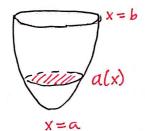
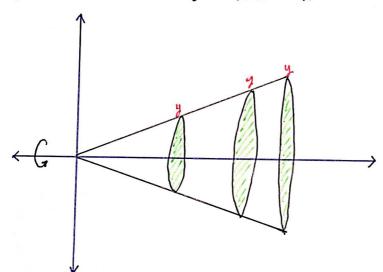
## Volúmenes en seudución



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

osua de la sección transersal.

el volumer de una curra de altura H Exemplo: Encuentra y base circular de radio R

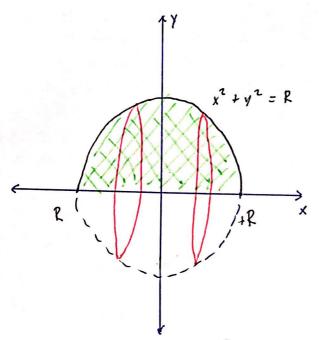


Las seccions transversales son circulares del radio y(x)

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

$$V = \int_{0}^{4} \pi y^{2} dx$$

Exircicio 1: pg.89 volúmen de una esfera La extera se obtiene al girar el círculo x²+y² ≤ R² respecto al eje-x:



dominio =
$$y^{2} = R^{2} - x^{2} \qquad |D^{\Rightarrow} - R \leq \leq R^{2}$$

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

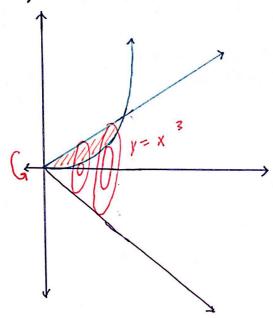
$$x^{2} = R^{2} \qquad x = \pm R$$

Sección transvarsal circulo de radio 4  $f(x) = \pi y^2$ 

$$V = \pi \int_{A(x)} A(x) dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{R} (R^{2} - x^{2}) = 0$$

$$V = 2\pi \left( R^{2} x - \frac{x^{3}}{3} \right) = 2\pi \left( R^{3} - \frac{R^{3}}{3} \right) = 2\pi \left( R^{3} - \frac{R^{3}}{3}$$

Encuentre el volúmen del sólido obtenido al girar la región entre las curvas y = x &  $y = x^3$  en el cuadrante respecto al eje-x.



$$V = Vexterna - Vinterna$$
  
Área Amillo  
 $r_{ext} = x$   $r_{int} = x^3$ 

$$A = \pi r^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$ext. \quad int.$$

$$A = \pi x^2 - \pi x^6$$

Volumen 
$$V = \int_{0}^{1} A dx = \int_{0}^{1} (\pi x^{2} - \pi x^{6}) dx$$

$$V = \frac{\pi}{3}x^{3} - \frac{\pi}{4}x^{4} = \frac{1}{21}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4\pi}{21}$$

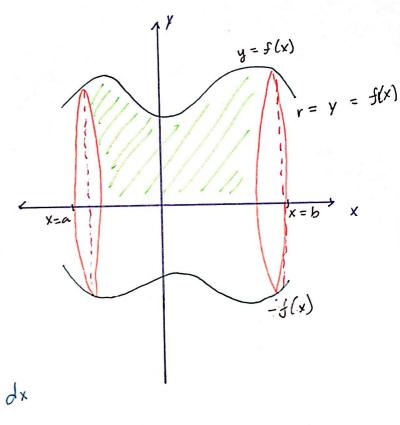
$$1R: a \le x \le b$$

$$0 \le y \le f(x)$$

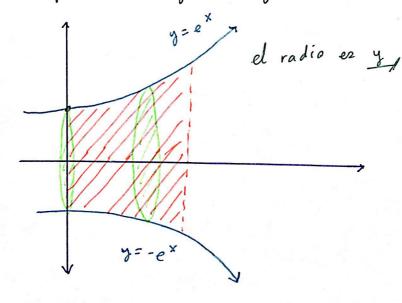
· gira respecto ax

Área transversal:
$$A = \pi y^2$$

$$V = \int_{a}^{b} \pi y^{2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \pi f(x) dx$$



Ej  $\underline{t}$ : encrentra el volumen del sólido que se obtiene al givar la región  $R: 0 \le x \le \ln(3)$ ;  $0 \le y \le e^x$  respecto al eje-x Rg 93.



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

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

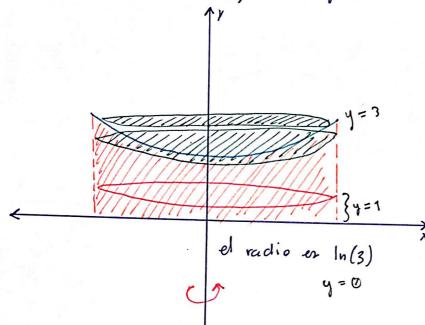
$$A = \int_{\ln(3)}^{\ln(3)} \pi e^{2x} dx$$

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

$$= \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2\ln(3)} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2(0)} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} 3^{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( 9 - 1 \right)$$

Girardo la misma región respecto al eje-x al eje-y.



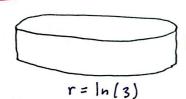
$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(\ln(3)) = 3$$

 $V = V_1 - V_2$ 

## Por casos:

caso 1 el cilindro



$$h=1$$
  $v_1 = \pi r^2 h = \pi ln^2(3)$ 

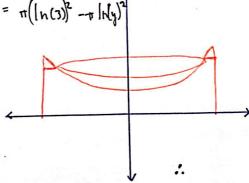
caroz: Sólido hueco



$$A = \pi r^2 - \pi r^2$$

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

$$A = \pi (|n(3)|^{2} - \pi |N_{y}|^{2})$$



$$V_2 = \int_{1}^{3} \pi \ln(3)^2 - \pi \ln(y)^2 dy$$

