

	1	2	3	4	Σ

BROJ INDEKSA					

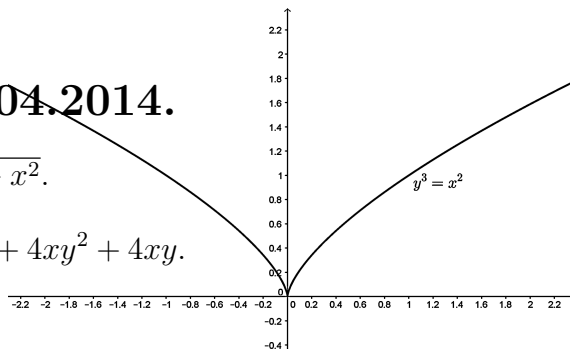
SMJER STUDIJA	IME I PREZIME				

Grupa A

OBRATITI PAŽNJU NA
MATEMATIČKU KULTURU I
MATEMATIČKU PISMENOST

Matematika II, prvi parcijalni, 28.04.2014.

1. Naći obim figure ograničene krivima $y^3 = x^2$ i $y = \sqrt{2 - x^2}$.
2. Odrediti ekstreme funkcije $z(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4xy^2 + 4xy$.
3. Izmjeniti poredak integracije u integralu $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 f(x, y)dy$.
4. Izračunati zapreminu tijela ograničeno površinama $2z = x^2 + y^2$, $y + z = 4$.



VAŽNO: Ovaj papir treba predati zajedno s rješenjima zadataka! Ispit pisati isključivo hemijskom olovkom plave ili crne tinte.

	1	2	3	4	Σ

BROJ INDEKSA					

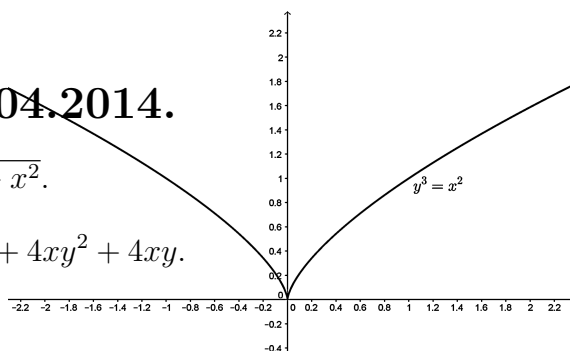
SMJER STUDIJA	IME I PREZIME				

Grupa B

OBRATITI PAŽNJU NA
MATEMATIČKU KULTURU I
MATEMATIČKU PISMENOST

Matematika II, prvi parcijalni, 28.04.2014.

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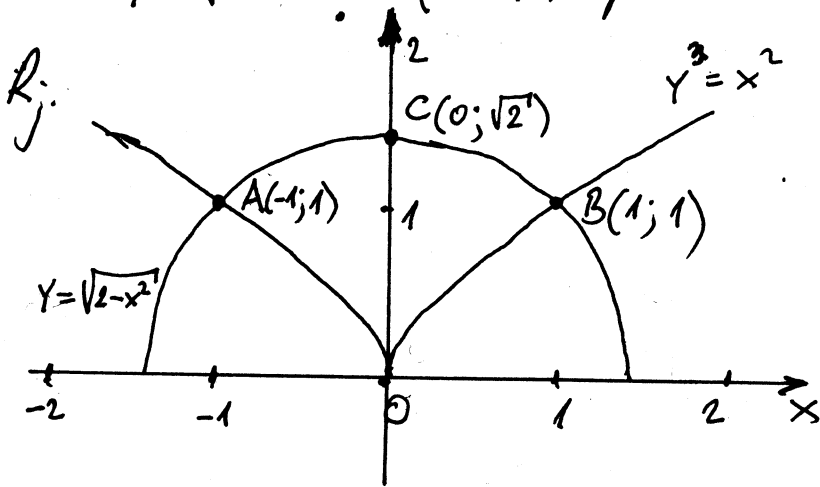


VAŽNO: Ovaj papir treba predati zajedno s rješenjima zadataka! Ispit pisati isključivo hemijskom olovkom plave ili crne tinte.

Zadaci su skinuti sa stranice ff.unze.ba/nabokov.
Za uočene greške pisati na infoarrt@gmail.com

Nadi obim figure ograničene krivima $y^3 = x^2$

i $y = \sqrt{2-x^2}$ (obim ili perimetar figure).



