ΗΥ-111, Απειροστικός Λογισμός ΙΙ Εαρινό Εξάμηνο 2009-10 Διδάσκων: Κώστας Παναγιωτάκης 3^η Σειρά Ασκήσεων Ημερομηνία Παράδοσης: 17-5-2010 (στο μάθημα)

Γενικές Οδηγίες

• Προαιρετικά, μπορείτε να κάνετε χρήση του Matlab, για γραφικές παραστάσεις.

Ασκηση 1 (30%)

Έστω f(x,y) = 1+xy(x,y)εS. Να υπολογιστεί ο όγκος κάτω από το γράφημα της f(x,y).

α) S: το εσωτερικό του ορθογωνίου ΑΒΓΔ, A(0,0) B(0,1), $\Gamma(1,0)$, $\Delta(1,1)$.

β) S: το εσωτερικό του τριγώνου ΑΒΔ, Α(0,0) Β(0,1), Δ(1,1).

γ) S: το χωρίο που φράσεται πάνω από γράφημα της y=1+x και κάτω $y=x^2$, $(x,y\geq 0)$.

Ασκηση 2 (20%)

Έστω $f(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$, $(x,y) \in S$. Να υπολογιστεί ο συνολικός όγκος κάτω από το γράφημα της f(x,y). S: το εσωτερικό του ορθογωνίου ABΓΔ, A(-1,-1) B(1,-1), $\Gamma(1,1)$, $\Delta(1,-1)$.

Ασκηση 3 (30%)

Έστω $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$, $(x,y) \in S$, S: το εσωτερικό του ισόπλευρου τριγώνου $AB\Gamma$, A(0,0). A) $N\alpha$ βρεθούν έαν υπάρχουν σημεία B, Γ ώστε να ισχύουν ταυτόχρονα τα παρακάτω.

Ο όγκος κάτω από το γράφημα της f(x,y) να είναι 1.

2. Το εμβαδόν του τριγώνου ΑΒΓ να είναι 1.

Β) Να βρεθούν σημεία Β, Γ ώστε ο όγκος κάτω από το γράφημα της f(x,y) να είναι μέγιστος με το περιορισμό πως το εμβαδόν του τριγώνου ΑΒΓ να είναι 1.
 Στα παραπάνω ερωτήματα αρκεί να βρείτε μία λύση.

Ασκηση 4 (20%)

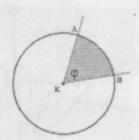
Βρείτε τον όγκο στερεού που βρίσκεται στο πρώτο ογδοημόριο και περικλείεται πάνω από την και $x^2+y^2 \leq 4$ και κάτω από το επίπεδο x+y+z=10.

Bonus: (+10%)

 $f(x,y) = 4*x^2+y^2, (x,y) \in S$

S: ο κυκλικός δίσκος κέντρου O(0,0) και ακτίνας 1.

Να υπολογιστούν οι διαδοχικές γωνίες $φ_1$, $φ_2$, $φ_3$ ($φ_1+φ_2+φ_3=2π$) ώστε να χωριστεί ο κυκλικός δίσκος S σε S κυκλικούς τομείς γωνιών $φ_1$, $φ_2$, $φ_3$ σε καθένα από τους οποίους ο όγκος κάτω από το γράφημα της f(x,y) να είναι ο ίδιος.



Εικόνα 1: Ο Κυκλικός τομέας αποτελείται από τα κοινά σημεία ενός κυκλικού δίσκου και μίας επίκεντρης γωνίας του, όπως είναι το γραμμοσκιασμένο σύνολο της εικόνας.

f(x,y) = 1+xy, (xy)+5 A(0,0), B(0,1), T(1,0), D(1,1) 5= {(x,y) € 12° 0 0 = X = 1, 0 = y = 1) $|\Delta(x,y)| = |x+xy| = (+xy)$ $\leq |\Delta(x,y)| = |x+xy| = (+xy)$ €128 × (x,y) € 5 OCK, X Cobres V= SS K(xxy)dxdy = SS (1+xy)dxdy = (((1+xy)dy)dx = [[] 4/2+ [xaga] 9x = $= \int \left(y \right)_{0}^{1} + x \frac{1}{2} y^{2} \Big]_{0}^{1} dx = \int \left((1 + 0) + \left(\frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} x \cdot 0 \right) \right) dx =$ $= \int (1 + \frac{1}{2} \times) dx = \times + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times^{2}$ $= \int (1 + \frac{1}{2} \times) dx = \times + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \times^{2}$ $= 1 + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$ l) So A (0,0), B(0,1), Δ(1,1) (x,y) = 5 => x,y 30 Apa | f(x,y) = /(+xy) $\frac{\Delta(1,1)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\Delta(1,1)}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\Delta(1,1)}{$ A(0,0) Z = { (X'A) Elbs : O EX < T , X = A < T } V=SSlfix yldrdy = S(S(1+xy)dy)dx

