



Izračunati zapreminu tela ograničenog površima

$$z=3+x^2+2y^2, \quad y=2x^2-1, \quad y=0, \quad z=0$$

i površinu tela ograničenog površima

$$z=a \quad (a>0), \quad y=2x^2-1, \quad y=0, \quad z=0.$$

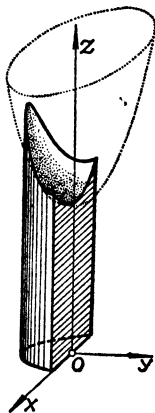
Rešenje.

Zapremina je jednaka

$$V = \iint_G z \, dx \, dy = \iint_G (3+x^2+2y^2) \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{2x^2-1}^0 (3+x^2+2y^2) \, dy =$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3} \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} (16x^6 - 18x^4 + 27x^2 - 11) \, dx = \frac{83\sqrt{2}}{35}.$$



Površina je jednaka zbiru površina bazisa i omotača.

Površine bazisa mogu se izračunati pomoću dvojnog integrala:

$$\alpha_1 = 2 \iint_G dx \, dy, \quad \text{gde je } G: -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad 2x^2 - 1 \leq y \leq 0.$$

$$\sigma_1 = 2 \cdot 2 \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{2x^2-1}^0 dy$$

$$\sigma_1 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

U omotaču imamo pravougaonik sa stranicama $2/\sqrt{2}$ i a , i deo cilindrične površi $y=2x^2-1$ između xOy ravni i ravni $z=a$. Površinu dela cilindrične površi možemo izračunati primenom krivolinijskog integrala, pa je površina omotača jednaka

$$\sigma_2 = 2a/\sqrt{2} + a \int_C ds,$$

gde je $C: y=2x^2-1, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

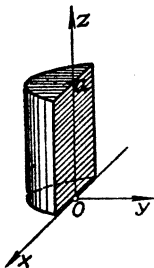
$$\sigma_2 = a\sqrt{2} + 2a \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+y^2} dx$$

$$\sigma_2 = a\sqrt{2} + 2a \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+16x^2} dx$$

$$\sigma_2 = a\sqrt{2} + 2a \left[\frac{1}{8} \ln(2\sqrt{2}+3) + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{4} \right]$$

Stoga je

$$\sigma = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} a + \frac{5a\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{a}{4} \ln(2\sqrt{2}+3).$$



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Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela T određenog nejednakostima:

$$0 \leq z \leq 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 2y, \quad y \leq 3/2.$$

Rešenje. Površina σ jednaka je zbiru površina: σ_1 dela konusne površi, σ_2 dela ravni $y=3/2$, σ_3 dela kružnog cilindra $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ između xOy ravni i konusa i σ_4 dela ravni xOy . Površina dela konusa koji iseca cilindrična površ jednaka je

$$\sigma_1 = \iint_G \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2} \, dx \, dy.$$

Ovde je $z = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, pa je

$$p = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad q = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

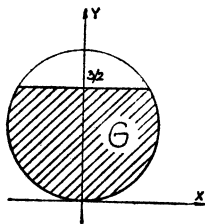
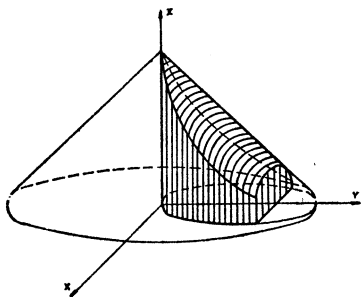
$$1 + p^2 + q^2 = 2$$

i

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{2} \iint_G dx \, dy = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{3/2} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} dx = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{3/2} \sqrt{2y-y^2} \, dy =$$

$$\left(y-1 = \sin t, \quad dy = \cos t \, dt, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{6} \right)$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi/6} \cos^2 t \, dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}.$$



Površina dela ravni $y=3/2$ može se izračunati primenom krivolinijskog integrala.

$$\sigma_2 = \int_C z \, ds = \int_C (2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \, ds,$$

gde je

$$C: y=3/2, z=0 \Rightarrow y'=0 \Rightarrow ds = \sqrt{1+y'^2} \, dx = dx$$

i

$$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_2 &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 9/4}) \, dx = 2 \left[2x - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + 9/4} - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{9}{8} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 9/4}) \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{8} \ln 3. \end{aligned}$$

Površinu dela kružnog cilindra možemo, takođe, izračunati primenom krivolinijskog integrala.