Nacrtajmo sliku.

Na slici primjetimo da zadatak možemo podijeliti na dva dijela:

(a) prvo ćemo naci dužinu luka krive $y^3 = x^2$ (luk AOB) od tačke A do tačke B (preko O)

(b) pa ćemo naci dužinu luka ACB od tačke A do tačke B (preko tačke C)

Primjetimo da su obe date krive simetrične u odnosu na y-osu, pa je dovoljno posmatrati dužinu luka za $x \geq 0$.

Posmatrajmo krivu $y^3 = x^2$ i napišimo $x = \sqrt[3]{y^3}$ (mi ćemo posmatrati $x = \sqrt{y^3}$)

$$L_{AOB} = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = \left| \begin{array}{l} x = \sqrt{y^3} = y^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. 1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{4} y \right| =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4} y} dy = \left| \begin{array}{l} d(1 + \frac{9}{4} y) = \frac{9}{4} dy \\ dy = \frac{4}{9} d(1 + \frac{9}{4} y) \end{array} \right| = 2 \cdot \frac{4}{9} \int_0^1 \left(1 + \frac{9}{4} y\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\left(1 + \frac{9}{4} y\right) = \dots = \frac{16}{27} \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{8}\right)$$

$$L_{ACB} = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{2-x^2}} dx = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} = \left. \sqrt{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \right|_0^1 = \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

Prema tome traženi perimetar figure je

$$L = \frac{26\sqrt{3} - 16}{27} + \frac{\pi\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad (\approx 5,102)$$

Ⓝ Odrediti ekstreme $f_{,e}$

$$Z(x, y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{5}{2}x^2y - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 4xy^2 + 4xy$$

Rj. - uputa

$$Z'_x = x^2 - 5xy - x + 4y^2 + 4y$$

$$x^2 - 5xy - x + 4y^2 + 4y = 0$$

$$Z'_y = -\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 8xy + 4x$$

$$-\frac{5}{2}x^2 + 8xy + 4x = 0$$

Krenimo od jednačine (2):

(a) $x = 0$

$$(x - y - 1)(x - 4y) = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow (-y - 1)(-4y) = 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x(5x - 16y - 8) = 0 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$y_1 = -1$$

$$y_2 = 0$$

$$M_1(0; -1), M_2(0; 0)$$

(b) $5x - 16y - 8 = 0$

$$5x = 16y + 8$$

$$x = \frac{16}{5}y + \frac{8}{5}$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{16}{5}y + \frac{8}{5} - y - 1\right)\left(\frac{16}{5}y + \frac{8}{5} - 4y\right) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{11}{5}y + \frac{3}{5}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{5}y + \frac{8}{5}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{11}{5}y + \frac{3}{5} = 0 \quad \text{ili} \quad -\frac{4}{5}y + \frac{8}{5} = 0$$

$$11y + 3 = 0$$

$$-4y + 8 = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{11}$$

$$y = 2$$

$$y = -\frac{3}{11} \Rightarrow x = \frac{16}{5} \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{11}\right) + \frac{8}{5}$$

$$= \frac{8}{11}$$

$$y = 2 \Rightarrow x = 8$$

$$M_3\left(\frac{8}{11}; -\frac{3}{11}\right), M_4(8; 2)$$

Može bi tačke dobili da smo krenuli od jednačine (1).

Stacionarne tačke $f_{,e}$ su $M_1(0; -1)$, $M_2(0; 0)$, $M_3\left(\frac{8}{11}; -\frac{3}{11}\right)$; $M_4(8; 2)$.

$$Z''_{xx} = 2x - 5y - 1$$

$$Z''_{xy} = -5x + 8y + 4$$

$$Z''_{yy} = 8x$$

Pogledajmo tačku $M_1(0; -1)$

$$A = 4, B = -4, C = 0, D = \begin{vmatrix} A & B \\ B & C \end{vmatrix} = AC - B^2 = 0 - 16 < 0$$

\Rightarrow f-ja u tački M_1 nema ekstrem

Pogledajmo tačku $M_2(0; 0)$

$$A = -1, B = 4, C = 0, D = -16 < 0 \Rightarrow \text{f-ja u tački } M_2 \text{ nema ekstrem}$$

Pogledajmo tačku $M_3\left(\frac{8}{11}; -\frac{3}{11}\right)$

$$A = \frac{20}{11}, B = -\frac{20}{11}, C = \frac{64}{11}, D = \frac{80}{11} > 0$$

