

Polytechnique Montréal
Département de Mathématiques et de Génie Industriel

MTH1102D - Calcul II

Été 2023

Devoir 4

Nom : _____ Prénom : _____

Matricule : _____ Groupe : _____

Question corrigée	Autres questions	Total
6	4	10 /10

#1

Coordonnées cylindriques

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$$J_1 = \iiint_E z(x^2 + y^2)^2 dV$$

Bornée par : cylindre circulaire $\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = 4$

cylindre parabolique $\rightarrow z = -2 - 2x^2$

parabololoïde $\rightarrow z = 2 + 2x^2 + 2y^2$

r : distance du point au point d'origine selon axe z
($r \geq 0$)

θ : angle entre le plan xy et le segment de ligne reliant le point au point d'origine
($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$)

z : hauteur du point par rapport au plan xy

- $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ On sait que $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{4} \quad r = 2$$

$r = z$ (distance du point à l'axe z) $\Rightarrow 0 \leq r \leq 2$

- $z = -2 - 2x^2$

$$z = -2 - 2(r \cos(\theta))^2$$

$$= -2 - 2(r^2 \cos^2(\theta))$$

$$= -2 - 2r^2 \cos^2(\theta)$$

- $z = 2 + 2x^2 + 2y^2$

$$= 2 + 2(r^2 \cos^2(\theta)) + 2(r^2 \sin^2(\theta))$$

$$= 2 + 2r^2 \cos^2(\theta) + 2r^2 \sin^2(\theta)$$

$$= 2 + 2r^2 (\cos^2(\theta) + \sin^2(\theta))$$

$$= 2 + 2r^2$$

On sait que $E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid r_1 \leq r \leq r_2, \theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2, z_1 \leq z \leq z_2\}$

$$\iiint_E f(x, y, z) dV = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} \int_{r_1}^{r_2} \int_{z_1}^{z_2} f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z) r dz dr d\theta$$

$$E = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, -z - 2r^2 \cos^2 \theta \leq z \leq z + 2r^2\}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{-z-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta}^{z+2r^2} z r^4 r dz dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \int_{-z-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta}^{z+2r^2} z r^5 dz dr d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \left[\frac{z^2}{2} r^5 \right]_{-z-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta}^{z+2r^2} dr d\theta$$

$$= r^5 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 \left[\frac{(z+2r^2)^2 - (-z-2r^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{2} \right] dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 z r^7 (-r^2 \cos^4(\theta) - z \cos^2(\theta) + r^2 + z) dr d\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} z r^7 (-r^2 \cos^4(\theta) - z \cos^2(\theta) + r^2 + z) dr$$

$$= z \int_0^{2\pi} (z r^7 + r^7 r^2 - z r^7 \cos^2(\theta) - r^7 r^2 \cos^4(\theta)) dr$$

$$= z \int_0^{2\pi} (z r^7 + r^9 - z r^7 \cos^2(\theta) - r^9 \cos^4(\theta)) dr$$

