

**Resolução da 1a Prova de Cálculo 3 - Turma D -
01/09/2010 - 11h 10m**

1. Inverta a ordem de integração e calcule a integral.

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(x^2) dx dy.$$

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_y^{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos(x^2) dx dy &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \cos(x^2) dy dx = \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}} x \cos(x^2) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cancel{x} \cos(u) \frac{du}{2 \cancel{x}} = \frac{1}{2} (\text{sen}(\pi) - \text{sen}(0)) = 0. \\ &\quad (u = x^2, du = 2x dx, dx = \frac{du}{2x}). \end{aligned}$$

2. Efetuando uma mudança de variáveis adequada, calcule a integral

$$\iint_R \cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right) dA, \quad \text{onde } R \text{ é a região trapezoidal com}$$

vértices $(1, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, 2)$ e $(0, 1)$.

Solução: Por causa do integrando ser $\cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right)$, escolhamos

$$u = y - x, \quad v = y + x \Rightarrow x = \frac{v - u}{2}, \quad y = \frac{v + u}{2}$$

donde

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1/2 & 1/2 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

Portanto o módulo do jacobiano é $\frac{1}{2}$. E como a região R está limitada pelas retas $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $y + x = 1$ e $y + x = 2$, a nossa integral é:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_R \cos\left(\frac{y-x}{y+x}\right) dA &= \int_1^2 \int_{-v}^v \cos\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 v \text{sen}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) \Big|_{u=-v}^{u=v} dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 v (\text{sen } 1 - \text{sen}(-1)) dv = \text{sen } 1 \left(\frac{v^2}{2}\right) \Big|_{v=1}^{v=2} = \frac{\text{sen}(1)}{2} (4-1) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \text{sen}(1). \end{aligned}$$

3. Utilize coordenadas esféricas para calcular

$$I = \int_{-2}^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}} y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dz dx dy.$$

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \rho^2 \operatorname{sen}^2 \phi \operatorname{sen}^2 \theta \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \operatorname{sen} \phi \cdot d\rho d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \operatorname{sen}^2 \phi \cdot \operatorname{sen} \phi d\phi \int_0^2 \rho^5 d\rho \\ &= \left(\frac{\theta}{2} - \frac{\operatorname{sen} 2\theta}{4} \right) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 - \cos^2 \phi) \cdot \operatorname{sen} \phi d\phi \cdot \left. \frac{\rho^6}{6} \right|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{\cos^3 \phi}{3} - \cos \phi \right) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} \cdot \frac{64}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{3} + 1 \right) \cdot \left(\frac{16}{3} \right) = \frac{32\pi}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

4. Determine o volume do sólido delimitado pelos cilindros parabólicos $y = 1 - x^2$, $y = x^2 - 1$ e pelos planos $x + y + z = 2$, $2x + 2y - z + 10 = 0$.

Solução:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} \int_{2-x-y}^{2x+2y+10} dz dy dx = \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2-1}^{1-x^2} (3x + 3y + 8) dy dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (3x(2(1-x^2)) + 3(0) + 8(2(1-x^2))) dx \\ &= 2 \cdot 16 \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{64}{3}. \end{aligned}$$