\Rightarrow f-ja u tački M_3 ima ekstrem

$A > 0 \Rightarrow$ f-ja ima minimum u ovoj tački

$$Z_{\min}\left(\frac{8}{11}; -\frac{3}{11}\right) = -\frac{126}{363}$$

Pogledajmo tačku $M_4(8; 2)$

$$A = 5, B = -20, C = 64, D = -8 < 0$$

\Rightarrow f-ja u tački M_4 nema ekstrem

Izmeniti poredak integracije u integralu

$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 f(x,y) dy$$

Rj. $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 f(x,y) dy = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ gdje je $D: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq y \leq -\sqrt{4-x^2} \end{cases}$

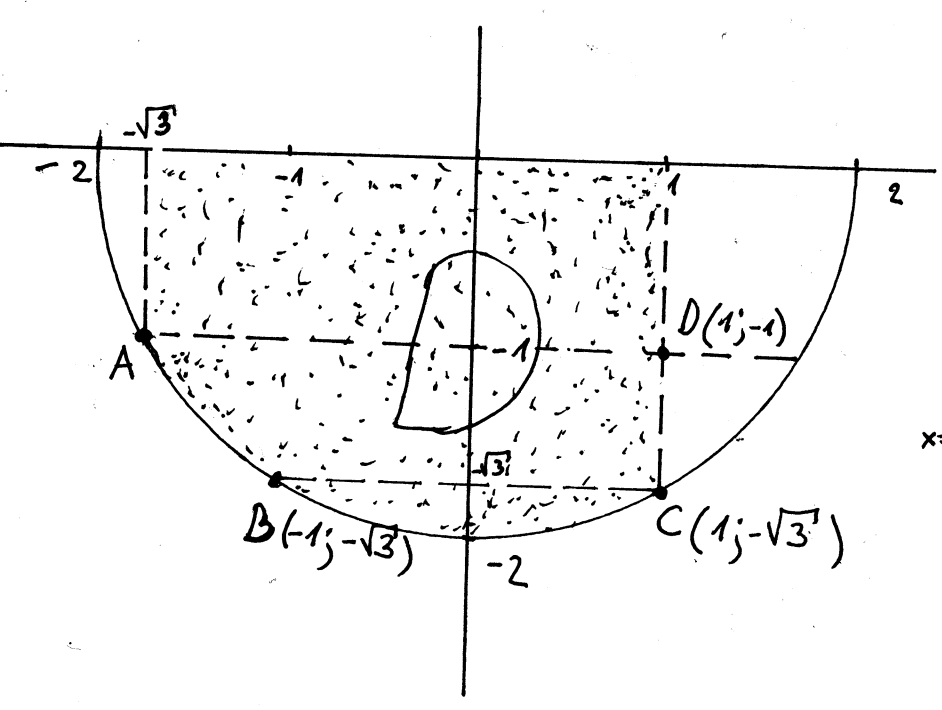
Skicirajmo D
 $y = -\sqrt{4-x^2}$
 $y^2 = 4-x^2$
 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$

Na slici vidimo da je
 $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$ gdje su

$$D_1: \begin{cases} -1 \leq y \leq 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_2: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{3} \leq y \leq -1 \\ -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_3: \begin{cases} -2 \leq y \leq -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2} \end{cases}$$



