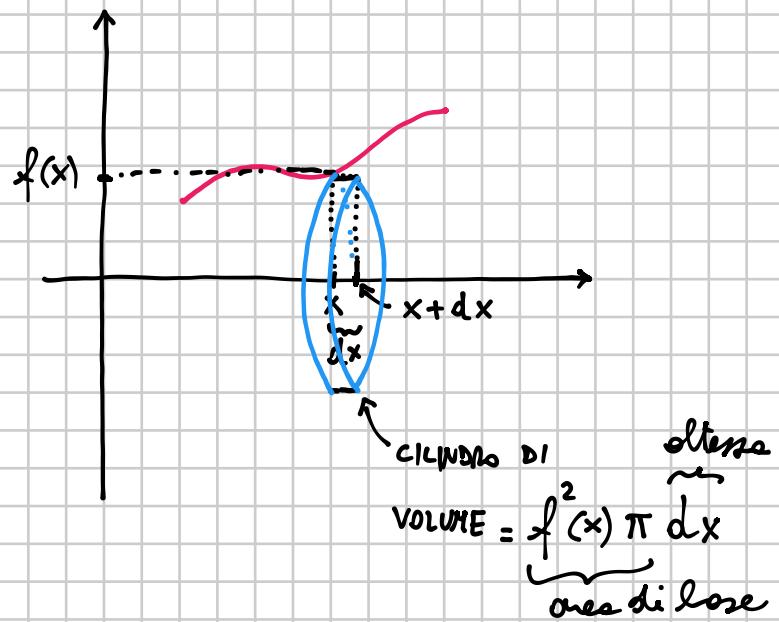
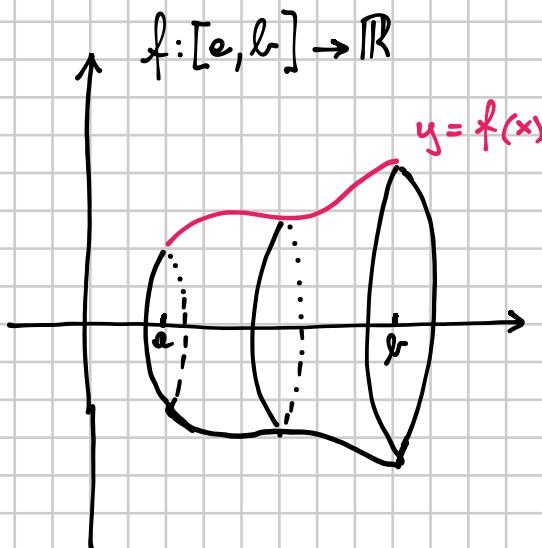


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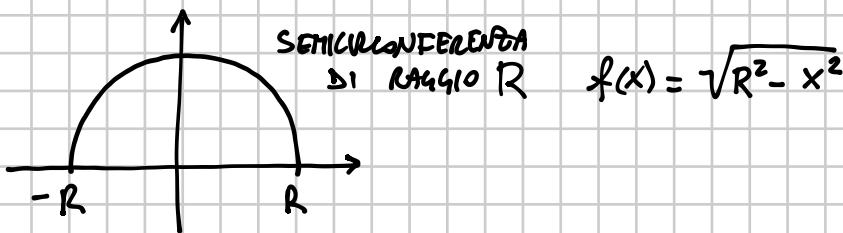
## VOLUME DI UN SOLIDO

### DI ROTAZIONE



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{VOLUME DEL} \\ & \text{SOLIDO DI} \quad V = \int_a^b f^2(x) \pi dx = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \\ & \text{ROTAZIONE} \end{aligned}$$

## VOLUME DI UNA SFERA

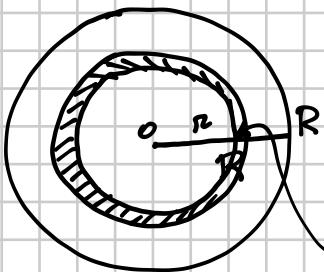


$$\begin{aligned} & \text{VOLUME DI UNA SFERA} = \pi \int_{-R}^R (R^2 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[ R^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-R}^R = \\ & \text{DI RAGGIO } R \\ & = \pi \left[ R^3 - \frac{1}{3} R^3 + R^3 - \frac{1}{3} R^3 \right] = \pi \left[ 2R^3 - \frac{2}{3} R^3 \right] = \boxed{\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} y^2 &= R^2 - x^2 \\ y &= \pm \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \end{aligned}$$

