

TILLÄMPNINGAR AV INTEGRALER

Vi har sett volymen av en kropp K :

$$V = \iiint_K 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

Speciellt "kroppen mellan två funktionsytor"

$$K: \begin{cases} f(x,y) \leq z \leq g(x,y) \\ (x,y) \in D \end{cases}$$

$$V = \iiint_K dx \, dy \, dz = \iint_D \int_{f(x,y)}^{g(x,y)} dz = \iint_D g(x,y) - f(x,y) \, dx \, dy$$

8.6

Volymen av K som begränsas av aliheterna

$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 4x, \quad |z| \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$(x-2)^2 + y^2 \leq 4$
 cirkelskiva med
 radie 2 och centrum
 i $(2,0)$

$$z \geq 0$$

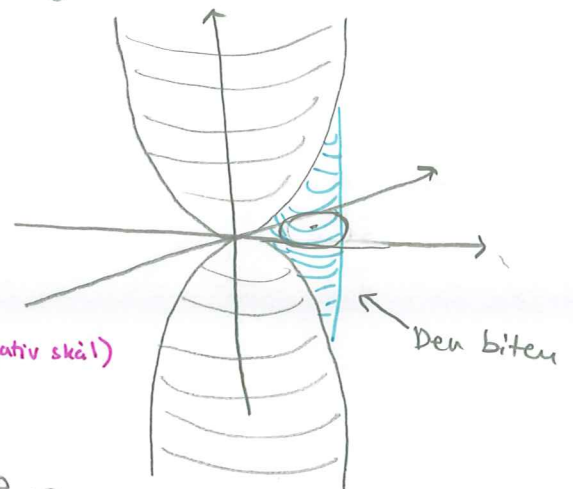
$$z \leq x^2 + y^2 \text{ (skäl)}$$

$$z \leq 0$$

$$-z \leq x^2 + y^2$$

$$z \geq -(x^2 + y^2) \text{ (negativ skäl)}$$

mellan 2 skålar



Projektionen i xy -planet: $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi + 2 \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$

$$V = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) - (-(x^2 + y^2)) \, dx \, dy$$

$$E = 0 \leq r \leq 2$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

$$\iint_D = 2(x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy = 2 \iint_E ((r \cos \varphi + 2)^2 + (r \sin \varphi)^2) r \, dr \, d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \iint_E (r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 4r \cos \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + 4) r \, dr \, d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \iint_E (r^3 + 4r^2 \cos \varphi + 4r) \, dr \, d\varphi = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} + \frac{4}{3} r^3 \cos \varphi + 2r^2 \right]_0^2 \, d\varphi$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(4 + \frac{32}{3} \cos \varphi + 8 \right) \, d\varphi = 2 \left[12\varphi + \frac{32}{3} \sin \varphi \right]_0^{2\pi} = 2(24\pi + 0 - 0) =$$

48π

TRÖGHETSMOMENT

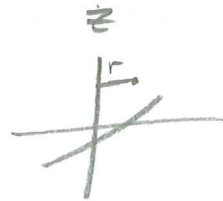
Ingick inte, lyssnade bara ♥

Tröghet i vår kurs:

$$J = \iiint_K r(x,y,z)^2 \underbrace{\rho(x,y,z)}_{\text{Densitet}} \underbrace{dx dy dz}_{dV}$$

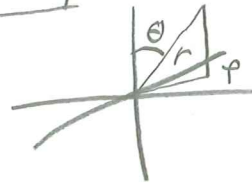
Rotationsaxeln = z-axeln

så $r(x,y,z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



Ex. Tröghetsmomentet m.a.p. z-axeln för den homogena kroppen

$K: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ med $\rho = 1$



Lösning

$$J = \iiint_K (x^2 + y^2) \cdot 1 \, dx dy dz$$

Klot med radie r !

