


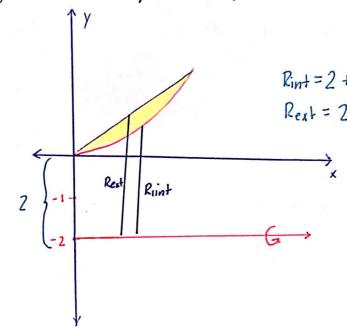
$$R_{int.} = x = g^{-1}(y)$$

$$Rext = x = f^{-1}(y)$$

Volumen =
$$\pi \int_{0}^{y \text{ max}} r^{2} r^{2} dy = \pi \int_{0}^{y \text{ max}} (f^{-1}(y))^{2} - (g^{-1}(y))^{2} dy$$







$$R_{int} = 2 + x^3$$

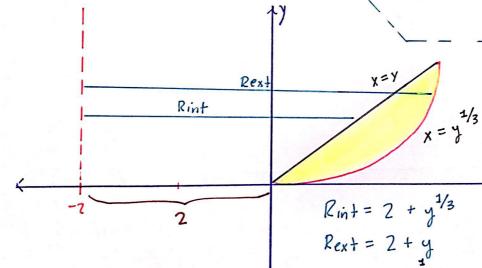
$$R_{ext} = 2 + x$$

 $A = (R_{ext})^2 - (R_{int})^2$ $V = \pi \int R_{ext}^2 - R_{int}^2 dx$

$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} 2 + x - 2 - x^{3} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} x - x^{3} dx$$

$$= \pi \frac{1}{2} x^{2} - \pi \frac{1}{4} x^{4} = \frac{32}{21} \pi$$



@ Rote la región respecto

X = -2

$$Rext = 2 + y_2^{-1}$$

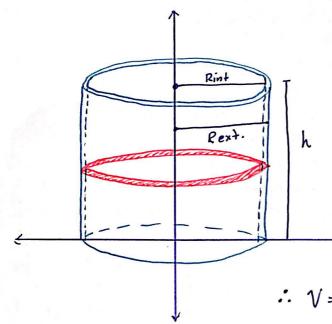
$$R_{in} = 2 + y^{73}$$

$$R_{ex} + 2 + y$$

$$V = \pi \left((7 + y^{73})^2 - (2 + y)^2 \right)$$

$$V = \# \int_{0}^{\infty} (2 + y^{3/3})^{2} - (2 + y)^{2} dy$$

6.3. Volúmenes con un cocarón cilíndeico (latas)

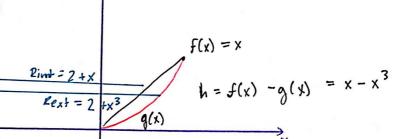


Volúmen =

$$dv = 2\pi h r dr$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} h r dr$$

Redo inciso C.



$$h = x - x^{3} \quad ; \quad v = 2 - x \qquad 0 \le x \le 1$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} (x - x^{3}) (2 + x) dx$$

Ej: encoartre el volumen del sólido que se obtiene al girar la región entre el eje-x y la curva $f(x) = 2x^2 - x^3$ en el 1 er cuadrante respecto al eje-y.

Interceptor -x
$$2x^2 - x^3 = \emptyset$$

$$x^2(2x-x)=\emptyset$$

$$X = \emptyset$$
 $x = 2$

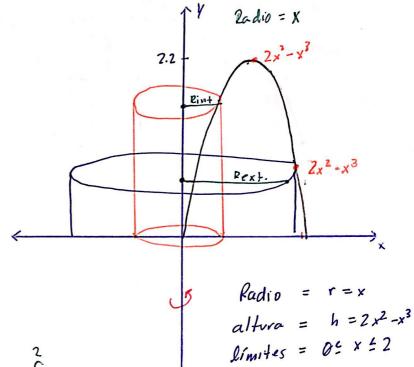
$$4x - 3x^2 = 0$$

$$x(4-3y)=0$$

$$x = 0$$
 $4 - 3x = 0$
 $-3x = -4$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$f(4/3) = 2(16/9) - (4/3)$$



$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2\pi} h \, dx = 2\pi \left(8 - \frac{32}{5}\right)$$

Di estar rotando con un eje horizontal es recomendable

$$V = \int_{\alpha}^{\pi} \pi \left(r_{ext}^{2} - r_{int}^{2} \right) dx \qquad y = 0$$

$$y = contante$$

Si está rotando un eje vertical usor cilíndres:
V = 2π ∫hrdx

Ej: encoentre el volumen del sólido obtenido al guirar la región entre $y_1 = x^2$ d $y_2 = 6x - 2x^2$ abrididor del eje-y.

$$y_z = 0$$
 $2x(3-x) = 0 = x = 0,3$

$$y_1 = y_2$$
 $x^2 = 6 \times - 2 \times 2$

$$3x^2 - 6x = 0$$

$$3x(x-2)=0$$

$$h = 6x - 3x^2$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} hr dx$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} 6x^{2} - 3x^{3} dx = 2\pi \left(2x^{3} - \frac{3}{4}x^{4}\right] = 8\pi$$

