

15.9 Coordenadas Esféricas

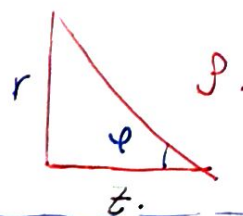
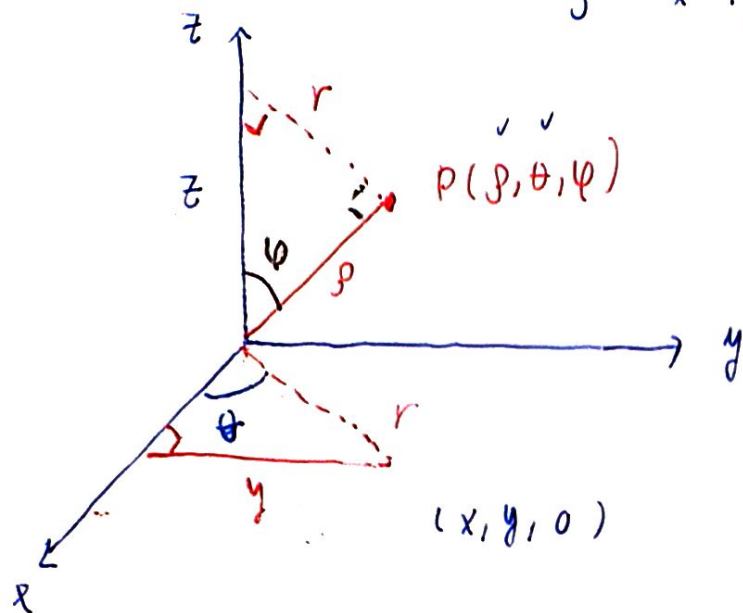
Un punto P en el espacio se puede representar con las coordenadas (ρ, θ, φ)

r radio polar $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

ρ radio esférico $\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$

θ ángulo polar
ángulo entre el eje x
& $(x, y, 0)$.

φ el ángulo entre el eje
 z el segmento \overrightarrow{OP}



$$z = \rho \cos \varphi \quad r = \rho \sin \varphi$$

Cambio de coordenadas esféricas a cartesianas.

$$x = r \cos \theta = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$\varphi = 0$
Polo Norte
Eje z positivo

$\varphi = 0$

$\varphi = \pi/2, z=0$
Plano xy

$\varphi = \pi$
Polo Sur

$\varphi = \pi$

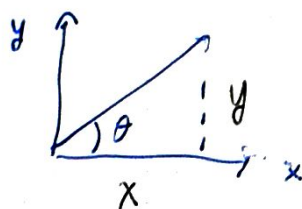
Cambio de coordenadas cartesianas a esféricas

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow (\rho, \theta, \varphi).$$

$$\rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2.$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}.$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$



Superficies Esféricas Básicas.

$$\rho = K$$

$$\theta = \alpha$$

$$\varphi = \beta.$$

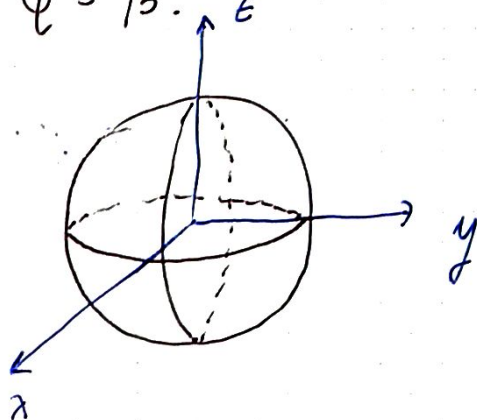
Esféricas

$$\rho = K,$$

Cartesianas

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = K^2.$$

Esfera de radio K



$$1 \leq \rho \leq 2 \quad \text{Cascarón esférico.}$$

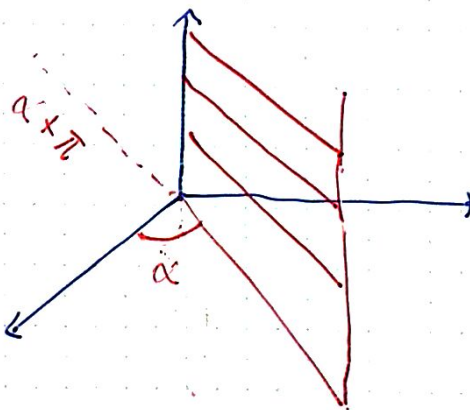


Esféricas $\theta = \alpha.$

Cartesianas $\tan \alpha = \frac{y}{x}$

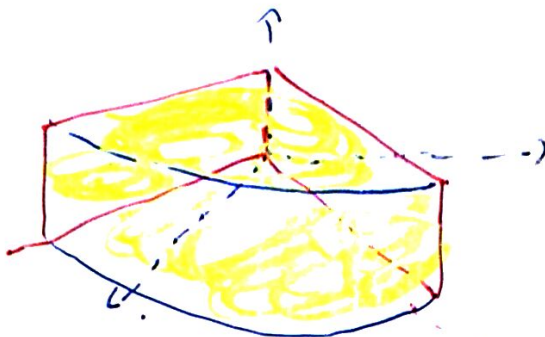
$$y = x \tan \alpha.$$

Medio Plano.