Prema tome

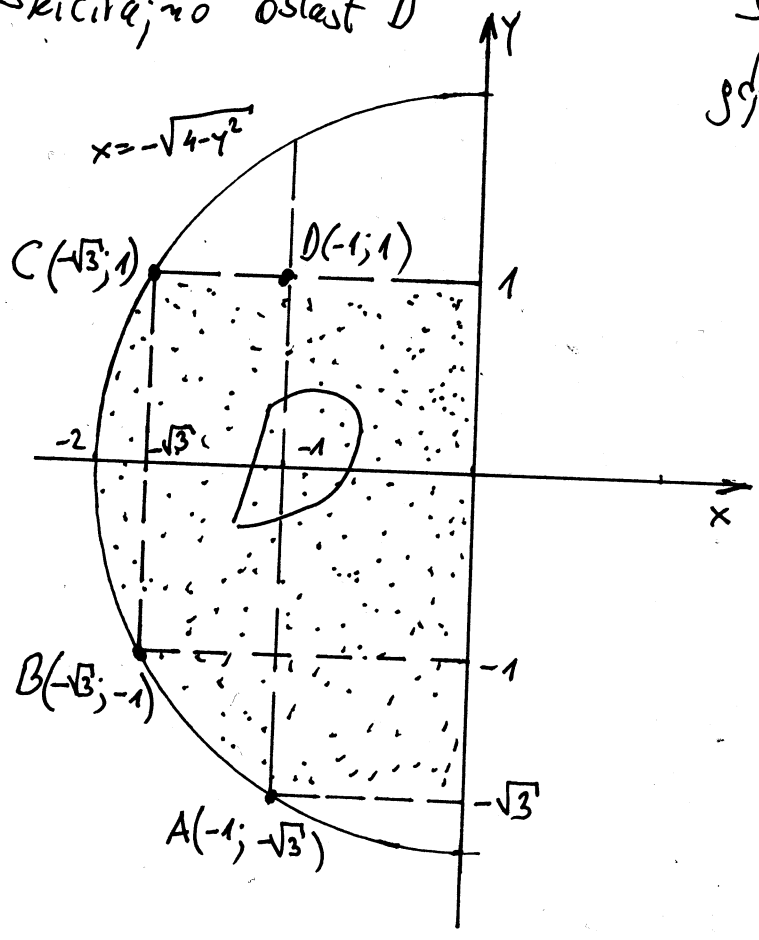
$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^0 f(x,y) dy = \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{3}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{-1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^1 f(x,y) dx + \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 f(x,y) dx$$

Izmeniti poredak integracije u integralu

$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^0 f(x,y) dx$$

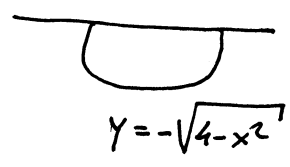
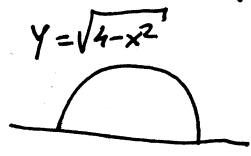
Rj: $\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^0 f(x,y) dx = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ gdje je $D: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{3} \leq y \leq 1 \\ -\sqrt{4-y^2} \leq x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

Skicirajmo oblast D



sa slike vidimo da je $D = D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3$ gdje su

$$D_1: \begin{cases} -2 \leq x \leq -\sqrt{3} \\ -\sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{4-x^2} \end{cases}$$



$$D_2: \begin{cases} -\sqrt{3} \leq x \leq -1 \\ -\sqrt{4-x^2} \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$D_3: \begin{cases} -1 \leq x \leq 0 \\ -\sqrt{3} \leq y \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

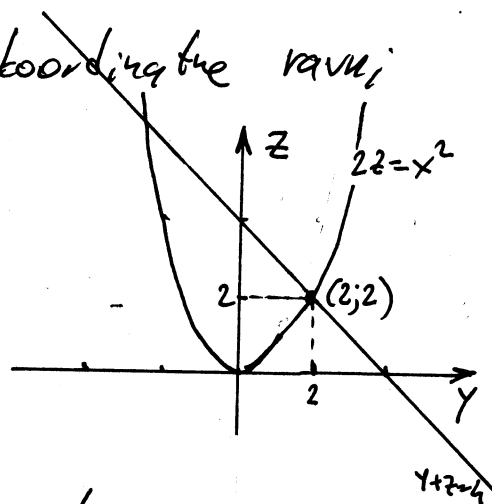
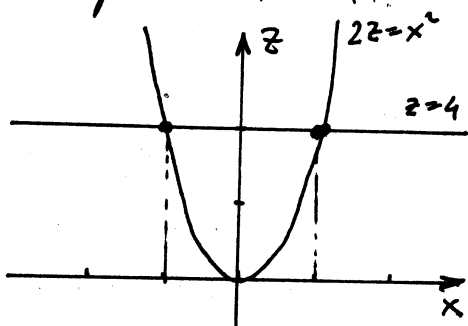
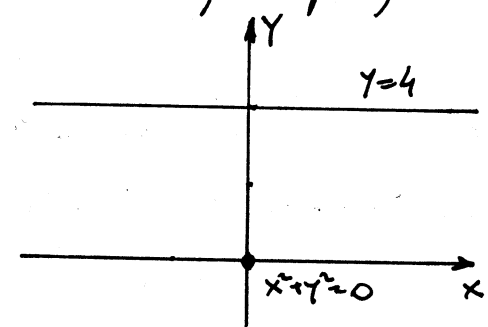
Prema tome

