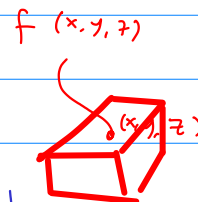


(o)  
Entrega y parcial (detalles en página web...)

Hoy: Aplicaciones y ejemplos de integración:

Sea  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  una región sólida y  
 $f: \mathbb{R}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$  una función escalar  
 $f(x, y, z) =$  "densidad en  $\text{Kg/m}^3$  del material de  $(x, y, z)$ "



PREGUNTAS:

(1) ¿Cuál es la masa total de  $E$ ?

$$\left[ \text{masa}(E) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV \right]$$

Caso especial:

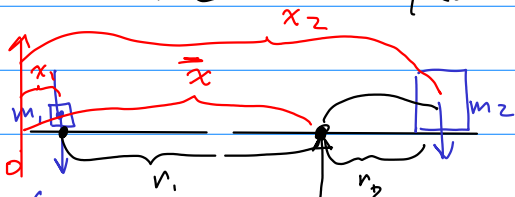
Si  $f(x, y, z) \geq 0$  y

$$\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = 1$$

entonces

$$P((X, Y, Z) \in B) = \iiint_B f(x, y, z) dV$$

(2) ¿Dónde queda el centro de masa  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$ ?

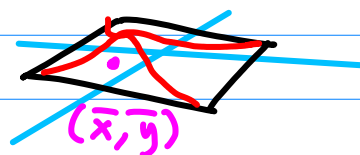
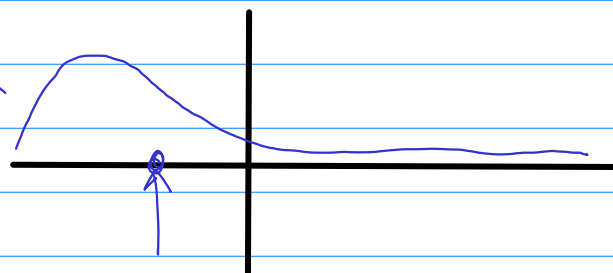


$$\left[ \bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^x f(x) dx}{\int_0^x f(x) dx} = \int x \left( \frac{f(x)}{\int_0^x f(x) dx} \right) dx \right]$$

$$r_1 m_1 = r_2 m_2 \leadsto$$

$$m_1 (\bar{x} - x_1) = (x_2 - \bar{x}) m_2 \Leftrightarrow \bar{x} (m_1 + m_2) = \frac{x_1 m_1 + x_2 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

(3) ¿Cómo se calcula el momento de inercia de  $E$  alrededor de un eje dado?

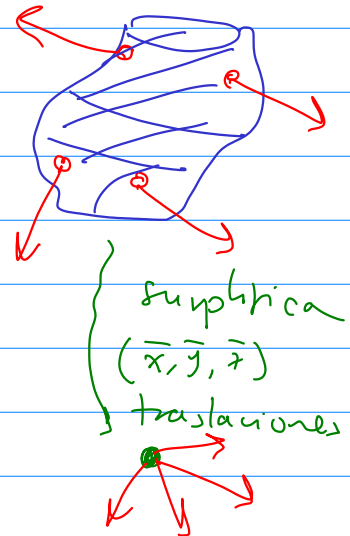


(2) Si  $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  es una región sólida  
 esta tiene un centro de masa  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$

