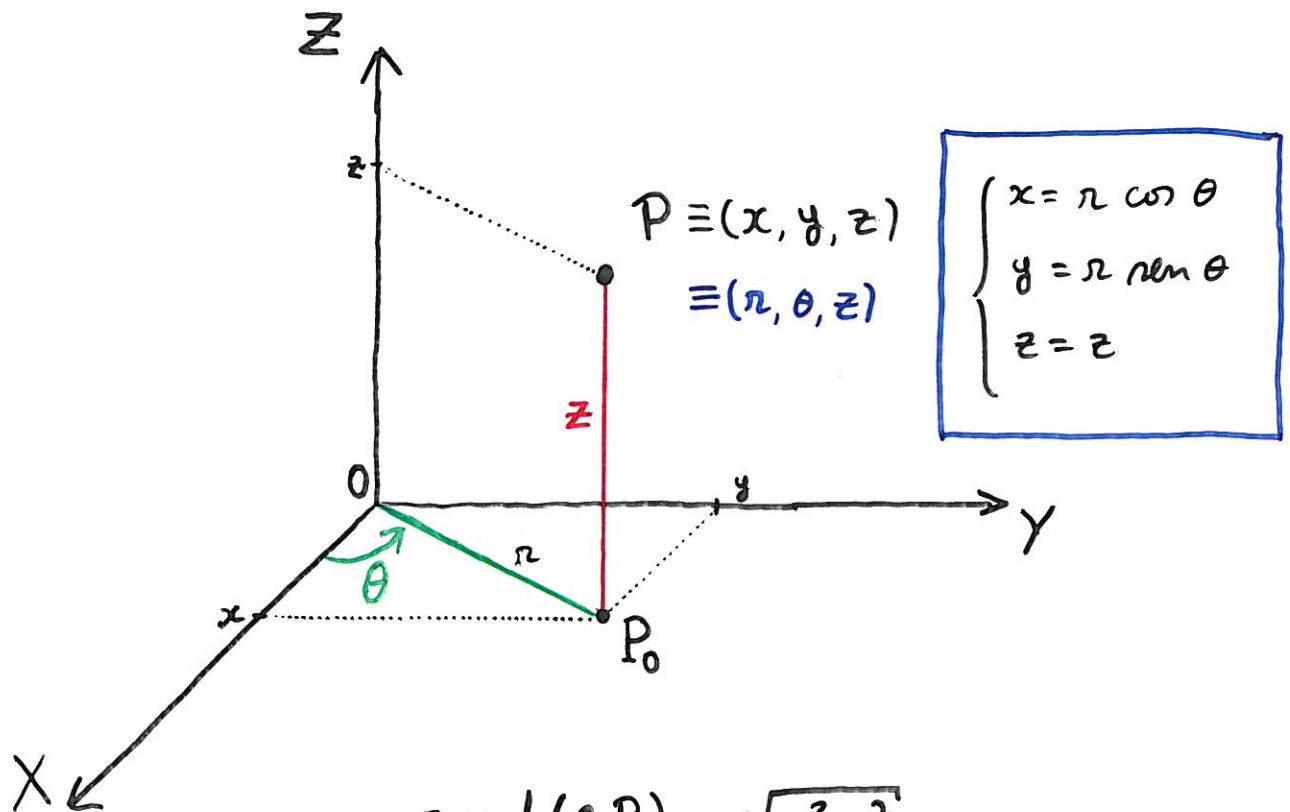


= Coordenadas Cilíndricas =

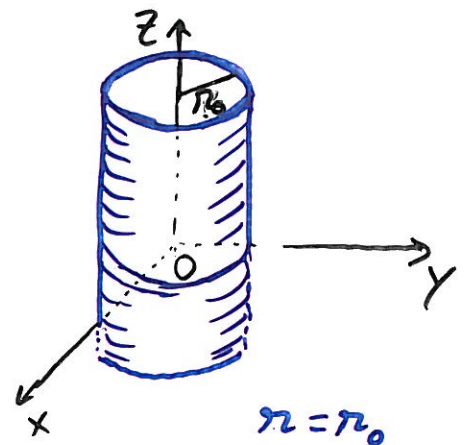
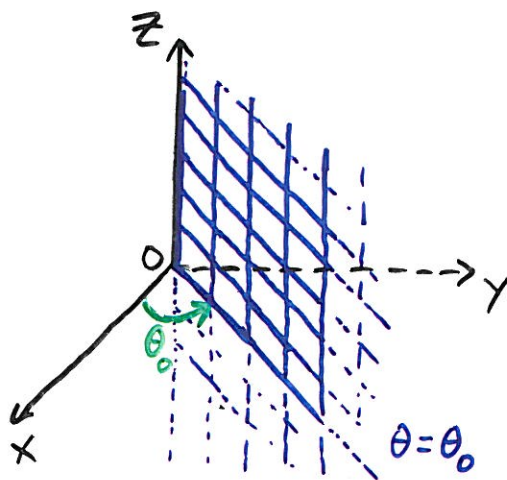
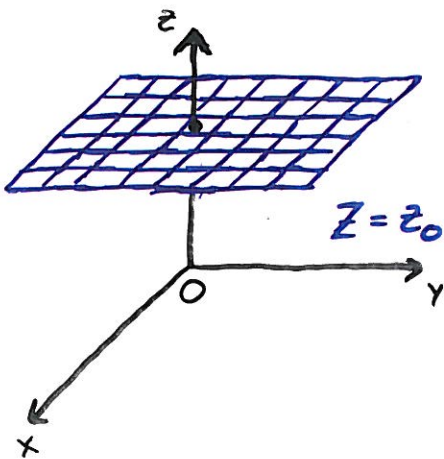
38



