1. Calcule:

a)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x} (x+2y+z) dz dx dy$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{x} (x+2y+z) dz dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot z + 2 \cdot y \cdot z + \frac{z^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{x} dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot x + 2 \cdot y \cdot x + \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right] dx dy dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} \right) \right]_{0}^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{2^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{2^{3}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{3} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) + 2 \cdot y \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left[2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^{2}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[4 + 4 \cdot y + \frac{8}{6} \right] dy = \left[4 \cdot y + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} \right) + \frac{8}{6} \cdot y \right]_{0}^{1} = \left[4 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot \left(\frac{1^{2}}{2} \right) + \frac{8}{6} \cdot 1 \right] = \frac{44}{6}$$

b)
$$\iint_{0}^{a} \iint_{0}^{x} (x \cdot z) dz dy dx$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{y} (x \cdot z) dz dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot \left[\frac{z^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{y} dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot \left[\frac{y^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot \left[y^{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x \cdot \left$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x \cdot \left[\frac{y^{2+1}}{2+1} \right]_{0}^{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x \cdot \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x \cdot \left[x^{3} \right] dx = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} \left[x^{4} \right] dx = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{4+1}}{4+1} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{4}}{4+1} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{1}{6$$

$$=\frac{1}{6} \cdot \left[\frac{a^5}{5} \right] = \frac{a^5}{30}$$

$$\mathbf{c}) \quad \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2 \cdot x} \int_{x}^{x+z} (x) dy dz dx$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2x} \int_{x}^{x+z} (x) dy dz dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2x} [x \cdot y]_{x}^{x+z} dz dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2x} [(x \cdot (x+z)) - (x \cdot x)] dz dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2x} [(2 \cdot x + x \cdot z) - 2 \cdot x] dz dx = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{x+1}^{2x} [x \cdot z] dz dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[x \cdot \frac{z^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{x+1}^{2 \cdot x} dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(2 \cdot x)^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x+1)^{2}}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{(x^{2}+2 \cdot x+1)}{2} \right] dx = \int_{0}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(x \cdot \frac{4 \cdot x^{2}}{2} \right) - \left(x \cdot \frac{\left(x^{2} + 2 \cdot x + 1 \right)}{2} \right) \right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{4 \cdot x^{3}}{2} \right) - \frac{\left(x^{3} + 2 \cdot x^{2} + x \right)}{2} \right] dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left[\frac{3 \cdot x^{3} - 2 \cdot x^{2} - x}{2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \left[3 \cdot x^{3} - 2 \cdot x^{2} - x \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[3 \cdot \frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} - 2 \cdot \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[3 \cdot \frac{x^{3} - 2 \cdot x^{2} - x}{2} \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[3 \cdot \frac{1^4}{4} - 2 \cdot \frac{1^3}{3} - \frac{1^2}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{18}{24} - \frac{16}{24} - \frac{12}{24} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[-\frac{10}{24} \right] = -\frac{10}{48}$$

d)
$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{xy} (x^3 \cdot y^3 \cdot z) dz dy dx$$

R:

$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{x} (x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot z) dz dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{z^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{x \cdot y} dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{x} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot \left[\frac{(x \cdot y)^{2}}{2} \right] dy dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot y dx dx = \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y^{3} \cdot y dx dx dx = \int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{a} x^{3} \cdot y dx dx dx dx dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x^{5} \cdot \left[\frac{y^{5+1}}{5+1} \right]_{0}^{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x^{5} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{6}}{6} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \int_{0}^{a} x^{11} dx = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{11+1}}{11+1} \right]_{0}^{a} = \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{12} \cdot \left[a^{12} \right] = \frac{a^{12}}{144}$$

- 2. Coloque os limites de integração dos seguintes integrais triplos $\iiint_R f(x;y;z)dV$ para as regiões R que se indicam a seguir:
- a) R é o domínio limitado pelos planos: x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 e x + y + z = 1.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$x + y + z = 1 \Leftrightarrow z = 1 - x - y \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 1 - x - y$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - x - y \Leftrightarrow y = 1 - x \Rightarrow 0 \le y \le 1 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = 1 - x - 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \le x \le 1$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{(1 - x)(1 - x - y)} \int_{0}^{1} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