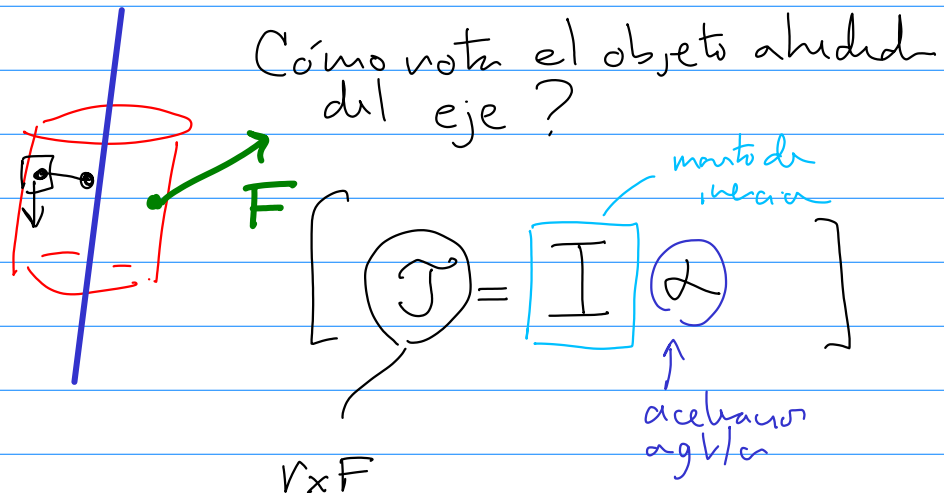
$$\bar{x} = \frac{\iiint_E x f(x, y, z) dV}{\text{masa}(E)}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iiint_E y f(x, y, z) dV}{\text{masa}(E)}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_E z f(x, y, z) dV}{\text{masa}(E)}$$



(3)

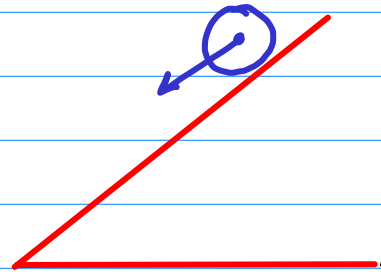
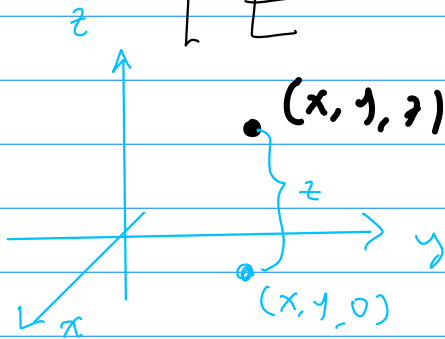


$$I \approx \sum \text{masa}(C_{ij}) \cdot d(\vec{x}_{ij}, \text{eje})^2$$

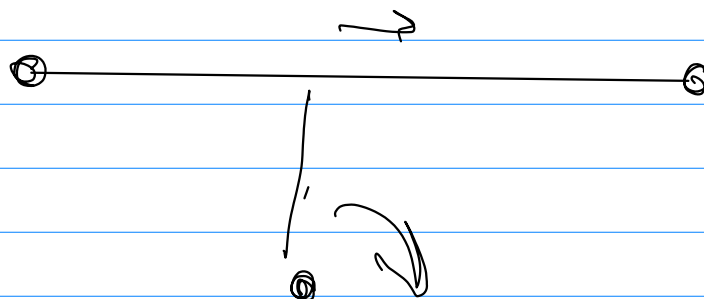
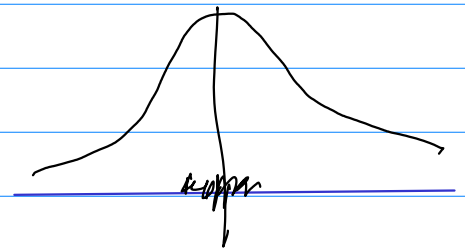
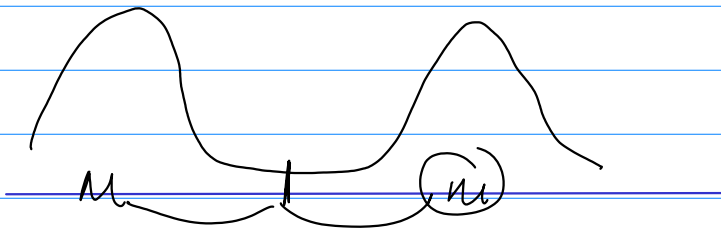
$$I = \iiint_E f(x, y, z) d((x, y, z), \text{eje})^2 dV$$

Si el eje es el eje  $z$  la fórmula se convierte en

$$I_z := \int \int \int_E f(x, y, z) (x^2 + y^2) dV$$



Material exten  
sobre punto, de masa



Ejemplo 1: Sea  $B \subseteq \mathbb{R}^3$  la bola de radio 2  
centrada en  $(0,0,0)$ . Si la densidad está dada  
por  $\rho(x,y,z) = e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  en  $\text{kg/m}^3$ .

