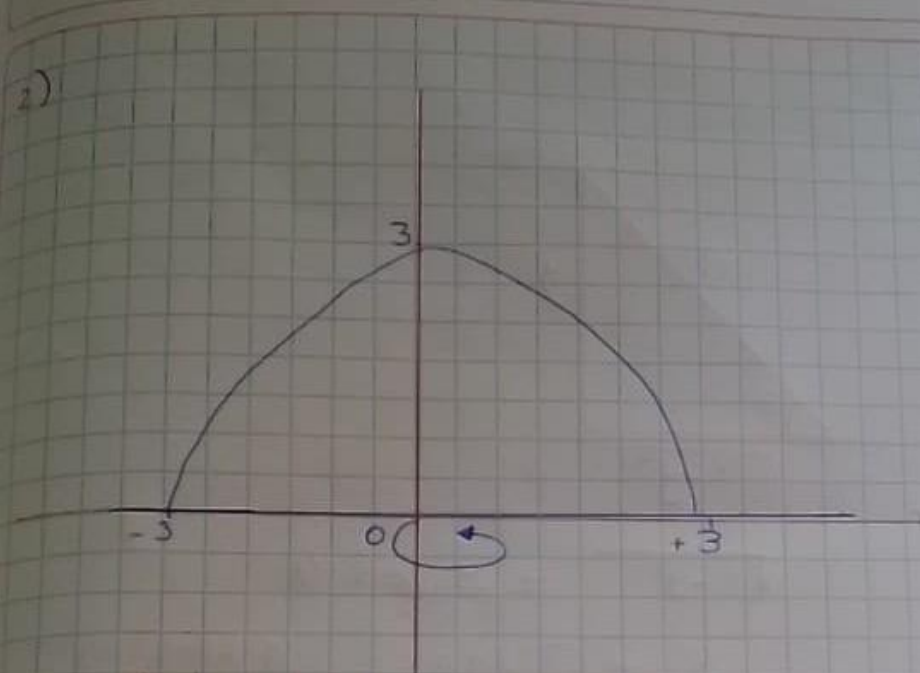


2)



• Método por Arandela en y

$$\rightarrow V = \pi \int_a^b (g(y))^2 dy$$

$$\rightarrow y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$$

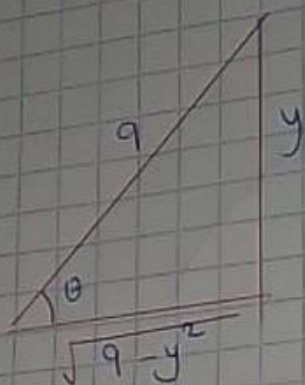
$$y^2 = 9 - x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{9 - y^2}$$

$$\rightarrow V = \pi \int_0^3 \sqrt{9 - y^2} dy$$

$u = 9 - y^2$ X no se puede con sustitución simple

→ Sustitución trigonométrica



$$\sqrt{q^2 - y^2} = q \cos \theta$$

$$y = q \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = \arcsin\left(\frac{y}{q}\right)$$

$$dy = q \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$\rightarrow V = \pi \int_0^3 q \cos \theta \cdot q \cos \theta \, d\theta$$

$$V = 81\pi \int_0^3 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$V = 81\pi \int_0^3 \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2\theta) \, d\theta$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2}\pi \int 1 + \cos 2\theta \, d\theta$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2}\pi \left(\int_0^3 1 \, d\theta + \int_0^3 \cos 2\theta \, d\theta \right)$$

$u = 2\theta \quad du = 2 \, d\theta$

$$V = \frac{81}{2}\pi \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \cos u \, du \right)$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2}\pi \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \cos u \, du \right)$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2}\pi \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{y}{9})) + \frac{81}{2} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{y}{9})) + \frac{81}{4} 2 \cdot \frac{y}{9} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{9-y^2}}{9}$$

$$V = \left(\frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{y}{9})) + \frac{\pi \cdot y \sqrt{9-y^2}}{2} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{1}{3})) - \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(0))$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{1}{3})) \mu^3$$

• Volumen de la perforación

$$V_{\text{perforación}} = \frac{V}{3} \text{ curva}$$

$$V = \frac{81}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{1}{3})) / 3$$

$$V = \frac{27}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{1}{3}))$$

Rpta: $\frac{27}{2} \pi (\arcsen(\frac{1}{3}))$