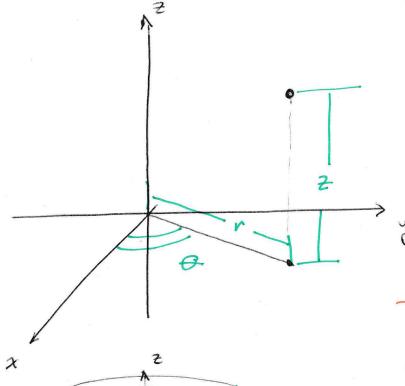
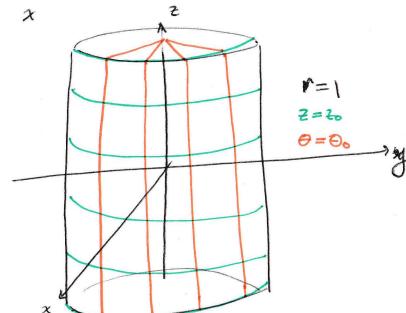
## Coordinadas Cilindricas: y/exféricax:



d'Donde este el Cilindro en coordinada, cilindricas?



Ejercicio:

@ Encuentre formulas

 $\alpha =$ 

7 =

2 =

en términos de (r, 6, 2)

6 Calule el Jacobro del cambio de coordondes

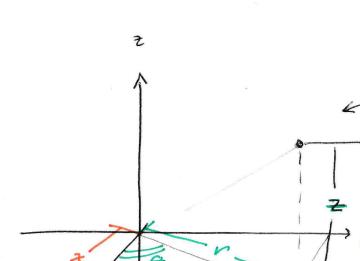
DETENGA EL VIDEO

E INTENTE RESOLVERLO

USTED MISMO

 $\frac{\partial(x,y,t)}{\partial(r,\epsilon,t)} = dt \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \epsilon} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \epsilon} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \epsilon} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \epsilon} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \epsilon} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \epsilon} \end{bmatrix}$  $= \left| \frac{C_{0.06} - r_{0.06}}{S_{10.06}} - r_{0.06} \right| = \left| \frac{C_{0.06} - r_{0.06}}{S_{10.06}} \right| = V$ , por Teo del cambio de vrable /  $\iint f(x,y,z) dV = \iint f(r(ose, rme, z)) V dz drde$ En coords cilíndicas  $E = \{ (r, \theta, \tau) \in F \}$ 

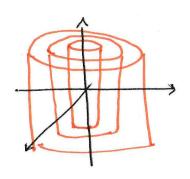
Cuando se usan las coordinadas cilindicas?



en coordinadas cilindicas? Que tipo de regiones son faciles de describin

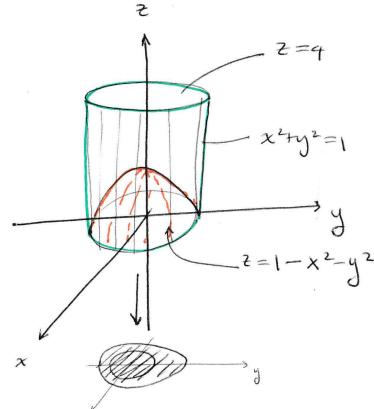
(i) 
$$E = \begin{cases} (v, \theta, \tau) : & 1 \leq v \leq 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

- Silvaciones con sintia circular (iii) (techo y piso cuaquea sobre pudes alindrias )
- Crardo el integnado es mamion facil (iii) en alindicas \(\frac{\chi^2 + y^2}{r^2} = \frac{1}{r^2}



Ejercicio: Un sólido E esta contenido en la region  $\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=1$ , debajo del plano z=4 y encima del poaboloide  $z=1-x^2-y^2$ . Calcule la masa de E si la densidad en on ponto pe E es proporcional a la distruir entre Py el eje z y la densidad en (40,1) vale  $1 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}$ 

DETENGA EL VIDEO E INTENTE RESOLVERLO
USTED MISMO...



Descibros la region en cilindicas:

$$E = \left\{ (r, \theta, t) : 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \right\}$$

$$1-v^2 = 1-x^2-y^2 \le 2 \le 4$$

(2) 
$$g(x, y, z) = K \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
,  $g(1,0,1) = K = 1$   
 $Masa = \iiint_{E} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dV = \iiint_{E} \sqrt{r} \int_{e}^{1} \sqrt{r} \int_{e}^{1} dz dr d\theta = 1$ 

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{4} r^{2} dz dr d\theta = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} (3+r^{2}) dr = \int_{0}^{2\pi} r^{3} + \frac{r^{5}}{5} \Big|_{r=0}^{r=1} d\theta = 0$$

$$= (1 + \frac{1}{5}) Z \Pi = \frac{12\pi}{5} K_g$$

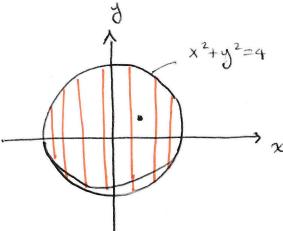
Ejercicio: Calcule  $\int_{-2}^{2} \left( \sqrt{4-x^2} \right)^2 \left( \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \right) dz dy dx = 3$ 

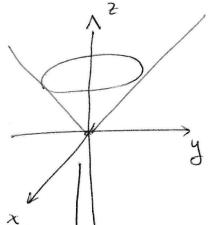
DETENGA EL VIDEO E INTENTE RESOLVERLO

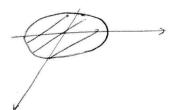
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$$\int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

$$\int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{2} dz dy dx = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} dz dy dx = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} \int_{-2}^{2} dz dy dx = \int_{-2}^{2} \int_$$







$$\frac{-2}{2\pi}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{2} v^{2} v dz dz dz dz = 2\pi \int_{0}^{2} v^{3}(2-r) dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2V^4}{4} - \frac{V^5}{5}\right) \Big|_{S_0}^{V=2} = 2\pi \left(2^3 - \frac{2^5}{5}\right) = \pi \left(2^4 - \frac{2^6}{5}\right)$$