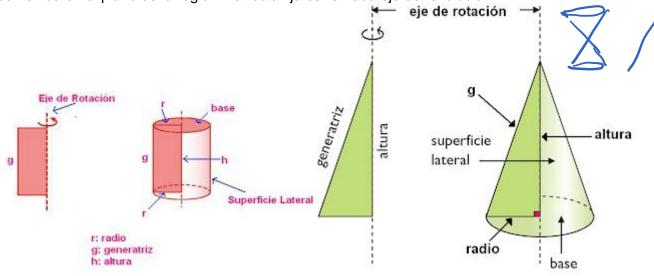


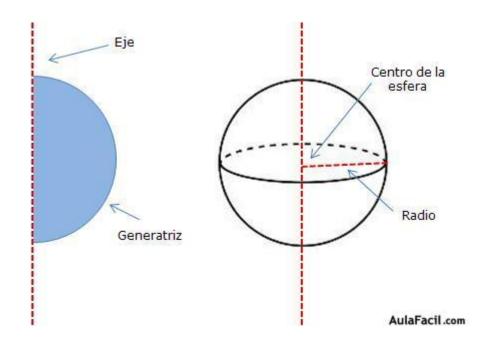
TEÓRICO PRÁCTICO Nº 13

VOLUMEN DE UN SÓLIDO DE REVOLUCIÓN

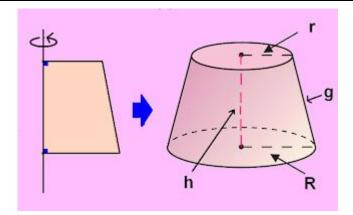
Definición (Sólido de Revolución)

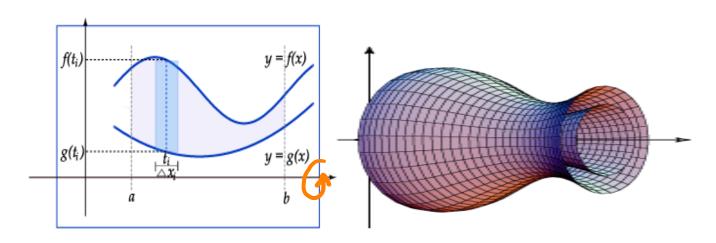
Un sólido de revolución, es un sólido obtenido al rotar una región plana alrededor de una recta fija contenida en el plano de la región. La recta fija es llamada eje de revolución.





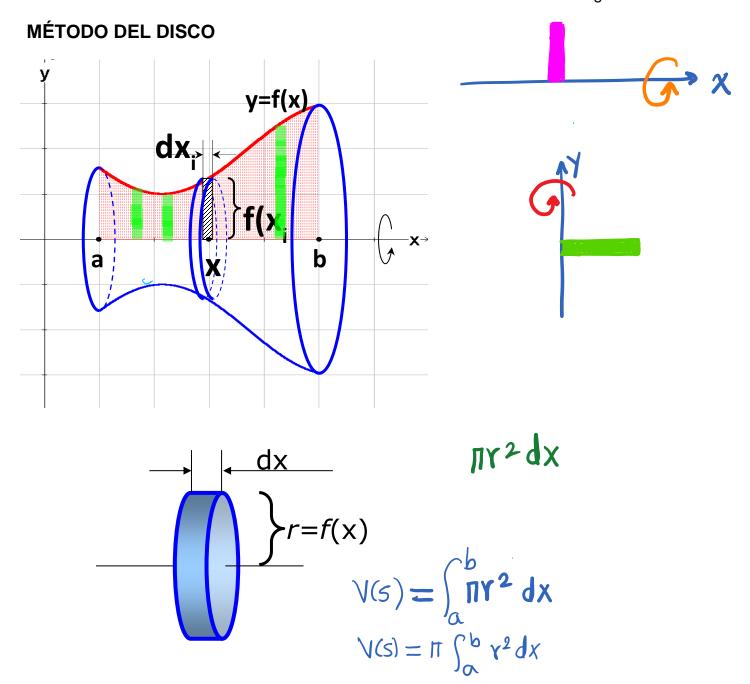








Para calcular el volumen de un sólido de revolución se considera los métodos siguientes:



El volumen del sólido de revolución es: $V(S) = \pi \int_a^b (r)^2 dx = \pi \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx$.



