

# O problema e exercício do Lápis

Ficha: sólidos de AM2

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4. A figura 4 representa um sólido composto por três partes:

- segmento de esfera de raio  $r = \sqrt{29}$
- cilindro de raio  $r = 2$  e altura  $h = 3$
- cone de raio  $r = 2$  e altura  $h = 2$

(a) Prove, usando coordenadas cilíndricas e/ou esféricas, que o volume de um cilindro de diâmetro  $d$  e altura  $h$  é  $\frac{1}{4}\pi d^2 h$  e o volume de uma esfera é igual a  $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ .

(b) Justifique, que o sólido é definido por  $S = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ , onde :

$$S_1 = \{(\rho, \theta, z) : 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge \rho \leq z \leq 2\}$$

$$S_2 = \{(\rho, \theta, z) : 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \wedge 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge 2 \leq z \leq 5\}$$

$$S_3 = \{(R, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \wedge 0 \leq \varphi \leq \arctan(\frac{2}{5}) \wedge \frac{5}{\cos \varphi} \leq R \leq \sqrt{29}\}$$

associando as definições de  $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  e  $S_3$  a duas mudanças de coordenadas em 3D.

(c) Calcule o volume do sólido.

(d) Complete os algoritmos e, associe-os a duas transformações/mudança de variáveis em 3D

**Algoritmo 1:**

**Ler**  $(x, y, z)$

**Se**  $z \leq 2$

**Então**  $R \leftarrow \sqrt{z^2 + 4}$

$$\theta \leftarrow \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\varphi \leftarrow \frac{z}{R}$$

**Escrever**  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

**Senão**  $z > 2$

**Algoritmo 2:**

**Ler**  $(R, \theta, \varphi)$

**Se**  $R \geq \frac{5}{\cos \varphi}$  e  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$  e  $0 \leq \varphi \leq \arctan(\frac{2}{5})$

**Então**  $x \leftarrow R * \sin \varphi * \cos \theta$

$$y \leftarrow R * \sin \varphi * \sin \theta$$

$$z \leftarrow R * \cos \varphi$$

**Escrever**  $(x, y, z)$

**Senão**  $R < \frac{5}{\cos \varphi}$

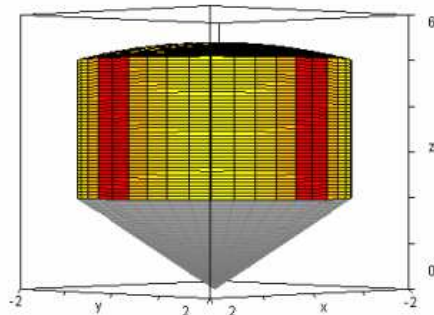


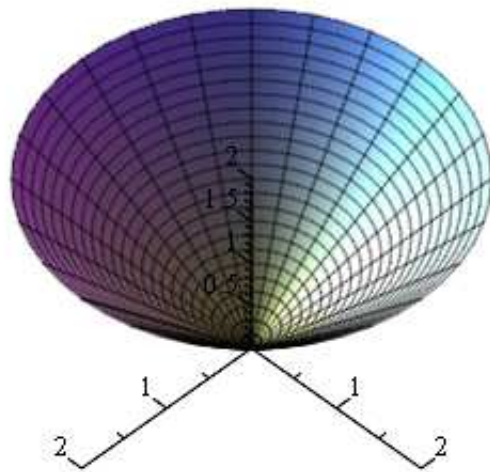
Figura 4

```
[> restart
[> with(plots) :
```

```
[> ?cylindrical
[> ?spherical
```

