

Tema 4 – Tercera Parte

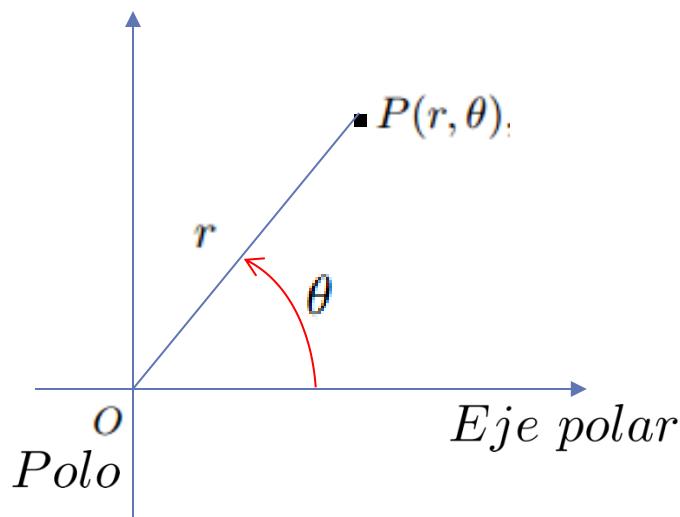
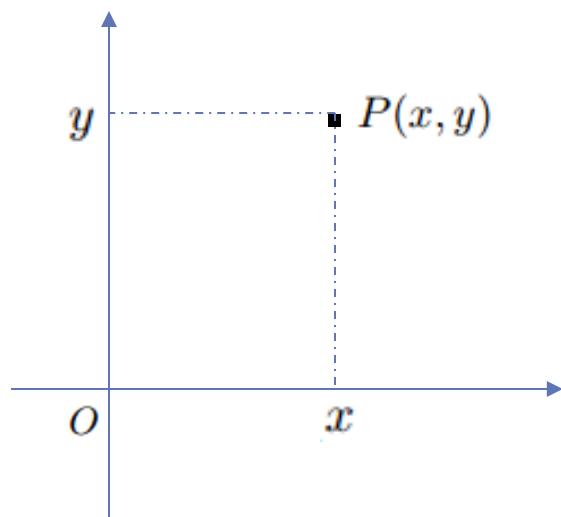
Integrales Dobles

Coordenadas Polares

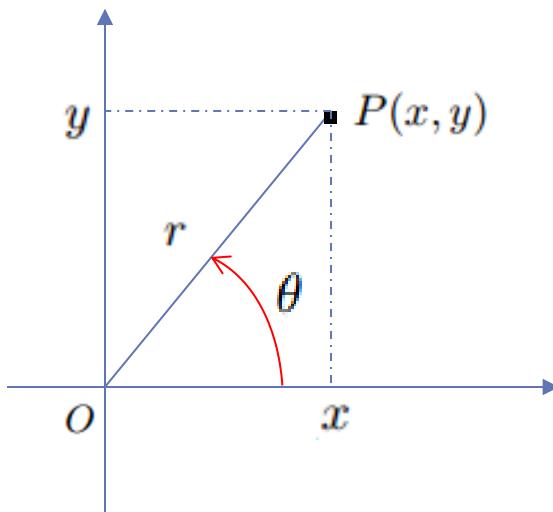
Coordenadas polares

Un punto del plano puede caracterizarse mediante

- Coordenadas rectangulares: (x, y)
- Coordenadas polares: (r, θ)



- Cambiar de Coordenadas Rectangulares a Coordenadas Polares:



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \cos \theta = \frac{x}{r} \\ \sin \theta = \frac{y}{r} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{*}$$

* si tomamos $\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

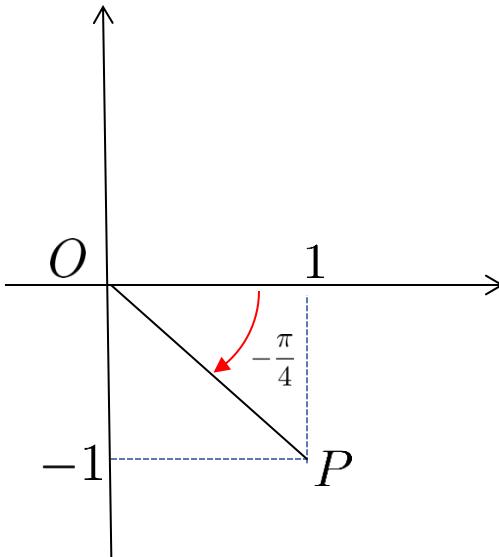
$$\theta = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) & \text{si } x > 0 \\ \pi + \arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) & \text{si } x < 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \text{si } x = 0, y > 0 \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} & \text{si } x = 0, y < 0 \end{array} \right.$$

La representación de un punto en coordenadas polares no es única

Ejemplo: Determinar las coordenadas polares del punto P cuyas coordenadas rectangulares son $(1, -1)$

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (-1)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\theta = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{-1}{1} = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$



$$\left(\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

- $\mathcal{R} =$ Círculo centrado en $(0, 0)$ (o sectores circulares)

Circunferencia centrada en $(0, 0)$ de radio k

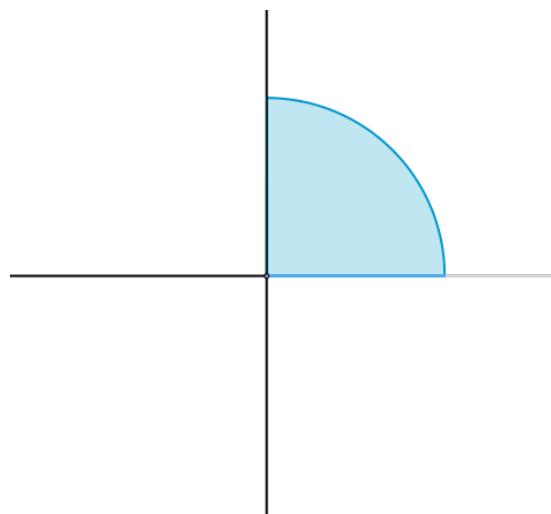
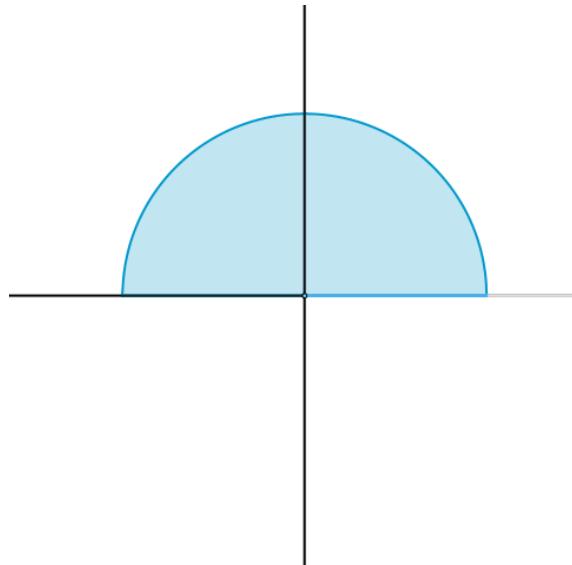
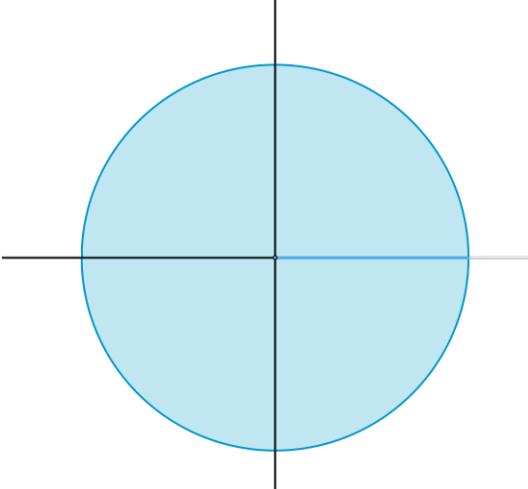
$$x^2 + y^2 = k^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = k^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = k^2$$

$$r = k$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq k \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq k \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_2 = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq k \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

- $\mathcal{R} =$ Círculo centrado en $(a, 0)$ y radio a

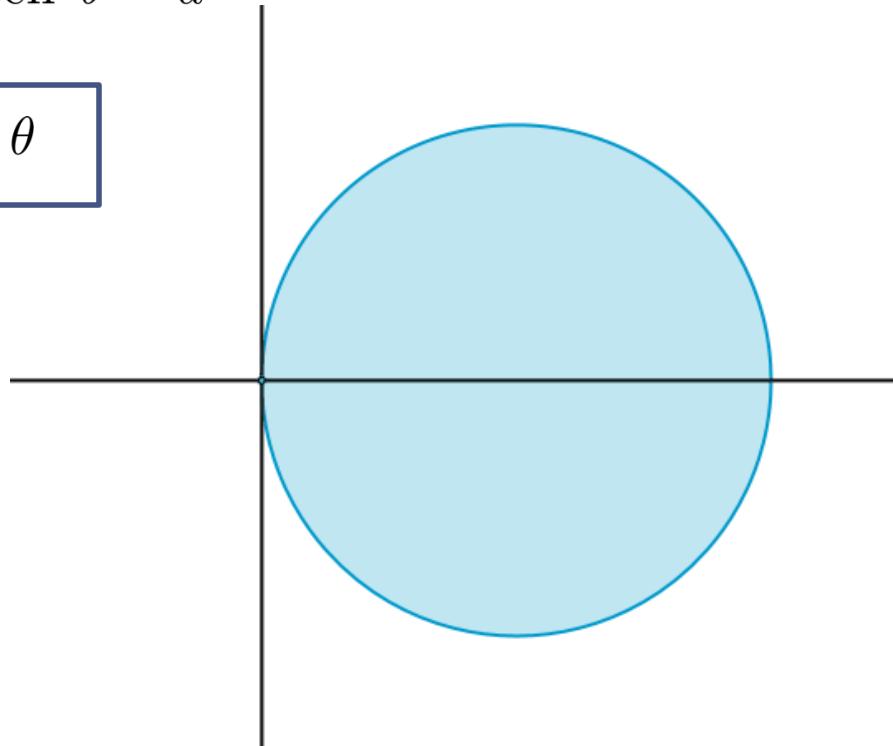
Circunferencia centrada en $(a, 0)$ de radio a

$$(x - a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow (r \cos \theta - a)^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2ar \cos \theta + a^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 2ar \cos \theta \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 2a \cos \theta}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

- $\mathcal{R} =$ Círculo centrado en $(0, b)$ y radio b

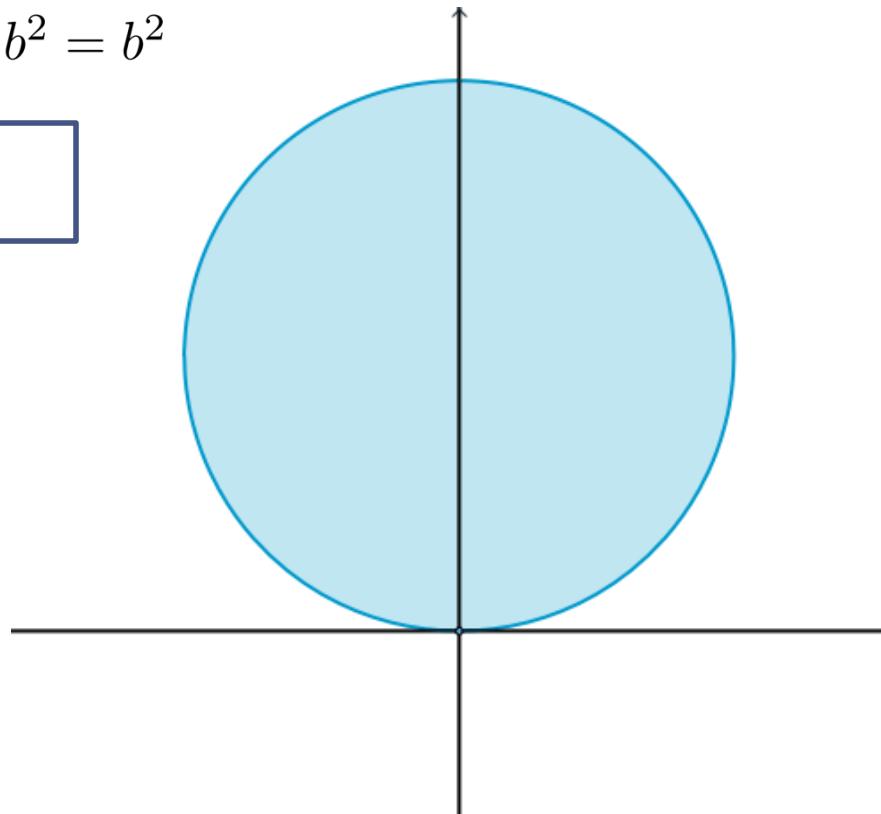
Circunferencia centrada en $(0, b)$ de radio b

$$x^2 + (y - b)^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + (r \sin \theta - b)^2 = b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2br \sin \theta + b^2 = b^2$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = 2br \sin \theta \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{r = 2b \sin \theta}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2b \sin \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$