EJEMPLOS

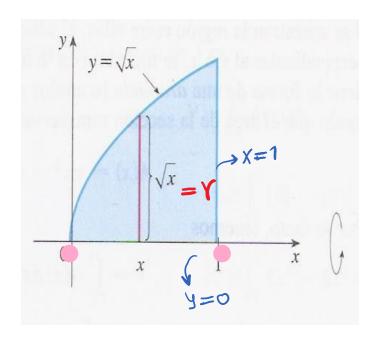
Calcular el volumen del sólido generado por la rotación de la región $\,D\,$ limitada por las curvas dadas alrededor de la recta dada

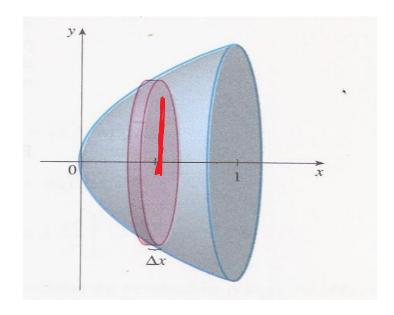
1)
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$
, $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $L : eje X$,

Solución

Radio del disco: $r = \sqrt{x}$

Entonces
$$V(S) = \pi \int_0^1 r^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 x dx = \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[(1)^2 - (0)^2 \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} u^3$$
.





$$V(s) = n \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} dx$$

$$V(s) = n \int_{0}^{1} (\sqrt{x})^{2} dx$$



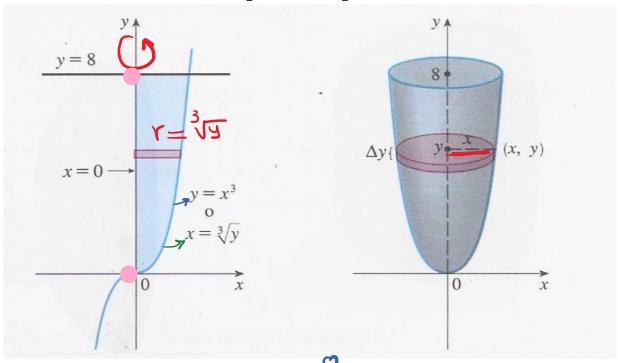
2) $y = x^3$, x = 0, y = 8, L : eje Y,

Solución

Radio del disco: $r = \sqrt[3]{y}$

Entonces
$$V(S) = \pi \int_0^8 r^2 dy = \pi \int_0^8 (\sqrt[3]{y})^2 dy = \pi \int_0^8 y^{2/3} dy = \pi \left[\frac{3}{5} y^{5/3} \right]_0^8$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{5} \left[y^{5/3} \right]_0^8 = \frac{3\pi}{5} \left[(\sqrt[3]{8})^5 - (\sqrt[3]{0})^5 \right] = \frac{96\pi}{5} u^3.$$