(a) Calcule la masa de  $B$

(b) Encuentre el centro de masa de  $B$

(c) Plantee una integral que calcule el momento  
de inercia alrededor del eje  $z$ .

Solución:

Plantear en  
cartesianas

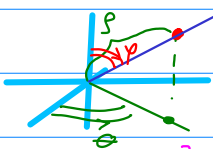
(a) masa( $B$ )  $\equiv \iiint_B e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz dy dx$   $\equiv$

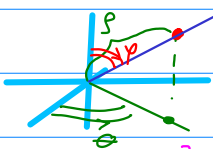
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

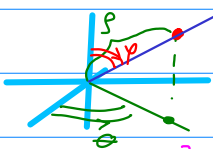
$$J = \rho^2 \sin \varphi$$

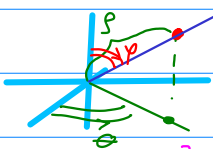
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$$

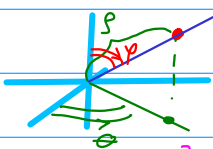
en esféricas  $B = \{(\rho, \theta, \varphi) : 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi\}$

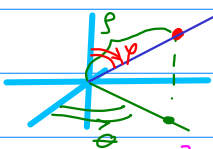


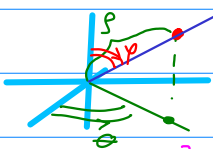


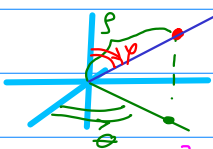


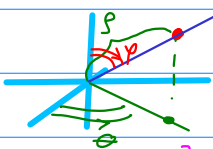


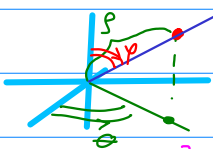


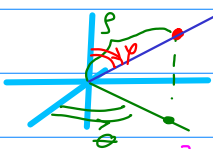


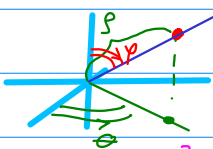


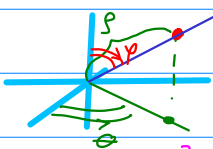


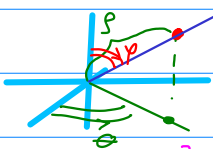


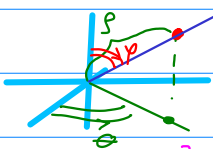


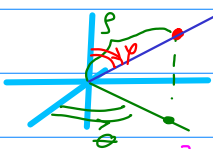


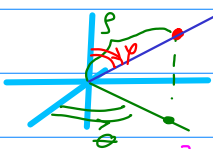


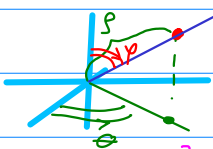


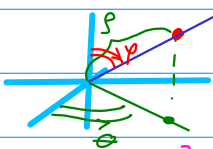


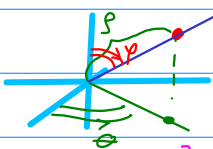


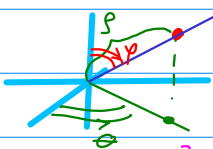


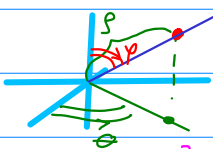


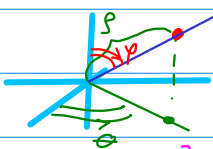


