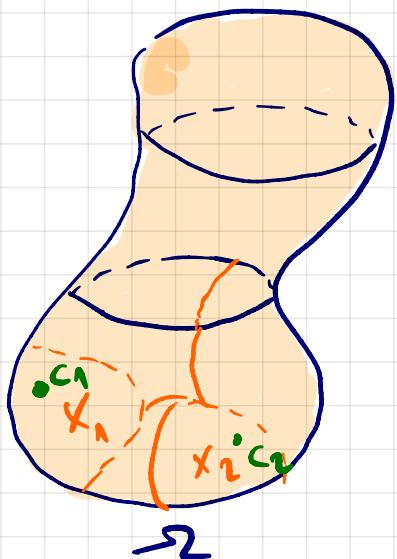


INTEGRIS TRIPLOS:

Seja $w = f(x, y, z)$ uma função de 3 variáveis reais definida no conjunto $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$, com Ω sendo \mathbb{R} -mensurável.

Seja $D = \{X_1, X_2, \dots, X_m\}$ uma decomposição de Ω , i.e., $\text{int}(X_i \cap X_j) = \emptyset$; X_i - \mathbb{R} -mensurável, $\forall i$, tal que

$$\Omega = X_1 \cup X_2 \cup \dots \cup X_m.$$



Sejam $c_i \in X_i$, $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.
Dito, montamos a seguinte soma de Riemann, considerando a decomposição pontilhada

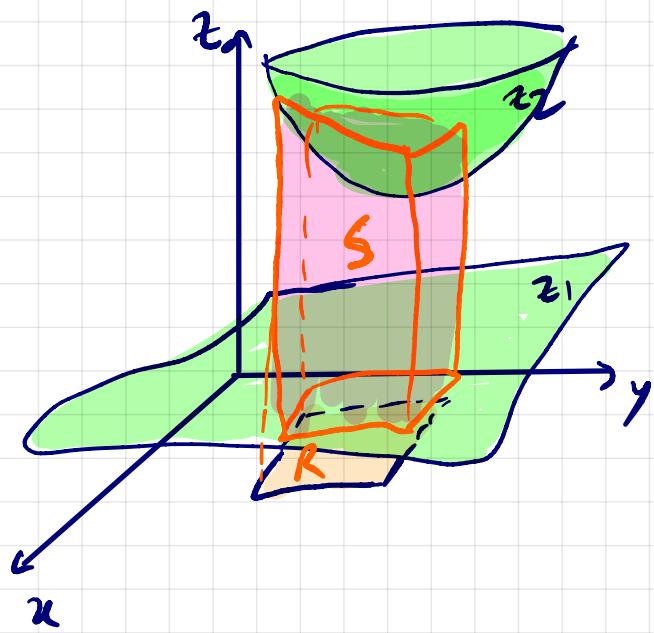
$$\sum (f; D^*) :$$

$$\sum (f; D^*) = \sum_i f(c_i) \cdot \text{Vol}(X_i).$$

Assim, a integral de f em Ω é dada pelo limite dessa soma quando $\|D\| \rightarrow 0$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \lim_{\|D\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_i f(c_i) \cdot \text{Vol}(X_i)$$

No espaço uma integral tripla costuma ser decomposta em uma integral dupla e uma integral simples. Isto porque a região de integração R , sendo agora no \mathbb{R}^3 , costuma ficar limitada por duas superfícies, por exemplo, z_1 e z_2



$$\iiint_S f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_R dx dy \cdot \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(x, y, z) dz$$

\uparrow
 z_1
 $F(x, y)$

Uma integral tripla, do mesmo modo que uma integral dupla, pode ser calculada via de integração iterada.

EX.: LISTA 03. 04-C):

$$\int_0^3 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} z e^y dx dz dy = \int_{y=0}^{y=3} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} z \cdot e^y \left(\int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{1-z^2}} dx \right) dz dy =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{y=0}^{y=3} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} z e^z \cdot x \Big|_{x=0} \cdot dz dy = \int_{y=0}^{y=3} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} z e^z \cdot \sqrt{1-z^2} \cdot dz dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{y=0}^{y=3} e^y \left(\frac{-1}{2} \int_{z=0}^{z=1} (1-z^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot dz \right) dy =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int r^k dr$$

$$r = 1 - z^2 \Rightarrow dr = -2z dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{y=0}^{y=3} e^y \cdot \frac{(1-z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{z=0}^{z=1} \cdot dy = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{y=0}^{y=3} e^y \cdot \left(0 - \frac{1^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dy
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot \int_{y=0}^{y=3} e^y dy = \frac{1}{3} \cdot e^y \Big|_{y=0}^{y=3} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot (e^3 - e^0) = \frac{1}{3} (e^3 - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

