



Cálculo III

1ª Prova, João Pessoa, 04 de março de 2013
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Nome: _____ Matrícula: _____

Questão 1 (2.0 pts) Use coordenadas polares para calcular $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy dx$

Questão 2 (2.0 pts) Seja D a região do primeiro quadrante limitada por: $y = x$, $y = 3x$, $xy = 1$ e $xy = 4$. Use a mudança de variáveis $u = \frac{y}{x}$, $v = xy$ para calcular $\int \int_D xy^3 dA$.

Questão 3 (2.0 pts) Uma lâmina no plano XY é limitada dentro da circunferência $(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4$ e fora da circunferência $x^2 + y^2 = 4$. Calcule a massa da lâmina se a densidade da mesma é dada por $\delta(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2}$.

Questão 4 (2.0 pts) Um sólido tem a forma de um cilindro circular reto de altura h e raio da base r . A densidade num ponto P do sólido é proporcional à distância do ponto P à base do sólido. Determine o momento de inercia em relação ao eixo de simetria do cilindro.

Questão 5 (2.0 pts) Calcule o volume do sólido acima do plano $z = 0$, dentro da esfera $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ e abaixo do cone $z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{3}}$.

Boa Prova !!

① Use coord. polares p/ calcular

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy dx$$

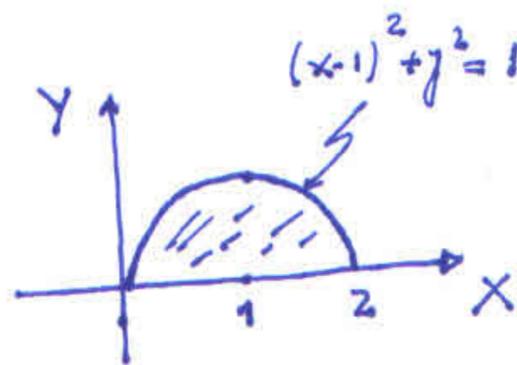
Solução:

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2, \quad x + y = r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)$$



$$1 = (x-1)^2 + y^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = r^2 - 2r \cos \theta$$

$$\left\{ r = 2 \cos \theta \right\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2}} \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \frac{r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta)}{r^2} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos \theta \cdot (\cos \theta + \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\pi/2} 2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

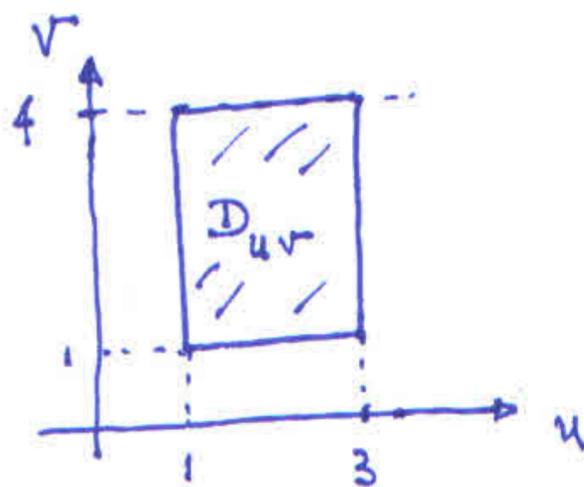
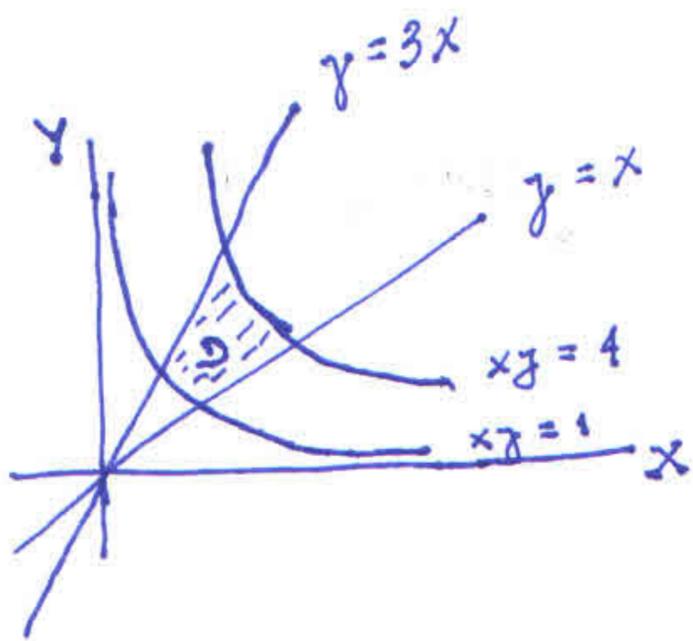
$\left(\begin{array}{l} \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \\ 2 \cos^2 \theta = 1 + \cos 2\theta \end{array} \right)$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(-1 - 1) + \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(0 - 0)$$