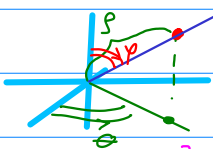


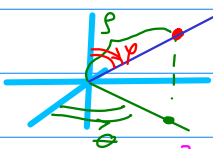


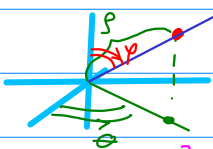


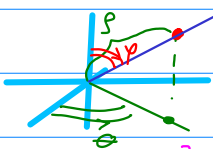


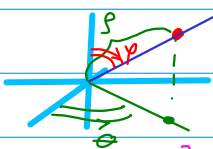


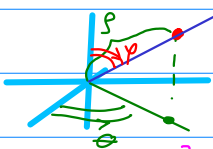


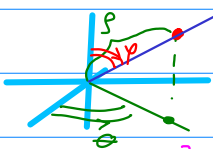


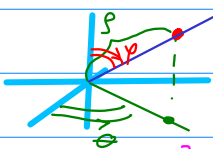


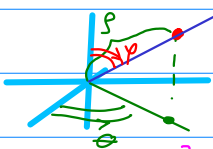


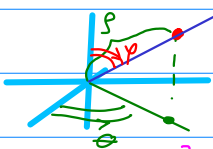


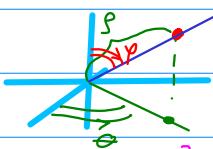


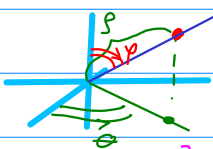


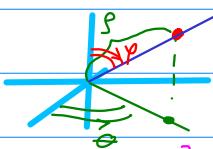


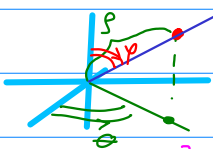


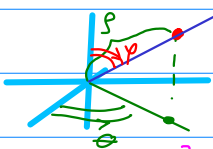


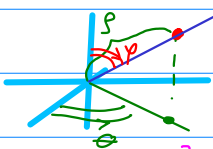


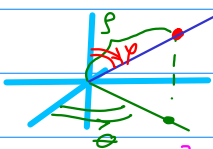


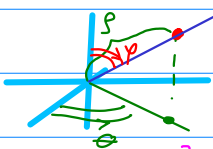


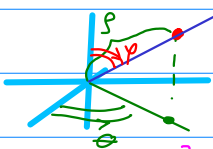


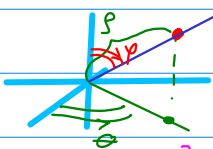


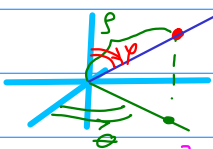


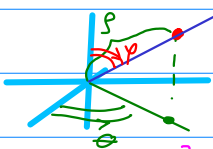


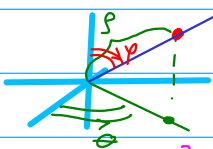


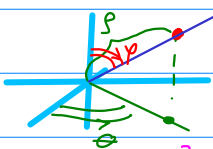


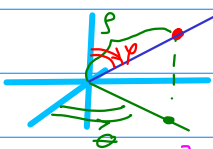


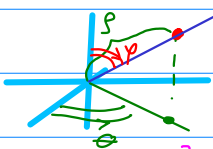


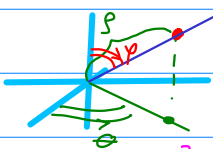


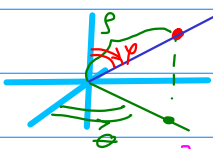


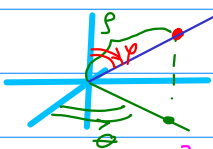


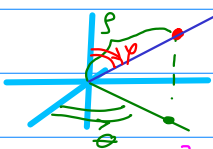


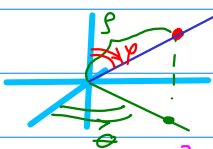


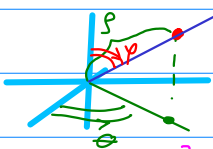


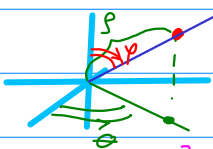


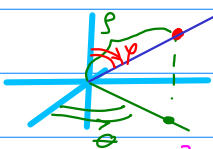


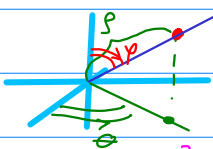


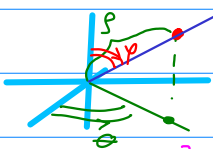


