



Univerzitet u Zenici

Pedagoški fakultet

Odsjek: Matematika i informatika

Zenica, 16.09.2010.

Pismeni ispit iz predmeta **Analiza 3**

1. Naći jednačinu tangentne ravni elipsoida $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ koja na koordinatnim osama odsjeca jednake pozitivne odsječke.
2. Izračunati integral $I = \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} dx dy$ ako je D oblast data sa $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0$.
3. Izračunati krivoliniski integral $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ duž puta koji ne prolazi kroz koordinatni početak.
4. Izračunati površinski integral $\iint_S xy^3 z dx dy$ ako je S vanjska strana sfere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ u prvom oktantu.

(Zadaci su skinuti sa stranice: \pf.unze.ba\nabokov
Za uočene greške pisati na **infoarrt@gmail.com**)

#) Naći jednačinu tangentne ravni elipsoida $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ koja na koordinatnim osama odsjeca jednake pozitivne odsječke.

f) Jednačina tangentne ravni na površ $F(x, y, z) = 0$ u tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$ ima jednačinu $F'_x(p_1, p_2, p_3)(x-p_1) + F'_y(p_1, p_2, p_3)(y-p_2) + F'_z(p_1, p_2, p_3)(z-p_3)$

Nađimo jednačinu tangentne ravni na elipsoid u proizvoljnoj tački $M(p_1, p_2, p_3)$: (U našem slučaju $F(x, y, z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$)

$$F'_x = \frac{1}{a^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2x}{a^2}, \quad F'_y = \frac{2y}{b^2}, \quad F'_z = \frac{2z}{c^2}$$

$$F'_x(M) = \frac{2p_1}{a^2}, \quad F'_y(M) = \frac{2p_2}{b^2}, \quad F'_z(M) = \frac{2p_3}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{2p_1}{a^2}(x-p_1) + \frac{2p_2}{b^2}(y-p_2) + \frac{2p_3}{c^2}(z-p_3) = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{a^2}x + \frac{p_2}{b^2}y + \frac{p_3}{c^2}z = \frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \quad \text{Napismo jednačinu ravni u kanonskom obliku}$$

$$\frac{x}{\frac{a^2}{p_1} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} + \frac{y}{\frac{b^2}{p_2} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} + \frac{z}{\frac{c^2}{p_3} \left(\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} \right)} = 1$$

Odatle možemo primjetiti da ako želimo da jednačina tangentne ravni na koordinatnim osama odsjeca jednake odsječke, potrebno i dovoljno je da $\frac{a^2}{p_1} = \frac{b^2}{p_2}$, $\frac{a^2}{p_1} = \frac{c^2}{p_3}$ i $\frac{b^2}{p_2} = \frac{c^2}{p_3}$ (*)

Isto tako primjetimo da je $\frac{p_1^2}{a^2} + \frac{p_2^2}{b^2} + \frac{p_3^2}{c^2} = 1$ (ZAŠTO?)

(*) $\Rightarrow p_1 = \frac{a^2}{b^2} p_2, \quad p_3 = \frac{c^2}{b^2} p_2$ (1) Sad imamo i (1) stavimo u (*) dobijemo da je

$$\frac{x}{\frac{a^2}{\frac{a^2}{b^2} p_2}} + \frac{y}{\frac{b^2}{p_2}} + \frac{z}{\frac{c^2}{\frac{c^2}{b^2} p_2}} = 1 \quad | : p_2$$

$$p_2 = \frac{b^2}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}$$

prema tome:

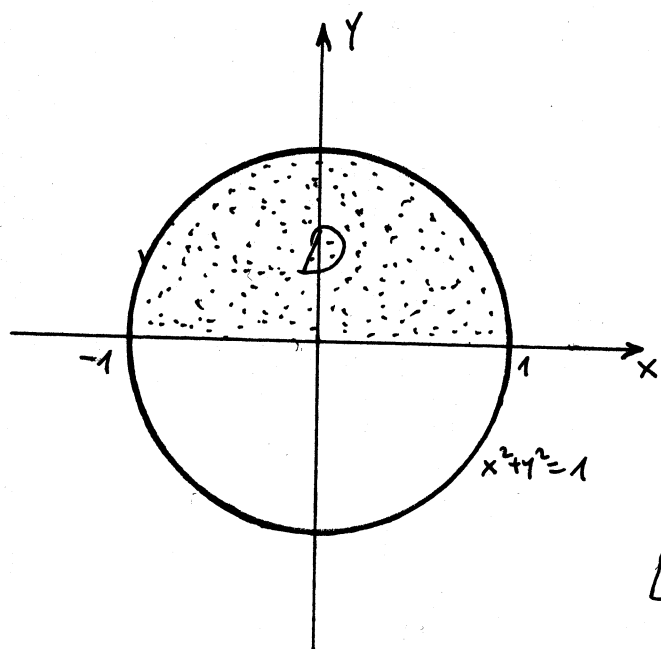
$$\frac{x}{b^2} + \frac{y}{b^2} + \frac{z}{b^2} = \frac{1}{p_2}$$

$x+y+z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ je jednačina tražene tangente

Izračunati integral $I = \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} dx dy$, ako je

D oblast dana sa: $x^2+y^2 \leq 1, y \geq 0$.