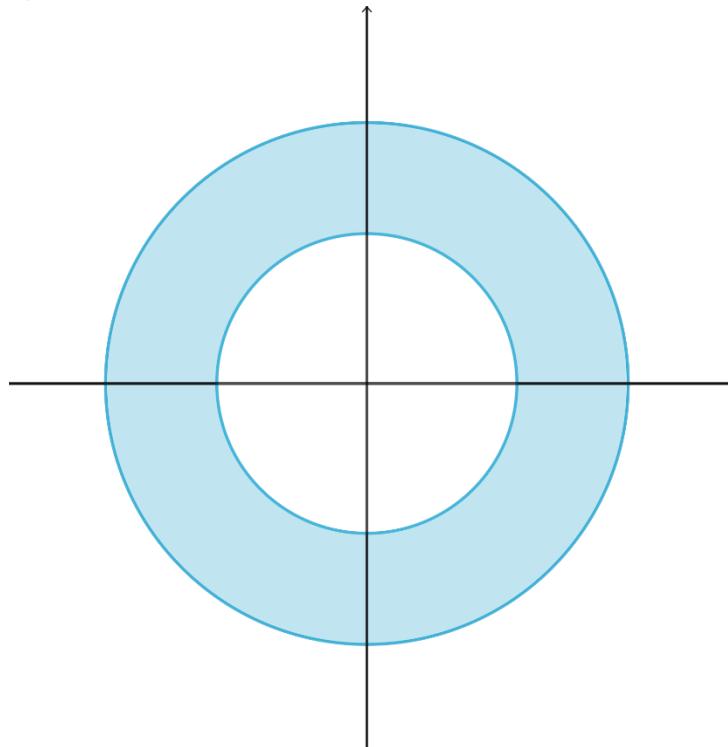
Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

- $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2\}$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = a^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r = a$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta = b^2 \Rightarrow r^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow r = b$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} a \leq r \leq b \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$



Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

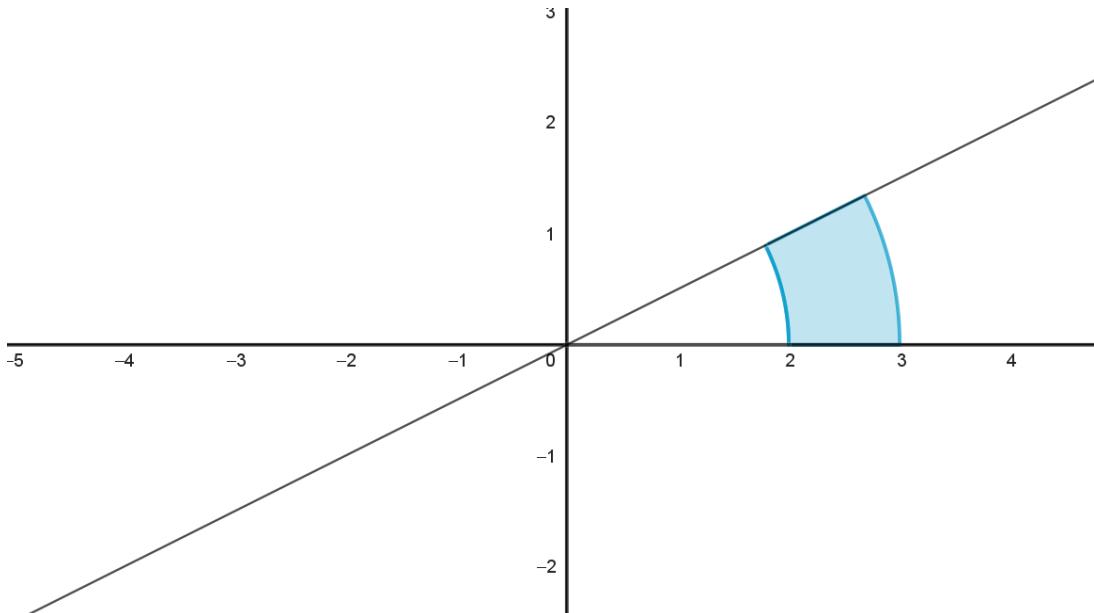
- $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 \leq y \leq \frac{x}{2}, 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9\}$

$$y = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow r \operatorname{sen} \theta = \frac{r \cos \theta}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta = 4 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 9 \Rightarrow r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta = 9 \Rightarrow r^2 = 9 \Rightarrow r = 3$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 2 \leq r \leq 3 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) \end{cases}$$



Descripción de regiones en coordenadas polares

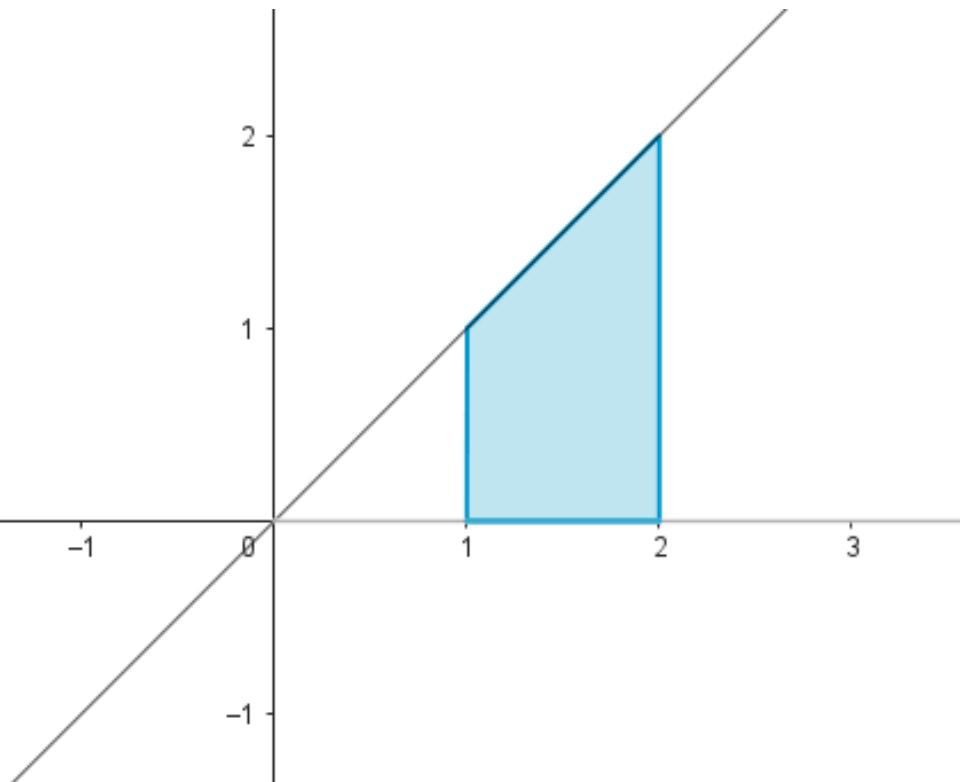
- $\mathcal{R} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq x\}$

$$y = x \Rightarrow r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$x = 1 \Rightarrow r \cos \theta = 1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\cos \theta}$$

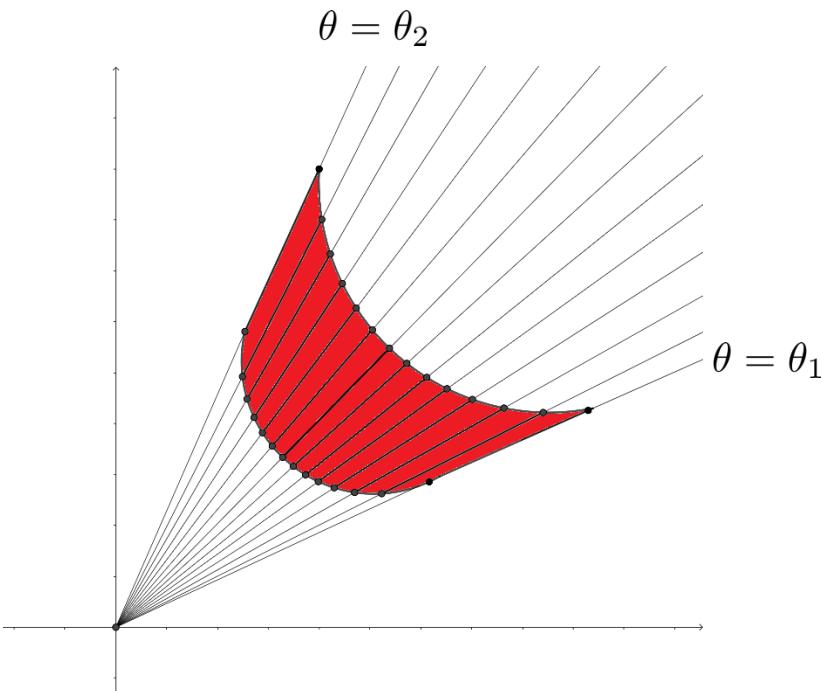
$$x = 2 \Rightarrow r \cos \theta = 2 \Rightarrow r = \frac{2}{\cos \theta}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \leq r \leq \frac{2}{\cos \theta} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$



- \mathcal{R} región r -simple

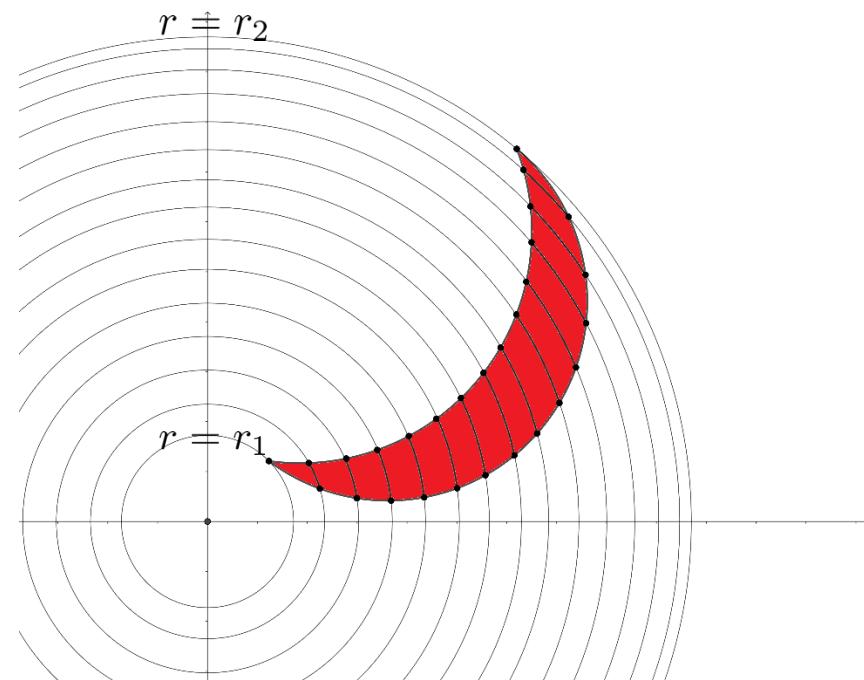
$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g_1(\theta) \leq r \leq g_2(\theta) \\ \theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2 \end{array} \right.$$