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b) R é o domínio limitado pelo parabolóide hiperbólico: $z = x \cdot y$, e pelos planos: x + y = 1 e z = 0 $(z \ge 0)$.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$z = x \cdot y \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le x \cdot y$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = x \cdot y \Leftrightarrow y = 0 \land x \neq 0$$

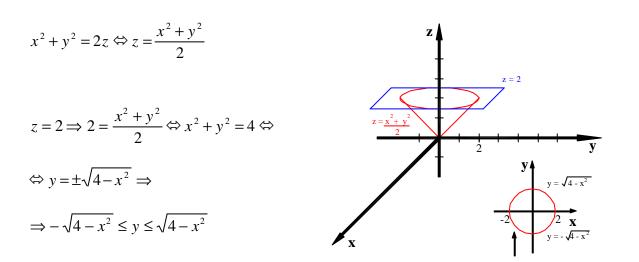
$$y = 0 \Rightarrow x + 0 = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

$$A = \int_{2}^{2} \int_{2}^{2} 1 dz dy dx$$

c) Réo sólido limitado por: $x^2 + y^2 = 2z$ e por: z = 2

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:



Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio
$$A = \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^2})}^{2} \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^2})}^{2} dz dy dx = \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^2})}^{2} \left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} \right) dy dx$$

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d) R é o sólido limitado pela superfície: $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, pelo plano: z = 2 e pelo plano OXY.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 2x \Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{2x - x^{2}} \Rightarrow$$

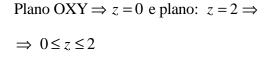
$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{2x - x^{2}} \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x - x^{2}}$$

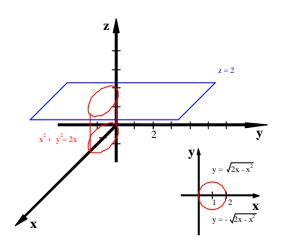
$$x^{2} + y^{2} = 2x \Leftrightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} - 2x = 0 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x^{2} - 2x + y^{2}) + 1 = 0 + 1 \Leftrightarrow$$

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

Circunferência de centro (1;0) e raio $\sqrt{1} = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \le x \le 2$





$$A = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2x-x^{2}}} dy dx dz$$

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3. Calcule os volumes dos corpos limitados pelas superfícies dadas, utilizando integrais triplos:

a) Pelos planos: x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 e x + y + z = 9.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$x + y + z = 9 \Leftrightarrow z = 9 - x - y \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 9 - x - y$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 9 - x - y \Leftrightarrow y = 9 - x \Rightarrow 0 \le y \le 9 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = 9 - x - 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 9 \Rightarrow$$

$$V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9 - x)(9 - x - y)} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \le x \le 9$$

Calculando agora o volume teremos:

$$V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)(9-x-y)} \int_{0}^{9-x-y} 1 \, dz \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [z]_{0}^{9-x-y} \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dy \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dx + \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_{0}^{(9-x)} [9-x-y] \, dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \int_$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[9 \cdot y - x \cdot y - \frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{9-x} dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[9 \cdot (9-x) - x \cdot (9-x) - \frac{(9-x)^{2}}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[(81 - 9 \cdot x) - (9 \cdot x - x^{2}) - \frac{(81 - 18 \cdot x + x^{2})}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{\left(162 - 18 \cdot x\right)}{2} - \frac{\left(18 \cdot x - 2 \cdot x^{2}\right)}{2} - \frac{\left(x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81\right)}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{162 - 18 \cdot x - 18 \cdot x + 2 \cdot x^{2} - x^{2} + 18 \cdot x - 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[\frac{x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{9} \left[$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{9} \left[x^{2} - 18 \cdot x + 81 \right] dx \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} - 18 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} + 81 \cdot x \right]_{0}^{9} \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{2} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{3} + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{9^{3}}{3} - 18 \cdot \frac{9^{2}}{3} + 81 \cdot \frac{9^{$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{729}{3} - 9 \cdot 81 + 81 \cdot 9 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[243 \right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{243}{2}$$

b) Pelo parabolóide: $z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$ e pelo plano: z = 10.