$$= z \left[\int_0^{2\pi} z r^7 dr + \int_0^{2\pi} r^9 - \int_0^{2\pi} z r^7 \cos^2(\theta) - \int_0^{2\pi} r^9 \cos^4(\theta) dr \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[\frac{r^9}{8} \right]_0^2 + \left[\frac{r^{10}}{10} \right]_0^2 - 2 \cos^2(\theta) \left[\frac{r^8}{8} \right]_0^2 - \cos^4(\theta) \left[\frac{r^{10}}{10} \right]_0^2 \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[64 + \frac{512}{5} - 64 \cos^2(\theta) - \frac{512}{5} \cos^4(\theta) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} 2 \left(64 + \frac{512}{5} - 64 \cos^2(\theta) - \frac{512}{5} \cos^4(\theta) \right) d\theta$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_0^{2\pi} 64 d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{512}{5} d\theta - 64 \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2(\theta) d\theta - \frac{512}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^4(\theta) d\theta \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[\left[64\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} + \left[\frac{512}{5}\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} - \frac{64}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 1 d\theta + \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(2\theta) d\theta - \frac{512}{5} \left(\begin{array}{l} u = \cos^3(\theta) \\ v' = \cos(\theta) \\ u' = -3\cos^2\theta \sin\theta \\ v = \int \cos\theta d\theta = \sin\theta \end{array} \right) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{64}{2} \left(2\pi + \left(\begin{array}{l} u = 2\theta \\ du = 2 d\theta \\ \frac{du}{2} = d\theta \end{array} \right) \right) \\ & \theta = 0 \quad u = 0 \\ & \theta = 2\pi \quad u = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{4\pi} \cos(u) \frac{du}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(u) \right]_0^{4\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{512}{5} \left[\cos^3\theta \sin\theta - \int (-3\cos^2\theta \sin\theta) \sin(\theta) d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ & -\frac{512}{5} \left[\cos^3\theta \sin\theta - \left(-\frac{3}{2}\theta - \frac{1}{4}\sin(4\theta) \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ & -\frac{512}{5} \left[\frac{1}{32} \cos^3\theta \sin\theta + 3 \left(\theta - \sin(4\theta) \right) \right]_0^{2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2 \left[128\pi + \frac{1024\pi}{5} - \frac{64}{2} (2\pi + 0) - \frac{512}{5} \left(\frac{3\pi}{4} \right) \right]$$

$$= 2 \left[128\pi + \frac{1024\pi}{5} - 64\pi - \frac{384\pi}{5} \right]$$

$$256\pi + \frac{2048\pi}{5} - 128\pi - \frac{768\pi}{5}$$

$$128\pi + \frac{1280\pi}{5} = 128\pi + 256\pi = \boxed{384\pi}$$

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$$(*) \quad -\frac{512}{5} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^3(\theta) \cos(\theta) d\theta$$

Integration par parties

$$u = \cos^3 \theta$$

$$v' = \cos \theta$$

$$u' = -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d(\cos^3(\theta))}{d\theta}$$

$$3 (\cos \theta)^2 \frac{d(\cos \theta)}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{d(\cos^3(\theta))}{d\theta}$$

$$f = u^3 \quad u = \cos \theta$$

$$\frac{d(u^3)}{du} \frac{d(\cos \theta)}{d\theta}$$

$$\frac{d(u^3)}{du} = 3u^2$$

$$= 3u^2 \frac{d(\cos \theta)}{d\theta}$$

$$u = \cos \theta$$

$$= -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta$$

$$v = \int \cos \theta d\theta = \sin \theta$$

$$= \left[\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - \int (-3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta) \sin \theta d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \left[\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - \int -3 \cos^2(\theta) \sin \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \left[\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - \int -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta - \int -3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -3 \int \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= -3 \int \frac{1 - \cos(4\theta)}{8} d\theta$$

$$= -3 \cdot \frac{1}{8} \left(\int 1 d\theta - \int \cos(4\theta) d\theta \right)$$

$$= -\frac{3}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4\theta) \right)$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\cos^3(\theta) \sin(\theta) - \left(-\frac{3}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4\theta) \right) \right) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + \frac{3}{8} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{4} \sin(4\theta) \right) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\frac{32 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + 3(4\theta - \sin(4\theta))}{32} \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\frac{1}{32} (\cos^3(\theta) \sin(\theta) \cdot 32 + (\theta \cdot 4 - \sin(4\theta)) \cdot 3) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \left[\frac{1}{32} (32 \cos^3 \theta \sin \theta + 3(4\theta - \sin(4\theta))) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{512}{5} \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$= -\frac{384\pi}{5}$$

b) Volume?

hyperboloïde $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ et plans $z = 1$
 $z = -1$

$$x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta \quad z = z \quad r \geq 0$$
$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2$$

$$\bullet \quad x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$$

$$(r^2 \cos^2 \theta) + (r^2 \sin^2 \theta) - z^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) - z^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 - z^2 = 1$$

$$r^2 - 1 = z^2$$

• plans $z = 1$ et $z = -1$ délimitent la région verticalement

$$\rightarrow \theta: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\rightarrow z: -1 \leq z \leq 1$$

$$\rightarrow r^2 - 1 = z^2$$

$$r^2 = z^2 + 1$$

$r = \sqrt{z^2 + 1}$ Les plans $z = \pm 1$ vont couper l'hyperboloïde, formant 2 cercles.

