

Izpit Matematika III

6.2.2014

1. Vse točke krivulje

$$\vec{r}(t) = (t^2 + 2, t^2 + 2t, 2t - 1)$$

ležijo v isti ravnini. Poiščite enačbo te ravnine .

2. Izračunajte $F'(1)$ za funkcijo

$$F(y) = \int_0^y \frac{\ln(1 + xy)}{x} dx \quad .$$

3. Žica ima obliko polkrožnice

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \quad x + y = 2, \quad z > 0 \quad .$$

Izračunajte maso žice, če je gostota mase na dolžinsko enoto enaka \sqrt{y} .

4. Izračunajte površino ploskve

$$x^2 + y^2 = x, \quad 0 < z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad .$$

5. (a) Izračunajte kompleksni števili

$$z_1 = \sin(i \ln 2)$$

$$z_2 = i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \ln 2\right) .$$

- (b) Izračunajte kompleksni integral v pozitivni smeri

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)}$$

kjer sta z_1 in z_2 konstanti iz točke a).

Rešitve

1. naloga

Izraz

$$ax + by + cz = a(t^2 + 2) + b(t^2 + 2t) + c(2t - 1) = (a + b)t^2 + 2(b + c)t + (2a - c)$$

naj bo neodvisen od t . Zato mora biti

$$a + b = 0, \quad b + c = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad a = -b, \quad c = -b$$

$$ax + by + cz = -bx + by - bz = (2a - c) = -2b + b \quad / : -b$$

$$\boxed{x - y + z = 1}$$

Druga rešitev :

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = (2t, 2t + 2, 2)$$

$$\vec{n} = \dot{\vec{r}}(1) \times \dot{\vec{r}}(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = (4, -4, 4)$$

$$(\vec{r} - \vec{r}(0)) \cdot \frac{1}{4}\vec{n} = 0$$

$$((x, y, z) - (2, 0, -1)) \cdot (1, -1, 1) = 0$$

$$\boxed{x - y + z - 1 = 0}$$

2. naloga

$$F'(y) = \int_0^y \frac{dx}{1+xy} + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y} = \frac{1}{y} \ln(1+xy) \Big|_0^y + \frac{\ln(1+y^2)}{y} =$$

$$\frac{2}{y} \ln(1+y^2)$$

$$F'(1) = 2 \ln 2 = \boxed{\ln 4}$$

3. naloga

Parametrizacija krivulje :

$$x = t, \quad y = 2 - t, \quad z^2 = 4 - t^2 - (2 - t)^2 = 4t - 2t^2$$

$$\vec{r}(t) = (t, 2 - t, \sqrt{4t - 2t^2})$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \left(1, 1, \frac{4 - 4t}{2\sqrt{4t - 2t^2}} \right)$$

$$|\dot{\vec{r}}|^2 = 1 + 1 + \frac{(2 - 2t)^2}{4t - 2t^2} = \frac{8t - 4t^2 + 4 - 8t + 4t^2}{4t - 2t^2} = \frac{4}{2t(2 - t)}$$

$$m = \int_C \sqrt{y} \, ds = \int_0^2 \sqrt{2-t} \sqrt{\frac{4}{2t(2-t)}} \, dt =$$

$$\sqrt{2} \int_0^2 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = \sqrt{2} 2\sqrt{t} \Big|_0^2 = \boxed{4}$$

4. naloga

Računa se površina na ploskvi $x^2 + y^2 = x$, ki je plašč valja. Parametrizacijo ploskve dobimo tako, da vstavimo cilindrične koordinate v enačbo plašča valja; znebimo se koordinate ρ , ostaneta φ in z , ki bosta parametra. Plašč valja je zgoraj odrezan s stožcem $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Zato neenačba $z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ določa zgornjo mejo za parameter z v integraciji.

$$(\rho \cos \varphi)^2 + (\rho \sin \varphi)^2 = \rho \cos \varphi \quad \rightarrow \quad \rho = \cos \varphi$$

$$\text{Enačba ploskve : } \vec{r}(\varphi, z) = (\cos^2 \varphi, \cos \varphi \sin \varphi, z)$$

$$\text{Zgornja meja za } z : z < \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \rho = \cos \varphi$$

$$\vec{r}_\varphi = (2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi, -\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi, 0)$$

$$\vec{r}_z = (0, 0, 1)$$

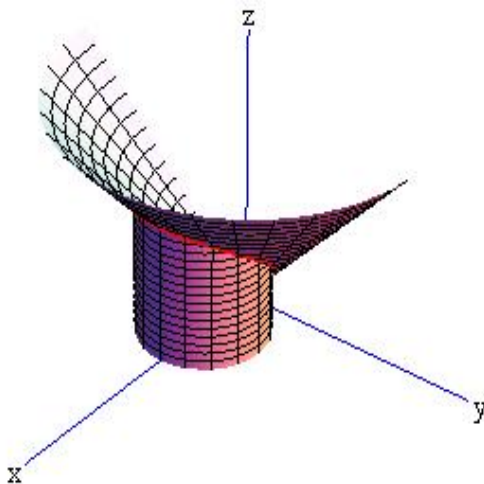
$$E = \vec{r}_\varphi \cdot \vec{r}_\varphi = \sin^2 2\varphi + \cos^2 2\varphi = 1$$

$$G = \vec{r}_z \cdot \vec{r}_z = 1$$

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

$$P = \iint dS = \iint \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi dz = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} dz =$$

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi = \sin \varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{2}$$



5. naloga

a)

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$z_1 = \frac{e^{-\ln 2} - e^{\ln 2}}{2i} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - 2}{2i} = \boxed{\frac{3}{4}i}$$

$$z_2 = i \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{2} - \ln 2} - e^{-i\frac{\pi}{2} + \ln 2}}{2i} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}i + 2i}{2} = \boxed{\frac{5}{4}i}$$

b)

Znotraj integracijske krivulje je z_1 , ki je pol 1. stopnje.

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_1} \frac{1}{(z - z_1)(z - z_2)} = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{1}{(z - z_2)} =$$

$$\frac{2\pi i}{(z_1 - z_2)} = \frac{2\pi i}{-\frac{2}{4}i} = \boxed{-4\pi}$$