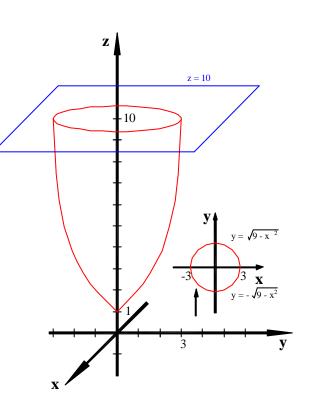
R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$z = x^2 + y^2 + 1$$

 $z = 10 \Rightarrow 10 = x^2 + y^2 + 1 \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Leftrightarrow$ $\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{9 - x^2} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{9-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{9-x^2}$$



Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio $\sqrt{9} = 3 \Rightarrow -3 \le x \le 3$

$$V = \int_{-3(-\sqrt{9-x^2})}^{3} \int_{(x^2+y^2+1)}^{10} 1 dz dy dx$$

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Para o calculo do volume, e uma vez que estamos perante um sólido de base circular, teremos que proceder a uma mudança de coordenadas cartesianas para coordenadas polares, sendo que da observação atenta do gráfico se conclui que:

$$\begin{cases}
0 \le r \le 3 \\
0 \le q \le 2p
\end{cases}$$

Sabendo ainda da teoria que: $\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \end{cases}$, então:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + 1 = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^{2} + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^{2} + 1 = \mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos^{2}\mathbf{q} + sen^{2}\mathbf{q})}_{=1} + 1 = \mathbf{r}^{2} + 1$$

Assim sendo, o integral triplo correspondente ao volume será calculado em coordenadas polares da forma que se segue:

$$V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{\mathbf{r}^{2}+1}^{10} \left(1 \times \int_{0}^{Jacobiano} dz d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}+1}^{10} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [10 - (\mathbf{r}^{2} + 1)] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[10 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3} - \mathbf{r} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \left[10 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3} - \mathbf{r} \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{3} \left[10 \cdot \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{3} - \mathbf{r} \right] \cdot \left[2\mathbf{p} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[10 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{\mathbf{r}^{3+1}}{3+1} - \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{3} \Leftrightarrow$$

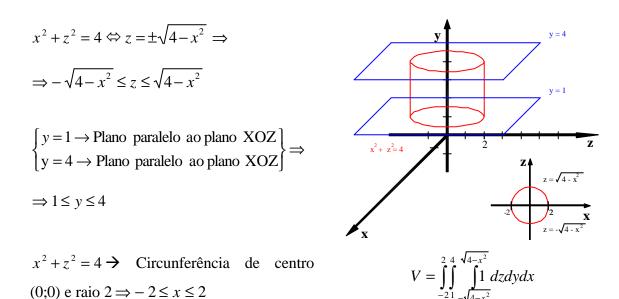
$$\Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[10 \cdot \frac{3^2}{2} - \frac{3^4}{4} - \frac{3^2}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{(10 \cdot 2 \cdot 9) - 81 - (2 \cdot 9)}{4}\right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{81}{4}\right] \Leftrightarrow V = \frac{81\mathbf{p}}{2}$$

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c) O sólido limitado pelas superfícies: $x^2 + z^2 = 4$ e pelos planos: y = 1 e y = 4.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:



Para o calculo do volume teremos que proceder a uma mudança de coordenadas, sendo que da observação atenta do gráfico se conclui que:

$$\left\{
 \begin{array}{l}
 0 \le \mathbf{r} \le 2 \\
 0 \le \mathbf{q} \le 2\mathbf{p} \\
 1 \le y \le 4
 \end{array}
 \right\}$$

Logo, o integral triplo será calculado em coordenadas polares da forma que se segue:

$$V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{1}^{4} \left(1 \times \mathbf{r} \right) dy d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [y]_{1}^{4} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot [4-1] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} 3\mathbf{r} \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} 3\mathbf{r} \cdot [2\mathbf{p}] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 6\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1}\right]_{0}^{2} \Leftrightarrow V = 6\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{2^{2}}{2}\right] \Leftrightarrow V = 12\mathbf{p}$$

4. Um sólido de densidade d(x; y; z) limitada pelas superfícies. Calcule aplicando integrais triplos a massa do sólido:

a)
$$d(x; y; z) = x$$
, $x + y + z = 4$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$ e $z = 0$.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$x + y + z = 4 \Leftrightarrow z = 4 - x - y \Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 4 - x - y$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - x - y \Leftrightarrow y = 4 - x \Rightarrow 0 \le y \le 4 - x$$

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - x - 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4 \Rightarrow 0 \le x \le 4 \qquad m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4 - x)(4 - x - y)} \int_{0}^{4} (x) dz dy dx$$

Calculando agora o integral teremos que:

$$m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)(4-x-y)} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} (x) dz dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot z]_{0}^{4-x-y} dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} [x \cdot (4-x-y)] dy dx dx dx dx dx dx dx dx dx dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \int_{0}^{(4-x)} \left[4x - x^{2} - x \cdot y \right] dy dx \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \left[4 \cdot x \cdot y - x^{2} \cdot y - x \cdot \frac{y^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{4-x} dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \left[4 \cdot x \cdot (4 - x) - x^{2} \cdot (4 - x) - x \cdot \frac{(4 - x)^{2}}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \left[16 \cdot x - 4 \cdot x^{2} - 4 \cdot x^{2} + x^{3} - x \cdot \frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot x + x^{2}\right)}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \left[x^{3} - 8 \cdot x^{2} + 16 \cdot x + \frac{\left(-16 \cdot x + 8 \cdot x^{2} - x^{3} \right)}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{4} \left[\frac{2 \cdot x^{3} - 16 \cdot x^{2} + 32 \cdot x - x^{3} + 8 \cdot x^{2} - 16 \cdot x}{2} \right] dx \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{4} \left[x^{3} - 8 \cdot x^{2} + 16 \cdot x \right] dx \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{4} \left[x^{3} - 8 \cdot x^{2} + 16 \cdot x \right] dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{x^{3+1}}{3+1} - 8 \cdot \frac{x^{2+1}}{2+1} + 16 \cdot \frac{x^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{4} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{4^{4}}{4} - 8 \cdot \frac{4^{3}}{3} + 16 \cdot \frac{4^{2}}{2} \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[64 - \frac{512}{3} + 128 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[192 - \frac{512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{64}{6} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{576 - 512}{3} \right]$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{32}{3}$$

b)
$$d(x; y; z) = z + 1, z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$$
 e $z = 0$.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

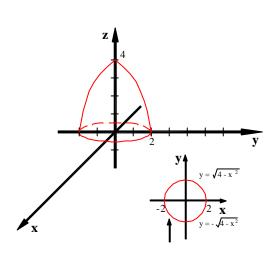
$$z = 4 - x^{2} - y^{2} \Leftrightarrow z = 4 - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 \le z \le 4 - (x^{2} + y^{2})$$

$$z = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = 4 - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \Leftrightarrow x^{2} + y^{2} = 4 \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow -\sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \le y \le \sqrt{4 - x^{2}}$$



Circunferência de centro (0;0) e raio
$$m = \int_{-2(-\sqrt{4-x^2})}^{2(\sqrt{4-x^2})} \int_{0}^{4-(x^2+y^2)} (z+1)dzdydx$$

Para o calculo da massa do sólido, e uma vez que estamos perante um sólido de base circular, teremos que proceder a uma mudança de coordenadas cartesianas para coordenadas polares, sendo que da observação atenta do gráfico se conclui que:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2 \\ 0 \le q \le 2p \end{cases}$$

Sabendo ainda da teoria que: $\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \end{cases}$, então:

$$4 - (x^{2} + y^{2}) = 4 - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^{2} + (\mathbf{r} \cdot \sin \mathbf{q})^{2} = 4 - \mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos^{2} \mathbf{q} + \sin^{2} \mathbf{q})}_{=1} = 4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}$$

Assim sendo, o integral triplo correspondente à massa será calculado em coordenadas polares da forma que se segue:

$$m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p(4-\mathbf{r}^2)} \left((z+1) \times \mathbf{r} \right) dz d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{z^{1+1}}{1+1} + z \right]_{0}^{4-\mathbf{r}^2} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)^{2}}{2} + \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\left(16 - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + \mathbf{r}^{4}\right)}{2} + \frac{2 \cdot \left(4 - \mathbf{r}^{2}\right)}{2} \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{4} - 8 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 16 + 8 - 2 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2}}{2} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \mathbf{r} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{4} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} + 24 \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

