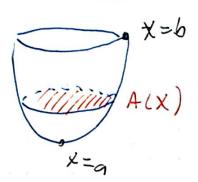
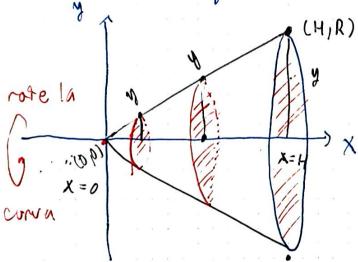
Volumenes.



$$V = \int_{a}^{b} A(x) dx$$

area sección transversal.

Ejemplo: Encuentre el volumen de un cono de altura Hy base circular de radio R.



las secciones transversales Sun circulus de radio y LX).

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

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

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

b=0

$$y = mx + b$$
. $m = \frac{R-0}{H-0} = \frac{R}{H} \quad y = \frac{R}{H} \times + b$.
 $(0,0) \quad y \quad (H_1R)$

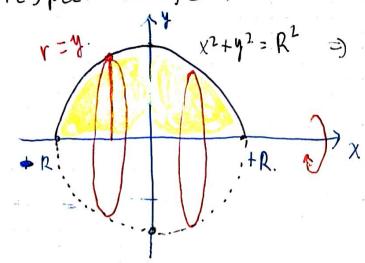
$$V = \int_{0}^{H} \pi \frac{R^{2} \chi^{2}}{H^{2}} d\chi - \frac{\pi R^{2}}{H^{2}} \int_{0}^{H} \chi^{2} d\chi$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^{2}}{H^{2}} \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{H} = \frac{\pi R^{2}}{H^{2}} \frac{H^{3}}{3}$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^{2}}{H^{2}} \frac{\chi^{3}}{3} \int_{0}^{H} \frac{\pi R^{2}}{H^{2}} \frac{H^{3}}{3}$$

$$\sqrt{-\frac{\pi R^2 H}{3}}$$

Ejercicia 1: p.89 Volumen de una Esfera. Jeradio R. La esfera se obtiene al girar el circulo x2+ y2 SR? respecto al eje-x.



$$y^{2} = R^{2} - \chi^{2}. \quad |D - R \le \chi \le R.$$

$$y = \sqrt{R^{2} - \chi^{2}}$$

$$\chi^{2} = R^{2} \quad \chi = \pm R.$$

R es constante.

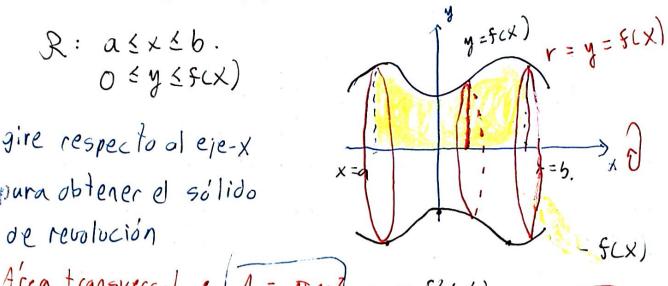
$$V = 2\pi \left(R^2 X - \frac{X^3}{3} \right]_0^R - 2\pi \left(R^3 - \frac{R^3}{3} \right) = 2\pi R^3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3$$

Sólidos de Revolución.

R: a < x < b.
0 < y < s < x)

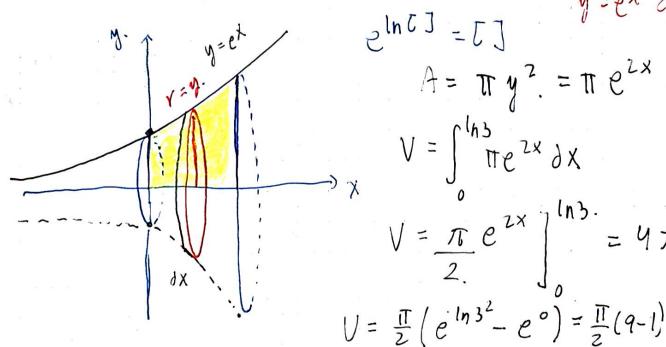
gire respecto al eje-x pura obtener el sólido