## AREA DELLA SUPERFICIE SFERICA



$$V(R) = \sum \text{VOLMI DI GUSCI SFERICI INTERNI}$$

$r$  = raggio del guscio

$dr$  = SPESORE  
del guscio

$$V(R) = \int_0^R S(r) \cdot dr$$

volume del guscio sferico  
di raggio  $r$  e  
spessore  $dr$

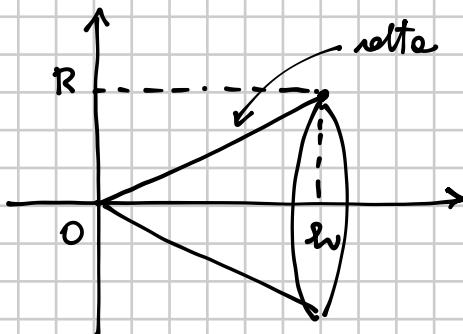
o area  
della  
superficie sferica  
interna del guscio

1° TH. FOND. CALcolo  $\Rightarrow V'(R) = S(R)$

Sarà che  $V(R) = \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$ , dunque  $S(R) = \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3\right)' = \boxed{4\pi R^2}$

## VOLUME DEL CONO

RAGGIO = R ALTEZZA = h



$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{volume } y = \frac{R}{h} x \\
 & \text{VOLUME} = \pi \int_0^h \frac{R^2}{h^2} x^2 dx = \\
 & = \pi \frac{R^2}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right] dx = \\
 & = \pi \frac{R^2}{h^2} \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^h = \\
 & = \pi \frac{R^2}{h^2} \frac{1}{3} h^3 = \frac{1}{3} R^2 \pi h
 \end{aligned}$$

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Trova il volume del solido ottenuto ruotando di  $360^\circ$  attorno all'asse  $x$  il trapezoide definito dalla funzione  $y = \frac{x}{2-x}$  nell'intervallo  $[0; 1]$ . [ $\pi(3 - 4 \ln 2)$ ]

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{(2-x)^2} dx = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{(2-t)^2}{t^2} (-dt) = \\
 &= -\pi \int_2^1 \frac{4+t^2-4t}{t^2} dt = \\
 &\quad x=0 \Rightarrow t=2 \qquad x=1 \Rightarrow t=1 \\
 2-x &= t \\
 x &= 2-t \\
 dx &= -dt \\
 &= -\pi \left[ \int_2^1 \frac{4}{t^2} dt + \int_2^1 dt - 4 \int_2^1 \frac{1}{t} dt \right] = \\
 &= -\pi \left[ 4 \left[ -\frac{1}{t} \right]_2^1 + [t]_2^1 - 4 \left[ \ln t \right]_2^1 \right] = \\
 &= -\pi \left( 4 \left( -1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) + (1-2) - 4 (\ln 1 - \ln 2) \right] = \\
 &= -\pi (-2 - 1 + 4 \ln 2) = \boxed{\pi (3 - 4 \ln 2)}
 \end{aligned}$$

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Dopo aver studiato la funzione di equazione

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}},$$

determina il volume del solido generato da una rotazione di  $360^\circ$  attorno all'asse  $x$  della regione finita di piano delimitata dal grafico della funzione e dalle rette di equazioni  $x = 3$  e  $x = 4$ . [ $\pi + 3\pi \ln 2$ ]

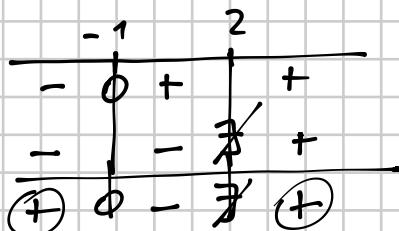
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$$