$$\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta \quad \text{dos medios planos}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$



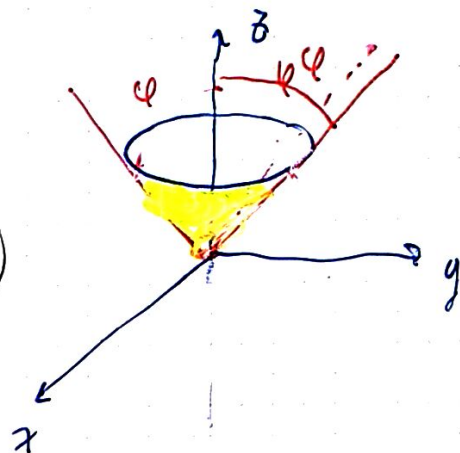
Esféricas $\varphi = \alpha$ $0 < \alpha < \pi/2$.

Cartesianas $\cos \alpha = \frac{z}{\sqrt{z^2 + x^2 + y^2}}$

$$\cos^2 \alpha (z^2 + x^2 + y^2) = z^2$$

$$z^2 (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) = \cos^2 \alpha (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$z^2 \tan^2 \alpha = x^2 + y^2$$

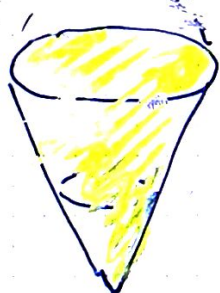


Medio cono.

$\alpha \leq \varphi \leq \beta$ estamos entre dos medios conos.

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi/4$$

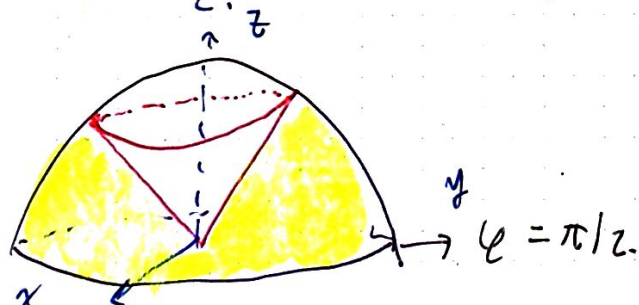
sólido encima del medio cono y debajo de $z = k$.



$$\pi$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

sólido debajo del cono y encima del plano xy .



Evaluación de una integral triple en esféricas.

Considere el sólido conocido como una cuña esférica.

$$E = \{ (\rho, \theta, \varphi) \mid a \leq \rho \leq b, \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, \varphi_1 \leq \varphi \leq \varphi_2 \}$$

Volumen de la cuña esférica. "infinitesimal"

altura $\rho d\varphi$ esféricas

largo $d\rho$.

$$dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\theta d\varphi d\rho.$$

ancho: $\rho \sin \varphi d\theta$.

cilíndricas

$$dV = r dr d\theta dz.$$

$$\iiint_E f dV = \int_a^b \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{\varphi_1}^{\varphi_2} f(\rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \varphi) dV$$

$f(x, y, z)$

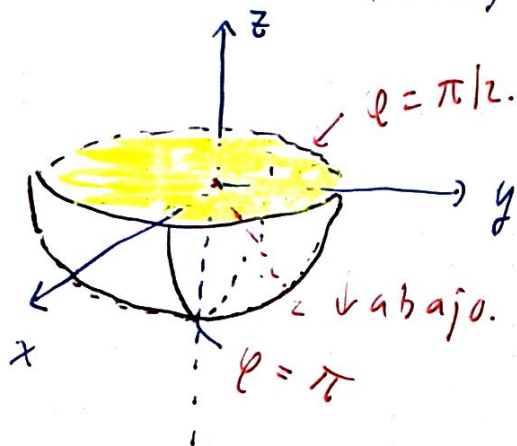
$$dV = \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta d\rho.$$

1. Evalúe $\iiint_E (5x^2 + 5y^2) dV$

E es el hemisferio inferior $\overbrace{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4}^{\rho^2 \leq 4}, z \leq 0.$

$$\begin{aligned} 5x^2 + 5y^2 &= 5\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + 5\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta \\ &= 5\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) \\ &= 5\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi. \end{aligned}$$

Límites de Integración



$$\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \pi.$$

No hay planos verticales

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

Polo Norte $\varphi = 0$

Plano xy $\varphi = \pi/2$

Polo Sur $\varphi = \pi.$

Toda la semiesfera $0 \leq \rho \leq 2.$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E (5x^2 + 5y^2) dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \int_0^2 5\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \left(\int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \right) \left(\int_0^2 5\rho^4 d\rho \right) \\ &= 2\pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \left(\rho^5 \right)_0^2 \\ &= 64\pi \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi. \end{aligned}$$

Parcial 3 sólo sobre dobles.