

Intersección de regiones geométricas

- Ejemplo 1:

Se graficarán juntos un cono, un cilindro y una esfera centrados en el origen:

```
In [7]: # Construyamos el gráfico de la esfera  
Sph_1 = sphere(center=(0,0,0), size=1, color='red', opacity=0.3)  
Sph_1.show()
```

Out[7]:

```
In [2]: # Construyamos el gráfico del cilindro
from sage.plot.plot3d.shapes import Cylinder
Cil_1 = Cylinder(1, 1, color='purple' , opacity = 0.5)
Cil_1.show()
```

Out[2]:

```
In [5]: # Otra opción:  
from sage.plot.plot3d.shapes import Cone  
Con_1 = Cone(1, 1, color='blue', opacity = 0.4).translate(0,0,0)  
Con_1.show()
```

Out[5]:

```
In [30]: from sage.plot.plot3d.plot3d import axes
A = axes(1.5, color='black')
G1 = Sph_1 + Cil_1 + Con_1 + A
G1.show()
G1.save(filename = 'Superopsicion_1.png')
```

Out[30]:

- Ejemplo 2

Se graficarán las siguientes ecuaciones:

1. $z(x,y) = e^{\left(x^2 + y^2\right)}$
2. $z(x) = \sin(x)$
3. $z(y) = \cos(y)$

```
In [40]: y , z = var('y' , 'z')
          z(x,y) = exp(x^2 + y^2) / (6.9*exp(3))
          z(x,y)
          P1 = plot3d(z(x,y) , (x,-pi/2,pi/2) , (y,-pi/2,pi/2) , color = 'green' ,
          opacity = 0.3)
          P1.show()
```

Out[40]:

```
In [15]: y = var('y')
          z3(y) = sin(y)
          P3 = plot3d(z3(y) , (x, -pi/2 , pi/2) , (y, -pi/2 , pi/2), color = 'purple', opacity = 0.3)
          P3.show()
```

Out[15]:

```
In [16]: z2(x) = sin(x)
P2 = plot3d(z2(x) , (x, -pi/2 , pi/2) , (y, -pi/2 , pi/2) , color = 'blue' , opacity = 0.3)
P2.show()
```

Out[16]:

```
In [42]: from sage.plot.plot3d.plot3d import axes
A = axes(1.5, color='black')
P = P1 + P2 + P3 + A
P.show()
P.save(filename = 'superposicion_2.png')
```

Out[42]:

In [0]: