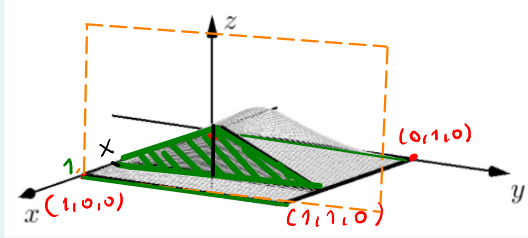


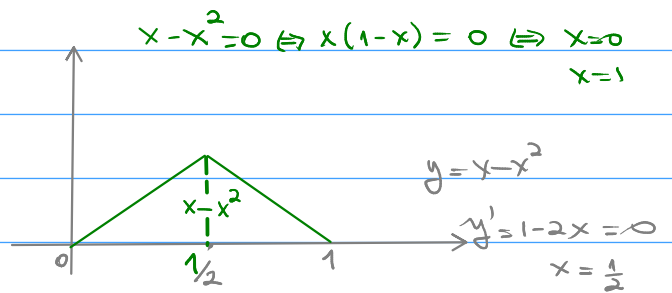
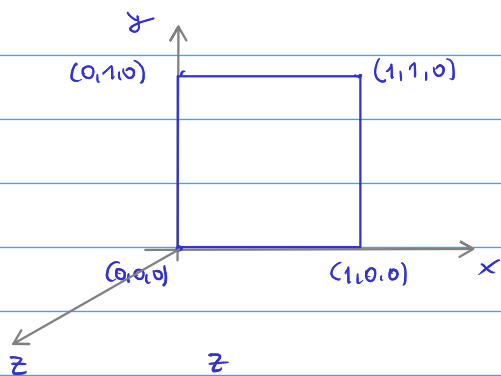
26/11 - Aula 36 - Aplicações da Integral Definida

Calcule o volume do sólido cuja base é o quadrado de vértices $(0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 1, 0)$, $(1, 1, 0)$, $(1, 0, 0)$, e cujas secções perpendiculares ao eixo x são triângulos isósceles de altura $x - x^2$.



ATENÇÃO. Digite como resposta um número em representação decimal, truncando ou arredondando na terceira casa após a vírgula, se necessário.

Resposta:

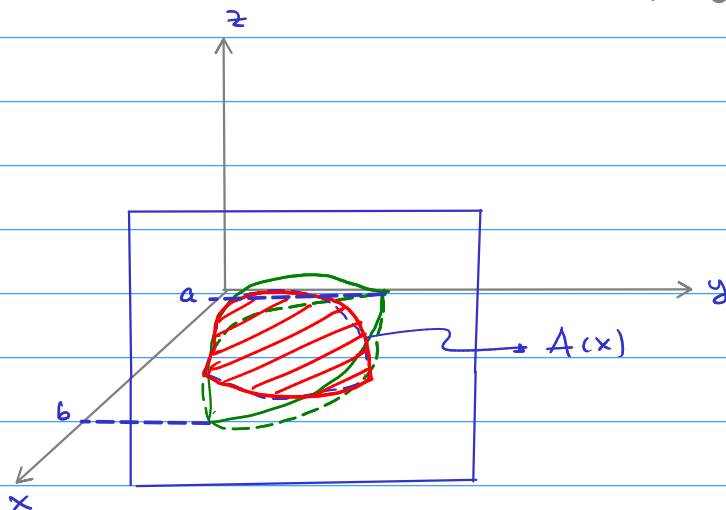
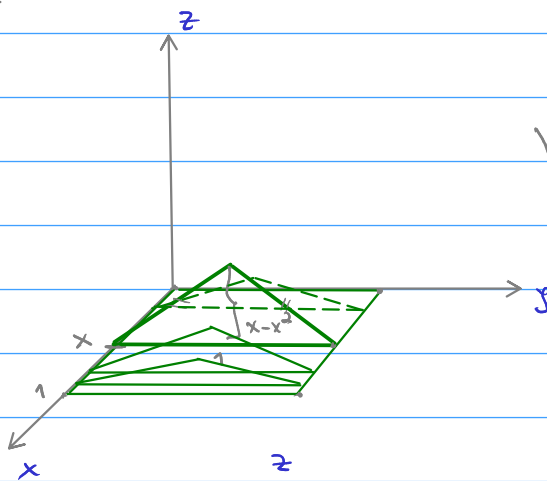


$$A(x) = \frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{1 \cdot (x - x^2)}{2} = \frac{x - x^2}{2}$$

$$V = \int_{a=0}^{b=1} A(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x - x^2}{2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx$$

$$\stackrel{\text{TFC}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{12} \Rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{1}{12}}$$