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$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\mathbf{p}} \left[\mathbf{r}^{5} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{3} + 24 \cdot \mathbf{r} \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \left[\mathbf{r}^{5} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{3} + 24 \cdot \mathbf{r} \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \left[\mathbf{r}^{5} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{3} + 24 \cdot \mathbf{r} \right] \cdot \left[2\mathbf{p} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{2\mathbf{p}}{2} \cdot \int_{0}^{2} \left[\mathbf{r}^{5} - 10 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{3} + 24 \cdot \mathbf{r} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{\mathbf{r}^{5+1}}{5+1} - 10 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{3+1}}{3+1} + 24 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} \right]_{0}^{2} \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{2^{6}}{6} - 10 \cdot \frac{2^{4}}{4} + 24 \cdot \frac{2^{2}}{2} \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{64}{6} - 10 \cdot \frac{16}{4} + 24 \cdot \frac{4}{2} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - \frac{160}{4} + 24 \cdot 2 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} - 40 + 48 \right$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32}{3} + 8 \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\frac{32 + 24}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow m = \frac{56\mathbf{p}}{3}$$

- 5. Determine o volume dos seguintes sólidos:
- a) O sólido limitado pelas superfícies: $z = x^2 + y^2$ e z = x + y.

R:

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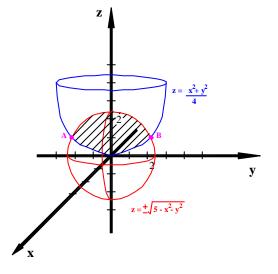
b) O sólido limitado superiormente pela esfera de equação: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5$ e inferiormente pelo parabolóide de equação: $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \Leftrightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{5 - x^2 - y^2} \implies \text{Esfera}$$

de centro (0;0;0) e raio $\sqrt{5} = 2,4...$



 $x^2 + y^2 = 4z \Leftrightarrow z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \Rightarrow$ Parabolóide com vértice em (0;0;0).

Pontos de intersecção A e B:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 5 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4z \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 4z + z^2 = 5 \\ ----- \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z^2 + 4z - 5 = 0 \\ ------ \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow^1 \begin{cases} z = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{4^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot (-5)}}{2 \cdot 1} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{z = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{36}}{2}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{z = \frac{-4 \pm 6}{2}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{z = \frac{-4 - 6}{2} \lor z = \frac{-4 + 6}{2}\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{z = -5 \lor z = 1\right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{z = -5 \lor z = 1\right\}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 4 \cdot 1 \to \text{Circunferê ncia de centro (0;0) e r} = \sqrt{4} = 2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z = 1 \\ y = \pm \sqrt{4 - x^2} \end{cases}$$

¹ A fórmula resolvente para uma equação do 2º grau: $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ é dada por: $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4 \cdot a \cdot c}}{2 \cdot a}$

 $^{^{2}}$ O ponto $z=-5\,$ não serve porque não corresponde a zona da área assinalada no gráfico.

Daqui se conclui que:
$$\begin{cases} -2 \le x \le 2 \\ -\sqrt{4-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{4-x^2} \\ \frac{x^2+y^2}{4} \le z \le \sqrt{5-(x^2+y^2)} \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então os seguintes limites de integração: $V = \int_{-2\left(-\sqrt{4-x^2}\right)}^{2} \int_{\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{5-\left(x^2+y^2\right)}} \int_{\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}}^{\sqrt{10}} \left(1\right) dz dy dx$

Uma vez que existem circunferências centradas a delimitar os integrais (na esfera), então teremos que recorrer a uma mudança de coordenadas, sendo que: $\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2 \\ 0 \le q \le 2p \end{cases}$

Ora sabendo que:
$$\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \\ |J| = \mathbf{r} \end{cases}$$
. Então teremos:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^{2} + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^{2} = \mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos^{2}\mathbf{q} + sen^{2}\mathbf{q})}_{=1} = \mathbf{r}^{2}$$

Pelo que o integral será agora escrito na seguinte forma:

$$V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}} (1 \cdot \mathbf{r}) dz d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z] \frac{\sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}}{4} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2\mathbf{p}} \left[(\mathbf{r} \cdot \sqrt{5-\mathbf{r}^{2}}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2}}{4}) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\sqrt{\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2})} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(\mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot (5 - \mathbf{r}^{2}) \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r}$$

