

11.7 Ejercicios

③ Convertir las coordenadas cilíndricas del punto en coordenadas rectangulares.

• $(3, \frac{\pi}{4}, 1)$ Coord. Cilíndrica

$$x = r \cos \theta \rightarrow x = 3 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$y = 3 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$z = 1.$$

④ Convertir las coordenadas rectangulares del punto en coordenadas cilíndricas.

• $(2, -2, -4)$.

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow r = \sqrt{2^2 + (-2)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 4} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1}(-1) = -\frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$z = -4.$$

$(2\sqrt{2}, -\frac{\pi}{4}, -4)$ Cilíndrica.

⑪. $(1, \sqrt{3}, 4)$.

$$r = \sqrt{1^2 + (\sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{1 + 3} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

$(2, \frac{\pi}{3}, 4)$
cilíndrica

$$z = 4$$

• Hallar una ecuación en coordenadas cilíndricas de la ecuación dada en coordenadas rectangulares.

(13) $z = 4$. está en una ecuación en coordenadas cilíndricas (Plano).

(15) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 17$. \rightarrow Ecuación rectangular

$$z^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 17 \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z^2 + r^2 = 17 \rightarrow \text{Ecuación cilíndrica}$$

(17) $y = x^2$. \rightarrow Ecuación Rectangular

$$y = r \sin \theta$$

$$x = r \cos \theta$$

$$r \sin \theta = (r \cos \theta)^2$$

$$\frac{r \sin \theta}{r} = \frac{r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \frac{r \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \theta}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = r$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = r$$

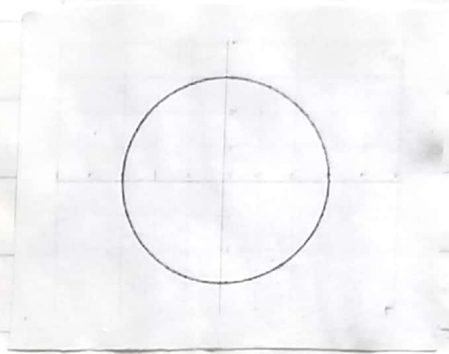
$$\frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \theta} = r$$

Ecuación
Cilíndrica \rightarrow

$$\boxed{\tan \theta \cdot \sec \theta = r}$$

- Hallar una ecuación en coordenadas rectangulares de la ecuación dada en coordenadas cilíndricas y rectangulares.

(21) $r = 3$
 $(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})^2 = (3)^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 9$



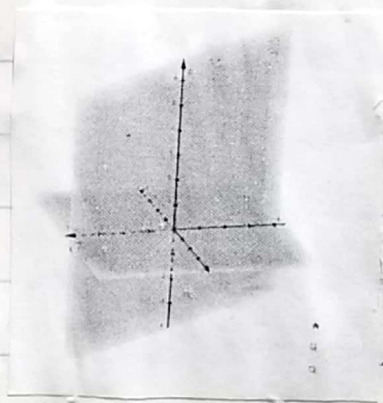
(23) $\theta = \pi/6$

$$\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{y}{x}$$

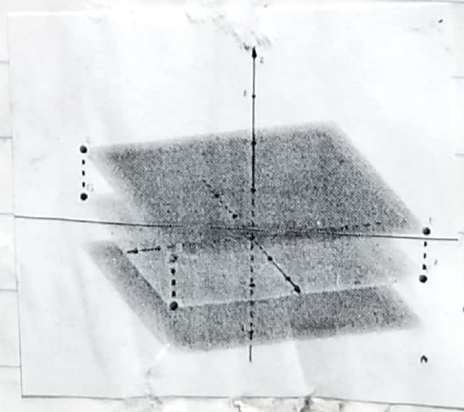
$$x = \sqrt{3}y$$

$$x - \sqrt{3}y = 0$$



(25) $r^2 + z^2 = 5$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + z^2 = 5$$



• Convertir las coordenadas rectangulares del punto en coordenadas esféricas.