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

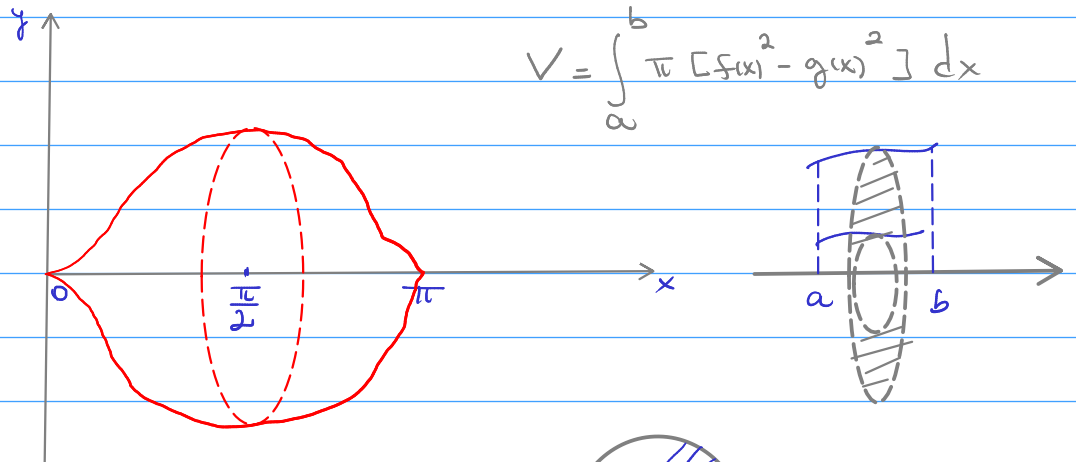
A região delimitada pelo arco de senoide $y = \sin x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, gira em torno do eixo x . Qual é o valor numérico do volume do sólido resultante?

Escolha uma opção:

- ☐ π^2
- ☐ $\pi^2/4$
- ☐ $3\pi^2/2$
- ☒ $\pi^2/2$
- ☐ $\pi^2/3$

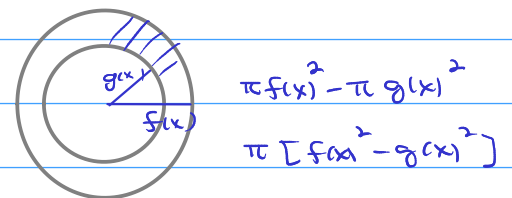
[Limpar minha escolha](#)

$$Gr(f) = \{(x, y) \mid y = \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$$



$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad g(x) = 0$$

$$V = \int_0^\pi \pi \sin^2 x \, dx = \dots$$



Questão 1

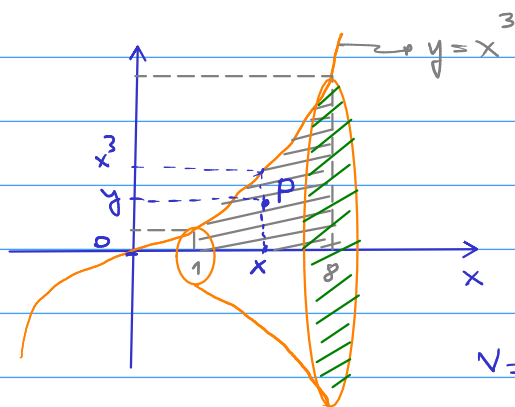
Completo

Atingiu 0,00 de 2,50

[Marcar questão](#)

O volume V do sólido de revolução (em torno do eixo x) determinado pela função $f: [1, 8] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = x^3$ é dado por,