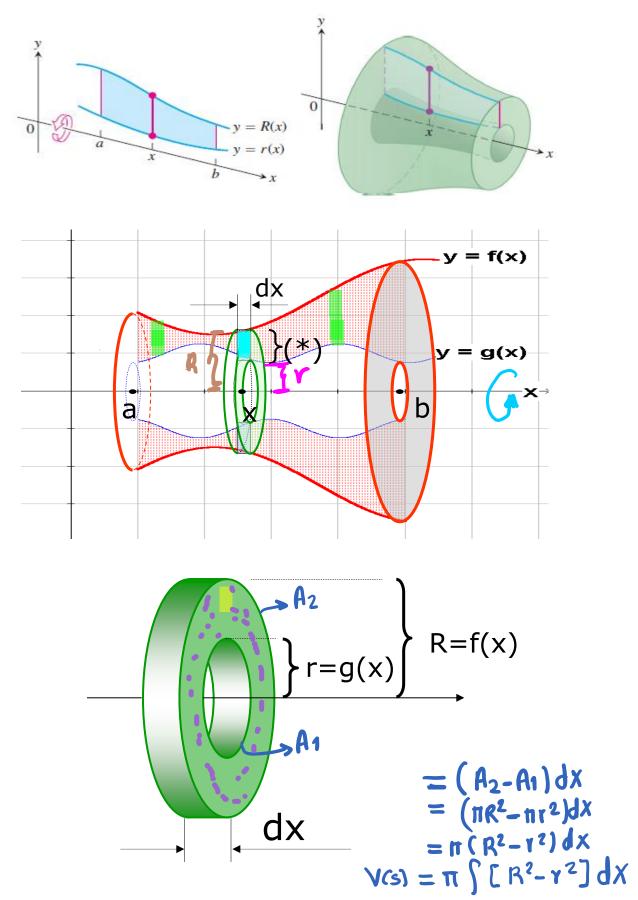
$$\Lambda(z) = \mu \int_{8}^{9} (\sqrt{\lambda})_{q}^{q} d\lambda$$

$$\Lambda(z) = \mu \int_{8}^{9} L_{5} d\lambda$$



MÉTODO DEL ANILLO O ARANDELA

El método de los discos se extiende a sólidos huecos. La arandela se genera haciendo girar un rectángulo en torno a un eje.





El volumen del sólido de revolución es: $V(S) = \pi \int_a^b \left[R^2 - r^2 \right] dx = \pi \int_a^b \left[(f(x))^2 - (g(x))^2 \right] dx$.

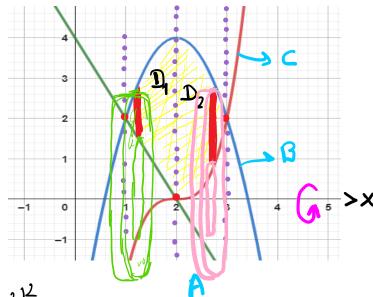


EJEMPLOS

- **1.** Dada la región D limitada por las gráficas de: y+2x=4; $y=4-2(x-2)^2$; $y=2(x-2)^3$, IC.
- a) Trace la gráfica de la región D.
- b) Calcula el volumen del solido de revolución que se genera al girar la región D alrededor del eje X.

SOLUCIÓN

- •) B: $y = 4 2(x-2)^2$



Nodio mayor: $R = B = 4-2(X-2)^2$ Radio menor: Y = A = 4-2X

$$V(s_{1}) = \pi \int \left[R^{2} - Y^{2} \right] dX$$

$$V(s_{1}) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[(4 - 2(x - 2)^{2})^{2} - (4 - 2X)^{2} \right] dX$$

$$V(s_{1}) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[16 - 16(x - 2)^{2} + 4(x - 2)^{4} - (4 - 2X)^{2} \right] dX$$

$$V(s_{1}) = \pi \left[16x - 16 \cdot (\frac{x - 2}{3})^{3} + 4 \cdot (\frac{x - 2}{3})^{5} - (\frac{4 - 2x}{3})^{3} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \right]_{1}^{2}$$

$$V(s_{1}) = \pi \left[32 - \left(16 + \frac{16}{3} - \frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{3} \right) \right]$$

$$V(s_{1}) = \frac{152\pi}{45}$$



ii) Region D2

Radio mayor:
$$R = B = 4-2(X-2)^2$$

Radio menor: $Y = C = 2(X-2)^3$

$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \int \left[(x^{2} - y^{2}) dx \right] dx$$

$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left[(4 - 2(x - 2)^{2})^{2} - (2(x - 2)^{3})^{2} \right] dx$$