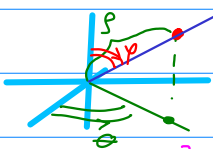


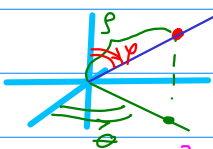


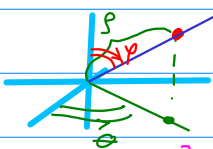


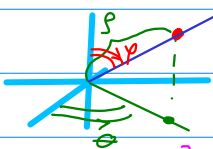


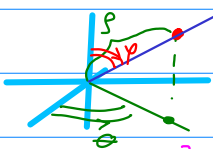


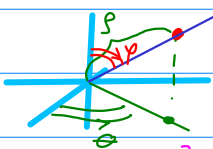


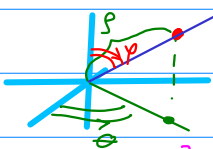


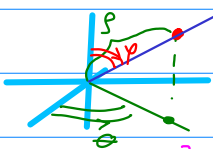


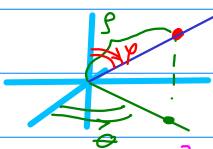


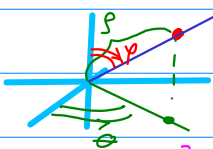


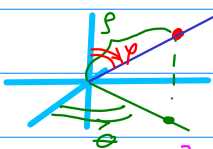


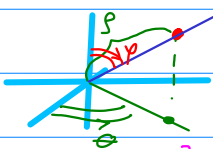


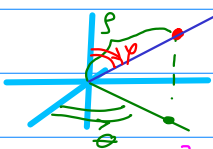


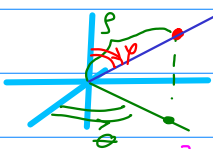


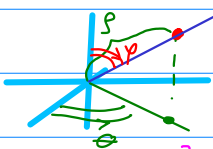


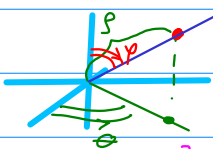


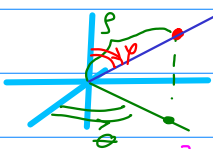


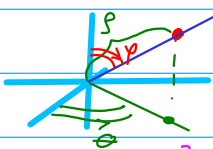


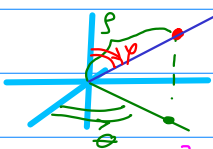


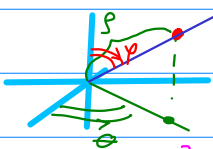


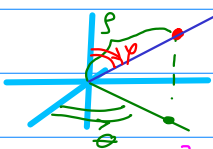


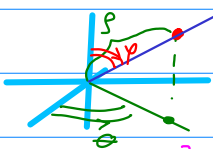


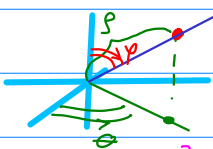


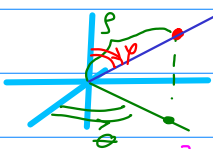


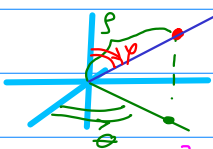


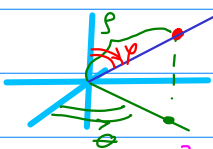


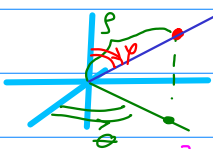


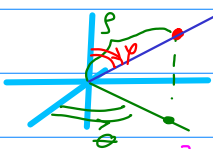


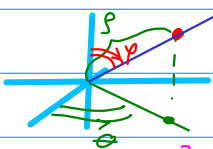


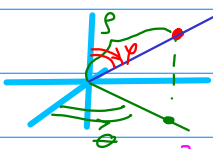


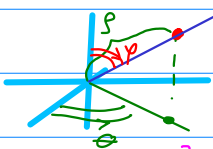


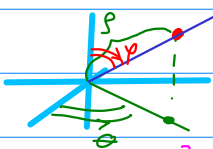


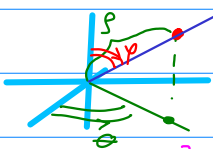


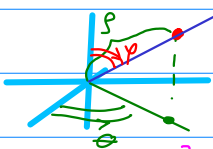


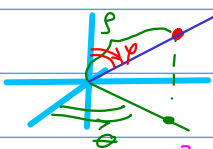