La intersección de la región con cualquier semirrecta con extremo en el origen es un segmento

- \mathcal{R} región θ -simple

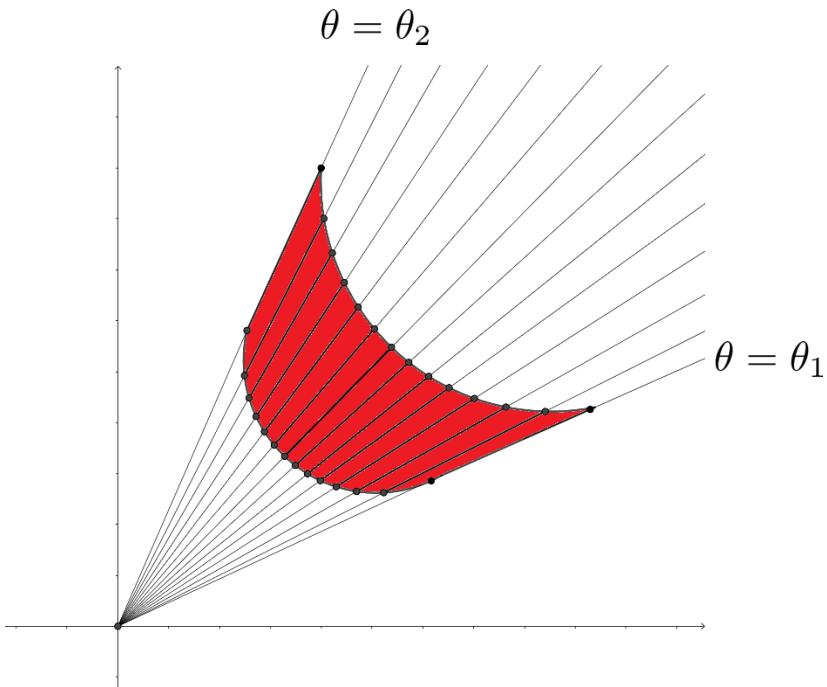
$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_1 \leq r \leq r_2 \\ h_1(r) \leq \theta \leq h_2(r) \end{array} \right.$$



La intersección de la región con cualquier circunferencia centrada en el origen es un arco de circunferencia

- \mathcal{R} región r -simple

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} g_1(\theta) \leq r \leq g_2(\theta) \\ \theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2 \end{cases}$$



La intersección de la región con cualquier semirrecta con extremo en el origen es un segmento

Solo usaremos coordenadas polares para describir regiones r -simples

El cambio a coordenadas polares se suele utilizar para calcular integrales

$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} f(x, y) dA$$

en situaciones como las siguientes:

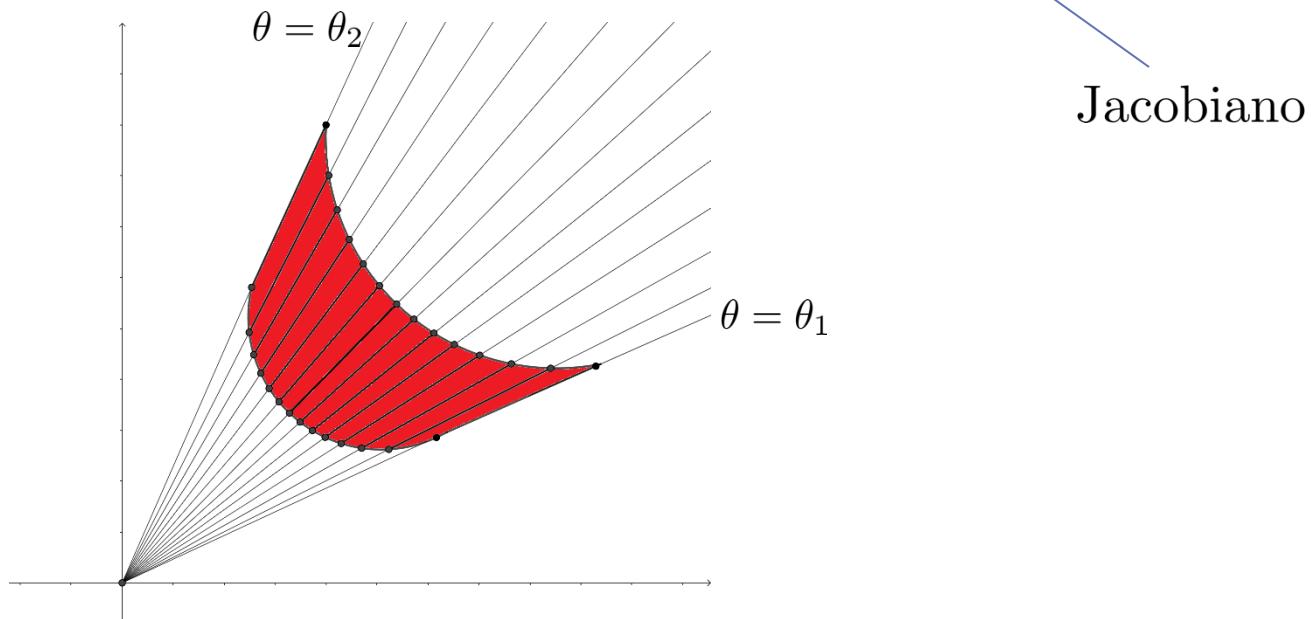
- La región \mathcal{R} es un círculo o sector circular
- El integrando $f(x, y)$ contiene expresiones donde aparece $x^2 + y^2$

Forma polar del Teorema de Fubini

Sea f una función continua en una región plana \mathcal{R} .

Si \mathcal{R} se define mediante $\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$ y $g_1(\theta) \leq r \leq g_2(\theta)$, siendo g_1 y g_2 continuas en el intervalo $[\theta_1, \theta_2]$, entonces

$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} f(x, y) dA = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{g_1(\theta)}^{g_2(\theta)} f(r, \theta) r dr d\theta$$



Ejemplo: Calcular la integral doble pasando a coordenadas polares

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy dx \\
 & \int_0^3 \int_0^{\sqrt{9-x^2}} \arctg\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^3 \theta r dr d\theta \\
 & \quad \uparrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{Jacobiano} \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^3 \theta d\theta \quad \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{array}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2} \left[\frac{\theta^2}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9\pi^2}{16}$$



Ejemplo: Expresar la suma de las dos integrales en coordenadas polares

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx$$

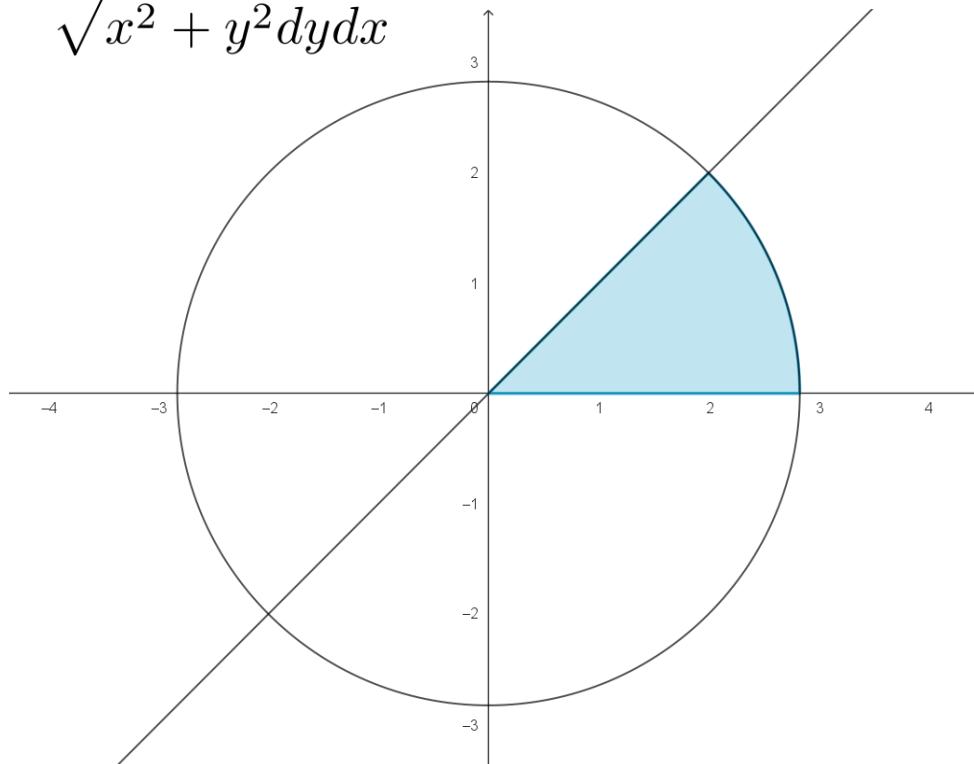
$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r r dr d\theta$$

↑
 $x = r \cos \theta$
 $y = r \sin \theta$

↑
 Jacobiano



Ejemplo: Expresar la suma de las dos integrales en coordenadas polares

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx$$

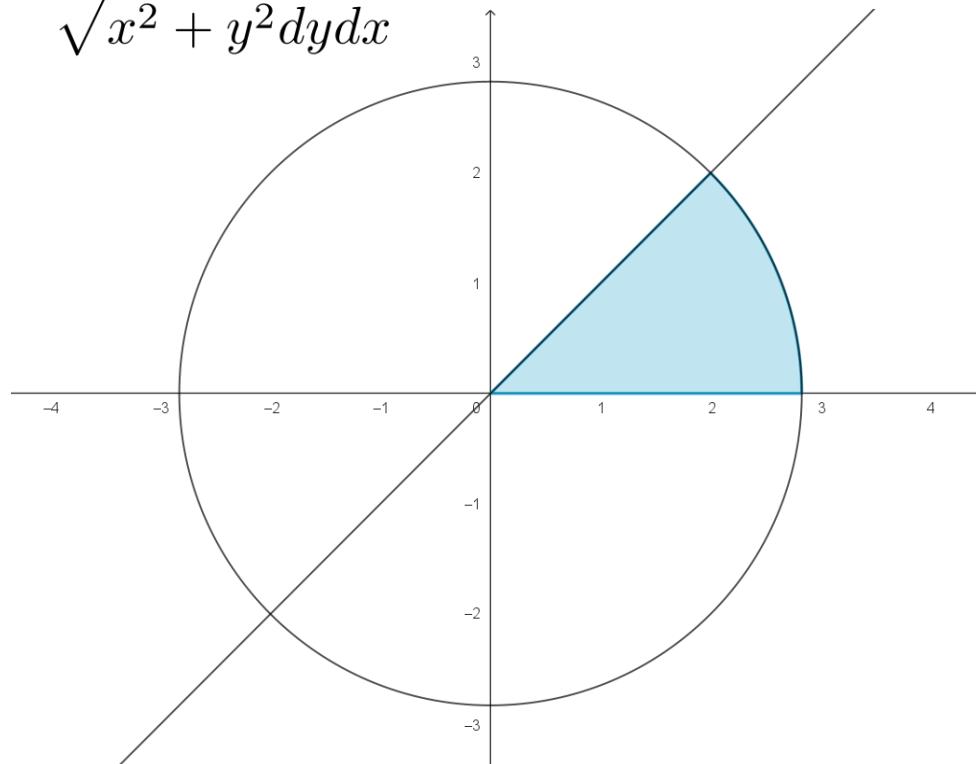
$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx + \int_2^{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{8-x^2}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^{2\sqrt{2}} r r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^{2\sqrt{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3}$$



Ejemplo: Calcular $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{4+x^2+y^2} dA$, donde \mathcal{R} es el sector circular situado en el primer cuadrante y determinado por $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ entre $y = 0$ y $y = x$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

