



Univerzitet u Zenici
Pedagoški fakultet
Odsjek: Matematika i informatika
Zenica, 18.10.2010.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Analiza 3**

1. Dokazati da tangentne ravni površi $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}$ ($a > 0$) odsjecaju od koordinatnih osa odsjecke čiji je zbir jednak a .
2. Izračunati dvostruki integral $I = \iint_D dx dy$ ako je D oblast ograničena lemniskatom $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$.
3. Izračunati zapreminu tijela ograničenog valjkom $x^2 + y^2 = 6x$ i ravnima $x - z = 0$, $5x - z = 0$.
4. Izračunati površinski integral $\iint_S xyz dx dy$ ako je S dio ravni $x + y + z = 1$ u prvom oktantu.

(Rješenja su skinuta sa stranice \pf.unze.ba\nabokov
Za sve uočene greške pisati na **infoarrt@gmail.com**)

#) Dokazati da tangentne ravni površi $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}$ ($a > 0$) odsecaju od koordinatnih osa odsečke čiji je zbir jednak a .

Rj) Jednačina tangentne ravni na površ $F(x, y, z) = 0$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ ima jednačinu

$$F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x - p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y - p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z - p_3) = 0$$

Primetimo da ako je data kriva u ravni $F(x, y) = 0$ tada jednačina tangente u tački $N(c_1, c_2)$ ima jednačinu $F'_x(c_1, c_2)(x - c_1) + F'_y(c_1, c_2)(y - c_2) = 0$ npr. jednačina tangente na krivu $y = x^2 + x - 6$ u tački $(-3, 0)$ je $y = -5x - 15$.

data površ je

U našem slučaju $F(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}$

$$F'_x = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad F'_y = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \quad F'_z = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}}$$

Uzmimo ^{prolaznu} tačku ^{sa površi} $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$.

$$F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p_1}} = \frac{\sqrt{p_1}}{2p_1}; \quad F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p_2}} = \frac{\sqrt{p_2}}{2p_2}; \quad F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p_3}} = \frac{\sqrt{p_3}}{2p_3}$$

Jednačina tangentne ravni na površ u tački M

$$\frac{\sqrt{p_1}}{2p_1}(x - p_1) + \frac{\sqrt{p_2}}{2p_2}(y - p_2) + \frac{\sqrt{p_3}}{2p_3}(z - p_3) = 0$$

Napišimo jednačinu u kanonskom obliku

$$\frac{\sqrt{p_1}}{2p_1}x + \frac{\sqrt{p_2}}{2p_2}y + \frac{\sqrt{p_3}}{2p_3}z = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{p_1} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{p_2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{p_3} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{a}$$

Primetimo da je $\sqrt{p_1} + \sqrt{p_2} + \sqrt{p_3} = \sqrt{a}$
 $\cdot \frac{1}{2} / \sqrt{a}$ ZASTO?

$$\frac{x}{\frac{p_1 \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{p_1}}} + \frac{y}{\frac{p_2 \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{p_2}}} + \frac{z}{\frac{p_3 \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{p_3}}} = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{\sqrt{p_1 a}} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{p_2 a}} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{p_3 a}} = 1$$

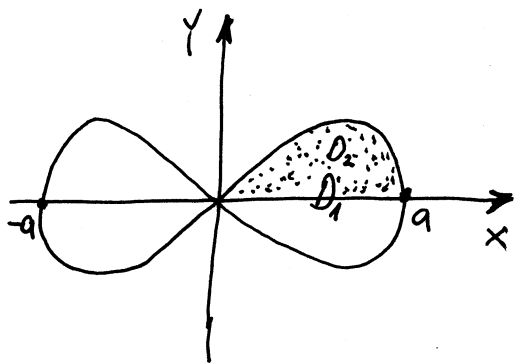
Jednačina tangentne ravni na x -osi odseca $\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{p_1}$, na y -osi $\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{p_2}$ i na z -osi $\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{p_3}$.

Zbir ovih odsečaka iznosi

$$\sqrt{a} \sqrt{p_1} + \sqrt{a} \sqrt{p_2} + \sqrt{a} \sqrt{p_3} = \sqrt{a} (\sqrt{p_1} + \sqrt{p_2} + \sqrt{p_3}) = a \quad \text{g.e.d.}$$

Izračunati dvostruki integral $\iint_D dx dy$, ako je D oblast ograničena lemniskatom $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$.