DOMINIO

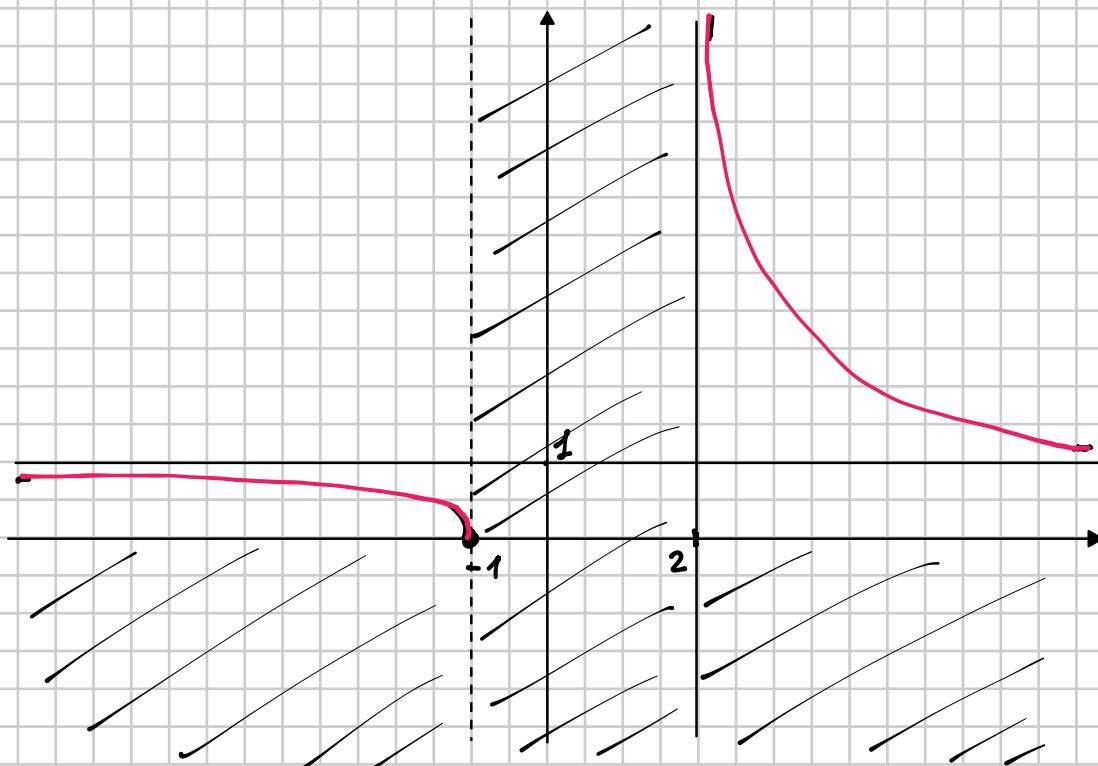
$$\frac{x+1}{x-2} \geq 0$$

$$x > -1$$

$$x > 2$$



$$D = ]-\infty, -1] \cup ]2, +\infty[$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} = 1 \quad y=1 \text{ ASINTOPO ORIZZONTALE}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} = +\infty \quad x=2 \text{ ASINTOPO VERTICALE}$$

# DERIVATA PRIMA

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}$$

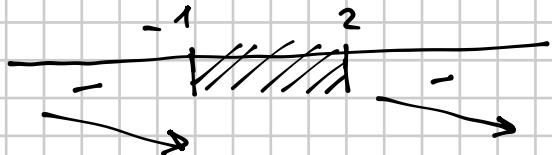
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}}} \cdot \left(\frac{x+1}{x-2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{\cancel{x-2} - \cancel{x-1}}{(x-2)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

per  $x \in ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$   
 $(x \neq -1)$

$$f'_-( -1 ) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1^-} f'(x) = -\infty$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \quad \forall x \in ]-\infty, -1[ \cup ]2, +\infty[$$



$f$  è decrescente in  $]-\infty, -1[$   
 e in  $]2, +\infty[$

## DERIVATA SECONDA

$$f'(x) = -\frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)^2}$$

$$f''(x) = -\frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}}} \cdot \left(\frac{x-2}{x+1}\right)' \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} (-2(x-2)^{-3}) \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \cdot \frac{x+1-x+2}{(x+1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)^2} + \sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \frac{-2}{(x-2)^3} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2(x-2)^2} - 2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \frac{1}{(x-2)^3} \right] =$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2(x-2)^2} \left[ \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - 2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-2)} \right]$$

$$f''(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} < 2\sqrt{\frac{x-2}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{moltiplicare} \\ \text{per } \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-2}} \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{x+1}{x-2} \cdot \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} < \frac{2}{x-2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2(x-2)(x+1)} - \frac{2}{x-2} < 0 \quad \frac{3-4(x+1)}{2(x-2)(x+1)} < 0$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{3-4x-4}{(x-2)(x+1)}}_{>0 \text{ nel DOMINIO}} < 0 \Rightarrow -1-4x < 0 \quad 4x > -1 \quad \begin{cases} x > -\frac{1}{4} \\ \text{DOMINIO} \end{cases}$$