Rymdpolära koordinater

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

$$J = \iiint_L (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi) \sin \theta \, dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$L = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq R \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$= \iiint_L (r^4 \sin^3 \theta) \, dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^R r^4 \, dr \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \theta \, d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi$$

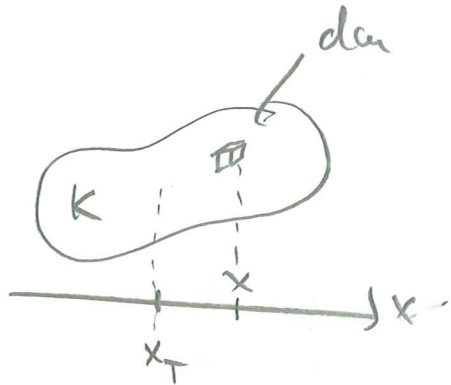
$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^5}{5} = \int (1 - \cos^2 \theta) \sin \theta \, d\theta = \frac{2\pi R^5}{5} \left[-\cos \theta + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^\pi =$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{R^5}{5} \left(\frac{4}{3} \right) = \frac{8\pi R^5}{15}$$

Tyngdpunkt

För K med massa m

$$x_T = \frac{1}{m} \int_K x \, dm$$



Nu:

$$x_T = \frac{1}{\iiint_K \rho(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy \, dz} \iiint_K x \rho(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

↑
massan
med lämsyn
på var den befinner sig

Ex Tyngdpunktens koordinater för det homogena halvklotet

$$K = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, \quad z \geq 0$$



$\rho = 1$ spelar ingen roll då homogen när 1 bara för att!

Lösning: Uppenbart att $x_T = y_T = 0$
Då symmetrisk och homogen!

För z_T : Kymdpolariska koordinater

$$K \rightarrow L = \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq R \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

TÄLJARE:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_K z \cdot 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \iiint_K r \cos \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^R r^3 \, dr \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \, d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \left[\frac{\sin^2 \theta}{2} \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \frac{R^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \end{aligned}$$

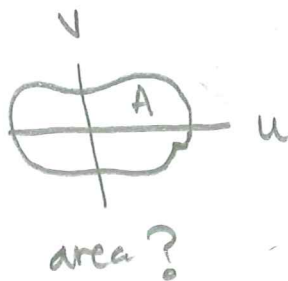
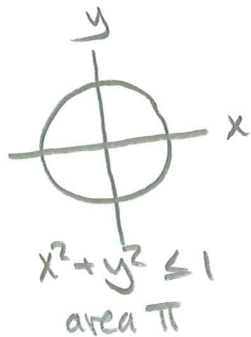
NÄMNARE:

$$\iiint_K 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \text{halvklotets volym} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi R^3}{3} = \frac{4\pi R^3}{6} = \frac{2\pi R^3}{3}$$

$$z_T = \frac{\frac{\pi R^4}{4}}{\frac{2\pi R^3}{3}} = \frac{\pi R^4}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2\pi R^3} = \frac{3}{8} R$$

Tänk på vad du
syslar med!
Tyngdpunkt = $(0, 0, \frac{3}{8}R)$

7.55



$$\begin{cases} u = x^3 \\ v = y^3 \end{cases}$$

area $A = \iint_A 1 \, du \, dv$

$$\frac{d(u,v)}{d(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u'_x & u'_y \\ v'_x & v'_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 3x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3y^2 \end{vmatrix} = 9x^2y^2 - 0$$

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 1 \cdot \left| \frac{d(u,v)}{d(x,y)} \right| dx dy$$

$$A = \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} 9x^2y^2 \, dx dy = \left[\begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ E: \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \end{array} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= 9 \iint_E r^2 \cos^2 \theta \, r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = 9 \int r^5 \, dr \int \cos^2 \theta \cdot \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta$$

$$= 9 \cdot \left[\frac{r^6}{6} \right]_0^1 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta = 9 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 4\theta}{2} \, d\theta$$

$$= 9 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\theta - \frac{\sin 4\theta}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (2\pi) = \boxed{\frac{3\pi}{8}}$$

wow !!!