Rj. Lemniskata grafički izgleda ovako.



Pronađimo presečne tačke lemniskate sa x-om: $y=0$

$$x^4 = a^2 x^2 \Rightarrow x^4 - a^2 x^2 = 0$$

$$x^2(x^2 - a^2) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = a, x_3 = -a$$

Primjetimo da se površine oblasti D računaju po formuli $P = \iint_D dx dy$. Naša oblast D

je simetrična u odnosu na y-osu pa je $\iint_D dx dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} dx dy$,
 Oblast D_1 je simetrična u odnosu na x-osu.

$$\iint_D dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} dx dy$$

uvodimo polarne koordinate

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

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

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

$$(r^2)^2 = a^2(r^2 \cos^2 \varphi - r^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \quad | : r^2 \quad (r \neq 0)$$

$$r^2 = a^2(\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi)$$

$$r^2 = a^2 \cdot \cos 2\varphi \Rightarrow r = a \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$$

(primjetimo da za $\varphi > \frac{\pi}{4}$ r nije definirano)

$$D_2: \begin{cases} 0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 < r < \sqrt{a^2 \cos 2\varphi} \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_D dx dy = 4 \iint_{D_2} r dr d\varphi = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} r dr = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left. \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right|_0^{a\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{4}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^2 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= 2a^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = a^2 (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - 0) = a^2 \quad \text{traženo rješenje}$$

Izračunati zapreminu tijela ograniceenog valjkom $x^2+y^2=6x$ i ravnina $x-z=0$, $5x-z=0$.