$$= \frac{1 + \pi}{2}$$

②



②

$$\begin{cases} u = y/x \\ v = xy \end{cases}$$

$$J^{-1} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} -y/x^2 & 1/x \\ y & x \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} = -2\frac{y}{x} = -2u$$

$$J^{-1} = -2u \Rightarrow \left\{ J = \frac{-1}{2u} \right\}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} y = xu &\Rightarrow v = x^2 u \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{\frac{v}{u}} = v^{1/2} u^{-1/2} \\ v = xy &\Rightarrow v = y \cdot v^{1/2} u^{-1/2} \Rightarrow y = u^{1/2} v^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = u^{-1/2} v^{1/2} \\ y = u^{1/2} v^{1/2} \end{cases} \quad J = \begin{vmatrix} v^{1/2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} u^{-3/2} & \frac{1}{2} v^{-1/2} u^{-1/2} \\ \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2} v^{-1/2} & \frac{1}{2} u^{1/2} v^{1/2} \end{vmatrix}$$

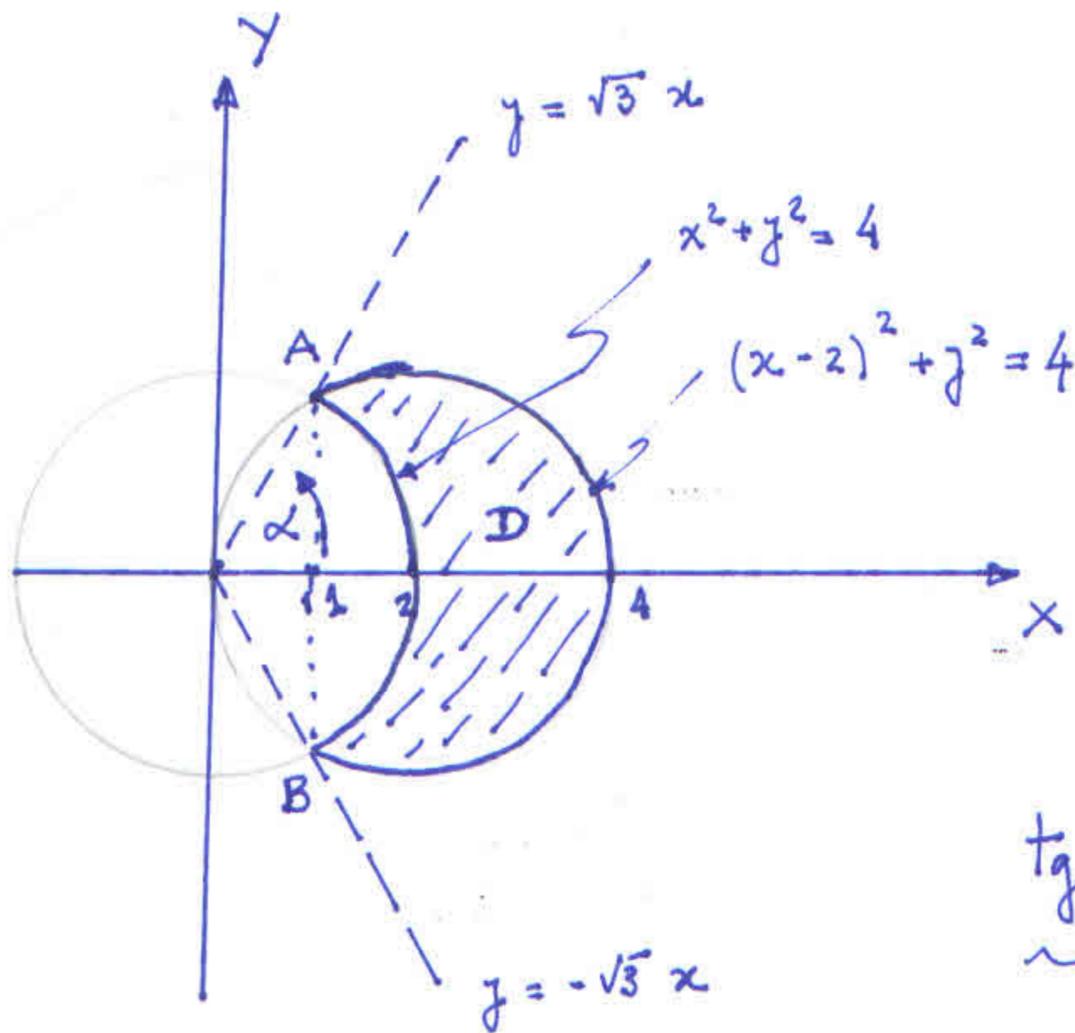
$$\Rightarrow \left\{ J = \frac{-1}{2u} \right\}$$

