

# IZPIT IZ MATEMATIKE III

11. junij 2012

1. Poiščite točko na ploskvi

$$\vec{r}(u, v) = (u^2 + v^2, u + v, u^2 - v^2),$$

v kateri je tangetna ravnina vzporedna ravnini  $2x - 6y - z = 3$ .

**Rešitev.**

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{n}(u, v) &= \vec{r}_u(u, v) \times \vec{r}_v(u, v) = (2u, 1, 2u) \times (2v, 1, -2v) \\ &= (-2u - 2v, 8uv, 2u - 2v).\end{aligned}$$

Zaradi vzporednosti ravnin mora veljati vzporednost njunih normal:

$$(-2u - 2v, 8uv, 2u - 2v) = k(2, -6, -1).$$

S pomočjo vsote in razlike prve in tretje komponente dobimo  $v = -\frac{k}{4}$  in  $u = -\frac{3k}{4}$ . Z vstavljanjem dobljenega v drugo komponento dobimo  $k(k + 4) = 0$ . Ker mora veljati  $k \neq 0$ , dobimo  $k = -4$  in posledično  $v = 1$ ,  $u = 3$  oziroma iskano točko  $\vec{r}(3, 1) = (10, 4, 8)$ .

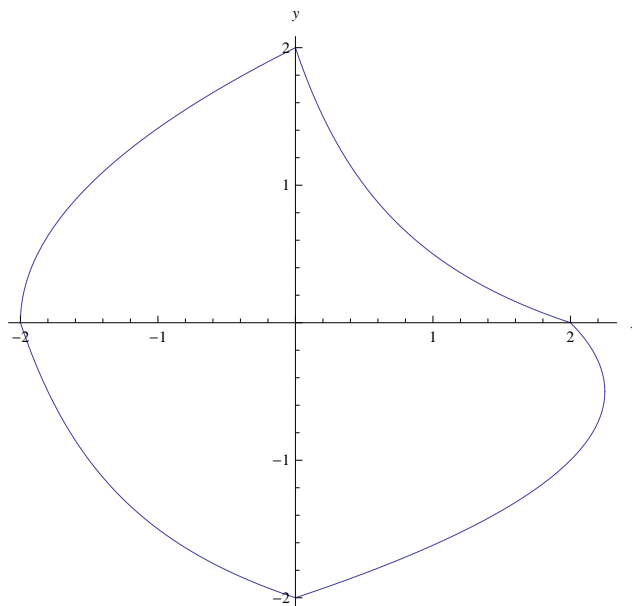
2. Zamenjajte vrstni red integriranja

$$\int_{-2}^0 dx \int_{\frac{3}{x+3}-3}^{\sqrt{4+2x}} dy + \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{-1-\sqrt{9-4x}}{2}}^{\frac{3}{x+1}-1} dy + \int_2^{\frac{9}{4}} dx \int_{\frac{-1-\sqrt{9-4x}}{2}}^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{9-4x}}{2}} dy.$$

Dobljen integral nato tudi izračunajte.

**Rešitev.**

$$\begin{aligned}y &= \frac{3}{x+3} - 3 & \longrightarrow & x = \frac{3}{y+3} - 3 \\ y &= \sqrt{4+2x} & \longrightarrow & x = \frac{y^2}{2} - 2 \\ y &= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9-4x}}{2} & \longrightarrow & x = -y^2 - y + 2 \\ y &= \frac{3}{x+1} - 1 & \longrightarrow & x = \frac{3}{y+1} - 1\end{aligned}$$



Iz zgoraj poračunanega in slike dobimo, da se dan integral prevede do

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dots &= \int_{-2}^0 dy \int_{\frac{3}{y+3}-3}^{-y^2-y+2} dx + \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2}-2}^{\frac{3}{y+1}-1} dx \\
 &= \int_{-2}^0 \left( -y^2 - y + 5 - \frac{3}{y+3} \right) dy + \int_0^2 \left( \frac{3}{y+1} + 1 - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) dy \\
 &= \left( -\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^2}{2} + 5y - 3 \log(y+3) \right) \Big|_{-2}^0 + \left( 3 \log(y+1) + y - \frac{y^3}{6} \right) \Big|_0^2 \\
 &= -3 \log 3 - \frac{8}{3} + 2 + 10 + 3 \log 3 + 2 - \frac{8}{6} = 10
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Izračunajte

$$\int_{\mathcal{C}} (3z, 0, -2y) \cdot d\vec{r},$$

kjer je krivulja  $\mathcal{C}$  enaka preseku med ploskvama

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \quad \text{in} \quad z = x^2 + y^2 - 5y$$

ter orientirana tako, da je njena projekcija na  $xy$ -ravnino pozitivno orientirana.