299586 $\cdot \pi$

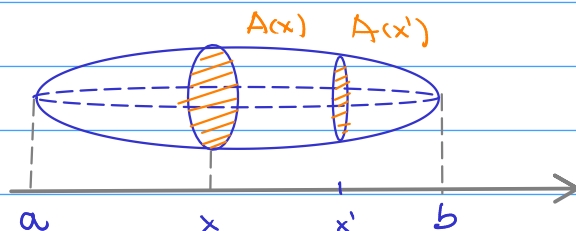


$$R = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 8, 0 \leq y \leq x^3\}$$

$$V = \int_1^8 \pi [f(x)^2 - g(x)^2] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \int_1^8 \pi [x^3]^2 dx = \int_1^8 \pi x^6 dx = \dots$$

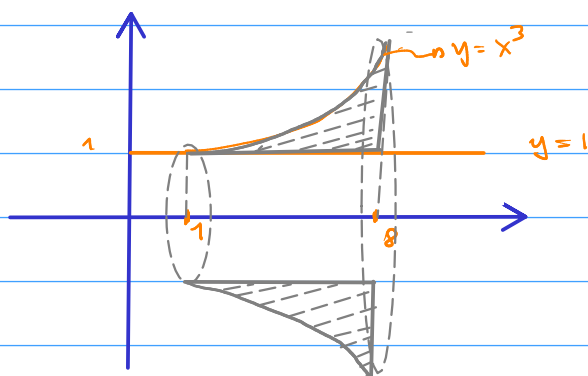
□



$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

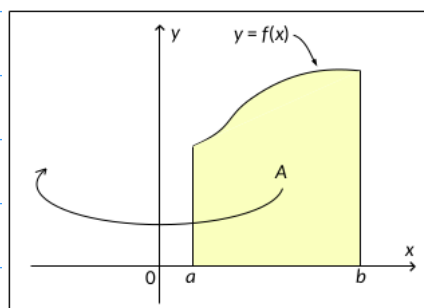
□

Ex. $R = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \leq x \leq 8 \text{ e } 1 \leq y \leq x^3\}$

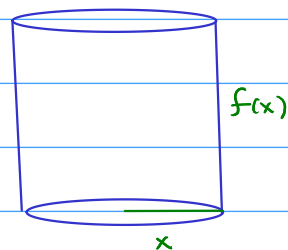
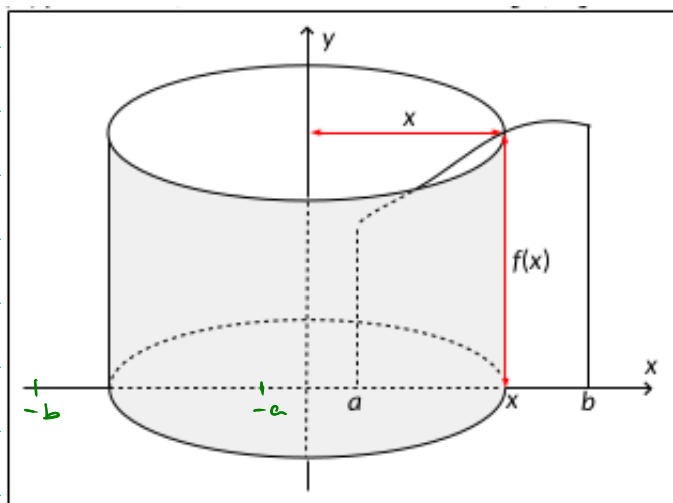
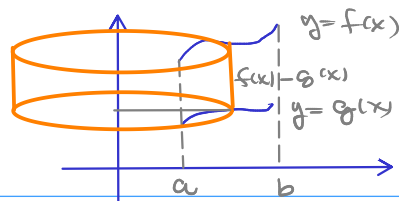


$$V = \int_1^8 \pi [(x^3)^2 - 1^2] dx$$

Volume de um sólido de revolução pelo método das cascas cilíndricas
em torno do eixo y.