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1} dy + \int_{0}^{1} xy dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left((1 - x) + (x \frac{1}{2} - x \frac{1}{2}x^{2}) \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left((1 - x) + (x \frac{1}{2} - x \frac{1}{2}x^{2}) \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left((1 - x) + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}x^{2} \right) dx = (x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}x^{4}) \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$\begin{cases} 5 & \text{Navo} & \text{y=1+x} \\ \text{karvo} & \text{x}^2 \\ \text{karvo} & \text{y=1+x} \\ \text{xy=x}^2 & \text{xy=70} \\ \text{xy=x}^2 & \text{xy=70} \end{cases}$$

Inficia robus valundar pa va troprem va reobdicasm raceian x 700 xuelou

$$0 \neq x \leq \frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2} = 0 = 0$$
 $0 \neq x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$
 $0 \neq x \leq \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$

$$S = \{ (x,y) \in |P^2 : 0 \le x \le \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, x^2 \le y \le 4+x \}$$

$$V = \{ [2(x,y)] | dx dy = \{ (1+xy) \} | dy \} dx = 1$$

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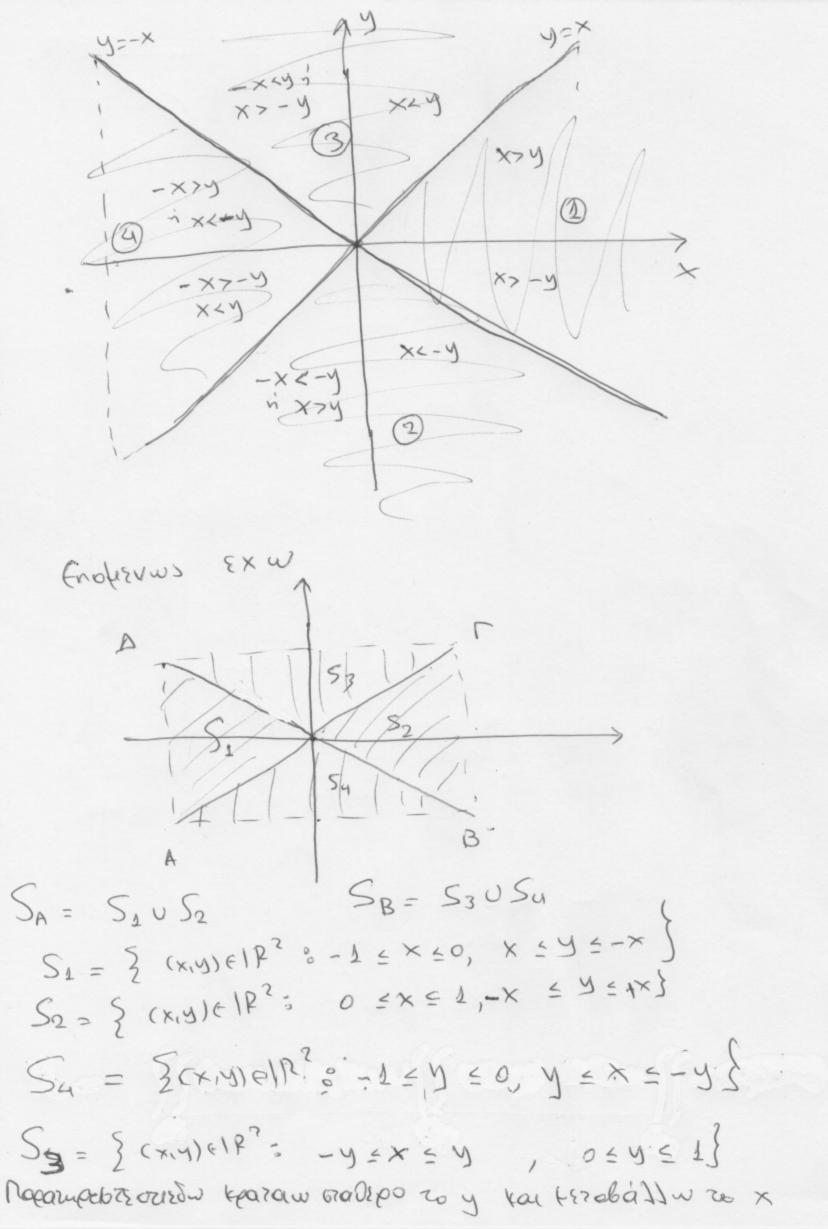
$$V = \{ (1+xy) | dx dy = 1 \}$$

$$V = \{ (1+xy) | dx dy = 1 \}$$

$$V =$$

 $= x + \frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{3}x^{3} \Big]_{0}^{1 + \frac{1}{2}} + \Big(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4}(x + 1)^{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}(x + 1)^{3}\Big)\Big]_{2}^{1 + \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}x^{6} \Big]_{2}^{1 + \frac{1}{2}}$

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Abruby 2
    f(x,y)=x-y, (xy) ES
   5: A(-1,1), B(1,-1), F(1,1), A(1,-1)
 A - - JB y=-1
 N= ! 1 f(x,y) | gxgn
    1 f(x,y) = |x3-y2 |
  -1 = x2-y2 = 1
  Afa 3 mi (x,y) you ra onoig in 1(xy) < 0 tou
     Enotions reproduced in the control =- f(x,y) =- f(x,y)
A = |x^2 - y^2| = |(x - y)(x + y)|
    6005(a6+0; (4) + => A= X2+y2 = f(x,y)
                         - = ) A = -(x^2-y^2) = -f(x,y)
               (3) - + =) A = -(x^2 - y^2) = -4(x_1 y_1) \perp
              (4) - - => A = x^2 - y^2 = 1(x, y)
 (1) \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} x-y > 0 \\ \times + y > 0 \end{array} \} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{c} \left( \begin{array}{c} x > y \\ \times > -y \end{array} \right) (1)
                                         (4) => X-4 CO (3) X CY
(2) => X-4>0 }=> (X>Y) (2)
(3) => X-450 (3) (3)
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+ f(x,y) | dxdy = [(x2-y2) dxdy + [f(x2-y2) dxdy

$$= -\int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx + \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx$$

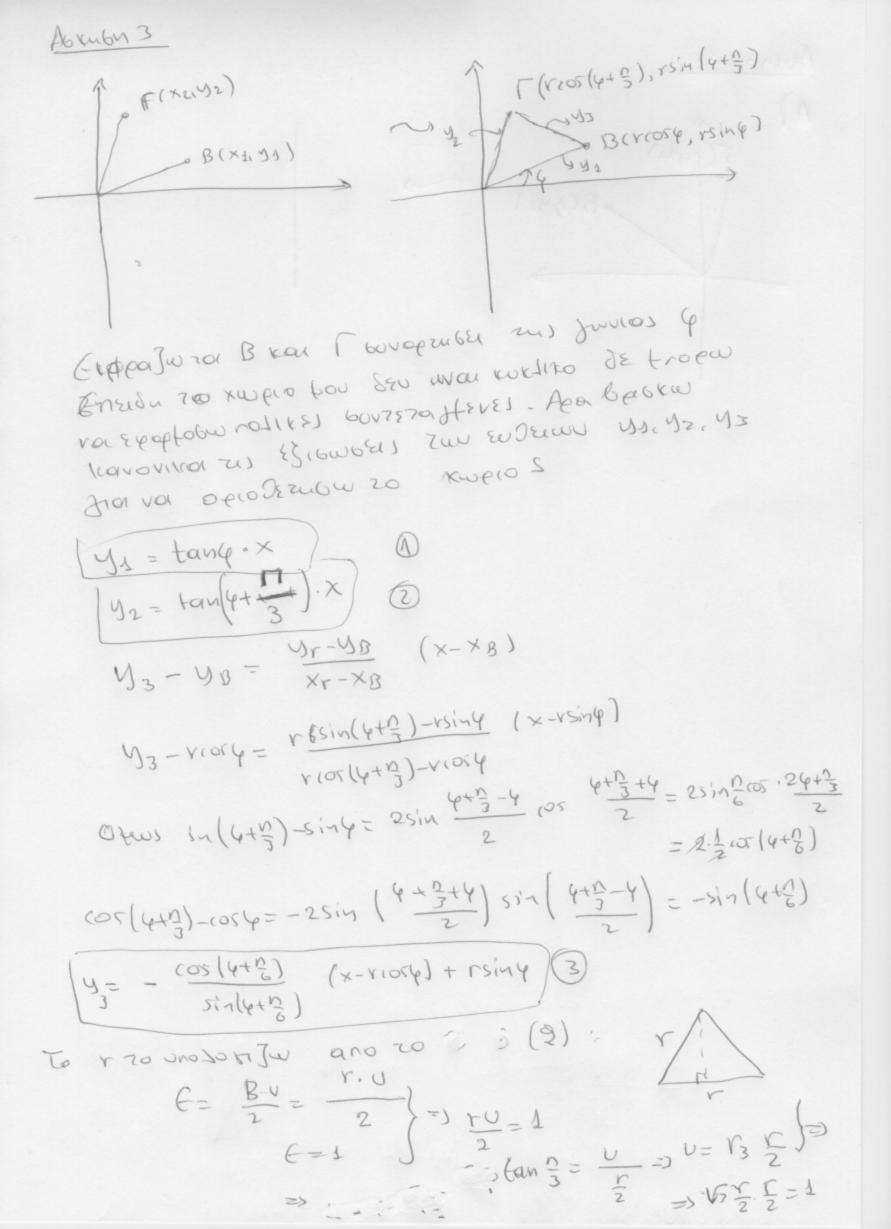
$$= -\int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx + \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx$$