**Rešitev.** Krivuljo  $\mathcal{C}$  parametriziramo kot

$$\begin{aligned}
 \vec{r}(\varphi) &= (\cos \varphi, \sin \varphi, 1 - 5 \sin \varphi), \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\
 \dot{\vec{r}}(\varphi) &= (-\sin \varphi, \cos \varphi, -5 \cos \varphi)
 \end{aligned}$$

in dobimo

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \int_0^{2\pi} (3(1 - 5 \sin \varphi)(-\sin \varphi) - 2 \sin \varphi(-5 \cos \varphi)) d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-3 \sin \varphi + 15 \sin^2 \varphi + 10 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left( -3 \sin \varphi + \frac{15}{2}(1 - \cos(2\varphi)) + 5 \sin(2\varphi) \right) d\varphi \\ &= \left( 3 \cos \varphi + \frac{15}{2} \varphi - \frac{15}{4} \sin(2\varphi) - \frac{5}{2} \cos(2\varphi) \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \dots = 15\pi \end{aligned}$$

4. S pomočjo Gaussovega izreka izračunajte pretok vektorskega polja

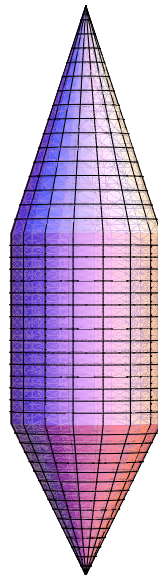
$$\vec{V} = (\sin(e^{yz}) + xz, e^{xy} - xy, z^2 - xze^{xy})$$

skozi ploskev, ki je rob območja, določenega z neenačbami

$$z \geq 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - 7, \quad z \leq -3\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 8, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 4.$$

**Rešitev.** Upoštevajmo navodilo in si poračunajmo najprej

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{V} = z + xe^{xy} - x + 2z - xe^{xy} = 3z - x.$$



Stožca  $z = 2r - 7$  in  $z = -3r + 8$  se sekata pri  $2r - 7 = -3r + 8$  oziroma  $r = 3$ , kar je zunaj valja  $r = 2$ , zato se iskani pretok izračuna kot

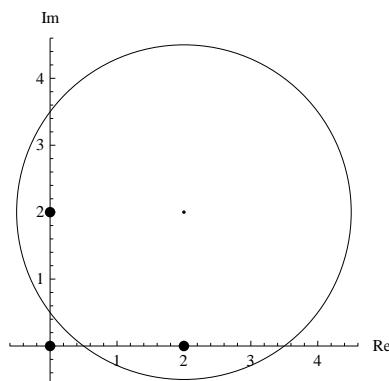
$$\begin{aligned} \dots &= \iiint_V (3z - x) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^2 dr \int_{2r-7}^{-3r+8} (3z - r \cos \varphi) r dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^2 \left( \frac{15}{2}r^3 + 5r^3 \cos \varphi - 30r^2 - 15r^2 \cos \varphi + \frac{45}{2}r \right) dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (-5 - 20 \cos \varphi) d\varphi = \dots = -10\pi \end{aligned}$$

5. Izračunajte kompleksni integral

$$\int_{|z-2-2i|=\frac{5}{2}} \frac{4}{z(z-2)(z-2i)^2},$$

kjer je integracija v pozitivni smeri.

**Rešitev.** Glede na to, da je  $|2 + 2i| = 2\sqrt{2} > \frac{5}{2}$  sta edini singularnosti znotraj območja  $z = 2$  (pol 1. stopnje) in  $z = 2i$  (pol 2. stopnje).



Zato

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Res}_{z=2} \frac{4}{z(z-2)(z-2i)^2} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{4}{z(z-2i)^2} = \frac{2}{(2-2i)^2} = \frac{2}{-8i} = \frac{i}{4} \\ \operatorname{Res}_{z=2i} \frac{4}{z(z-2)(z-2i)^2} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \left( \frac{4}{z(z-2)} \right)' = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{-4(2z-2)}{z^2(z-2)^2} \\ &= \frac{-8(2i-1)}{(2i)^2(2i-2)^2} = \frac{2i-1}{-4i} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{4} \\ \int_{|z-2-2i|=\frac{5}{2}} \frac{4}{z(z-2)(z-2i)^2} &= 2\pi i \left( \frac{i}{4} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{4} \right) = -\pi i \end{aligned}$$