

Rješenja drugog međuispita iz Matematike 3E

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1. (4 boda)

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^1 f(x, y) dy$$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y) dx$$

2. (3 boda)

$$P = \iint_D dx dy = \iint_{D'} r dr d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{1+\sin\varphi} r dr = \dots = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

3. (3 boda)

$$\iiint_V x dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{2-2x} dy \int_0^{\frac{y}{2}} dz = \dots = \frac{1}{12}$$

4. (3 boda)

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 dr \int_r^1 g(\varphi, r, z) r dz$$

5. (5 bodova)

a) (1b)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

b) (1b)

$$J = \dots = r^2 \sin \theta$$

c) (3b)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta + 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^3 (r^2 + 6r \cos \theta + 9) r^2 \sin \theta dr = \dots = \frac{2592\pi}{5}$$

6. (7 bodova)

a) (1b)

$$\mathbf{r}(u) = (x(t_0)\mathbf{i} + y(t_0)\mathbf{j} + z(t_0)\mathbf{k}) + (x'(t_0)\mathbf{i} + y'(t_0)\mathbf{j} + z'(t_0)\mathbf{k}) \cdot u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$$

b) (1b)

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-2 \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (3 \cos t)\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r}(\pi) = \dots = -2\mathbf{i} + \pi\mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r}'(\pi) = \dots = -3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$$

$$\mathbf{r}(u) = (-2\mathbf{i} + \pi\mathbf{k}) + (-3\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}) \cdot u, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}$$

c) (3b)

$$z = x^2 + y^2, \quad 2x + z = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = -2x$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = -2x \quad \Rightarrow \quad x^2 + 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad (x + 1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$x = -1 + \cos t, \quad y = \sin t \quad \Rightarrow \quad z = 2 - 2 \cos t, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

d) (2b)

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (-2 \sin t)\mathbf{i} + (2 \cos t)\mathbf{j} - 2t\mathbf{k}$$

$$\sqrt{5} = |\mathbf{r}'(t)| = \sqrt{(-2 \sin t)^2 + (2 \cos t)^2 + (-2t)^2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \dots \quad \Rightarrow \quad t_{1,2} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$