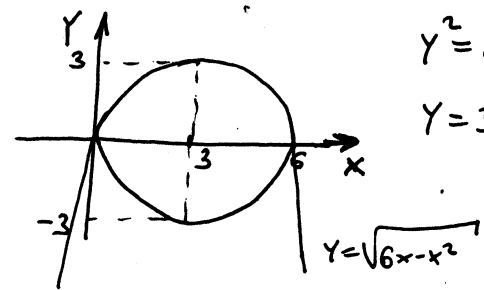
Rj. $V = \iiint dx dy dz$

$x^2+y^2=6x$

$x^2-2 \cdot x \cdot 3 + 3^2 - 3^2 + y^2 = 0$

$(x-3)^2 + y^2 = 3^2$

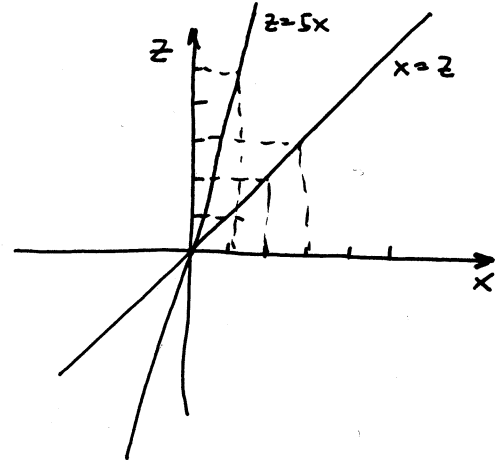
projekcija valjka na xOy ravan izgleda



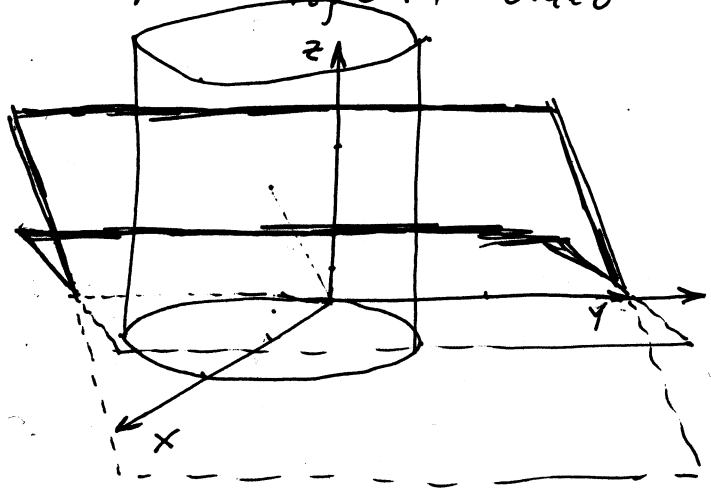
$x-z=0$
 $x=z$

$5x-z=0$
 $z=5x$

projekcije ravni $x-z=0$ i $5x-z=0$ na xOz ravan izgleda



Skica ovih figura u prostoru bi otprilike izgledala ovako

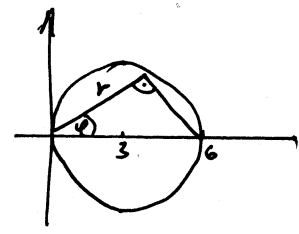


valjak presječen sa dvije ravni, na klasičan način

$$\Omega: \begin{cases} 0 < x < 6 \\ 0 < y < \sqrt{6x-x^2} = \sqrt{9-(x-3)^2} \\ x \leq z \leq 5x \end{cases}$$

uvodimo cilindricne koordinate

$x = r \cos \varphi$
 $y = r \sin \varphi$
 $z = z$
 $dx dy = r dr d\varphi$



Primjetno da je oblast Ω simetrična u odnosu na xOz ravan

$$V = 2 \iiint_{\Omega'} r dr d\varphi dz$$

$$\Omega': \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 6 \cos \varphi \\ r \cos \varphi \leq z < 5r \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

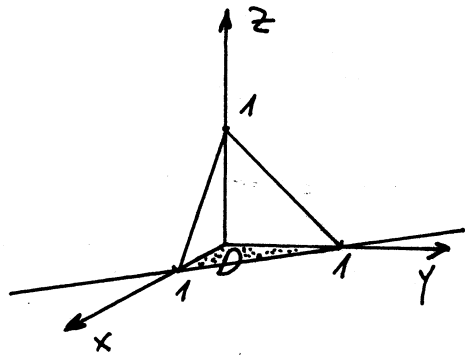
$$V = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{6 \cos \varphi} \int_{r \cos \varphi}^{5r \cos \varphi} r dr d\varphi dz = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{6 \cos \varphi} r^2 dr = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{3} r^3 \right]_0^{6 \cos \varphi} \cos \varphi d\varphi$$

$$= 8 \cdot \frac{6^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = 576 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2\varphi) \right)^2 d\varphi = 144 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2 \cos 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi) d\varphi = \dots = 108\pi$$

tražena zapremina ↑

Izračunati površinski integral $I = \iint_S xyz \, dS$, ako je S dio ravnine $x+y+z=1$ u 1 oktanta.

Rj. $x+y+z=1$ je ravan koja na x, y i z osi odjeca 1.

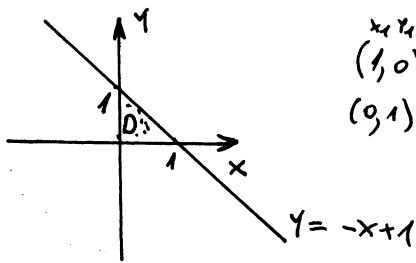


Ako je S data površ opisana jednačinom $z=z(x,y)$ i ako je D projekcija površi S na xOy ravan tada:

$$\iint_S f(x,y,z) \, dS = \iint_D f(x,y,z(x,y)) \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} \, dx \, dy$$

U našem slučaju $z=1-x-y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1+1+1} = \sqrt{3}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x_1, y_1 & (1, 0) \\ x_2, y_2 & (0, 1) \\ y - y_1 &= \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} (x - x_1) \\ y &= -x + 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq -x + 1 \end{cases}$$

1
11
121
1331

Sad imamo

$$I = \iint_S xyz \, dS = \sqrt{3} \iint_D x \cdot y \cdot (1-x-y) \, dx \, dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 x \, dx \int_0^{-x+1} (y - xy - y^2) \, dy =$$

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

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{(-x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \frac{x^2 - 2x + 1}{(-x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{3} x \frac{-x^3 + 3x^2 - 3x + 1}{(-x+1)^3} \right) dx =$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{2} x^3 - \cancel{x^2} + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} x^4 + \cancel{x^3} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^4 - \cancel{x^3} + \cancel{x^2} - \frac{1}{3} x \right) dx$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \left(-\frac{1}{6} x^4 + \frac{1}{2} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} x \right) dx = \sqrt{3} \left(-\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$