Area transversal: (A = TTy? - Tf2(x) $N = \int_{A}^{b} \pi y^{2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \pi \int_{a}^{2} (x) dx$



Ejercicio 4: Encuentre el Volumen del sólido que se obtiene al girar la región l: 0 sx sln3 usys con respecto al eje-x. (Pag. 91)



$$A = \pi y^{2} = \pi e^{2x}$$

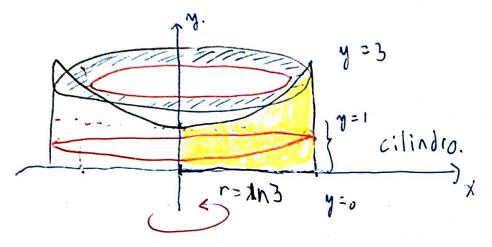
$$V = \int_{0}^{\ln 3} \pi e^{2x} dx$$

$$V = \pi e^{2x}$$

$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{\ln 3} e^{2x} dx$$

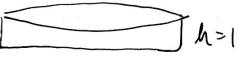
$$V = \pi \int_{0}^{\ln 3} e^{2x} dx$$

Virando la misma región respecto al eje-y.



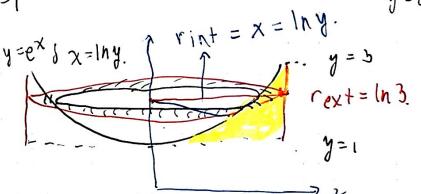
$$V_1 = \text{cilindro}$$

$$V_1 = \pi r^2 h = \pi \ln^2 3.$$

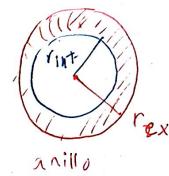


y = e x

V2 Solido hoeco:



A'rea transversa)

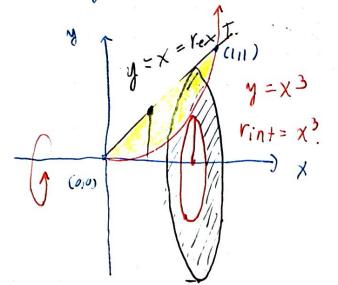


$$A = \pi r_{ext}^2 - \pi r_{int}^2$$

$$A = \pi (\ln 3)^2 - \pi (\ln y)^2$$

$$V_2 = \int_1^3 \pi (\ln 3)^2 - \pi (\ln y)^2 \, dy.$$

Ejercicio S: En cuentre el volumen del sólido Obtenido al pirar la región entre las curvas y = x& $y = x^3$ en el ler cuadrante respecto al eje- x.



L'rea Anillo. Lircula grande - Cirpequeño.

 $r_{ex} + = \chi$ $r_{in} + = \chi^3$

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

Volumen
$$V = \int_0^1 A dx = \int_0^1 (\pi x^2 - \pi x^6) dx$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^7}{7}\right)^1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{7}\right)$$

Transformadas Laplace.

$$f(t) = e^{t} = \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{t} e^{-st} dt. = \frac{-1}{1-s} = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{(1-s)t} dt.$$

$$\frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{1-s} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{(1-s)t}}{t+20} \frac{e^{0}}{1-s}$$

 $\lim_{t\to\infty} e^{(1-s)t} = 0 \quad \text{se necesita que } 1-5<0$ $e^{-\infty}\to 0.$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} t e^{-St} = -\frac{t}{S} e^{-St} \int_{0}^{\infty} + \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-St}}{S} dt. \quad \text{IPP}$$

570.
$$-\frac{11 \text{ lim } te^{-st} + 0e^{\circ} + \frac{e^{-st}}{s(1-s)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s(1-s)} ds$$

$$=0-11$$
 in e^{-st} $-\frac{e^{\circ}}{-s^2}=\frac{1}{-s^2}=\frac{1}{s^2}$