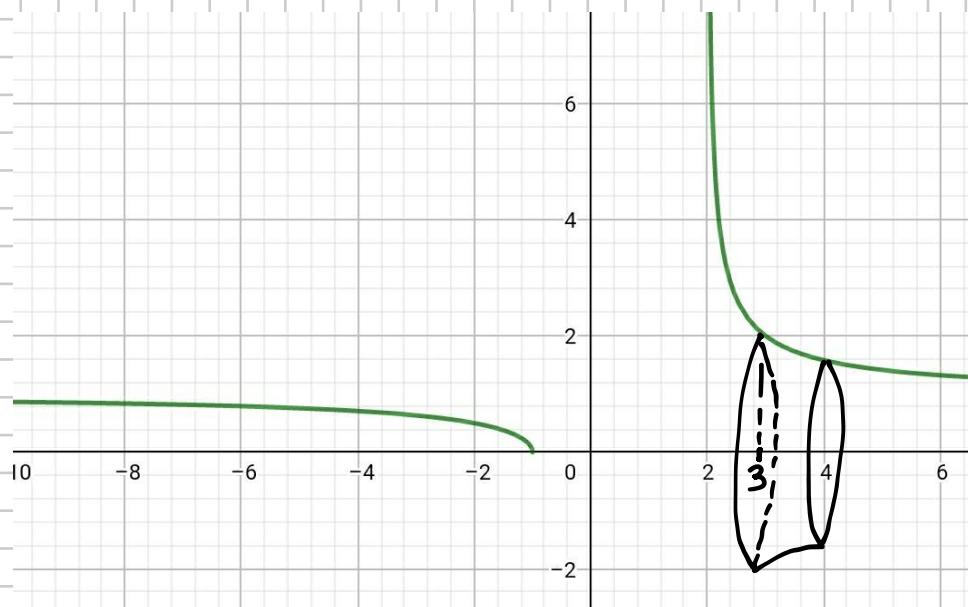
$f''(x) > 0$  per  $x > 2 \Rightarrow$  conc. VERSO L'ALTO

$f''(x) < 0$  per  $x < -1 \Rightarrow$  conc. VERSO IL BASSO

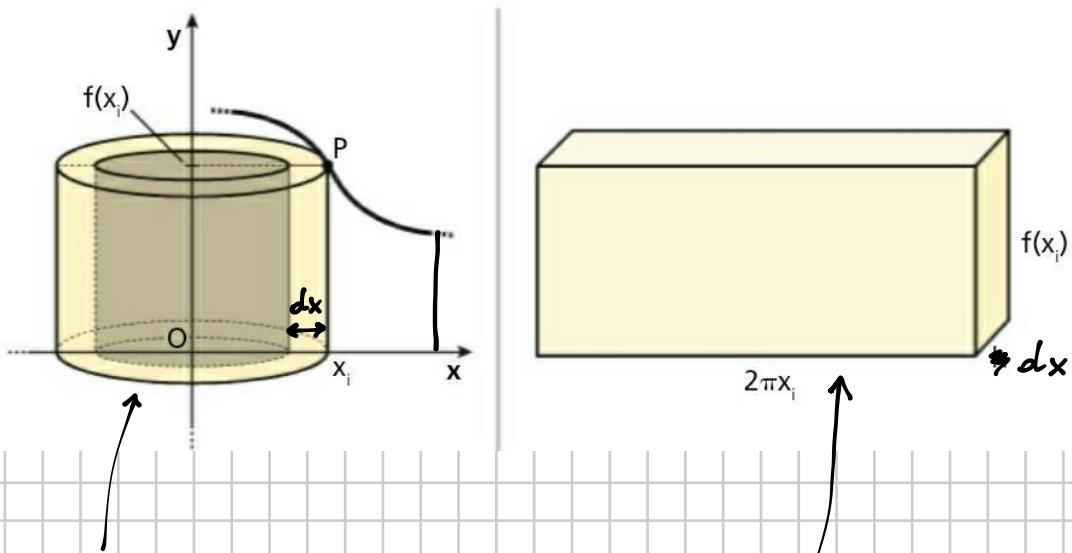
$\boxed{x > 2}$

VOLUME DEL SOLIDO DI ROTAZIONE TRA 3 E 4

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_3^4 \frac{x+1}{x-2} dx = \pi \int_3^4 \frac{x-2+3}{x-2} dx = \\ &= \pi \int_3^4 \left( 1 + \frac{3}{x-2} \right) dx = \pi \left[ x + 3 \ln|x-2| \right]_3^4 = \\ &= \pi \left( 4 + 3 \ln 2 - 3 - 3 \underbrace{\ln 1}_0 \right) = \pi (1 + 3 \ln 2) \end{aligned}$$



SE LA ROTAZIONE AVVIENE ATTORNO ALL'ASSE Y :



VOLUME DEL GUSCIO È INDISTINGUIBILE DAL

VOLUME DEL PARALLELEPIPEDO

$$\text{CHE È } dV = 2\pi \times f(x) dx$$

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi \times f(x) dx = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) dx$$