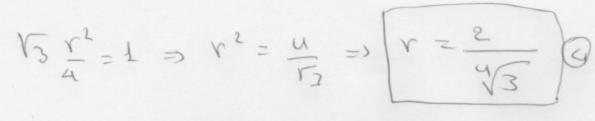
$$-\int_{0}^{x} (x^{2} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx - \int_{0}^{x} (x^{2} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx$$

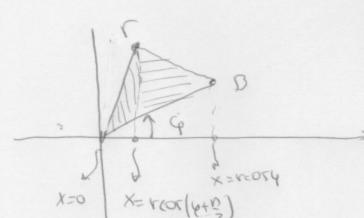
$$-\int_{0}^{x} (x^{3} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx + \int_{0}^{x} (x^{3} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx - \int_{0}^{x} (x^{3} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx$$

$$-\int_{0}^{x} (x^{3} - \lambda_{5}) dx dx + \int_{0}^{x} k(x) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(\lambda) dx + \int_{0}^{x} k(\lambda) dx + \int_{0}^{x} k(\lambda) dx - \int_{0}^{x} k(\lambda) dx + \int_{0}^{x} k$$

 $K(x) = \int_{-1}^{2} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dy = \int_{-1}^{2} (x^{3} - y^{2}) dy + \int_{-1}^{2} (x^{3} - y$







Entrovino mos mos x tron os repurso nos sus proposos os supra

Aca Si = {(x,y) < | p^2 - 0 < x < r(05 | 643)}

tany x < y < tany (47) - x }

52 = {(x,y) < | p^2 < x < r(05 | 643)} = x < r(05 | 643) = x

 $V = \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy = \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy + \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy$ $A1 = \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy + \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy$ $A1 = \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy + \iint |f(x,y)| dxdy$ $= \iint$

Opolous par 20 A2

Neo favois fra mison da repeables va xentitorioniniste mattab. To V 20 stateative bar concernor 200 6.