Rj. Skicirajmo oblast D



$$D: \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2} \end{cases}$$

Uvedimo polarne koordinate

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

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

$$D \xrightarrow{\text{transformare}} D', \quad D': \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$1-x^2-y^2 = 1-(x^2+y^2) = 1-r^2$$

$$1+x^2+y^2 = 1+r^2$$

$$I = \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} dx dy = \iint_{D'} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} r dr d\varphi = \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} r dr$$

Izračunajmo posebno drugi integral

$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} r dr = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-r^2}}{\sqrt{1+r^2}} r dr = \int_0^1 \frac{1-r^2}{\sqrt{(1+r^2)(1-r^2)}} \cdot r dr = \int_0^1 \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^4}} dr = \int_0^1 \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{1-r^4}} dr$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{r}{\sqrt{1-r^4}} dr = \left| \begin{array}{l} r^2 = t \\ 2r dr = dt \\ r dr = \frac{1}{2} dt \end{array} \right| = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{1-r^4}} dr = \left| \begin{array}{l} 1-r^4 = s^2 \\ -4r^3 dr = 2s ds \\ r^3 dr = -\frac{1}{2} s ds \\ r^4 = s^2 \Rightarrow s = r^2 \end{array} \right| = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 \frac{s ds}{\sqrt{s^2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2}} r dr = \varphi \Big|_0^\pi \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{traženo rješenje}$$

Izračunati krivolinijski integral $\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ duž puta koji ne prolazi kroz koordinatni početak.

f) Ako je $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ tada vrijednost integrala $\int P dx + Q dy$ ne zavisi od vrste izbora puta integracije.

$$I = \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dy \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} P(x,y) &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ Q(x,y) &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$$

Prena tome vrijednost integrala ne zavisi od izbora krive kojom ćemo spojiti tačke $(1,0)$ i $(6,8)$.

I način: Odrediti ćemo primitivnu funkciju u .

$$u = u(x, y)$$

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$du = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dy$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \varphi'(y) \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx + \varphi(y) = \\ &= \left| \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 = t^2 \\ 2x dx = 2t dt \\ x dx = t dt \end{array} \right| = \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{t^2}} dt + \varphi(y) \\ &= t + \varphi(y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \varphi(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(1) ; (2) \Rightarrow \varphi'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

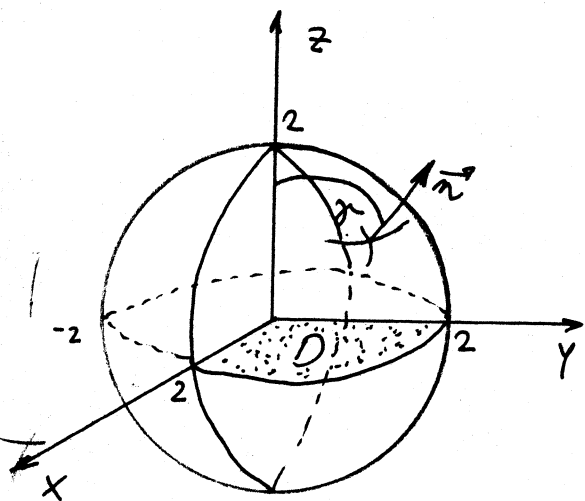
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} du = u \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} = \sqrt{36 + 64} - \sqrt{1 + 0} = 9$$

II način: Spojimo tačke $(1,0)$ i $(6,8)$ nekom krivom koja ne prolazi kroz koordinatni početak i izračunamo integral na klasičan način.

Izračunati površinski integral $I = \iint_S xy^3 z \, dx \, dy$, ako je S vanjska strana sfere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ u prvom oktantu.

R: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ je sfera sa centrom u koordinatnom početku čiji je poluprečnik dužine 2.



Kad računamo $\iint_S f(x,y,z) \, dx \, dy$, treba uzeti u obzir predznak broja $\cos \gamma$. Ako je $\cos \gamma < 0$ ispred integrala stavljamo minus, ako je $\cos \gamma > 0$ ispred integrala stavljamo plus, a ako je $\cos \gamma = 0$ tada je integral jednak 0. γ je ugao koji vektor normale \vec{n} ($\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$) zaklapa sa z-osom

Vektor normale \vec{n} je u prvom oktantu $\Rightarrow 0 < \gamma < \frac{\pi}{2}$
 $\Rightarrow \cos \gamma > 0$

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

$$z = \pm \sqrt{4 - (x^2 + y^2)}$$

nana treba +

$$I = \iint_S xy^3 z \, dx \, dy = \iint_D xy^3 (\sqrt{4 - (x^2 + y^2)}) \, dx \, dy = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{uvodimo polarne koordinate} \\ x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ dx \, dy = r \, dr \, d\varphi \\ x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \end{array} \right\} D': \begin{cases} 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0 \leq r \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

$$= \iint_{D'} r \cos \varphi r^3 \sin^3 \varphi \sqrt{4 - r^2} r \, dr \, d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \sin^3 \varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^2 r^5 \sqrt{4 - r^2} \, dr = I_1 \cdot I_2$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \cdot \sin^3 \varphi \, d\varphi = \left. \begin{array}{l} \sin \varphi = t \\ \cos \varphi \, d\varphi = dt \\ \varphi|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \Rightarrow t|_0^1 \end{array} \right\} = \int_0^1 t^3 \, dt = \frac{1}{4} t^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$I_2 = \int_0^2 r^5 \sqrt{4 - r^2} \, dr = \int_0^2 r^4 \sqrt{4 - r^2} r \, dr = \left. \begin{array}{l} 4 - r^2 = t^2 \\ -2r \, dr = 2t \, dt \\ r \, dr = -t \, dt \end{array} \right\} r|_0^2 \Rightarrow t|_2^0 = \int_0^2 (4 - t^2)^2 \cdot t \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 (16 - 8t^2 + t^4) \cdot t^2 \, dt = \int_0^2 (t^6 - 8t^4 + 16t^2) \, dt = \dots = \frac{1024}{105} \quad \Big| = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1024}{105} = \frac{256}{105}$$

tražemo rješenje