Volum-acle Intersection $\begin{cases} z = 3x^2 + y^2 & z = 4 - x^2 \\ y & 3x^2 + y^2 = 4 - x^2 \\ y & 4x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ 0 & 2 = 4 - x^2 \end{cases}$ Cambia a Coerlanador. Calindricas $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ Y = r seno => y = 2 rseno
$$V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\eta} \int_{0}^{4-r^{2}\cos^{2}\theta} \left[J(sez) \right] dz d\theta dr$$

$$V = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\eta} \int_{0}^{4-r^{2}\cos^{2}\theta} 2r dz d\theta dr$$

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$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\eta} \int_{0}^{4-r^{2}\cos^{2}\theta} r \left(4-r^{2}\cos^{2}\theta - r^{2}\sin^{2}\theta - 3r^{2} \right) d\theta dr$$

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\eta} r \left(4-3r^{2}-r^{2} \right) d\theta dr$$

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$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(-r^{3} \right) d\sigma d\tau$$

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{1} \left(re^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^{-\frac{3}{4}} e^{-\frac{3}{4}} \right) d\tau$$

$$V = 8 \int_{0}^{1} \left(2\pi r - 2\pi r^{3} \right) d\tau$$

$$V = 16\pi \int_{0}^{1} \left(r - r^{3} \right) d\tau$$

$$V = 16\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

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