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$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2\frac{1}{2}} - \mathbf{r}^{4\frac{1}{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{p} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{q} \right]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{3} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right] \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{2} \left[\left(5 \cdot \mathbf{r}^{1} - \mathbf{r}^{2} \right) - \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3}}{4} \right) \right] \cdot \left[2\mathbf{p} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\left(5 \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}^{1+1}}{1+1} - \frac{\mathbf{r}^{2+1}}{2+1} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{r}^{3+1}}{3+1} \right) \right]_{0}^{2} \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\left(5 \cdot \frac{2^2}{2} - \frac{2^3}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{2^4}{4} \right) \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\left(5 \cdot \frac{4}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{16}{4} \right) \right] \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[\left(10 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \frac{16}{16} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[9 - \frac{8}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[\frac{27 - 8}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot \left[\frac{19}{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 2\boldsymbol{p} \cdot$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \frac{38}{3} \mathbf{p}$$

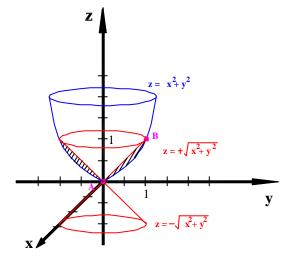
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c) O sólido limitado pelo parabolóide: $z = x^2 + y^2$ e pelo cone: $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$.

R:

Atendendo ao que é referido no enunciado teremos então que:

 $z^2=x^2+y^2 \Leftrightarrow z=\pm\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \Rightarrow 2$ Cones de vértices (0;0;0), um na zona positiva de z e outro na negativa;



 $z = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow$ Parabolóide com vértice em (0;0;0).

Pontos de intersecção A e B:

$$\begin{cases} z^2 = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = x^2 + y^2 \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z^2 = z \\ ---- \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z^2 - z = 0 \\ ---- \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} z \cdot (z - 1) = 0 \\ ---- \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{z = 0}{\downarrow} & \checkmark & \frac{z = 1}{\downarrow} \\ x^2 + y^2 = 0 \lor x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = 0 \rightarrow Ponto(0;0;0) \\ x^{2} + y^{2} = 1 \rightarrow Circunfer\hat{e}ncia \begin{cases} Centro(0;0) \\ Raio = \sqrt{1} = 1 \end{cases} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} Ponto(0;0;0) \\ y = \pm \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} \end{cases}$$

Daqui se conclui que:
$$\begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1 \\ -\sqrt{1-x^2} \le y \le \sqrt{1-x^2} \\ x^2 + y^2 \le z \le \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

Assim sendo teremos então os seguintes limites de integração: $V = \int_{-1}^{1} \int_{(-\sqrt{1-x^2})}^{(\sqrt{1-x^2})} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (1) dz dy dx$

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Uma vez que existem circunferências centradas a delimitar os integrais, então teremos que recorrer a uma mudança de coordenadas, sendo que: $\begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 1 \\ 0 \le q \le 2p \end{cases}$

Ora sabendo que:
$$\begin{cases} x = \mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q} \\ y = \mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q} \\ |J| = \mathbf{r} \end{cases}$$
. Então teremos:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = (\mathbf{r} \cdot \cos \mathbf{q})^{2} + (\mathbf{r} \cdot sen\mathbf{q})^{2} = \mathbf{r}^{2} \cdot \underbrace{(\cos^{2} \mathbf{q} + sen^{2} \mathbf{q})}_{=1} = \mathbf{r}^{2}$$

Pelo que o integral será agora escrito na seguinte forma:

$$V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}^{2}} (1 \cdot \mathbf{r}) dz d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} \int_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} (\mathbf{r}) dz d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r} \cdot z]_{\mathbf{r}^{2}}^{\mathbf{r}} d\mathbf{r} d\mathbf$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [(\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}) - (\mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{r}^{2})] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2p} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] d\mathbf{q} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{q}]_{0}^{2p} d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} [\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3}] \cdot [\mathbf{r}^{2}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow V = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3} \right] \cdot \left[2\mathbf{p} \right] d\mathbf{r} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[\mathbf{r}^{2} - \mathbf{r}^{3} \right]_{0}^{1} \Leftrightarrow V = 2\mathbf{p} \cdot \left[1^{2} - 1^{3} \right] \Leftrightarrow V = 0$$

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