

PRVI KOLOKVIJ IZ MATEMATIKE III

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1. V točki $T(1, -1, 2)$ izračunajte tangentno premico na krivuljo, ki je presek ploskev

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2 \quad \text{in} \quad x + 3y + 2z = 2.$$

Rešitev.

$$\vec{r}(t) = \left(\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi, \sqrt{2} \sin \varphi, \frac{2 - \sqrt{2} \cos \varphi - 3\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\dot{\vec{r}}(t) = \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi, \sqrt{2} \cos \varphi, \frac{\sqrt{2} \sin \varphi - 3\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi}{2} \right)$$

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

Tako se iskana tangentna premica glasi

$$x - 1 = y + 1 = \frac{z - 2}{-2}.$$

2. Dvojni integral

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dx dy,$$

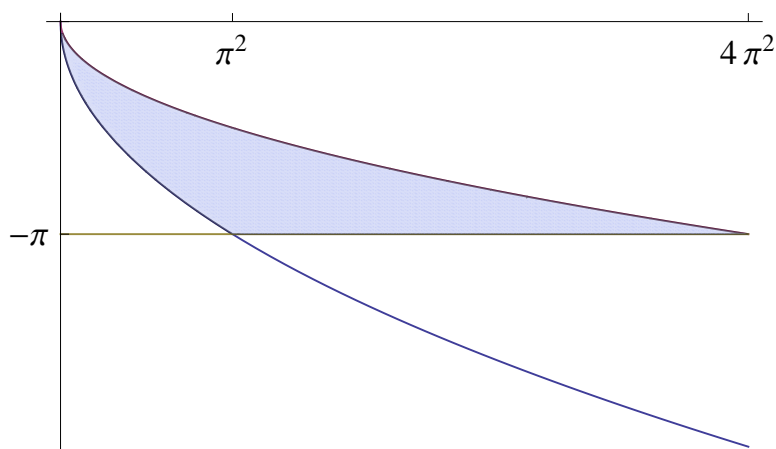
kjer je območje \mathcal{D} določeno z

$$-\sqrt{x} \leq y \leq -\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \quad \text{in} \quad y \geq -\pi,$$

prevedite na oba možna dvakratna integrala (glede na oba možna vrstna reda integracije) in nato enega izmed njih tudi izračunajte.

Območje \mathcal{D} najprej skicirajte.

Rešitev.



$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dx dy &= \int_0^{\pi^2} dx \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dy + \int_{\pi^2}^{4\pi^2} dx \int_{-\pi}^{-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dy \\
\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dx dy &= \int_{-\pi}^0 dy \int_{y^2}^{4y^2} \sin\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) dx = \int_{-\pi}^0 -y \cos\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Big|_{y^2}^{4y^2} dy \\
&= \int_{-\pi}^0 y(\cos y - \cos(4y)) dy = \dots = 2
\end{aligned}$$

3. Izračunajte površino tistega dela ploskve

$$x^2 + y^2 + z = 1,$$

za katerega velja

$$12 - x^2 - y^2 \geq 0.$$

Rešitev.

$$\begin{aligned}
P &= \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{12}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{49} \sqrt{t} \frac{dt}{8} \\
&= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{57}{2} d\varphi = 57\pi
\end{aligned}$$