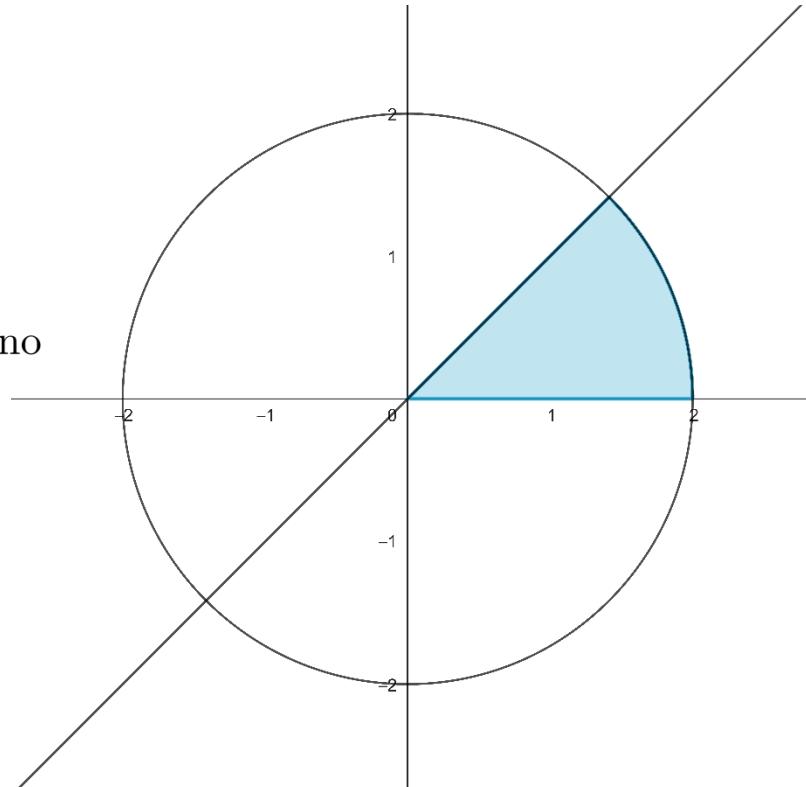
$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{4+x^2+y^2} dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \int_0^2 \frac{1}{4+r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(4+r^2) \right]_0^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\ln 8 - \ln 4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2) \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{8}$$

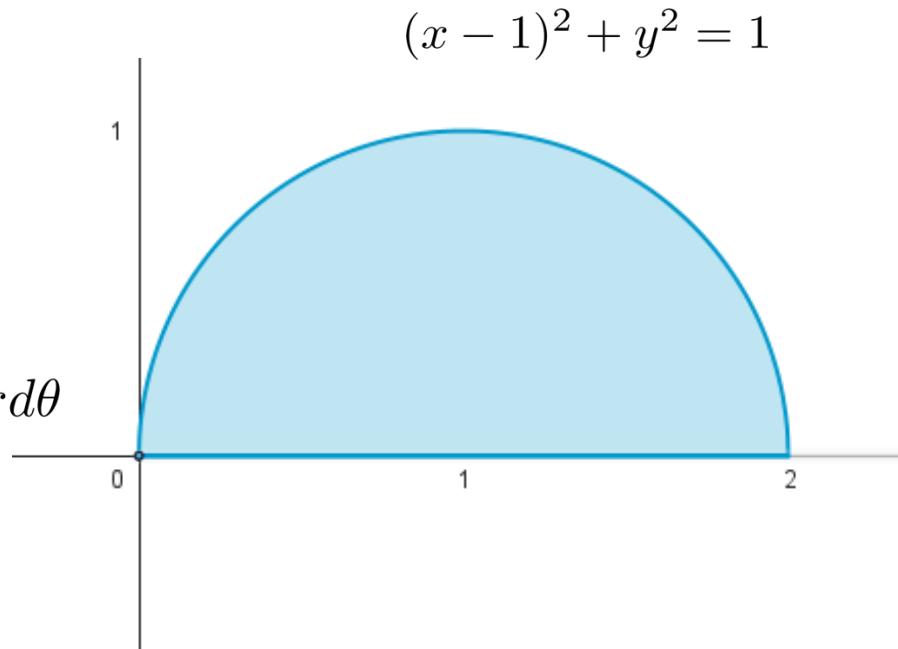


Jacobiano

Ejemplo: Calcular la integral $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA$, cuando \mathcal{R} es la región del plano acotada por la recta $y = 0$ y la semicircunferencia $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \sqrt{r^2} r dr d\theta$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^3}{3} \right]_0^{2 \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{8}{3} \left[\sin \theta - \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16}{9}$$

Ejemplo: Siendo $\mathcal{R} = \left\{ (x, y) : x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 4, y \leq \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$, calcular

$$\int \int_{\mathcal{R}} (4 - x^3) dA$$

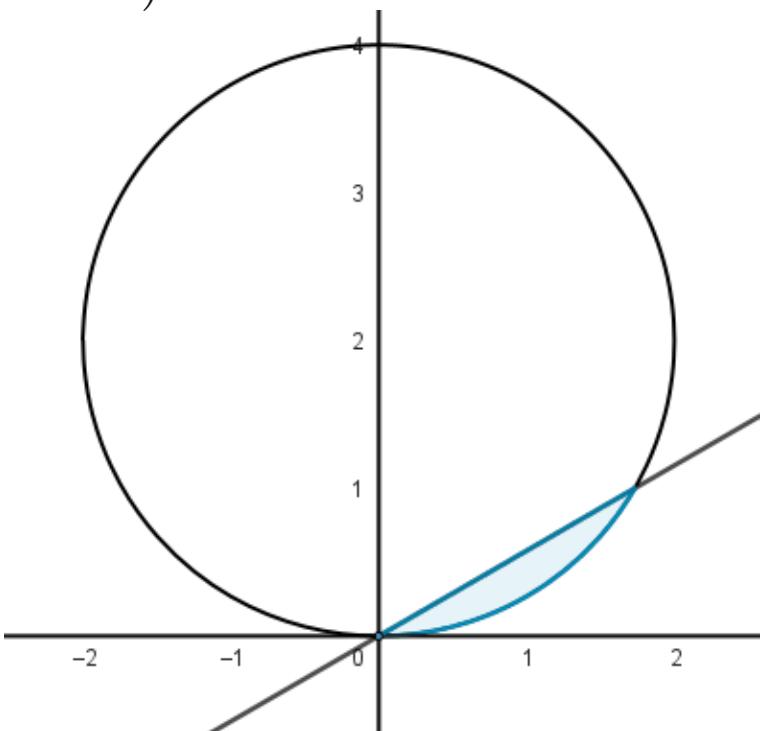
$$x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 4r \operatorname{sen}\theta = 0 \Rightarrow r(r - 4 \operatorname{sen}\theta) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 4 \operatorname{sen}\theta$$

$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow r \operatorname{sen}\theta = \frac{r \cos \theta}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \frac{r \operatorname{sen}\theta}{\cos \theta} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \operatorname{sen}\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \end{array} \right.$$



Ejemplo: Siendo $\mathcal{R} = \left\{ (x, y) : x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 4, y \leq \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \right\}$, calcular

$$\int \int_{\mathcal{R}} (4 - x^3) \, dA \quad \mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \sin \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \end{cases}$$

$$\int \int_{\mathcal{R}} (4 - x^3) \, dA = \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{4 \sin \theta} (4 - r^3 \cos^3 \theta) \, r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{4 \sin \theta} (4r - r^4 \cos^3 \theta) \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/6} \left[2r^2 - \frac{r^5}{5} \cos^3 \theta \right]_0^{4 \sin \theta} \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/6} \left(32 \sin^2 \theta - \frac{1024}{5} \sin^5 \theta \cos^3 \theta \right) \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/6} \left(32 \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} - \frac{1024}{5} \sin^5 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta \right) \, d\theta = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{13}{30}$$

Ejemplo: Calcular el área de la región del plano

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ (x, y) : x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \geq 4, x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 4 \right\}$$

$$A(\mathcal{R}) = \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} 1 dA$$

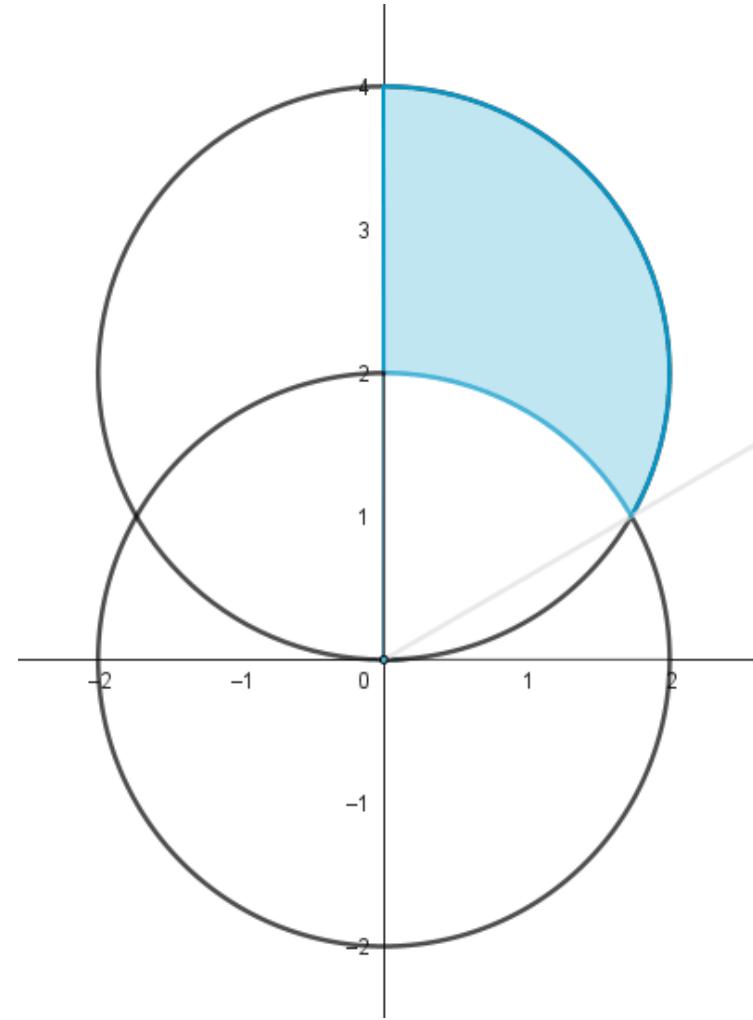
$$x^2 + (y - 2)^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 4 \sin \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

Intersección

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r = 4 \sin \theta \\ r = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \leq r \leq 4 \sin \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$



Ejemplo: Calcular el área de la región del plano

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ (x, y) : x \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \geq 4, x^2 + (y - 2)^2 \leq 4 \right\}$$

$$\int \int_{\mathcal{R}} 1 dA = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^{4 \operatorname{sen} \theta} r dr d\theta \quad \mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 2 \leq r \leq 4 \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_2^{4 \operatorname{sen} \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (8 \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta - 2) d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4(1 - \cos(2\theta)) - 2) d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2d\theta - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \cos(2\theta) d\theta$$

$$= [2\theta]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} - [2 \operatorname{sen}(2\theta)]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} = 2 \frac{\pi}{3} + \sqrt{3}$$

Ejemplo: Sea \mathcal{R} la región del plano acotada por la semicircunferencia $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ y la recta $y = x$. Calcular $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}} dA$