$$r = d(O, P) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad r \geq 0$$

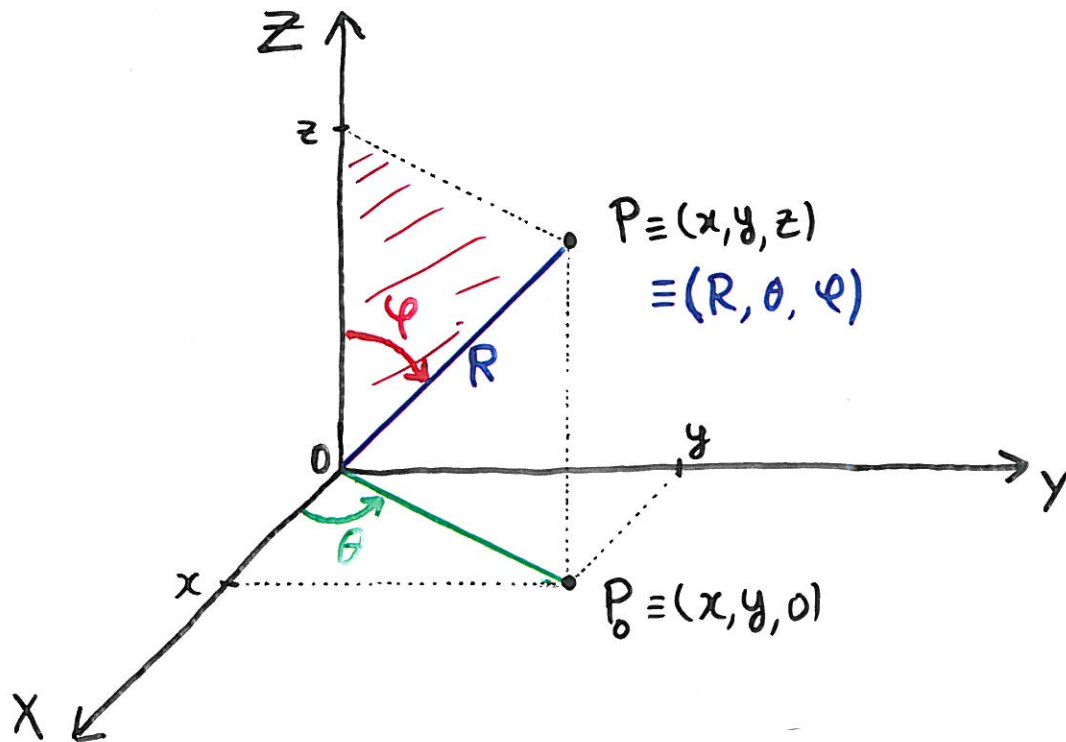
$$\theta = \angle(Ox^+, \vec{OP_0}), \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi[$$