$$\sigma_3 = \int_C z \, ds = \int_C (2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \, ds$$

gde je

$$C: x^2 + y^2 = 2y, \quad y \leq 3/2, \quad z = 0.$$

U polarnim koordinatama je

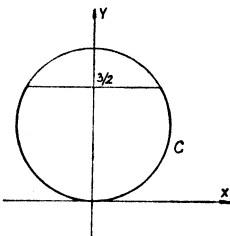
$$C: \rho = 2 \sin \varphi, \quad \rho' = 2 \cos \varphi,$$

$$ds = \sqrt{\rho^2 + \rho'^2} d\varphi = 2 d\varphi,$$

pa je

$$\sigma_3 = 2 \int_0^{\pi/3} (2 - \rho) 2 d\varphi = 8 \int_0^{\pi/3} (1 - \sin \varphi) d\varphi = \frac{8\pi}{3} - 4$$

$$\sigma_4 = \iint_G dx dy = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$



Konačno je

$$\sigma = \frac{2\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} + 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{3}{2} - \frac{9}{8} \ln 3 + \frac{8\pi}{3} - 4 + \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

Zapremina, primenom dvojnog integrala, jednaka je

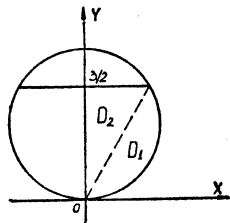
$$V = \iint_G z dx dy = \iint_G (2 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy.$$

Prelaskom na polarne koordinate imamo

$$V = 2 \left[\iint_{D_1} (2 - \rho) \rho d\rho d\varphi + \iint_{D_2} (2 - \rho) \rho d\rho d\varphi \right] =$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^{\pi/3} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \sin \varphi} (2 - \rho) \rho d\rho + \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi/2} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{3}{2 \sin \varphi}} (2 - \rho) \rho d\rho \right] =$$

$$= \frac{4\pi}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{67}{36} - \frac{9}{16} \ln 3.$$





Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela određenog relacijama

$$x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{4} \leq 6, \quad x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \leq 1.$$

Rešenje. Zbog simetrije u odnosu na ravan xOy možemo uzeti

$$V = 2 \left[\iint_{G_1} z_1 \, dx \, dy - \iint_{G_2} z_2 \, dx \, dy \right]$$

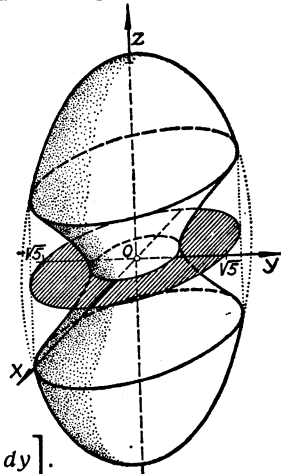
gde je

$$z_1 = 2\sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad z_2 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}$$

$$G_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, \quad G_2: 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 5.$$

Dakle,

$$V = 2 \left[\iint_G 2\sqrt{6 - x^2 - y^2} \, dx \, dy - \iint_{G_2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1} \, dx \, dy \right].$$



Prelaskom na polarne koordinate biće

$$V = 4 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{6 - \rho^2} \rho \, d\rho - 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \sqrt{\rho^2 - 1} \rho \, d\rho = \frac{8\pi}{3} (6\sqrt{6} - 5).$$

Površina σ je jednaka zbiru σ_1 i σ_2 , gde je σ_1 površina dela elipsoida, a σ_2 površina dela hiperboloida.

$$\sigma_1 = 2 \iint_{G_1} \sqrt{1 + \rho^2 + q^2} \, dx \, dy = 2 \iint_{G_1} \sqrt{\frac{6 + 3x^2 + 3y^2}{6 - x^2 - y^2}} \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{5}} \rho \sqrt{\frac{6 + 3\rho^2}{6 - \rho^2}} \, d\rho = \left(6 - \sqrt{21} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \arcsin \frac{3}{4} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi \right) 2\pi.$$

$$\sigma_2 = 2 \iint_{G_2} \sqrt{1 + \rho^2 + q^2} \, dx \, dy = 2 \iint_{G_2} \sqrt{\frac{2(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2 - 1}} \, dx \, dy =$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_1^{\sqrt{5}} \rho \sqrt{\frac{2\rho^2 - 1}{\rho^2 - 1}} \, d\rho = 2\pi \left(6 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \ln(17 + 12\sqrt{2}) \right).$$



Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela ograničenog površima

$$\Gamma_1: x^2 + y^2 = z + 2$$

$$\Gamma_2: x^2 + y^2 = 1$$

$$\Gamma_3: x^2 + y^2 = 3 - z.$$

Rešenje.

$$V = \iiint_{\Phi} dx dy dz = \iint_{\tilde{G}} dx dy \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz =$$

$$= \iint_{\tilde{G}} (z_2 - z_1) dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_{\tilde{G}} (3 - x^2 - y^2 - x^2 - y^2 + 2) dx dy =$$

$$= \iint_{\tilde{G}} [5 - 2(x^2 + y^2)] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (5 - 2\rho^2) \rho d\rho = 4\pi.$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3.$$

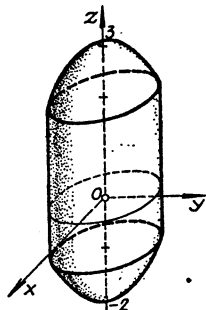
$$\sigma_1 = \iint_{\tilde{G}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 \rho \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1).$$

$$\sigma_2 = \oint_C (3 - x^2 - y^2) ds + \oint_C (2 - x^2 - y^2) ds =$$

$$= \oint_C (5 - 2x^2 - 2y^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (5 - 2) dt = 6\pi.$$

$$\sigma_3 = \iint_{\tilde{G}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1).$$

$$\sigma = \frac{\pi}{3} (5\sqrt{5} + 17).$$



$$x = \cos t$$

$$y = \sin t$$

$$ds = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dt = dt$$



Izračunati površinu dveju kalota koje konusna površ

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{2} = (z-\sqrt{2})^2$$

iseca na elipsoidu

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{2} = 1.$$

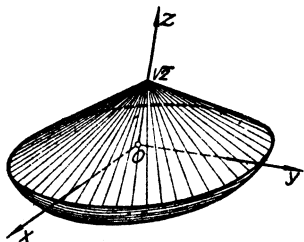
Izračunati zapreminu onog dela elipsoida koji se nalazi unutar konusa.

Rešenje. Površina manje kalote (one koja je unutar konusa) jednaka je

$$\sigma_1 = \iint_G \sqrt{1+p^2+q^2} dx dy$$

gde je $p = -\frac{x}{3z}$, $q = -\frac{y}{3z}$

$$G: x^2+y^2 \leq \frac{144}{25} \quad \text{i}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \iint_G \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2+y^2}{18-3(x^2+y^2)}} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{12/5} \rho \sqrt{\frac{18-2\rho^2}{18-3\rho^2}} d\rho = \\ &= \pi \sqrt{6} \ln \frac{7+2\sqrt{6}}{5} + \frac{132}{25} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

σ_2 je razlika između površine čitavog elipsoida σ i σ_1 . Kako je u pitanju obrtni elipsoid nastao obrtanjem oko ose Oz elipse

$$\frac{x^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{2} = 1,$$

površinu elipsoida možemo izračunati i pomoću jednostrukog integrala:

$$\sigma = 2\pi \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} x \sqrt{1+(x'_z)^2} dz = 2\pi \sqrt{6} \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1+z^2} dz.$$

$$\sigma = 12\pi + \pi \sqrt{6} \ln(5+2\sqrt{6}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_{\Phi} dx dy dz = \iint_G dx dy \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz = \iint_G (z_2 - z_1) dx dy = \\ &= \iint_G \left[\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} - \left(-\sqrt{2 - \frac{x^2+y^2}{3}} \right) \right] dx dy = \frac{128\sqrt{2}}{25} \pi. \end{aligned}$$



Telo T je ograničeno površima

$$2z - y - 5R = 0 \quad (R > 0)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = R^2$$

$$z = 0.$$

Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela T . Nacrtati sliku.

Rezultati. $\sigma = \left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + 6\right)R^2\pi.$ $V = \frac{5\pi R^3}{2}.$



Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela ograničenog površima

$$\Gamma_1: z = 4 - x^2 - y^2$$

$$\Gamma_2: 2z = 2 + x^2 + y^2.$$

Rezultati. $V = 3\pi.$ $\sigma = \frac{\pi}{3}(6\sqrt{3} + 11).$



Površ $4 - z = x^2 + y^2$ i koordinatne ravni $x=0$, $y=0$ i $z=0$ ograničavaju u prvom oktantu telo T . Izračunati površinu i zapreminu tela T .

Rezultati. $V = 2\pi.$ $\sigma = \frac{\pi}{24}(17\sqrt{17} + 23) + \frac{32}{3},$