$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi x [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

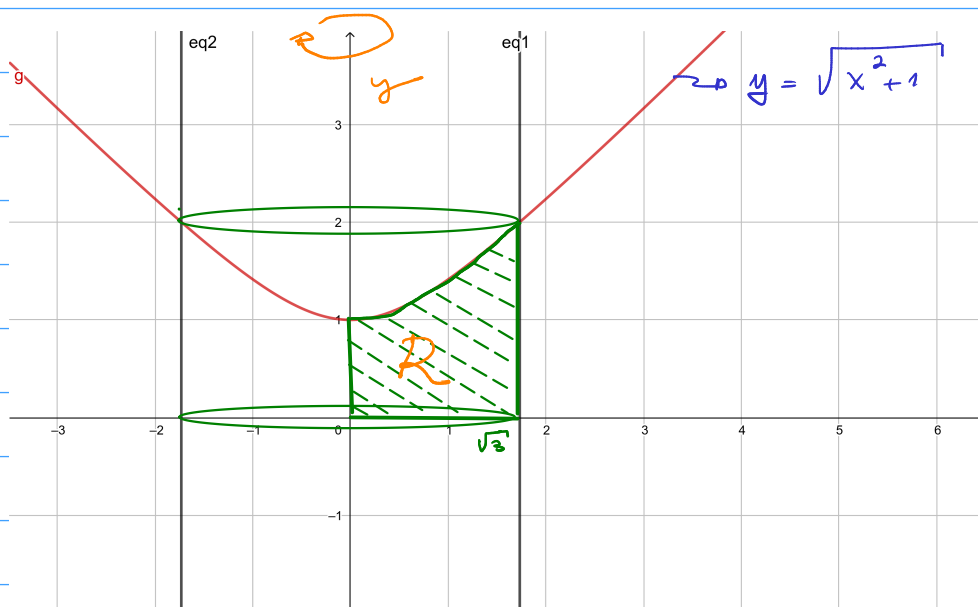


$$A(x) = 2\pi x f(x), \quad a \leq x \leq b$$

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx$$

Ex. Calcule o volume do sólido de revolução obtido pela rotação da região em torno do eixo y.

a) Região delimitada pela curva $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$, pelos eixos x e y e pela reta $x = \sqrt{3}$. Resp. $V = \frac{14\pi}{3}$ ✓



$$V = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi x f(x) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} dx = \int_1^4 \pi \sqrt{u} du$$