$$\int \int_{D} xy^3 dA = \int \int_{D_{uv}} uv^2 \left| \frac{-1}{2u} \right| dudv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^3 \int_1^4 v^2 dv du$$

$$= \dots = 21$$

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$$\underline{\underline{\tan \alpha = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \alpha = \pi/3}}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = 4 \\ (x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x + 4 + y^2 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 - 4x + 4 = 4$$

$$\Rightarrow 4x = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$$

$$1 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow y^2 = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \pm \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{A = (1, \sqrt{3}), \quad B = (1, -\sqrt{3})}$$

A massa da lâmina D é dada por

$$M = \iint_D \delta(x,y) dA = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^{-1/2} dA$$

Passamos para coord. polares

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 &= r^2 \\ dA &= r dr d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r^2 = 4 \Rightarrow r = 2$$

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4x \Rightarrow r^2 = 4r \cos \theta \Rightarrow r = 4 \cos \theta$$

Então

$$D_{r\theta} : \begin{cases} -\pi/3 \leq \theta \leq \pi/3 \\ 2 \leq r \leq 4 \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Dai,

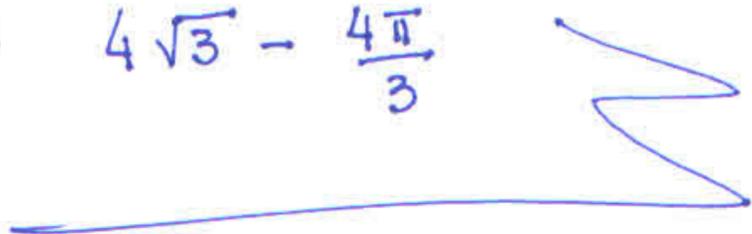
$$M = \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \int_2^{4 \cos \theta} (r^2)^{-1/2} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} \int_2^{4 \cos \theta} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} (4 \cos \theta - 2) \, d\theta = (4 \sin \theta - 2\theta) \Big|_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3}$$

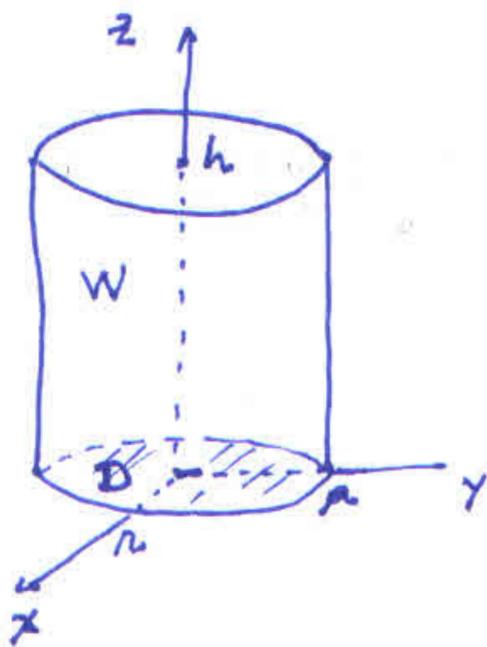
$$= \left(4 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} - 2 \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \left(4 \sin \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 2 \left(-\frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right)$$

$$= 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{3} - \frac{4\pi}{3}$$



④



⑤

Escolha os eixos coord. de modo que o eixo de simetria seja o eixo z e a base esteja no plano xy

