

Coordenadas cilíndricas.

 $P(x,y,z) \rightarrow P(r,\theta,z)$

r radio polar es la distancia del origen a la proxección de P en el plano xy (r,0,0).

Cilíndricas $(r, \theta, \overline{t})$ \rightarrow Cartesianas (x, y, \overline{t}) \rightarrow es el ángulo $X = r\cos\theta$ $y = r\sin\theta$ $\overline{z} = \overline{z}$ proyection $y \in \mathbb{R}$ Cartesianas (x, y, \overline{t}) \rightarrow Cilíndricas $(r, \theta, \overline{t})$

 $r = \sqrt{\chi^2 + y^2}$, $\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{\chi}\right)$, $t = \overline{z}$ en el cuadrante cuadrante.

Ejercicio 1: Leescriba cada punto en coordenadas cilíndricas.
a. PL213, 2,8). ler cuadrante 0 60 6 1/2.

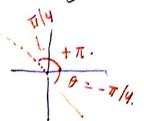
$$r = \sqrt{4.3 + 4'} = 4$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{2\sqrt{5}}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Loordenadas cilíndricas (4, 7/6,8)

0. 2[-1,1,3) (-1,1) está 2do cuadrante I sus II.

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{-1}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$
 $\theta = \frac{3\pi}{4}$

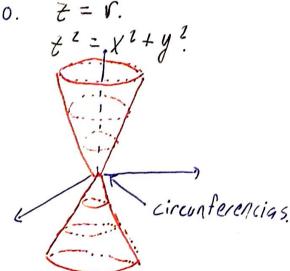


 $(\sqrt{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4}, 3)$

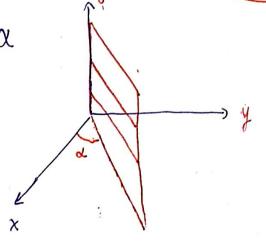
Superficies vilindricas Básicas.

Lilindro: r=C





 $\theta = \alpha$ Medio plano



Integrales Triples en Wordenadas cilíndricas

Solido E = $\{(x,y,z) \mid (x,y) \in D \mid u,(x,y) \leq z \leq u_2(x,y)\}$

La región D es una región polar.

9. 10 = { (r,0) | x < 0 < b, b, (a) < r < b, (b) }.

$$\iiint_{E} f(x_{1}y_{1},z)dV = \iiint_{u_{1}(x_{1}y_{1})} f(x_{1}y_{1},z_{1})dz dx$$

Utilice coordenadas polares $dA = rdrd\theta$.

a edeb, bierebe x=rcoso, y=rsind.

$$\iiint f(x_1y_1z)dV = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{b_1(a)}^{b_2(b)} \left(\int_{a_1(r)(s_0,r_0;n_0)}^{h_2(r_0(s_0,r_0;n_0))} \frac{dz}{dz} r dr dz \right)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_{b_1(a)}^{b_2(a)} \left(\int_{a_1(r_0(s_0,r_0;n_0))}^{h_2(r_0(s_0,r_0;n_0))} \frac{dz}{dz} r dr dz \right)$$

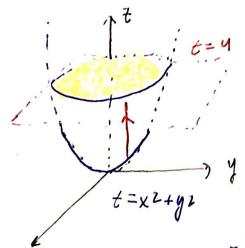
- 1. Cambie lus wordenadus.
- 2. Encuentre las limites
- 3. Use dV = dz rdrdd.

"volumen de una cuña cilindria"

4

Ejercicio 2: considere el sólido E que está entre en paraboloide t=x2+y2 y el plano t=4.

n. Describa el súlido E Utilitando wordenadas cartasianas



x2+y - < 7 < 4.

Lus puntos (X,y) satisfacen x2 + y2 &4 (discoradio Z).

$$y = \sqrt{4 - x^2}$$
 $-2 \le x \le z$.
 $y = -\sqrt{4 - x^2}$ $-\sqrt{4 - x^2}$ $\le y \le \sqrt{4 - x^2}$

 $E: 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \quad 0 \le r \le 2, \quad r^2 \le z \le 4.$

J2 (14-X2) { 74-X2 } { 7 cartesianas:

Jesafiante. LX2+y2)2/4-X2

Cilindricas:
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{12} \int_{r^{2}}^{4} dd r dr d\theta$$
.

disco 1=0 origen orilla

$$\iiint_{E} \xi dV = \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta\right) \int_{0}^{2} \int_{r^{2}}^{q} \tau d\xi dr. \qquad \int_{r^{2}}^{\pi} \xi d\xi = \frac{z^{2}}{2} \int_{r^{2}}^{q} \frac{16}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{2}.$$

$$\int_{r^{2}} \frac{z}{2} dz = \frac{z^{2}}{2} \int_{r^{2}}^{q} \frac{16}{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{2}$$

$$= \left(\int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \right) \int_{0}^{2} \left(8r - \frac{r^{5}}{2} \right) dr \qquad \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

$$= 2\pi \left(4r^{2} - \frac{r^{6}}{4^{6}3} \right)_{r=0}^{r=2} = 2\pi \left(16 - \frac{16}{3} \right)$$

$$=2\pi\left(16-\frac{16}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{2\pi} \left(\frac{48 - 16}{3} \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{32}{3} = \frac{64\pi}{3}$$

J. Encuentre el volumen del sólido E.
$$V = \iiint dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{4} Jz \, r dr \, d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{2} (4-r^{2}) r dr.$$

 $E: 0 \le 0 \le 2\pi, r^2 \le z \le 4, 0 \le r \le 2.$ $JV = rdrd\theta dz.$

$$V = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} (4r - r^{3}) dr = 2\pi \left(2r^{2} - \frac{r^{4}}{4} \right)_{r=0}^{r=2}$$

$$V = 2\pi \left(8 - 4\right) = 8\pi.$$

D es el senianillo derecho de radio interno l y externo Z centrado en el origen.

untesianas integrar VXL+yl' (9-X2-y2) es desafiante.

$$I = \iiint \left[\int_{0}^{q-r^2} r \, dz \right] dA = \iint r \, dz \int_{z=0}^{q-r^2} JA = \iint \left[qr - r^3 \right] dA.$$

$$\int_{0}^{q} \frac{1}{16\pi l^2} \int_{0}^{q-r^2} r \, dz \int_{0}^{q-r^2} JA = \iint \left[qr - r^3 \right] dA.$$

$$I \leq r \leq 2, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{L} (qr - r^3) r dr$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_{1}^{2} (9r - r^3) r dr d\theta.$$

$$I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} d\theta \int_{-\pi/2}^{2} (qr^{2} - r^{4}) dr = \pi. \left(3r^{3} - \frac{r^{5}}{5}\right)_{r=1}^{r=2}$$

$$I = \left(24 - \frac{32}{5} - 3 + \frac{1}{5}\right) \pi. = \left(\frac{105 - \frac{31}{5}}{5}\right) \pi = \frac{74\pi}{5}$$

Clave: Use las courdenadas polares "bien" cilindricas $M_1(V, \phi) \leq Z \leq M_2(V, \phi)$