O volume V da região Ω é dado por

$$V = \text{Vol}(\Omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} 1 dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} dV$$

De fato, sendo Ω - 3-dimensional, então ; sendo $A \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ um bloco (no caso, paralelepípedo), tal que $\Omega \subset A$, então, da teoria (anterior) tem - se que

$$\underline{\text{Vol}}(r) = \iiint_A \xi(x, y, z) dx dy dz =$$

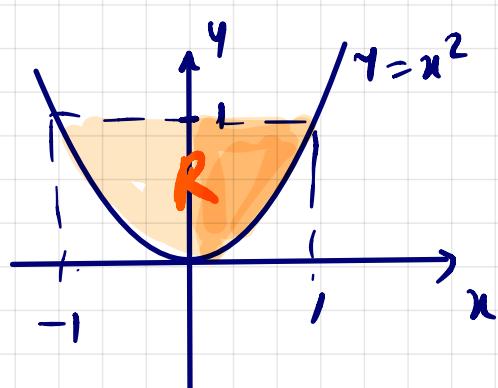
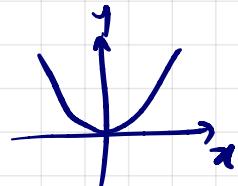
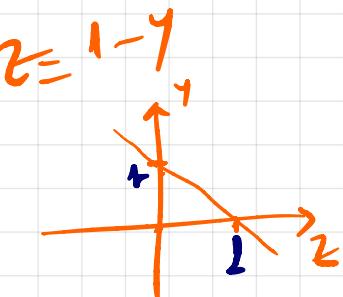
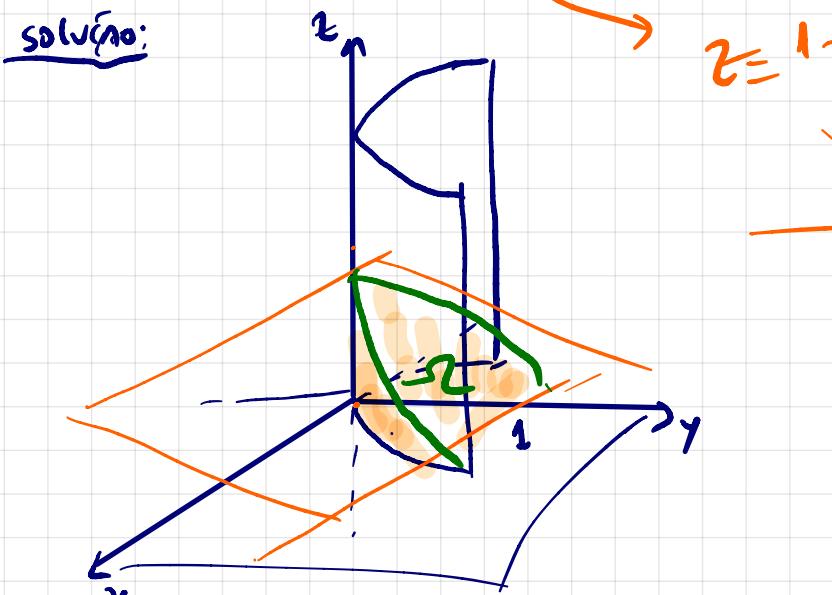
$$= \iiint_{\Omega} \xi(x, y, z) dx dy dz + \int_{A \setminus \Omega} \xi(x, y, z) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$= \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz.$$

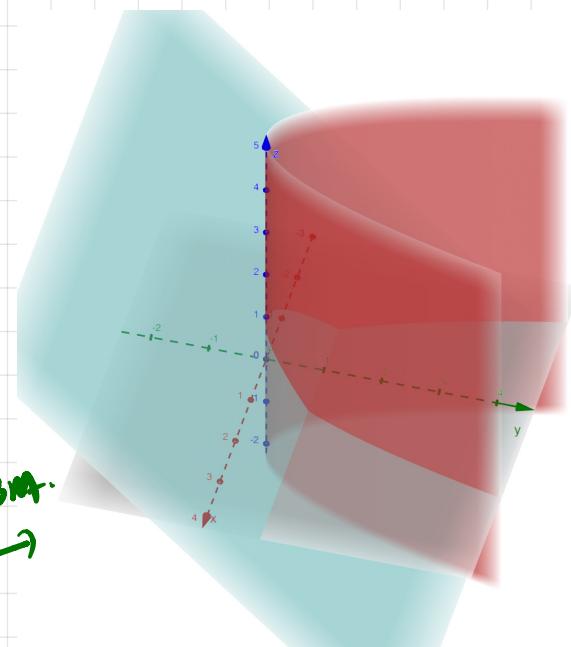
Exemplos:

01) Lista 03, questão 07: Use integral triple para determinar o volume do sólido limitado pelo cilindro $y = x^2$ e pelos planos $z = 0$ e $y + z = 1$.