$$z = \text{dist. de } P \text{ a } XOY, \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$



= Coordenadas esféricas =

(39)



$R = d(O, P)$, $R \in [0, +\infty[$ raio vectorial

$\theta = \angle(Ox^+, \vec{OP_0})$, $\theta \in [0, 2\pi[$ $P_0 = \text{proj}_{xoy} P$

$\varphi = \angle(Oz^+, \vec{OP})$, $\varphi \in [0, \pi]$ co-latitude

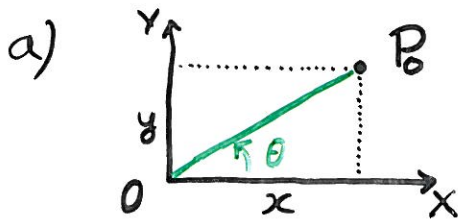
- Referenciais: Polo O; Semieixo Ox^+ ;
Semieixo Oz^+ .

- Nota: Se $P \in Oz$ as mas c. esféricas não são únicas:

- $P \equiv O \Rightarrow R = 0$, θ qualquer em $[0, 2\pi[$
 φ " " em $[0, \pi]$
- $\begin{cases} P \in Oz^+ \\ P \neq O \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = z$, $\varphi = 0$, θ qualquer em $[0, 2\pi[$
- $\begin{cases} P \in Oz^- \\ P \neq O \end{cases} \Rightarrow R = -z$, $\varphi = \pi$, θ qualquer em $[0, 2\pi[$

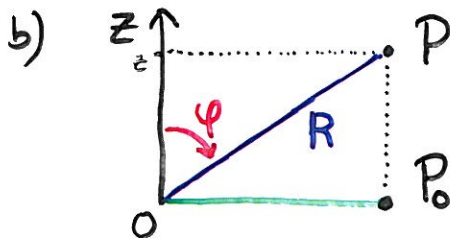
• Relação entre coordenadas cartesianas e esféricas

40



$$x = \|\vec{OP}\| \cos \theta$$

$$y = \|\vec{OP}\| \sin \theta$$



$$z = R \cos \varphi$$

$$\|\vec{OP}\| = R \sin \varphi$$

De a) e b) tem-se

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

donde se obtém

$$\begin{cases} R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \\ \operatorname{tg} \theta = \frac{y}{x} \quad (x \neq 0) \\ \frac{z}{R} = \cos \varphi \quad (R \neq 0) \end{cases}$$

Integral triplo em coordenadas esféricas

42

• Mudança de variável

$$(x, y, z) = \Psi(R, \theta, \varphi),$$

com

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = R \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

Tem-se

$$|\det J_{\Psi}(R, \theta, \varphi)| = |R^2 \sin \varphi| = R^2 \sin \varphi.$$

Assim,

$$\iiint_{\mathcal{B}} f(x, y, z) \, d(x, y, z) =$$

$$= \iiint_D f(R \cos \theta \sin \varphi, R \sin \theta \sin \varphi, R \cos \varphi) \underline{\underline{R^2 \sin \varphi}} \, d(R, \theta, \varphi)$$

Integral triplo: Aplicações

Cálculo de volumes

Seja $R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$ limitado e $\text{med}(\partial R) = 0$.

Então o volume de R é dado por:

$$\text{vol}(R) = \iiint_R 1 \, d(x, y, z)$$

Exemplo: Usar coordenadas cilíndricas para calcular o volume do sólido S limitado superiormente por

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4$$

e inferiormente por

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