A eq. do cilindro sobre o plano xy é $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ com $0 \leq z \leq h$.

$$W = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x, y) \in D, x^2 + y^2 \leq r^2, 0 \leq z \leq h\}$$

a função densidade é dada por $\delta(x, y, z) = kz$

(densidade em $P = (x, y, z)$ proporcional à distância de P à base do sólido W , neste caso o plano xy)

$$I_z = \iiint_W (x^2 + y^2) \delta(x, y, z) dV$$

$$= k \iiint_W (x^2 + y^2) z dV = k \iint_D \int_0^h (x^2 + y^2) z dz dx dy$$

$$= k \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \frac{z^2}{2} \Big|_0^h dx dy = \frac{k \cdot h^2}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$

Passando para coord. polares temos $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$

$dx dy = r dr d\theta$ e

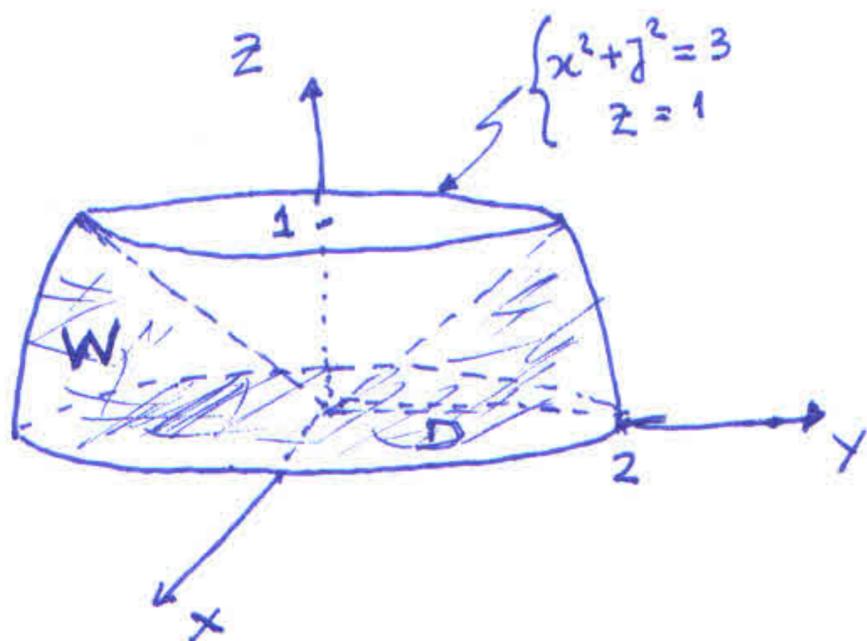
$$D_{r\theta} \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq r \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Logo

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$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \frac{kh^2}{2} \iint_{D_{R\theta}} R^2 \cdot R dR d\theta = \frac{kh^2}{2} \iint_{D_{R\theta}} R^3 dR d\theta \\ &= \frac{kh^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R R^3 dR d\theta = \frac{kh^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left. \frac{R^4}{4} \right|_0^R d\theta \\ &= \frac{kh^2}{2} \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{kh^2 R^4}{4} \pi \end{aligned}$$

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Volume acima do plano $z=0$ dentro da esfera $x^2+y^2+z^2=4$ e abaixo do cone $z=\sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{3}}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x^2+y^2+z^2 &= 4 \\ z &= \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{3}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} x^2+y^2 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{3} &= 4 \\ \text{ou } 4(x^2+y^2) &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \underline{x^2+y^2=3} \quad \text{e} \quad \underline{z=1}$$

Note que a projeção de W sobre o plano xy é o disco $D: x^2+y^2 \leq 4$

W em coord. esféricas

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq \rho \leq 2$$

$$z = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho \cos \phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \rho \sin \phi$$

$$\Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \phi = \sqrt{3} \quad \Rightarrow \left\{ \phi = \frac{\pi}{3} \right\} \dots$$

\therefore

$$\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Logo

$$W_{\rho\phi\theta} : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \\ \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

Assim, $\operatorname{vol}(W) = \iiint_W dV = \iiint_{W_{\rho\phi\theta}} \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\theta \, d\phi \, d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho^2 \sin \phi \, d\phi \, d\rho$$

$$= \dots = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