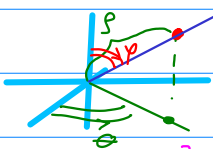


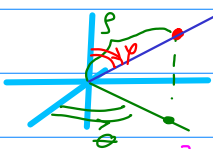


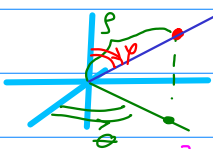


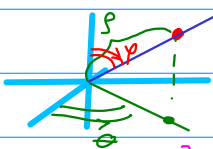


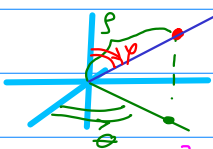


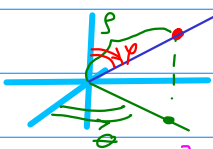


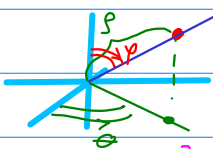


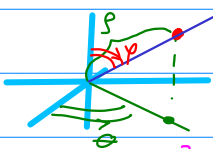


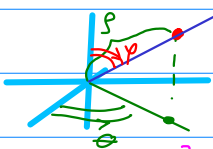


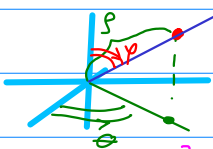


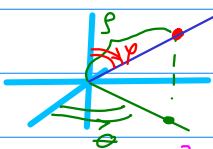


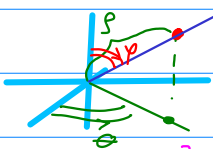


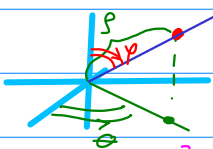


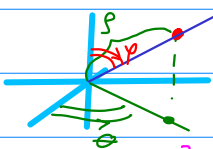


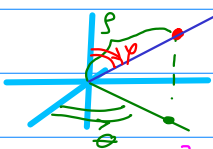


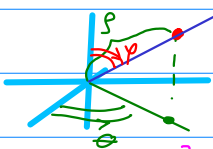


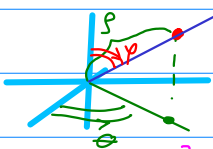


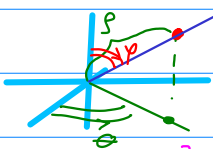


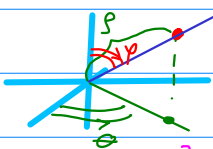


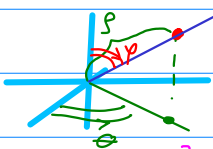


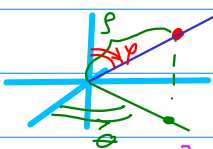












(c)  $I_z \stackrel{\text{punto en } (x,y,z)}{=} \iiint_B e^{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^{\frac{z}{2}}} \cdot (x^2+y^2) dV$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 = \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta \\ = \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi [\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta] \\ = \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{=}{\int_0^2} \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2\pi} [e^{\rho^3 \sin^2 \varphi}] \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi d\theta d\rho \stackrel{=}{\dots}$$