$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left[(4 - 2(x - 2)^{2})^{2} + 4(x - 2)^{4} - 4(x - 2)^{6} \right] dx$$

$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \left[(16x - 16(x - 2)^{2} + 4(x - 2)^{4} - 4(x - 2)^{6} \right] dx$$

$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \left[(16x - 16(x - 2)^{3} + 4(x - 2)^{5} - 4(x - 2)^{7} + 4(x - 2)^{7} \right] dx$$

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$$V(5_{2}) = \pi \left[(16x - 16(x - 2)^{$$

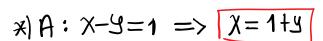


2. Dada la región D limitadas por las gráficas de: x-y=1 ; $(x-1)^2=2-y$; $y=2+\sqrt{x-1}$

a) Trace la gráfica de la región D.

b) Calcula el volumen del solido de revolución que se genera al girar la región D alrededor del eje Y.

SOLUCIÓN



*) B:
$$(X-1)^2 = 2-4$$

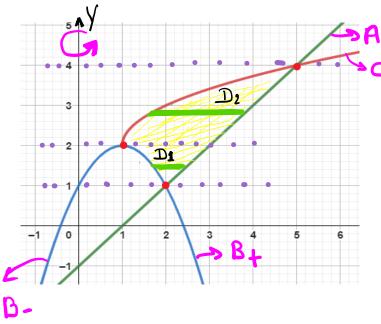
 $\Rightarrow X-1 = \pm \sqrt{2-4}$
 $\Rightarrow X = \pm \sqrt{2-4} + 1$

*) C:
$$y = 2 + \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y-2 = \sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (y-2)^2 = x-1$$

$$\Rightarrow x = (y-2)^2+1$$



1) Region D1

Radio Mayor:
$$R = A = 1+9$$

Radio Monor: $Y = B_{+} = \sqrt{2-9}+1$

$$V(s_1) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[(1+y)^2 - (12-y)^{1/2} + 1 \right]^2 dy$$

$$V(s_1) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[(1+y)^2 - (2-y)^{1/2} + 1 \right] dy$$

$$V(s_1) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[(1+y)^2 - (2-y)^{1/2} + 1 \right] dy$$

$$V(s_1) = \pi \int_{1}^{2} \left[(1+y)^2 - 2(2-y)^{1/2} + y - 3 \right] dy$$



$$V(S_1) = \prod \left[\frac{(1+y)^3}{3} - 2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (2-y)^{3/2} (-1) + \frac{y^2}{2} - 3y \right]^2$$

$$V(S_1) = \prod \left[\frac{27}{3} + \frac{y}{2} - 6 - \left(\frac{8}{3} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 3 \right) \right] \Rightarrow V(S_1) = \frac{7}{2} \prod$$

ii) Region D2

Radio moyor: R = A = 1+4Radio menor: $Y = C = (4-2)^2+1$

$$V(S_{2}) = \Pi \int [R^{2} - Y^{2}] dy$$

$$V(S_{2}) = \Pi \int_{2}^{4} [(1+y)^{2} - ((y-2)^{2}+1)^{2}] dy$$

$$V(S_{2}) = \Pi \int_{2}^{4} [(1+y)^{2} - ((y-2)^{4} + 2(y-2)^{2}+1)] dy$$

$$V(S_{2}) = \Pi \left[\frac{(1+y)^{3}}{3} - \frac{(y-2)^{5}}{5} - \frac{2(y-2)^{3}}{3} - y \right]_{2}^{4}$$

$$V(S_{2}) = \Pi \left[\frac{12s}{3} - \frac{32}{5} - \frac{16}{3} - 4 - (\frac{2+3}{3}) \right]$$

$$V(S_{2}) = \frac{38\Pi}{3}$$

Luego,
$$V(5) = V(51) + V(52)$$

 $V(5) = \frac{1}{2}\Pi + \frac{38}{3}\Pi$
 $V(5) = \frac{127}{6}\Pi M^3$