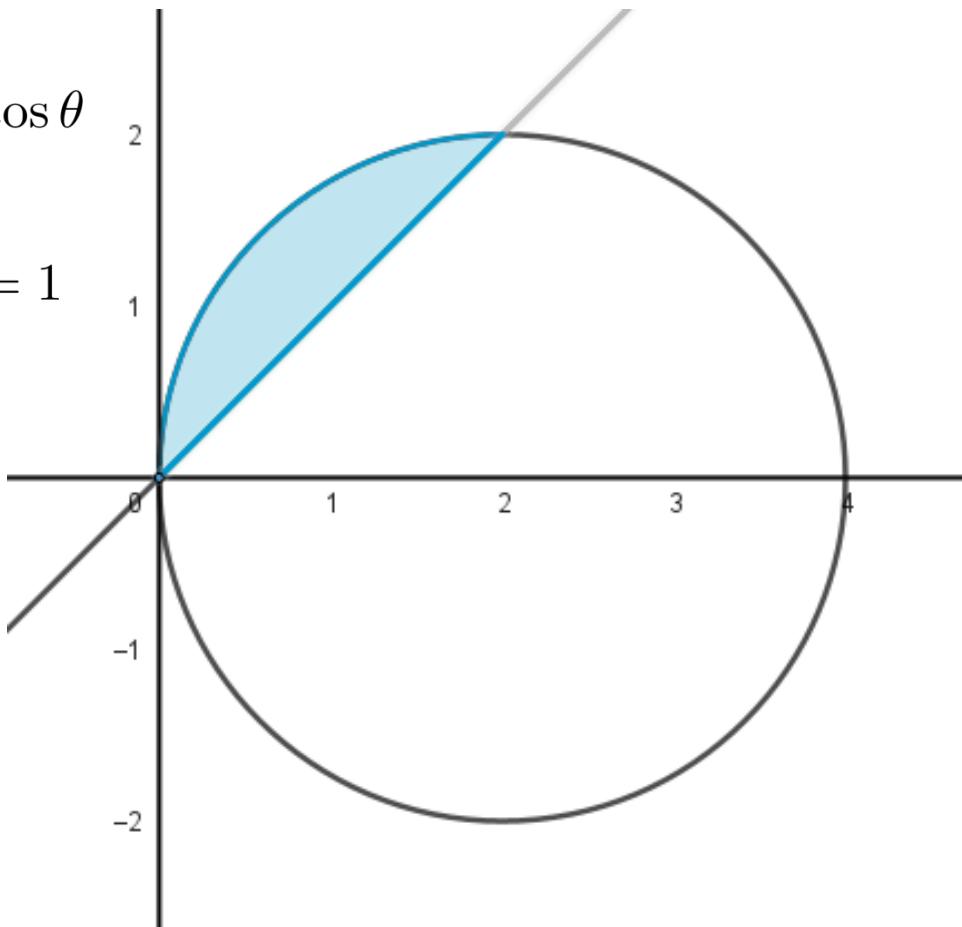
$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \iff x^2 - 4x + y^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 4r \cos \theta \Rightarrow r = 4 \cos \theta$$

$$y = x \Rightarrow r \sin \theta = r \cos \theta \Rightarrow \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \tan \theta = 1 \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



Ejemplo: Sea \mathcal{R} la región del plano acotada por la semicircunferencia $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ y la recta $y = x$. Calcular $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}} dA$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}} dA = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\sqrt{16 - r^2} \right]_0^{4 \cos \theta} d\theta$$

Ejemplo: Sea \mathcal{R} la región del plano acotada por la semicircunferencia $y = \sqrt{4x - x^2}$ y la recta $y = x$. Calcular $\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}} dA$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}} dA = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{16 - r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\sqrt{16 - r^2} \right]_0^{4 \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\sqrt{16} - \sqrt{16 - 16 \cos^2 \theta} \right] d\theta$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (4 - 4 \sin \theta) d\theta = \left[4\theta + 4 \cos \theta \right]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2\sqrt{2}$$

Ejemplo: Calcular el área de la región \mathcal{R} en el plano XY encerrada en la circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, por encima de la recta $y = 1$, y por abajo de $y = \sqrt{3}x$.

$$y = \sqrt{3}x \Rightarrow r \operatorname{sen}\theta = \sqrt{3}r \cos\theta \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}\theta = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

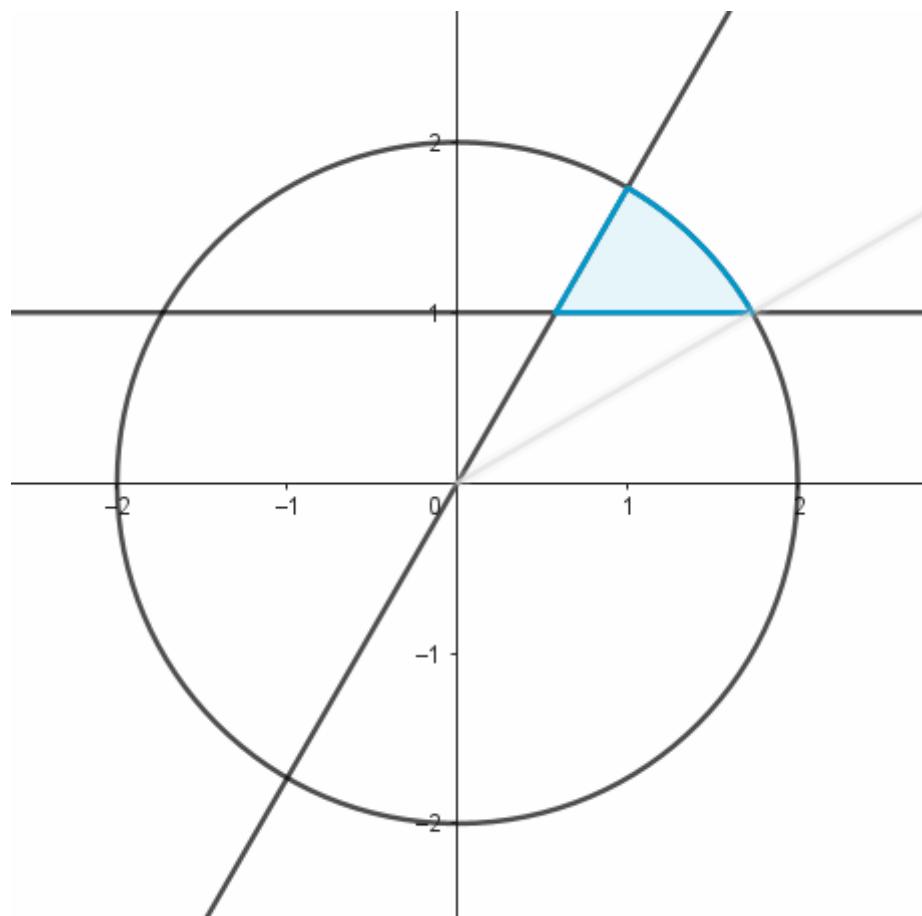
$$y = 1 \Rightarrow r \operatorname{sen}\theta = 1 \Rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\theta}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

Intersección

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} r = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\theta} \\ r = 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \operatorname{sen}\theta = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}\theta} \leq r \leq 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \end{array} \right.$$



Ejemplo: Calcular el área de la región \mathcal{R} en el plano XY encerrada en la circunferencia $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, por encima de la recta $y = 1$, y por abajo de $y = \sqrt{3}x$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sin\theta} \leq r \leq 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$A(\mathcal{R}) = \iint_{\mathcal{R}} 1 dA = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \int_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta}}^2 r dr d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{\frac{1}{\sin\theta}}^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[4 - \frac{1}{\sin^2\theta} \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{2} (4 + \cot\theta) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi - \sqrt{3}}{3}$$

Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región Q del espacio acotada por los paraboloides $z = x^2 + y^2 + 7$, $z = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4$

Intersección

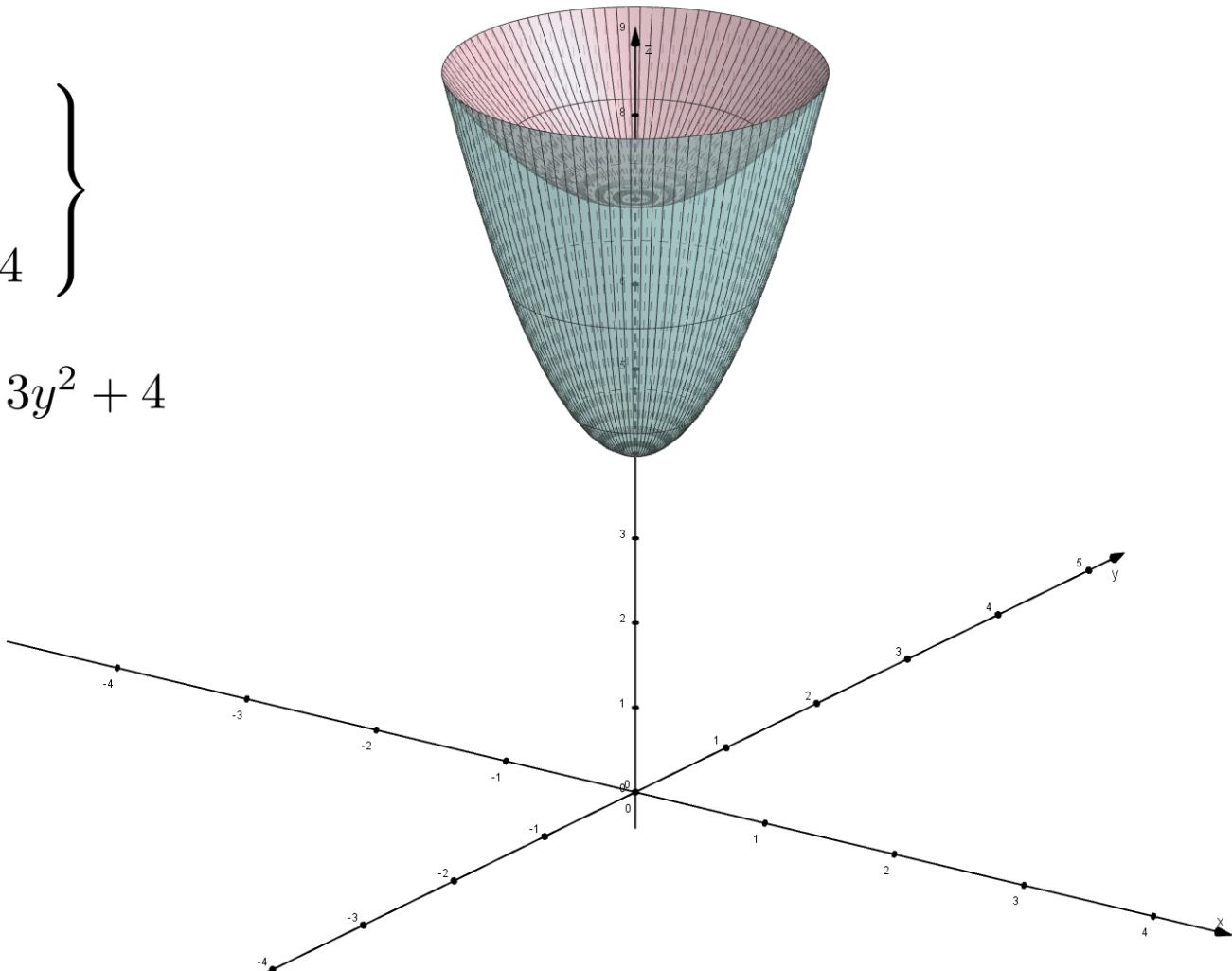
$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = x^2 + y^2 + 7 \\ z = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 7 = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 = 3$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right.$$



Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región \mathcal{Q} del espacio acotada por los paraboloides $z = x^2 + y^2 + 7$, $z = 3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4$