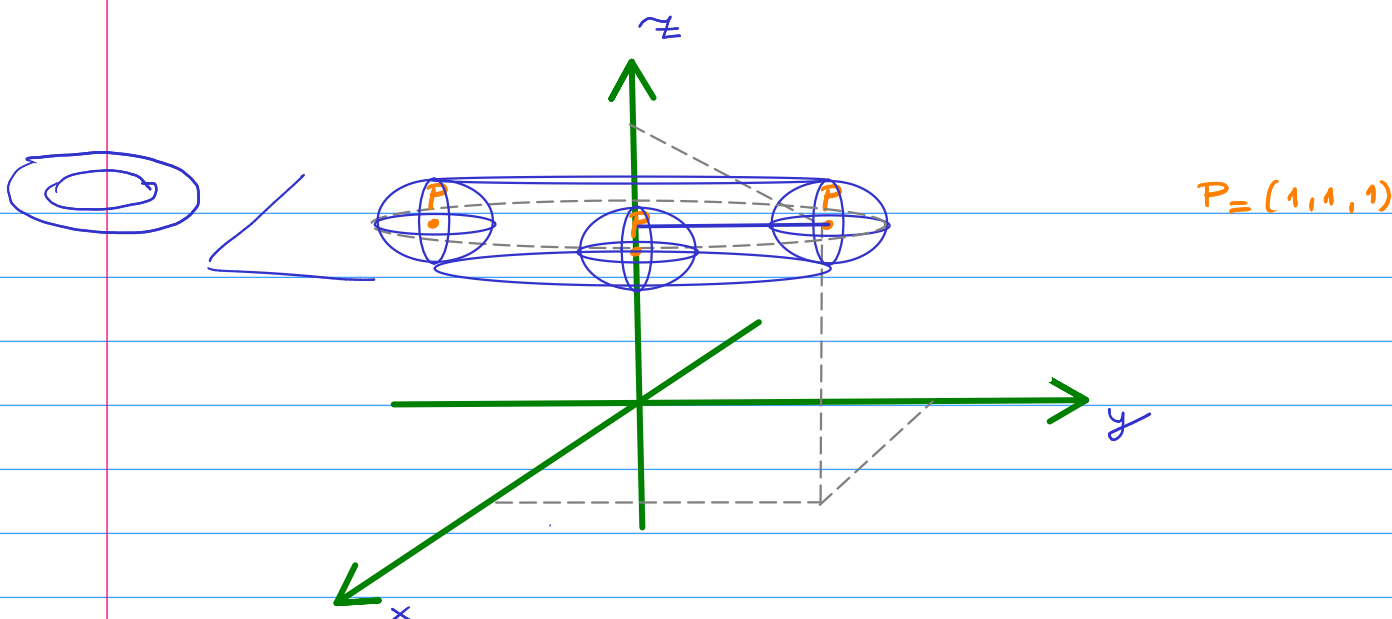
$$u = x^2 + 1 \Rightarrow du = 2x dx$$

$$x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1$$

$$x = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow u = (\sqrt{3})^2 + 1 = 4$$

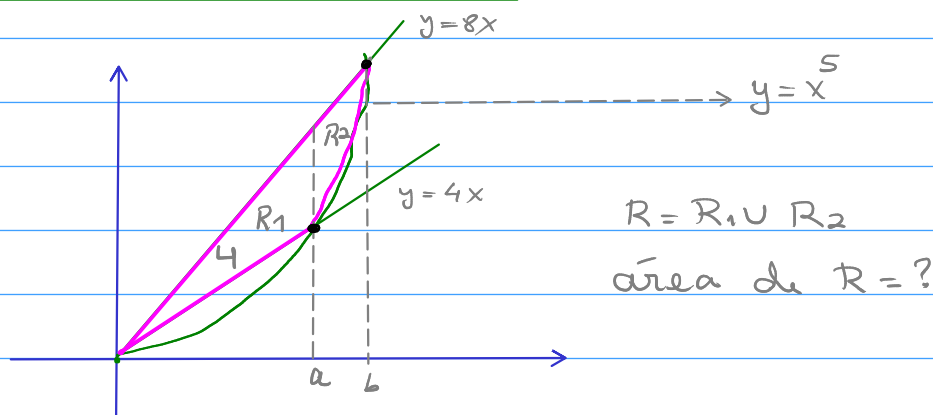
$$= \pi \int_1^4 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} [4^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1^{\frac{3}{2}}] = \frac{2\pi}{3} [8 - 1] = \frac{14\pi}{3} \quad \checkmark$$



$$(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 + (z-1)^2 = R^2$$

Ex



$$R_1 = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq a \text{ e } 4x \leq y \leq 8x\}$$

$$R_2 = \{(x, y) \mid a \leq x \leq b \text{ e } x^5 \leq y \leq 8x\}$$

1) Cálculo de a: $\begin{cases} y=4x \\ y=x^5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x^5 = 4x \Leftrightarrow x^5 - 4x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^4 - 4) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ ou } x = \sqrt[4]{4}$

$\Rightarrow a = \sqrt[4]{4}$

2) Cálculo de b: $\begin{cases} y=x^5 \\ y=8x \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=0 \text{ ou } x = \sqrt[4]{8}$

$$\text{área de } R_1 = \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{4}} (8x - 4x) dx = 4 \int_0^{\sqrt[4]{4}} x dx = 4 \left[\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt[4]{4}} = 2(4^{\frac{2}{4}}) = 4$$

$$\text{área de } R_2 = \int_{\sqrt[4]{4}}^{\sqrt[4]{8}} (8x - x^5) dx = \left[4x^2 - \frac{x^6}{6} \right]_{\sqrt[4]{4}}^{\sqrt[4]{8}} = \alpha$$

TFC

$$\text{área de } R = \text{área de } R_1 + \text{área de } R_2 = 4 + \alpha$$