

UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS Cálculo de Várias Variáveis — Avaliação P2 Prof. Adriano Barbosa

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Nota	

Matemática 30/08/2023

Aluno(a):....

Todas as respostas devem ser justificadas.

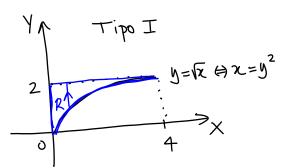
- 1. Determine o volume do sólido definido abaixo da superfície $f(x,y)=y^3e^{2x}$ e acima do retângulo $R=[0,2]\times[0,4].$
- 2. Calcule a integral $\int_0^4 \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \frac{1}{y^3+1} \ dy \ dx$ invertendo a ordem de integração.
- 3. Calcule a integral $\int_0^1 \int_y^{\sqrt{2-y^2}} x y \ dx \ dy$.
- 4. Calcule a integral $\iiint_E \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \ dV$, onde E é a região que está dentro do cilindro $x^2+y^2=9$ e entre os planos z=-1 e z=3.
- 5. Descreva o sólido cujo volume é dado pela integral $\int_0^{\pi/6} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \rho^2 \sin \phi \ d\rho \ d\theta \ d\phi$ e calcule seu volume.

Avaliação P2

1) Como $y \in [0,4]$, entar $y^3 = 0$. Além disso, $e^{2x} = 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. Logo, $f(x,y) = y^3 \cdot e^{2x} = 0$ em R e o volume do sólido é igual ao valor da integral $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} y^3 \cdot e^{2x} dA = \int_0^2 \int_0^4 y^3 \cdot e^{2x} dy dx = \int_0^2 e^{2x} dx \cdot \int_0^4 y^3 dy$

$$= \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{2} \cdot \frac{y^{4}}{4} \Big|_{0}^{4} = \left(\frac{e^{4}}{2} - \frac{e^{0}}{2}\right) \left(\frac{256}{4} - \frac{0}{4}\right) = \left(\frac{e^{4} - 1}{2}\right) \cdot 64 = 32(e^{4} - 1)$$

2) Descrevendo a regian de integração como Tipo I:



$$R = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le 4, \sqrt{x} \le y \le 2\}$$

Tipo II

$$y=\sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow x=y^2$$
 $y=\sqrt{x} \Leftrightarrow x=y^2$

$$R = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 2 \mid 0 \leq x \leq y^2\}$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{y^{2}} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \left(\int_{0}^{y^{2}} dx \right) \, dy$$

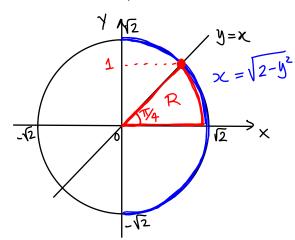
$$= \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \left(\chi \left| \frac{y^{2}}{v} \right| dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{y^{2}}{y^{3}+1} \, dy = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{y^{2}} dx \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{y^{2}}{y^{3}+1} \, dy = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{y^{2}} dx \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \, dy = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx$$

$$\left(\int_{0}^{y^{2}} dx \, dy \, dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \, dx \, dy = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{y^{3}+1} \, dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{y} \, dx =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln u \right)^{9} = \frac{1}{3} \left(\ln 9 - \ln 1 \right) = \frac{\ln 9}{3}.$$



$$\chi = \sqrt{2 - y^2} \implies \chi^2 = 2 - y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \chi^2 + y^2 = 2 \quad (\text{circ. raio } \sqrt{2})$$

Interseções:

$$y = \sqrt{2 - y^2} \Rightarrow y^2 = 2 - y^2 \Rightarrow 2y^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm 1$$

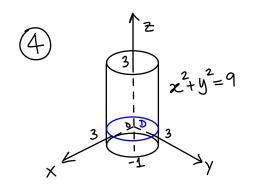
Em coord. polares, $R = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \le r \le r \ge 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}\}$. Logo,

$$\int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{y}^{\sqrt{2-y^{2}}} x - y \, dx dy = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4}} (r \cos \theta - r \sin \theta) r \, d\theta dr$$

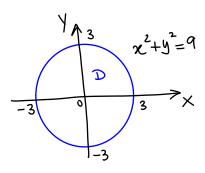
$$= \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4}} r^{2} \left(\omega S \theta - s m \theta \right) d\theta dr = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} r^{2} dr \cdot \int_{0}^{\sqrt{4}} \cos \theta - s m \theta d\theta$$

$$=\left(\frac{\Gamma^3}{3}\right)^{1/2}_{0}\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta+\cos\theta\right)^{1/4}_{0}=\left[\frac{(\sqrt{2})^3}{3}-0\right],\left(\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{\pi}{4}+\cos\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{1}{2}\cos\theta-\cos\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - 0 - 1 \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \left(\sqrt{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{4 - 2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$



$$E = \{(x,y,3) \mid (x,y) \in D, -1 \leq z \leq 3\}$$



$$\mathcal{D} = \left\{ (r, \theta) \middle| 0 \le r \le 3, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \right\}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \left\{ (r, \theta, \beta) \mid 0 \le r \le 3, 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, -1 \le \beta \le 3 \right\}$$

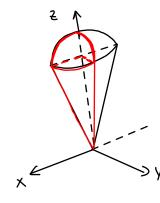
$$\int \int \int \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, dv = \int_0^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^3 \sqrt{r^2} \, r \, dy \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$\int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{3} \sqrt{r^{2}} \cdot r \, dy \, d\theta \, dr = \int_{0}^{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^{3} r^{2} \, dy \, d\theta \, dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{3} r^{2} \, dr \cdot \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_{-1}^{3} dy = \left(\frac{r^{3}}{3}\right)_{0}^{3} \cdot \left(\theta\right)_{0}^{2\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{3}\right)_{-1}^{3} = \frac{27}{3} \cdot 2\pi \cdot (3+1)$$

$$E = \{(\rho, \theta, \phi) \mid 0 \le \rho \le 3, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \le \phi \le \frac{\pi}{6}\}$$

a metade localizado no semi-espaço 420 do região cônica do esfera de raio 3 de faz ângulo II com o semi-lixo z positivo e vértice no origem. (um quarto do sorvete)



 $=72\pi$

Como o integrando é $f(x_1y_1y_2) = 1$, o valor da integral é igual ao volume do sólido E.

Calculando a integral:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{3} \rho^{2} \operatorname{sm} \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\phi = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \operatorname{sm} \phi \, d\phi \cdot \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{3} \rho^{2} \, d\rho$$

$$= \left(-\cos \phi \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \right) \cdot \left(\theta \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\rho^{3}}{3} \Big|_{0}^{3} \right) = \left(-\cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 0 \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 9$$

$$= \frac{9\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{9\pi}{4} \left(2 - \sqrt{3} \right)$$