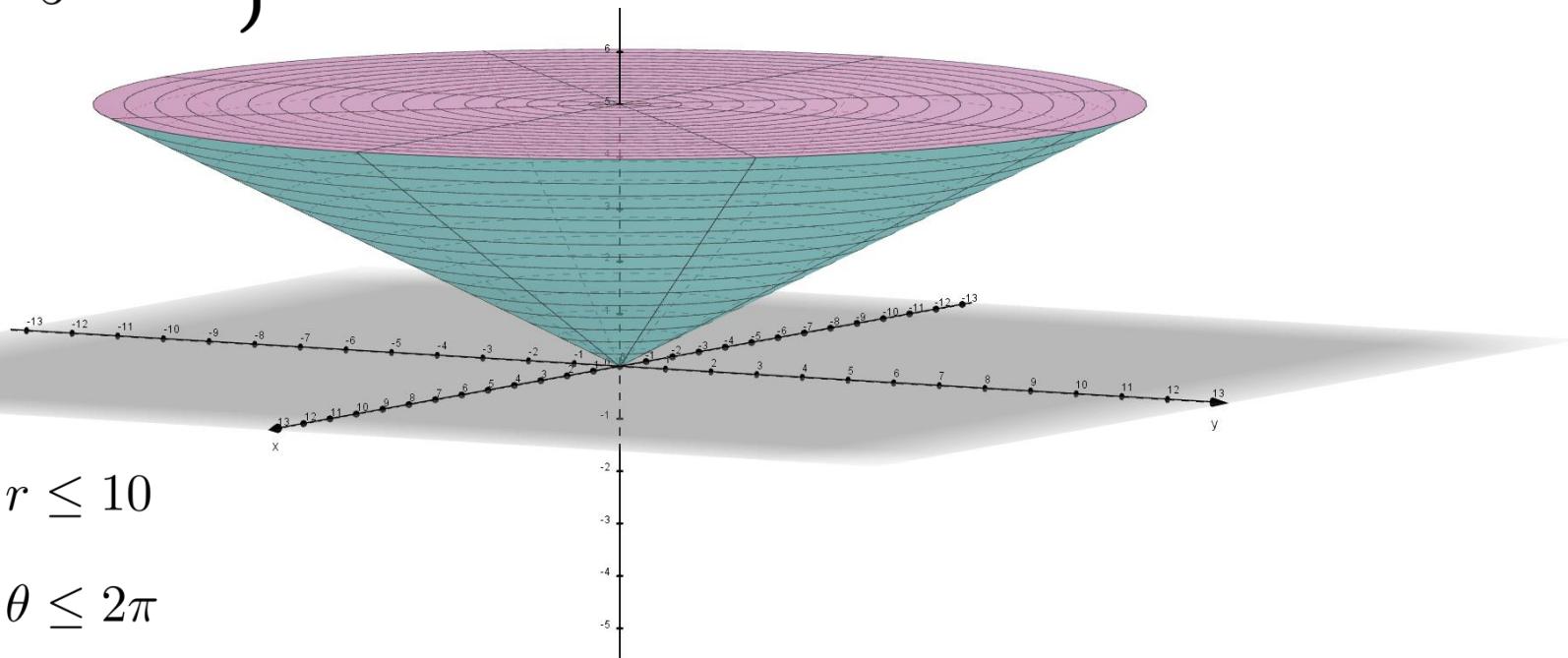
$$\begin{aligned}
 V(\mathcal{Q}) &= \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} (x^2 + y^2 + 7) dA - \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4) dA \\
 &= \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} [(x^2 + y^2 + 7) - (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 4)] dA = \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} [3 - 2x^2 - 2y^2] dA \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} (3 - 2r^2) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[3\frac{r^2}{2} - 2\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} d\theta = 2\pi \frac{9}{8} = \frac{9\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región Q del espacio acotada por el semicono $z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, y el plano $z = 5$

Intersección

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \\ z = 5 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 5 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 100$$



$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq 10 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right.$$

Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región \mathcal{Q} del espacio acotada por el semicono $z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, y el plano $z = 5$

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 10 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\mathcal{Q}) &= V_1 - V_2 = \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} 5dA - \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} \left[5 - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right] dA \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{10} \left(5 - \frac{1}{2}r \right) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[5 \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{6} \right]_0^{10} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{500}{6} d\theta = \frac{500\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región Q del espacio acotada por semiesfera $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ y el semicono $z = 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

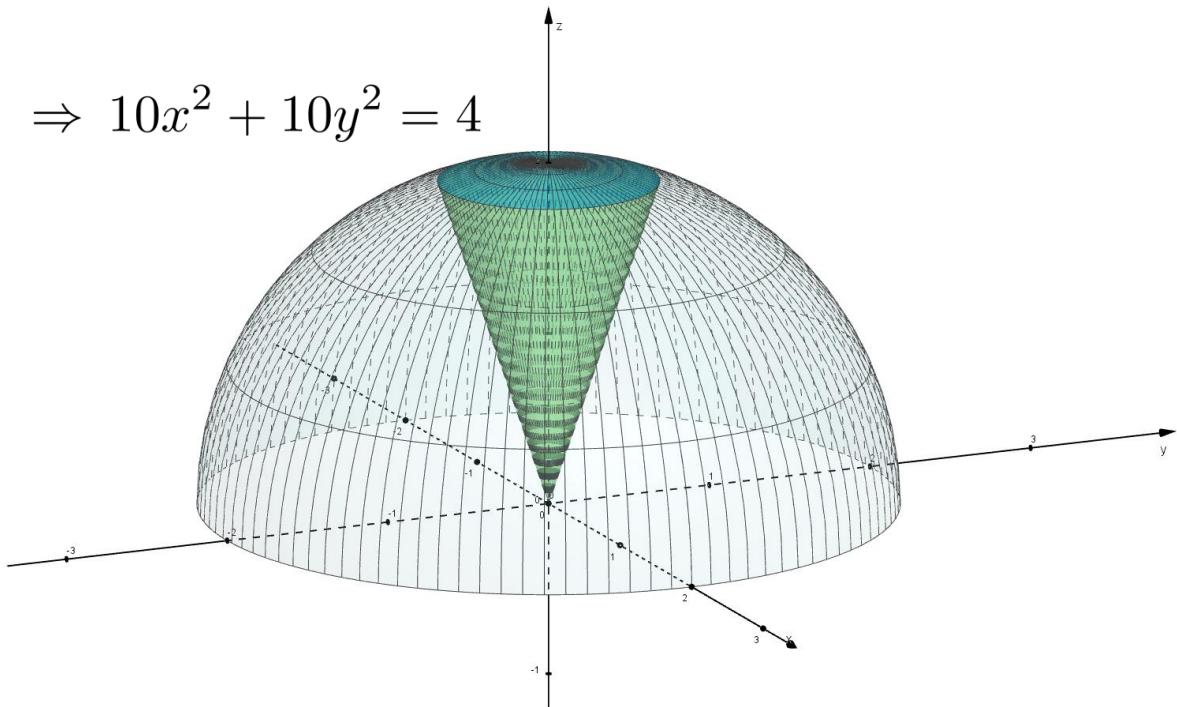
Intersección

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \\ z = 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} = 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - x^2 - y^2 = 9(x^2 + y^2) \Rightarrow 10x^2 + 10y^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\mathcal{R} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2/5} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \right.$$



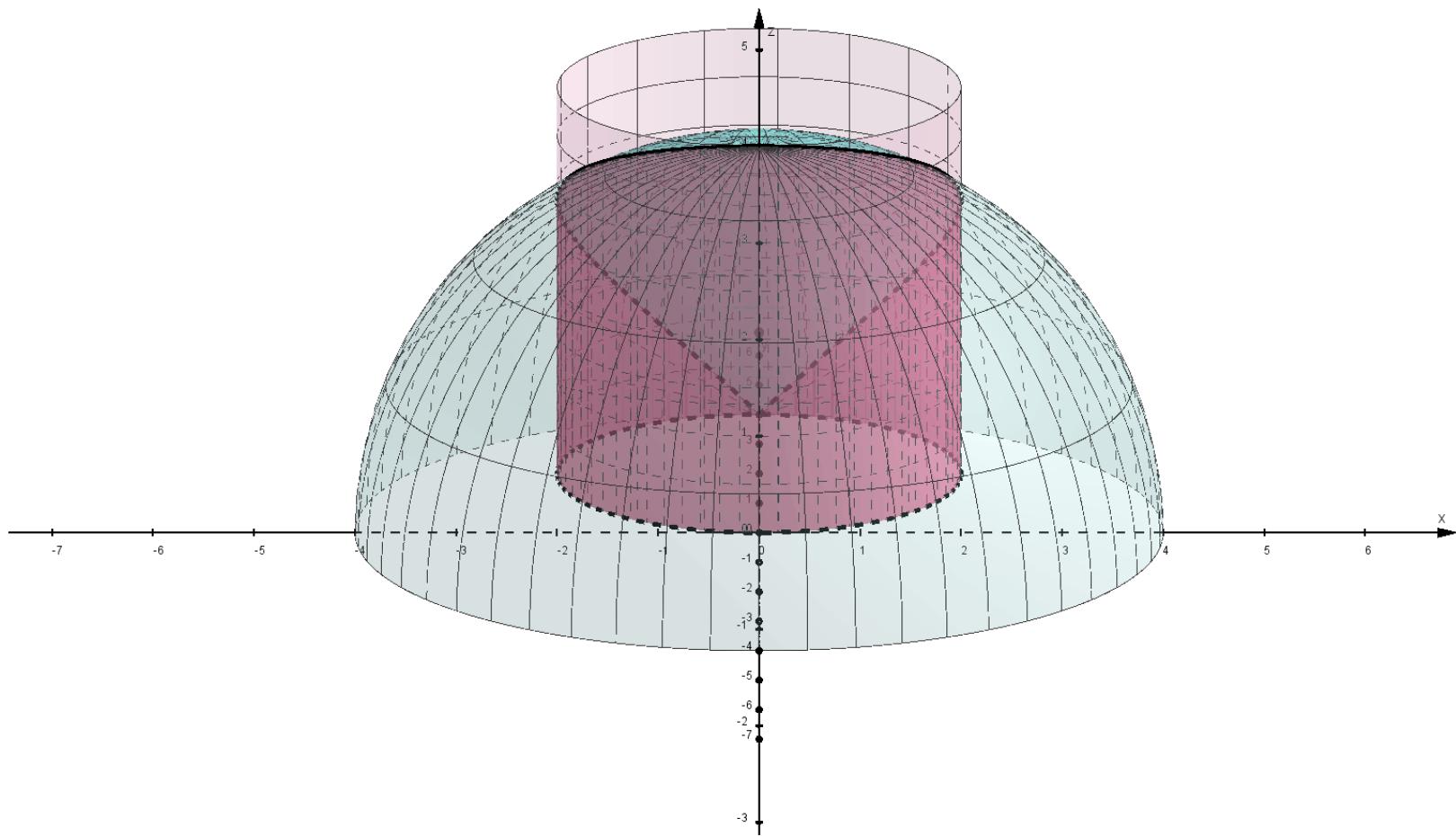
Ejemplo: Usar integrales dobles para calcular el volumen de la región \mathcal{Q} del espacio acotada por semiesfera $z = \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2}$ y el semicono $z = 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2/5} \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\mathcal{Q}) &= V_1 - V_2 = \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} dA - \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dA = \\ &= \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} \left[\sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} - 3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right] dA \end{aligned}$$