$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^0 f(x,y) dx = \int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{3}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{-1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^1 f(x,y) dy$$

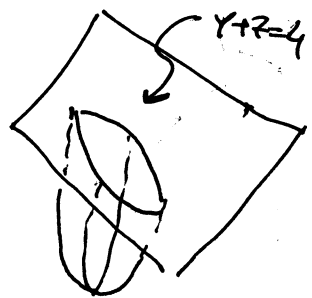
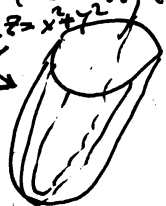
Izračunati zapreminu tijela ograničeno površinama

$$2z = x^2 + y^2, \quad y + z = 4$$

R: Skicirajmo presjek datih površina sa tri koordinatne ravni;



Sa ovih presjeka sad nije teško vidjeti da tražimo zapreminu dijela paraboloida $2z = x^2 + y^2$ koji je odozgo ograničen sa ravni $y + z = 4$



$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dx dy dz = \iint_D dx dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}^{4-y} dz = \iint_D \left[(4-y) - \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) \right] dx dy$$

gdje je D ortogonalna projekcija oblasti Ω na xOy ravan. Označimo sa C krivu liniju koja se dobije kao presjek paraboloida $2z = x^2 + y^2$ i ravni $y + z = 4$.

$$C: \begin{cases} 2z = x^2 + y^2 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$$

Kako odrediti ortogonalnu projekciju krive C na xOy ravan? Ortogonalnu projekciju krive C ćemo odrediti ako se iz sistema $\begin{cases} 2z = x^2 + y^2 \\ y + z = 4 \end{cases}$ na neki način "rešimo" promjenjive z .

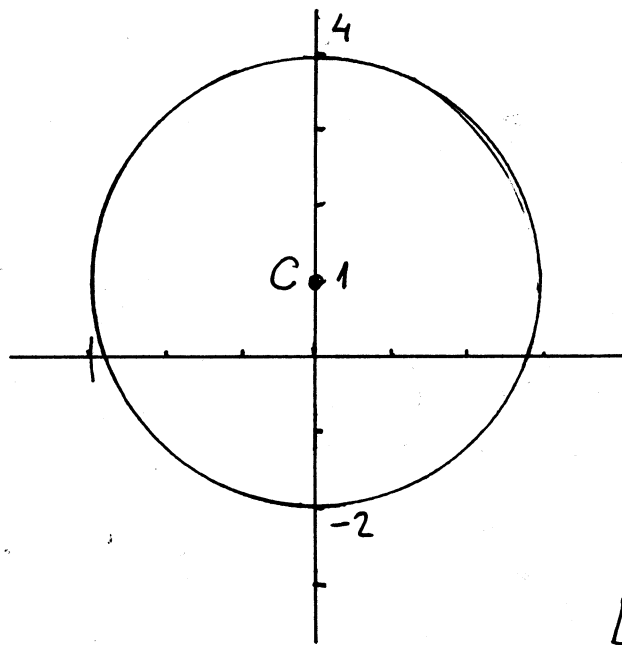
Pa ako u ^{prvu} jednačiny $2z = x^2 + y^2$ "stavimo" drugu $z = 4 - y$ imamo

$$2(4 - y) = x^2 + y^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2y - 8 = 0 \quad \dots (*)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2 \cdot y \cdot 1 + 1^2 - 1^2 - 8 = 0$$

$x^2 + (y+1)^2 = 9 \Rightarrow$ Ortogonalna projekcija oblasti D na xOy ravan je krug sa centrom $C(0,1)$ poluprečnika 3.



Uvedimo polarne koordinate

$$x = \rho \cos \varphi$$

$$y+1 = \rho \sin \varphi \quad \dots (**)$$

$$dx dy = \rho d\rho d\varphi$$

$$D \xrightarrow{\text{transformacije}} D' : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \rho \leq 3 \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$4 - y - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} (8 - 2y - x^2 - y^2) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{2} (9 - x^2 - (y+1)^2) \stackrel{(**)}{=}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (9 - \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi - \rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi) = \frac{1}{2} (9 - \rho^2)$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \iint_{D'} (9 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^3 (9\rho - \rho^3) d\rho =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{9}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{4} \rho^4 \right) \Big|_0^3 d\varphi = \frac{81}{8} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi = \frac{81}{4} \pi$$