

## 1. naloga

S pomočjo odvajanja na parameter izračunajte integral

$$F(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-2x^2}}{x} dx, \quad a > 0 !$$

**Rešitev:**

$$F'(a) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2}(-x^2)}{x} dx = \frac{e^{-ax^2}}{2a} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{2a}$$

$$F(a) = -\int \frac{da}{2a} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln a + C$$

$$F(2) = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\boxed{F(a) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{2}{a}}$$

## 2. naloga

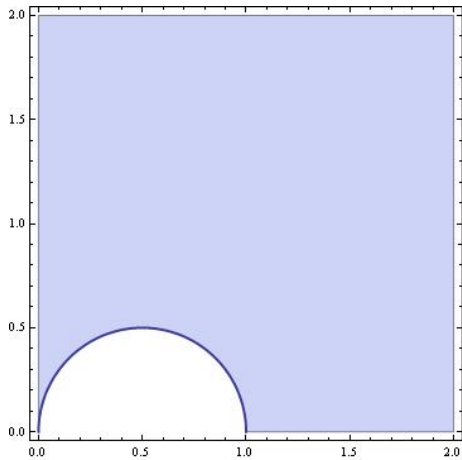
Z vpeljavo polarnih koordinat izračunajte dvojni integral

$$\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} ,$$

kjer je integracijsko območje  $D : x > 0 , y > 0 , x^2 + y^2 > x !$

### Rešitev:

Integracijsko območje je prvi kvadrant zunaj krožnice  $r = \cos \varphi$  :



$$\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\cos \varphi}^{\infty} \frac{r}{(r^2 + 1)^2} dr = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \frac{1}{r^2 + 1} \Big|_{\cos \varphi}^{\infty} =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\cos^2 \varphi + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arcsin \left( \frac{1 - 3 \cos^3 \varphi}{1 + \cos^2 \varphi} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}}$$

### 3. naloga

Izračunajte odvod skalarne polja  $u = yz - x^2$  v točki  $T(\sqrt{11}, 3, 4)$  v smeri zunanje normale na sfero  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 36$  v točki  $T$ !

**Rešitev:**

$$\text{grad } u = (-2x, z, y)$$

$$\text{grad } u(T) = (-2\sqrt{11}, 4, 3)$$

$$\text{Normala na sfero } \vec{v} = (2x, 2y, 2z)$$

$$\vec{v}(T) = (2\sqrt{11}, 6, 8)$$

$$\text{Odvod v smeri } \vec{l} = (2\sqrt{11}, 6, 8)/12$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \text{grad } u(T) \cdot \vec{l} = (-2\sqrt{11}, 4, 3) \cdot (\sqrt{11}, 3, 4)/6 = \boxed{\frac{1}{3}}$$

#### 4. naloga

Izračunajte ploskovni integral

$$\iint_S z dS \quad ,$$

kjer je integracijska ploskev  $S : z = 2 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{2}$  ,  $z > \frac{1}{2}$  !

**Rešitev:**

Ploskev parametriziramo s parametroma  $\rho$  in  $\varphi$  iz *cilindričnih koordinat*.

$$\vec{r} = (\rho \cos \varphi, \rho \sin \varphi, 2 - \rho^2/2)$$

$$\vec{r}_\rho = (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, -\rho)$$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi = (-\rho \sin \varphi, \rho \cos \varphi, 0)$$

$$E = \vec{r}_\rho \cdot \vec{r}_\rho = 1 + \rho^2$$

$$G = \vec{r}_\varphi \cdot \vec{r}_\varphi = \rho^2$$

$$F = \vec{r}_\rho \cdot \vec{r}_\varphi = 0$$

$$dS = \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\rho d\varphi = \rho \sqrt{1 + \rho^2} d\rho d\varphi$$

Iz pogoja  $2 - \rho^2/2 > \frac{1}{2}$  se dobi zgornjo mejo za  $\rho$  enako  $\sqrt{3}$

$$\iint_S z dS = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(2 - \frac{\rho^2}{2}\right) \sqrt{1 + \rho^2} \rho d\rho = \dots$$

Integracija po  $\varphi$  prinese faktor  $2\pi$

V integralu po  $\rho$  se vpelje nova spremenljivka  $1 + \rho^2 = t$

$$\dots = 2\pi \int_1^4 \left(2 - \frac{t-1}{2}\right) \sqrt{t} \frac{1}{2} dt = \dots = \boxed{\frac{82}{15}\pi}$$

## 5. naloga

V funkcijah  $u = axy^3 + bx^3y$  in  $v = x^4 + cx^2y^2 + y^4$  določite realne konstante  $a, b, c$  tako, da bo funkcija  $u + iv$  analitična!

### Rešitev:

Zapišemo *Cauchy-Riemannovi* enačbi :

$$\begin{aligned}u_x = v_y &\longrightarrow ay^3 + 3bx^2y = 2cx^2y + 4y^3 \\u_y = -v_x &\longrightarrow 3axy^2 + bx^3 = -4x^3 - 2cxy^2\end{aligned}$$

Enačbi morata veljati pri poljubnih  $x$  in  $y$ , zato se morajo koeficienti na obeh straneh ujemati:

$$a = 4, \quad 3b = 2c, \quad 3a = -2c, \quad b = -4$$

$$\boxed{a = 4, \quad b = -4, \quad c = -6}$$