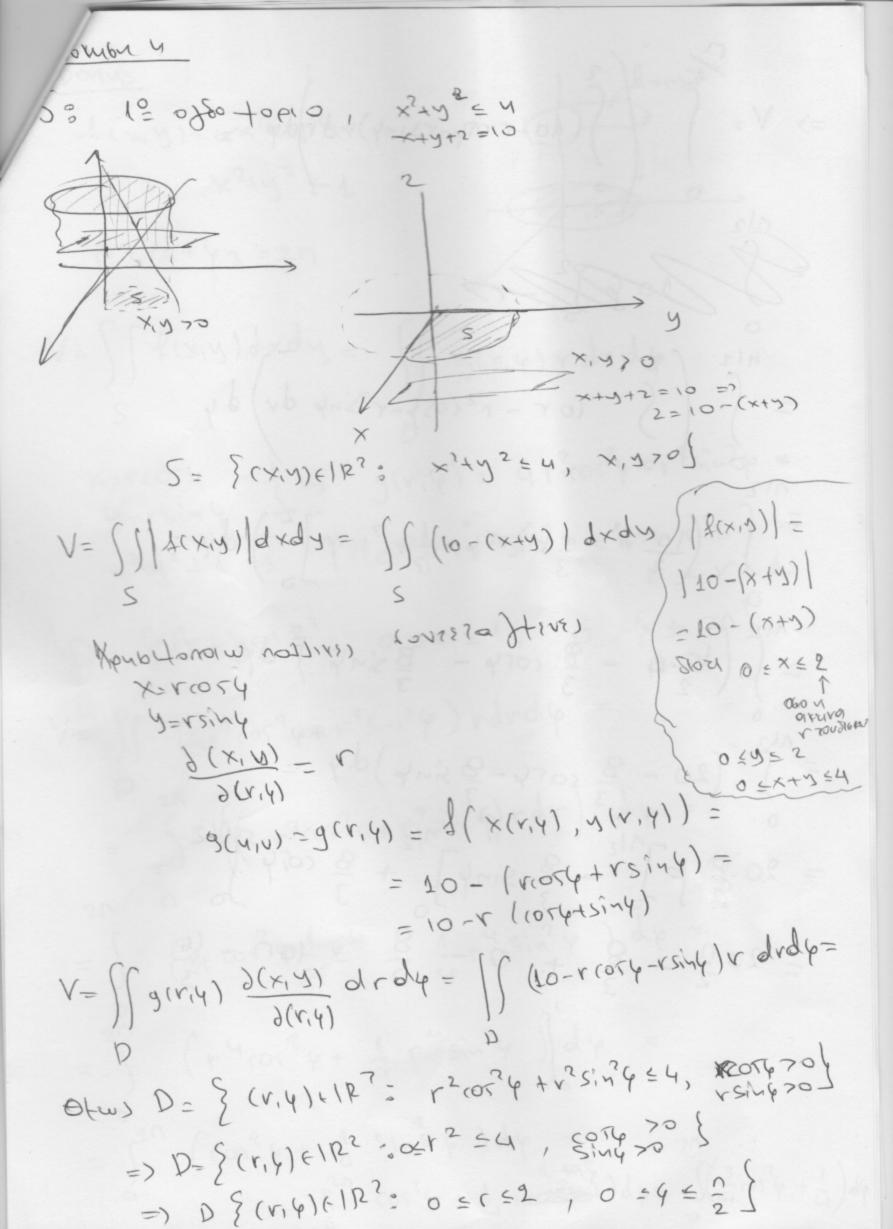
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$$V = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi - r \sin \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi - r \sin \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{0}^{2} \left(\frac{2}{10 - r \cos \phi} \right) r dr d\phi = \int_{$$

(Axiv) ヤインスノーロメンナイス 7 3 S: X3+2 = 1 91+92+ 43 = 2n $V = \iint f(x,y) dxdy = \iint g(r,\varphi) r dr d\varphi$ X=rcosy } => g(r,4) = 4 r20034 + r35in34 = x3+43,=1=) 150026+152126=1=1 25=1=) D= {(r,4) < 1 p2: 0 < r < 1, 0 - 4 = 2n} V=) (4x2cor24+x3;n34) rdrd4 = = 5 ((42,02,6+2,32,6), qh = =) (4 cos 4 1 ry + 1 ry sin 4) de = = 3 (+4 ror 4 + 1 + 4 sin 4) d4 = $= \int_{0}^{20} \left(\cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} \varphi \right) d\varphi = 20$ $= \int_{0}^{20} \left(\cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \sin^{2} \varphi \right) d\varphi = \int_{0}^{20} \left(\frac{3}{4} \cos^{2} \varphi + \frac{1}{4} \right) d\varphi$

$$= \int_{0}^{20} \left(\frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{1}{16} \cos 24\right) + \frac{1}{4}\right) d4 =$$

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