Solução:



PELO GEOGEBRA.



$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \iint_K dx dy \int_{z=0}^{z=1-y} dz =$$

$$= 2 \cdot \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} dx dy \int_{z=0}^{z=1-y} dz = 2 \cdot \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} dx dy \cdot (z \Big|_{z=0}^{z=1-y}) =$$

DEVIÓN A
SÍMETRÍA DO
PROBLEMA.

$$= 2 \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \int_{y=0}^{y=1} dx dy (1-y) = 2 \int_{x=0}^{x=1} dx \int_{y=x^2}^{y=1} (1-y) dy$$

$$= 2 \int_{x=0}^{x=1} dx \cdot \left(- \int_{y=x^2}^{y=1} (1-y) \cdot (-dy) \right)$$

$$\int r^k dr$$

$$u = 1-y \\ du = -dy$$

$$= -2 \int_{x=0}^{x=1} dx \cdot \frac{(1-y)^2}{2} \Big|_{y=x^2}^{y=1} dy = -2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^2 - (1-x^2)^2 dx$$

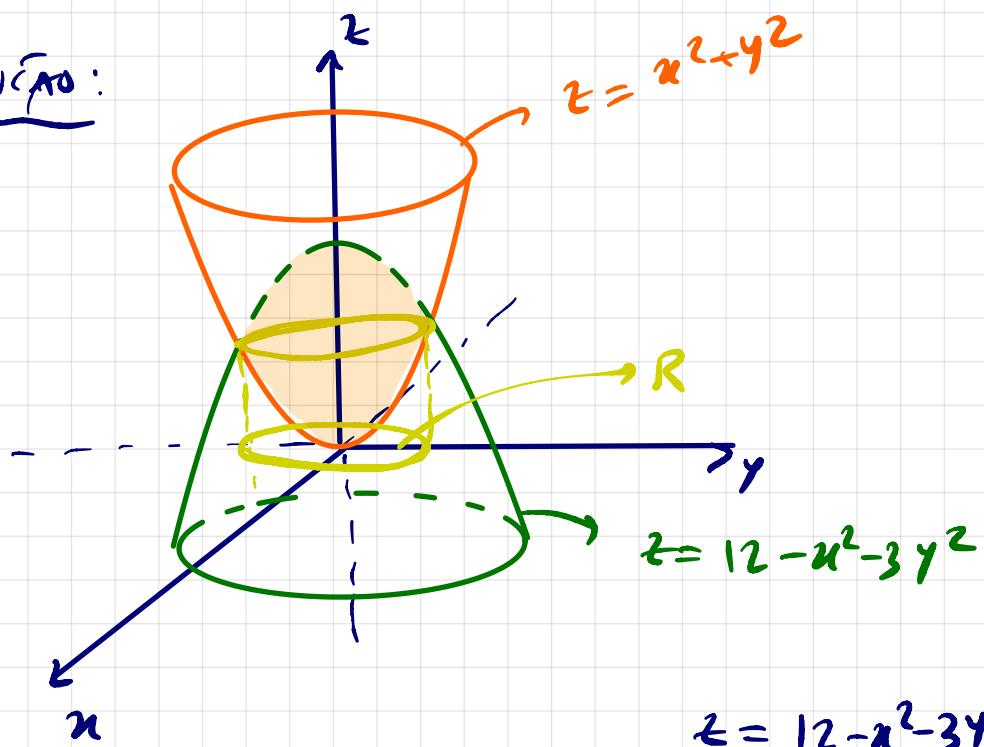
$$= \int_0^1 -(1-2x^2+x^4) dx = \left(x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) - (0) =$$

$$= \left(\frac{15 - 10 + 3}{15} \right) = \frac{8}{15}$$

02) Use integração triple para calcular o volume do sólido S delimitado pelos parabolóides $z = x^2 + y^2$ e $z = 12 - x^2 - 3y^2$.