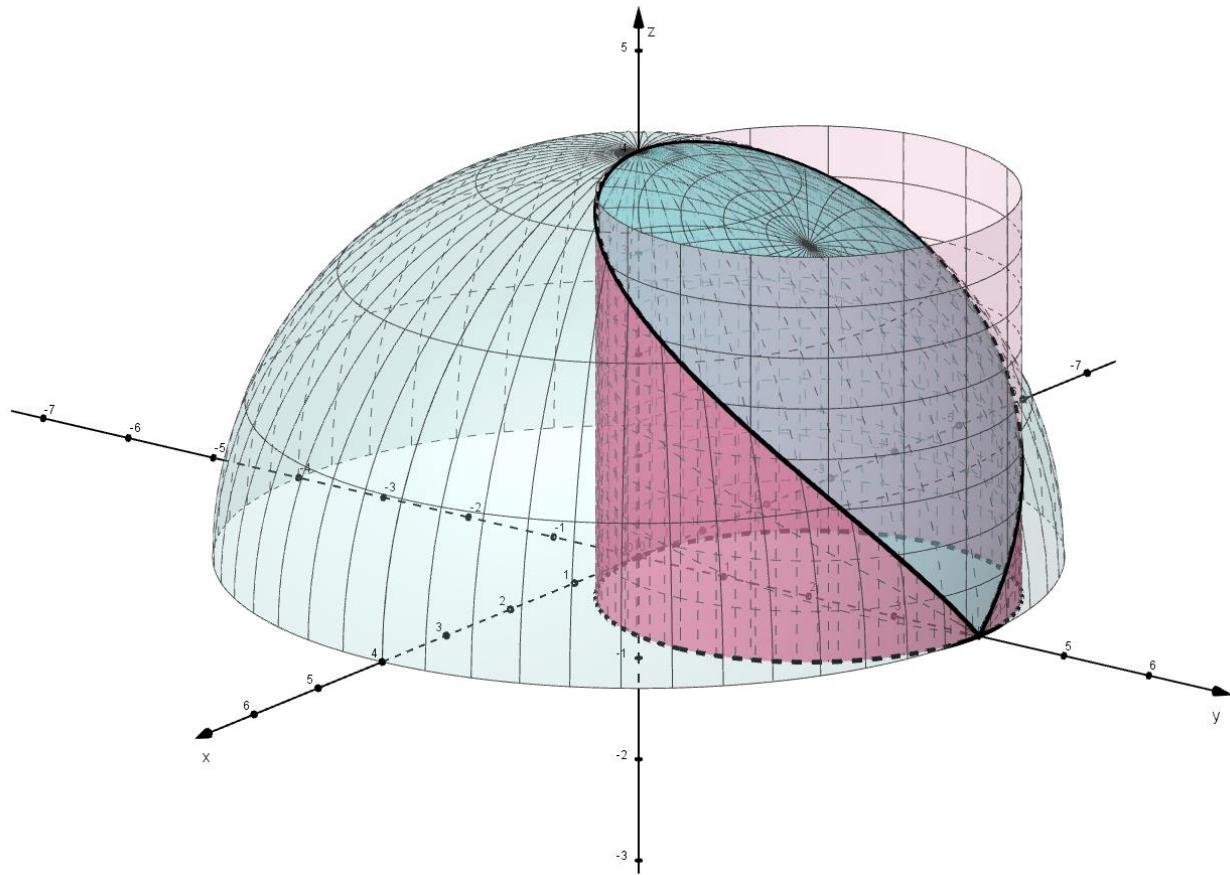
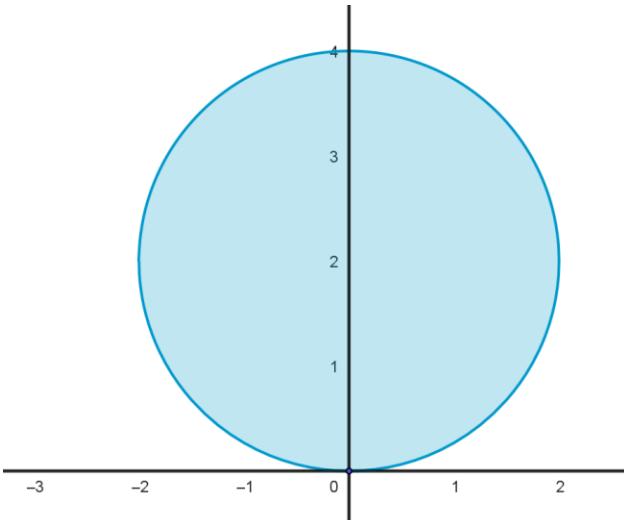
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2/5}} \left(\sqrt{4 - r^2} - 3r \right) r dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{2/5}} \left(r\sqrt{4 - r^2} - 3r^2 \right) dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{-1}{3}(4 - r^2)^{3/2} - r^3 \right]_0^{\sqrt{2/5}} d\theta = 2\pi \left(\frac{8}{3} - 4\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo: Usar una integral doble en coordenadas polares para hallar el volumen del sólido interior al hemisferio $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}$ y al cilindro $x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$ y por encima de $z = 0$.



Ejemplo: Usar una integral doble en coordenadas polares para hallar el volumen del sólido interior al hemisferio $z = \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2}$ y al cilindro $x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0$ y por encima de $z = 0$.

$$x^2 + y^2 - 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 4r\sin\theta \Rightarrow r = 4\sin\theta$$



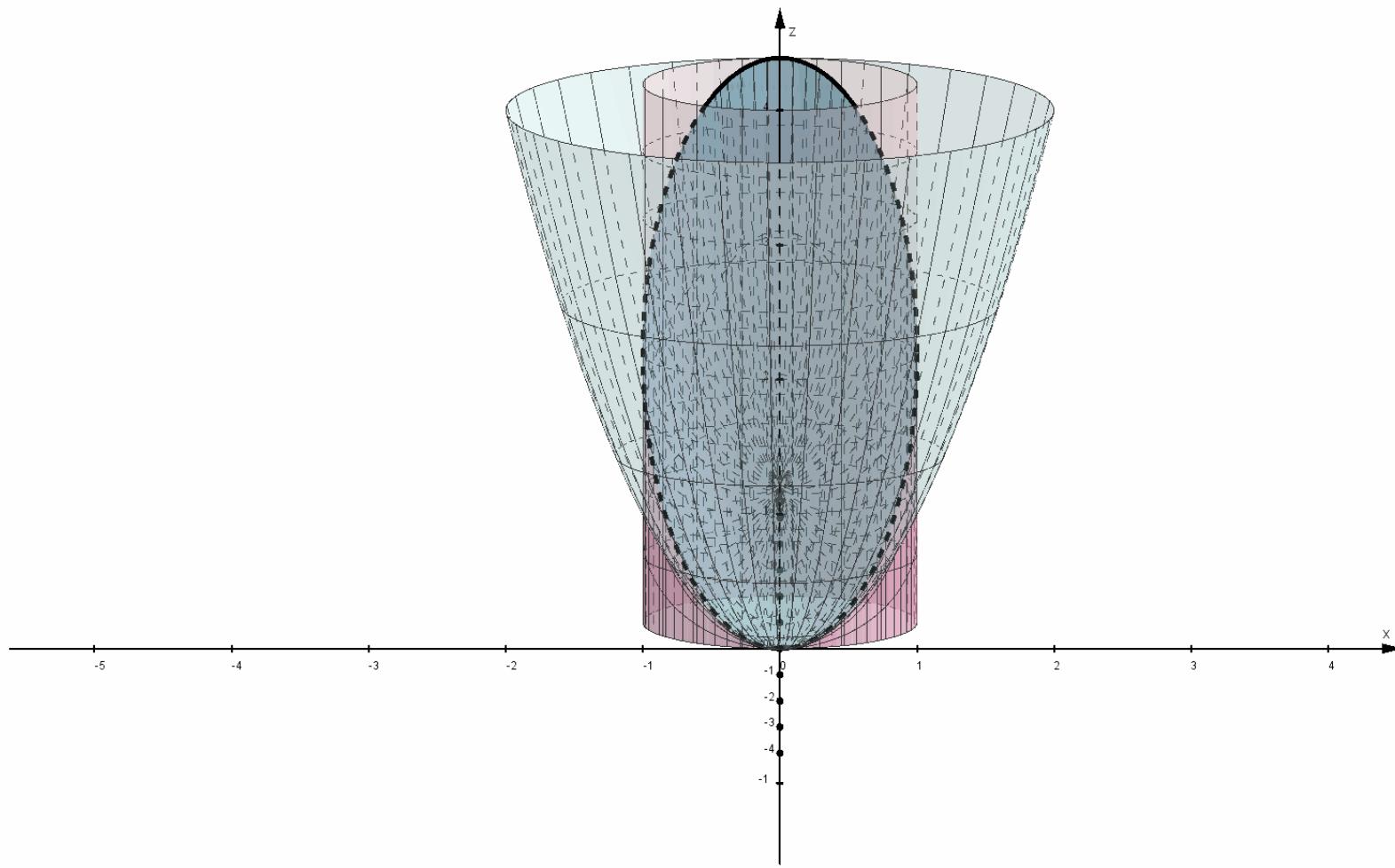
$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4\sin\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

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$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4\sin\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

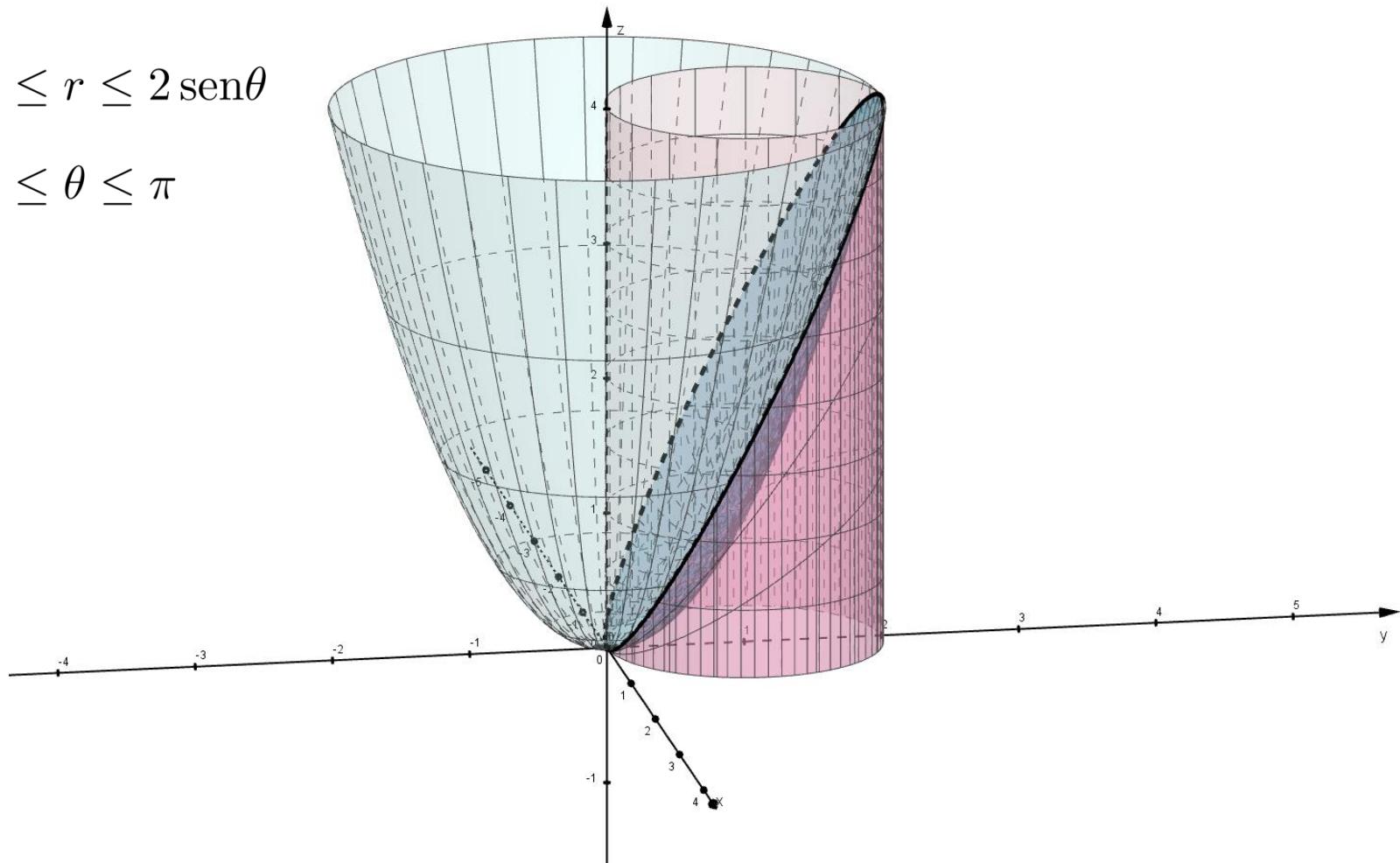
$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \iint_{\mathcal{R}} \sqrt{16 - x^2 - y^2} dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{4\sin\theta} r \sqrt{16 - r^2} dr d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{-(16 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} \right]_0^{4\sin\theta} d\theta = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi \left[(16 - 16\sin^2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 16^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} 4^3 \int_0^\pi (\cos^3\theta - 1) d\theta = -\frac{64}{3} \int_0^\pi ((1 - \sin^2\theta)\cos\theta - 1) d\theta \\
 &= -\frac{64}{3} \left[\sin\theta - \frac{\sin^3\theta}{3} - \theta \right]_0^\pi = \frac{64}{3}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen del sólido interior al cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, que está limitado superiormente por el paraboloide $z = x^2 + y^2$ e inferiormente por el plano $z = 0$.



Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen del sólido interior al cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, que está limitado superiormente por el paraboloide $z = x^2 + y^2$ e inferiormente por el plano $z = 0$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin\theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

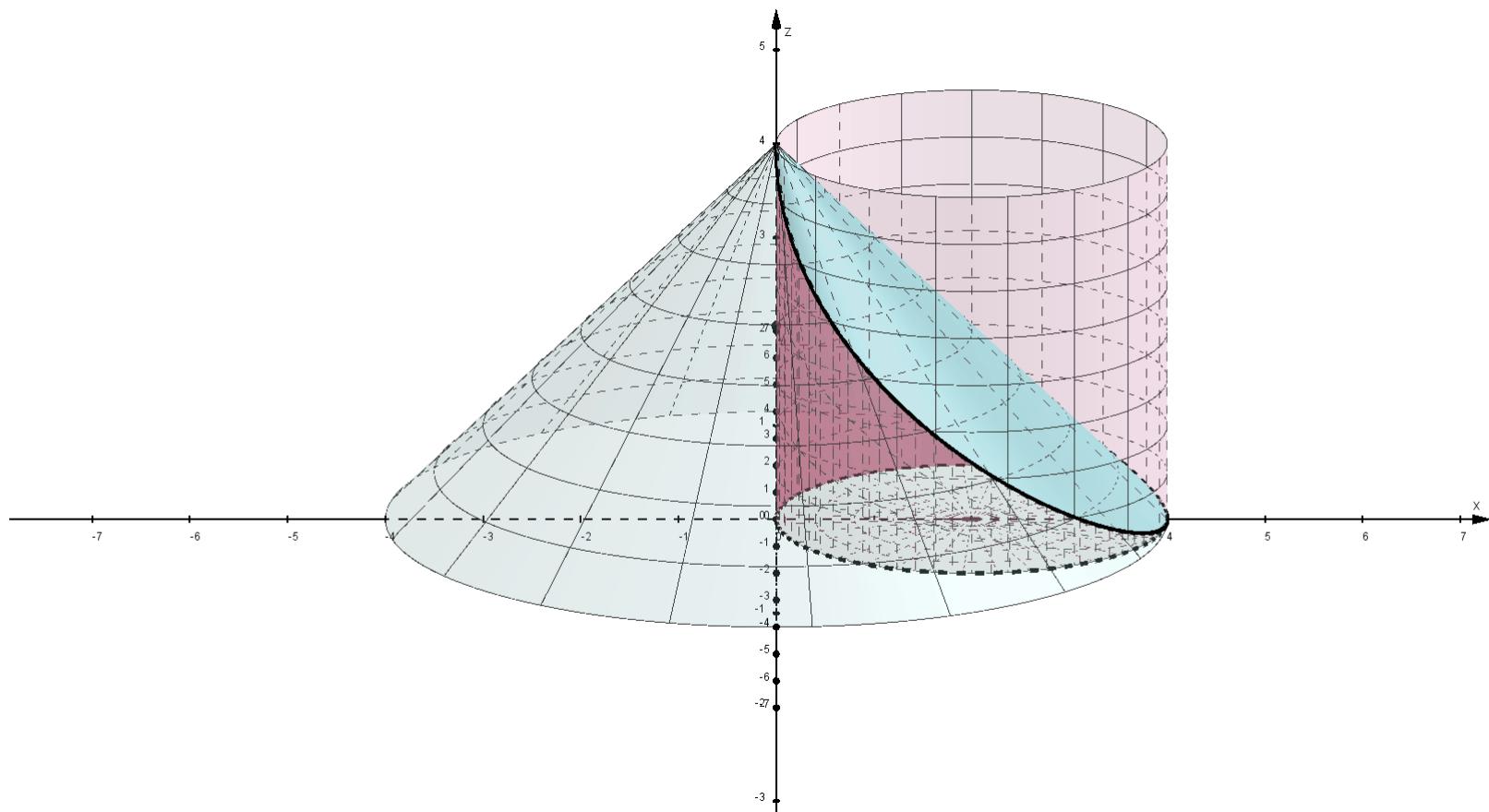


Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen del sólido interior al cilindro $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, que está limitado superiormente por el paraboloide $z = x^2 + y^2$ e inferiormente por el plano $z = 0$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 2 \operatorname{sen} \theta \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{\mathcal{R}} (x^2 + y^2) dA = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \operatorname{sen} \theta} r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^{2 \operatorname{sen} \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi 4 \operatorname{sen}^4 \theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^\pi (\operatorname{sen}^2 \theta)^2 d\theta = 4 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1 - \cos(2\theta)}{2} \right)^2 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi (1 + \cos^2(2\theta) - 2 \cos(2\theta)) d\theta = \int_0^\pi \left(1 + \frac{1 + \cos(4\theta)}{2} - 2 \cos(2\theta) \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{\cos(4\theta)}{2} - 2 \cos(2\theta) \right) d\theta = \left[\frac{3}{2}\theta + \frac{\operatorname{sen}(4\theta)}{8} - \operatorname{sen}(2\theta) \right]_0^\pi = \frac{3}{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

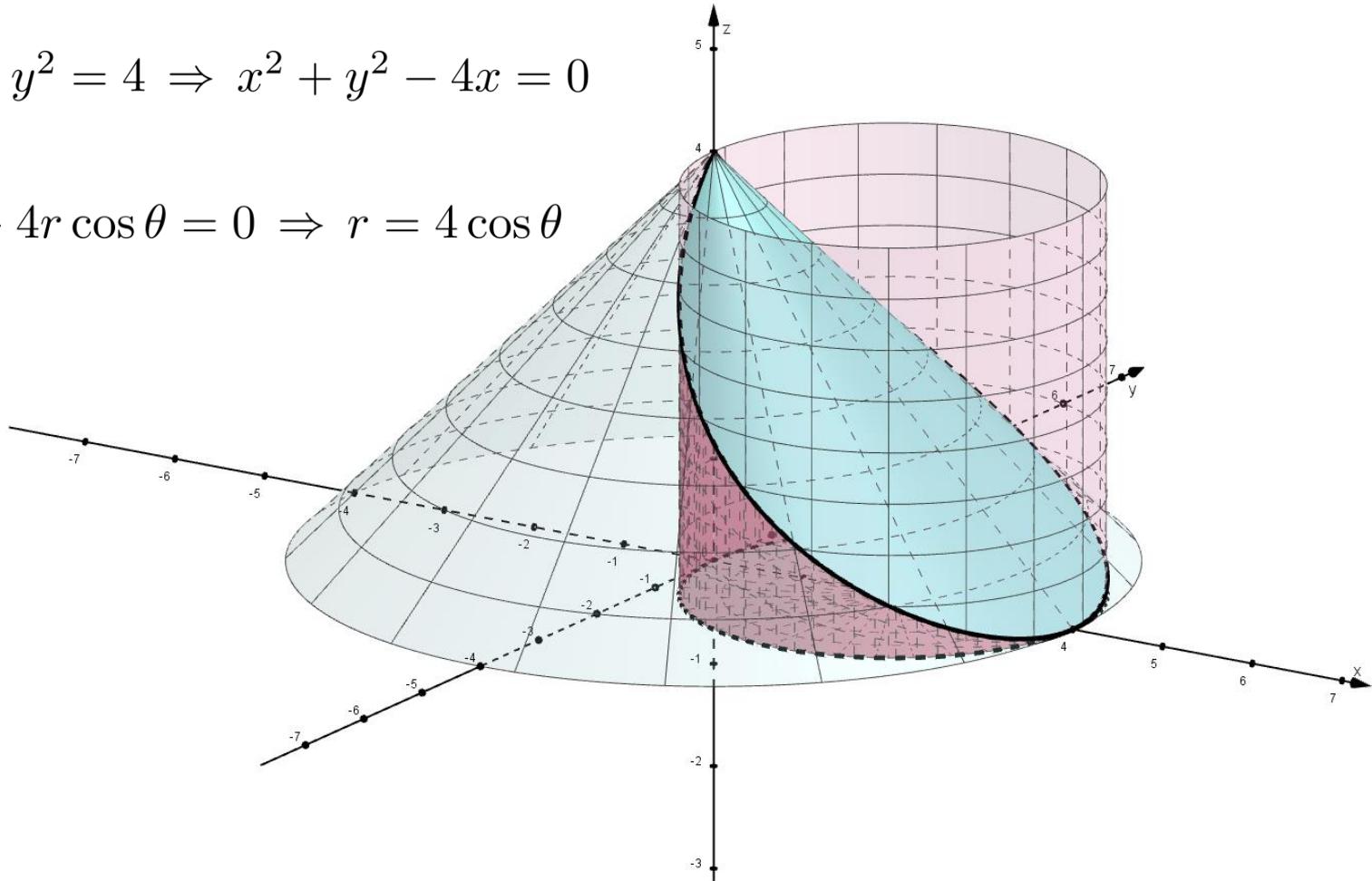
Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen de la región Q del espacio acotada por el plano $z = 0$ y el semicono $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ que está en el interior del cilindro $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$.



Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen de la región Q del espacio acotada por el plano $z = 0$ y el semicono $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ que está en el interior del cilindro $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$.

$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 - 4r \cos \theta = 0 \Rightarrow r = 4 \cos \theta$$

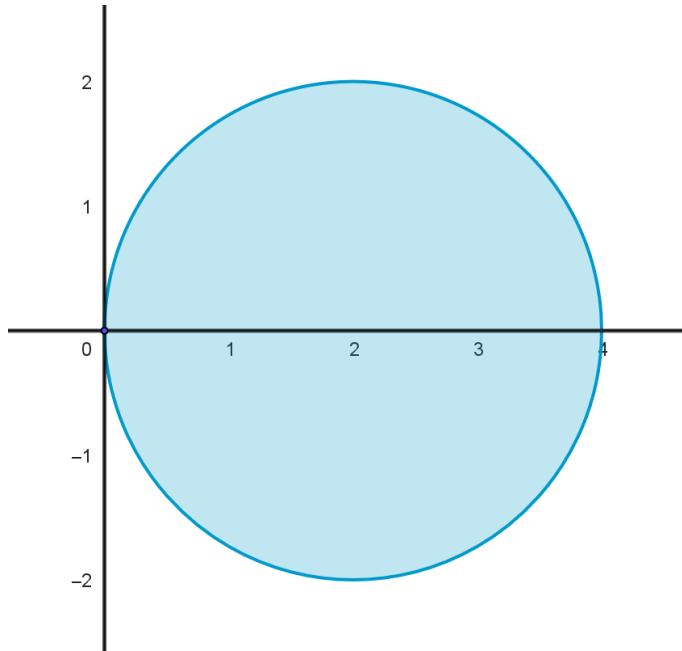


Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen de la región \mathcal{Q} del espacio acotada por el plano $z = 0$ y el semicono $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ que está en el interior del cilindro $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$.

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$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$



Ejemplo: Calcular el volumen de la región \mathcal{Q} del espacio acotada por el plano $z = 0$ y el semicono $z = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ que está en el interior del cilindro $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 4$.

$$\mathcal{R} = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V(\mathcal{Q}) &= \int \int_{\mathcal{R}} \left(4 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) dA = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} (4 - r) r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{4 \cos \theta} (4r - r^2) dr d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[2r^2 - \frac{r^3}{3}\right]_0^{4 \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(32 \cos^2 \theta - \frac{64 \cos^3 \theta}{3}\right) d\theta = 32 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta - \frac{64}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \\ &= 32 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta - \frac{64}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{32\pi}{2} - \frac{256}{9} \end{aligned}$$