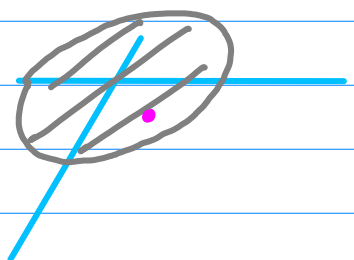
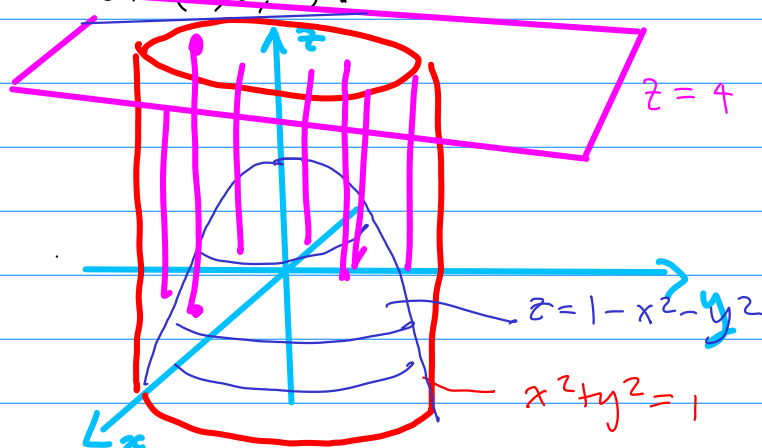
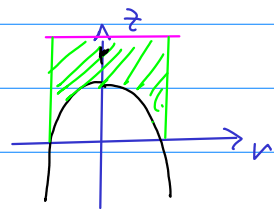
$\uparrow$   
punto  
 $d\rho$

Teo cambio  
de variable

Ejemplo 2: Sea  $E$  el sólido adentro de  $x^2+y^2=1$   
debajo de  $z=4$  y encima de  $[z=1-x^2-y^2]$ .  
Calcule

(a)  $\text{Vol}(E)$

(b) masa ( $E$ ) si la densidad es proporcional  
a la distancia con el eje  $z$  y vale  $10 \text{ kg/m}^2$   
en  $(1,0,1)$ .



$$\text{Vol}(E) = \iiint_E 1 \, dV$$

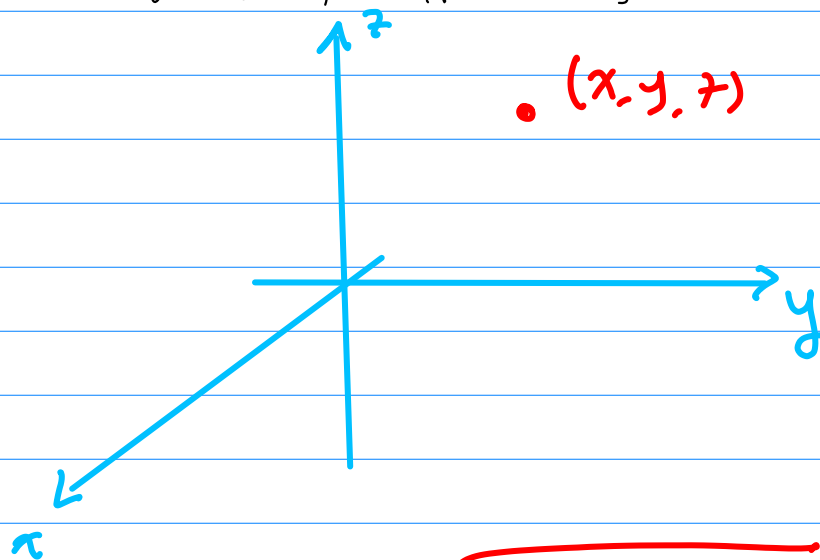
$$E = \{ (r, \theta, z) : \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 1-r^2 \leq z \leq 4 \end{array} \}$$

$$\textcircled{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1-r^2}^4 1 \, dz \, d\theta \, dr$$



$$dz \, d\theta \, dr = \text{vol.}$$

Cambio a coordenadas cilíndricas



$$f(x, y, z) = \lambda \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$[10 = \lambda \sqrt{1^2 + 0^2} = \lambda]$$

$$f(x, y, z) = 10 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$\text{Masa } (E) \stackrel{\text{plano en cilindros}}{\Rightarrow} \iiint_E 10\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dV \stackrel{\text{para a cilíndrica}}{=}$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{1-r^2}^r 10r \cdot r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \text{fácil} \dots =$$