Solução:



$$V = \iiint_R dV = \iint_R dx dy \int_{z=x^2+y^2}^{z=12-x^2-3y^2} dz$$

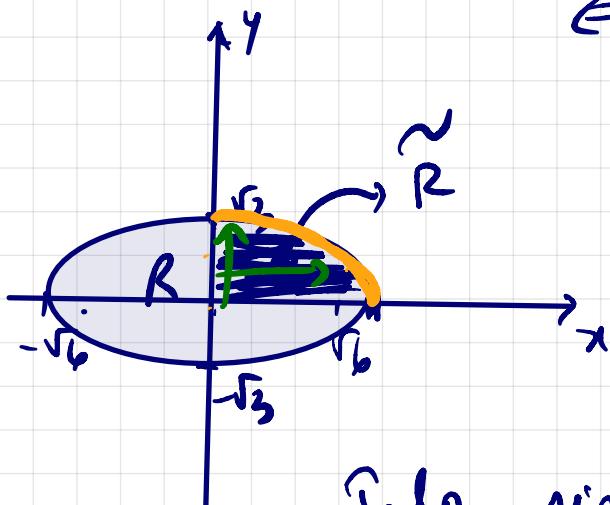
Inserimos equações e desenhar, no plano xy , a região R . Note que, c.f. o

équation, R est l'intersection entre les deux surfaces. On voit, R ressemble à une ellipse de l'ellipsoïde :

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = 12 - x^2 - 3y^2 \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 12 - x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 + 4y^2 = 12 \quad \div 12$$

$$\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1 \quad (\text{ellipse})$$



Grâce à la symétrie du problème, tends :

$$V = \iiint_R dV = 4 \cdot \iint_{\tilde{R}} dx dy \int_{z=x^2+y^2}^{z=12-x^2-3y^2} dz =$$

$$= 4 \cdot \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \int_{x=0}^{x=\sqrt{6-2y^2}} dx dy \cdot (z) \Big|_{z=x^2+y^2}^{z=12-x^2-3y^2} =$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \pm \sqrt{6-2y^2}$$

1. quadrat.

$$= 4 \cdot \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \int_{u=0}^{u=\sqrt{16-2y^2}} (12 - x^2 - 3y^2 - u^2) dx dy$$

$$= 4 \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \int_{u=0}^{u=\sqrt{16-2y^2}} (12 - 2u^2 - 4y^2) du dy =$$

$$= 8 \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \left(\int_{u=0}^{u=\sqrt{16-2y^2}} (6 - u^2 - 2y^2) du \right) dy = 8 \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \left(6u - \frac{u^3}{3} - 2y^2 u \right) \Big|_{u=0}^{u=\sqrt{16-2y^2}} dy$$

$$= 8 \cdot \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} \left[(6 - 2y^2)u - \frac{u^3}{3} \right] \Big|_{u=0}^{u=\sqrt{16-2y^2}} dy$$

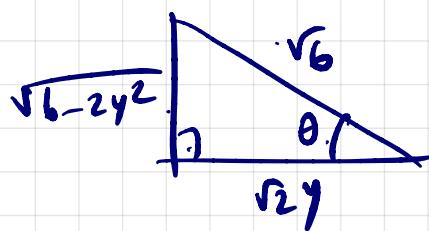
$$= 8 \cdot \int_{y=0}^{y=\sqrt{3}} (6 - 2y^2) (\sqrt{16-2y^2}) - \frac{(\sqrt{16-2y^2})^3}{3} dy =$$

$$= 8 \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 \cdot (6 - 2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot (6 - 2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dy$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{3} \cdot (6 - 2y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dy = \frac{16}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (6 - 2y^2) \sqrt{6-2y^2} dy$$

↓
SUBST. TRIGONOM.

$$\bullet \int (6 - 2y^2) \sqrt{6-2y^2} dy$$



$$\tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{6-2y^2}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\sqrt{6-2y^2} = \sqrt{6} \tan \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2} y}{\sqrt{6}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{3} \cos \theta$$

$$\hookrightarrow dy = -\sqrt{3} \cdot \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (6 - 2y^2)(\sqrt{6-2y^2}) dy = \int [6 - 2(\sqrt{3} \cos \theta)^2] \cdot \sqrt{6} \tan \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta d\theta)$$

$$= - \int (6 - 6 \cos^2 \theta) \cdot \sqrt{6} \cdot \tan \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta =$$

$$= -6\sqrt{6} \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \cdot \tan \theta \cdot \sin \theta d\theta = \text{(...)}$$

exercício.