(31) $(-2, 2\sqrt{3}, 4)$.

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 + (4)^2} = \sqrt{4 + 12 + 16} \\ &= \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \times 2} \\ &= \sqrt{16} \sqrt{2} = \boxed{4\sqrt{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{-2} = \boxed{-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\theta = \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$

$$\phi = \cos^{-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$(4\sqrt{2}, \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{4})$ esféricas

(35) Convertir las coordenadas esféricas del punto en coordenadas rectangulares.

• $(4, \pi/6, \pi/4)$

$$x = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{6}$$

$$y = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$z = 4 \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$(\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{2}, 2\sqrt{2})$

Rectangular.

- Hallar una ecuación en coordenadas esféricas de la ecuación dada en coordenadas rectangulares.

(41) $y = 2$. \rightarrow Ecuación rectangulo

$$\rho \sin \theta \sin \phi = 2$$

$$\rho = \frac{2}{\sin \theta \sin \phi} = 2 \csc \theta \csc \phi$$

$$\rho = 2 \csc \theta \csc \phi \text{ . Ecuación esférica .}$$

(43) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 49$. \rightarrow Ecuación rectangulo

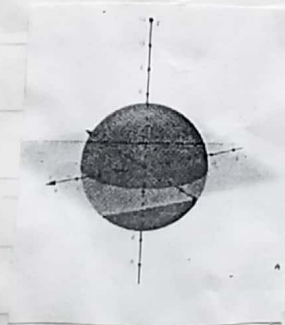
$$\rho^2 = 49$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{49} = 7 \text{ , Ecuación esférica .}$$

- Encontrar una ecuación en coordenadas rectangulares de la ecuación dada en coordenadas esféricas y dibujar su gráfico.

(49) $\rho = 5$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$$



$$(51) \quad \theta = \pi/6$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

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

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$3x^2 + 3y^2 - z^2 = 0, z \geq 0$$

$$(53) \quad \rho = 4 \cos \theta$$

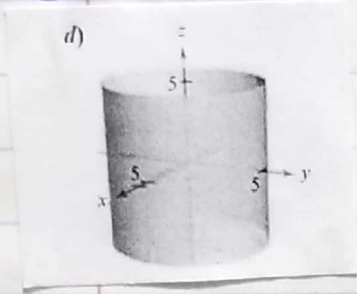
$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \frac{4z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 4z = 0$$

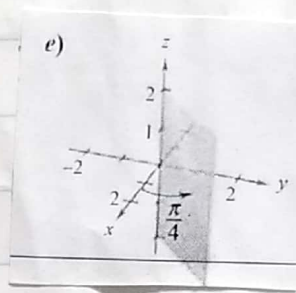
$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4, z \geq 0$$

• Asociar la ecuación con su gráfico.

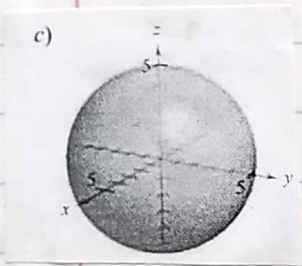
89) $r = 5$



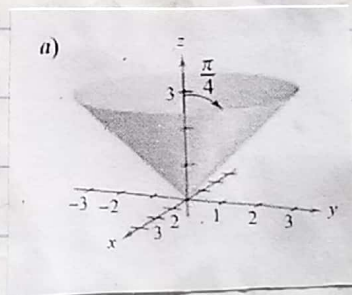
90) $\theta = \pi/4$



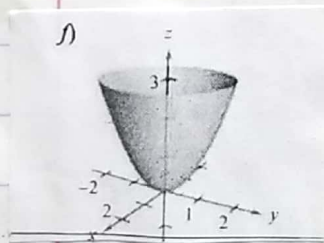
91) $\rho = 5$



92) $\phi = \pi/4$



93) $r^2 = z$



94) $\rho = 4 \text{ m.c. } \phi$