## ▼ S1 - Bico do Lápis

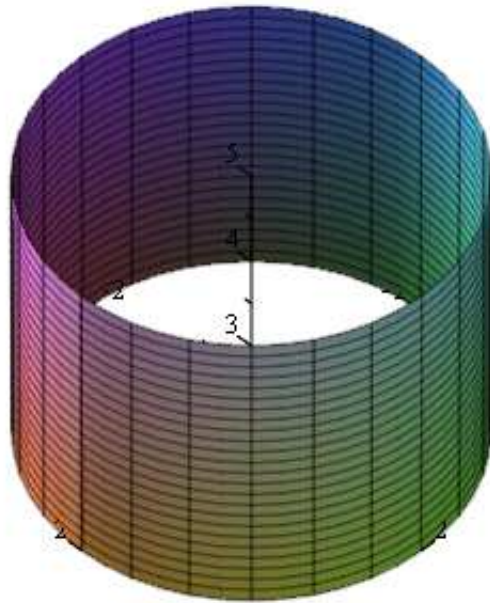
```
[> addcoords(z_cylindrical, [z, r, theta], [r*cos(theta), r*sin(theta),
      z])
[> plot3d(r, r = 0..2, theta = 0..2*Pi, coords = z_cylindrical, axes
      = normal, scaling = constrained)
```



```
> S1 := plot3d(r, r = 0 .. 2, theta = 0 .. 2·Pi, coords = z_cylindrical, axes
    = normal, scaling = constrained)
    S1 := PLOT3D(...) (1.1)
```

## ▼ S2 - Parte central do Lápis

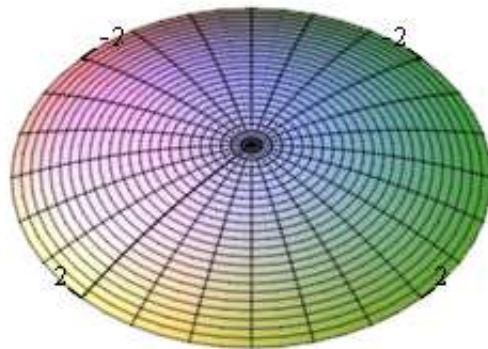
```
> plot3d(2, theta = 0 .. 2·Pi, z = 2 .. 5, coords = cylindrical, axes
    = normal, scaling = constrained)
```



```
> S2 := plot3d(2, theta = 0 .. 2*Pi, z = 2 .. 5, coords = cylindrical, axes
    = normal, scaling = constrained)
    S2 := PLOT3D(...) (2.1)
```

### ▼ S3 - Cabeça do Lápis

```
> plot3d(sqrt(29), theta = 0 .. 2*Pi, phi = 0 .. arctan(2/5), coords
    = spherical, axes = normal, scaling = constrained)
```

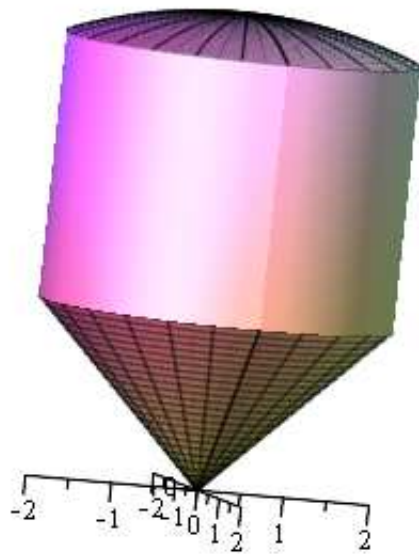


```
> S3 := plot3d(sqrt(29), theta = 0 .. 2*Pi, phi = 0 .. arctan(2/5), coords
    = spherical, axes = normal, scaling = constrained)
    S3 := PLOT3D(...)
```

(3.1)

## ▼ S=S1US2US3 - Lápis Completo

```
> display({S1, S2, S3})
```



>

## Volume do Lápis

$$> V1 := \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2$$

$$V1 := \frac{8}{3} \pi \quad (4.1.1)$$

$$> V2 := \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3$$

$$V2 := 12 \pi \quad (4.1.2)$$

$$> V3 := \int_0^{2 \cdot \pi} \int_0^{\arctan\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)} \int_{\frac{5}{\cos(\phi)}}^{\sqrt{29}} r^2 \cdot \sin(\phi) \, dr \, d\phi \, d\theta$$

$$V3 := \frac{58}{3} \sqrt{29} \pi - \frac{310}{3} \pi \quad (4.1.3)$$

$$> V := V1 + V2 + V3$$

|  |  |  |         |
|--|--|--|---------|
|  |  | $V := -\frac{266}{3} \pi + \frac{58}{3} \sqrt{29} \pi$ | (4.1.4) |
|  |  |  |         |
|  |  | $> \text{ simplify}(V)$                                |         |
|  |  |  |         |
|  |  | $> \text{ evalf}(V)$                                   |         |
|  |  |  |         |
|  |  | $48.5266724$   | (4.1.6) |
|  |  |  |         |