Donc, r va varier de 0 à $\sqrt{z^2 + 1}$ (car $r \geq 0$)

$$r: 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{z^2 + 1}$$

$$E = \{ (r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{z^2 + 1}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, -1 \leq z \leq 1 \}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{z^2+1}} r \, dr \, dz \, d\theta$$

étape 1 \Rightarrow

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \left[\frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{z^2+1}} dz \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{(\sqrt{z^2+1})^2}{2} - 0 \right] dz \, d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{z^2 + 1}{2} dz \, d\theta$$

step 2

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 \frac{z^2 + 1}{2} dz = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 z^2 dz + \int_{-1}^1 1 dz \right) = \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{z^3}{3} + z \right) \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2}{3} + 2 \right) = \frac{4}{3}$$

step 3

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{4}{3} d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \frac{4}{3} [\theta]_0^{2\pi} = \boxed{\frac{8\pi}{3}}$$

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#2 ✓ $r \geq 0$

Solide dans région $x \geq 0$ $y \geq 0$ $z \geq 0$

a) $\theta \in [0, 2\pi[$

sphère : $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$

$z = z$

cylindre : $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ ($x^2 + y^2 \leq 25$)

a) Solide B en coordonnées cylindriques

$x = r \cos \theta$ $y = r \sin \theta$ $r^2 = x^2 + y^2$

Nous sommes situés dans l'octant cartésien positif :

• $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

Sphère •

$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$

$r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta + z^2 = 100$

$r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) + z^2 = 100$

$r^2 + z^2 = 100$

$r^2 = 100 - z^2$

$r = \pm \sqrt{100 - z^2}$ $r \geq 0$

$r = \sqrt{100 - z^2}$

Cylindre •

$x^2 + y^2 = 25$

$r^2 (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 25$

$r^2 = 25$

$r = \sqrt{25}$

$r = \pm 5$ $r \geq 0$

$r = 5$

• $5 \leq r \leq \sqrt{100 - z^2}$

Nous savons que z est borné par l'intersection entre la sphère et le cylindre

$r^2 + z^2 - 100 = 0$

$r^2 - 25 = 0$

$$r^2 + z^2 - 100 = r^2 - 75$$

$$z^2 - 100 = -75$$

$$z^2 = 75$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{75}$$

Nous gardons que les valeurs positives de z

$$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{75}$$

Donc, la région B en coordonnées cylindriques est :

$$B = \{(z, r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{75}, 5 \leq r \leq \sqrt{100 - z^2}\}$$

b) Solide B en coordonnées sphériques

On sait que : $\sin \phi = \frac{r}{\rho} \Rightarrow r = \rho \sin \phi$

$$x = r \cos \theta = \rho \sin \phi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \sin \theta = \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} \Rightarrow z = \rho \cos \phi$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \rho^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{z}{\rho} = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{y}{x}$$

sphère

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$$

$$\rho^2 = 100$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{100} = \pm 10 \quad \rho \geq 0$$

$$\rho = 10$$

Cylindre

$$x^2 + y^2 = 25$$

$$(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta)^2 + (\rho \sin \phi \sin \theta)^2 = 25$$

$$\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta = 25$$

$$\rho^2 (\sin^2 \phi \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \phi \sin^2 \theta) = 25$$

$$\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) = 25$$

$$\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi = 25$$

$$\rho^2 = \frac{25}{\sin^2 \phi}$$

$$\rho = \pm \frac{5}{\sin \phi}$$

$$\rho \geq 0$$

donc :

$$\frac{5}{\sin \phi} \leq \rho \leq 10$$

• θ est similaire à la question a) car $x \geq 0$ $y \geq 0$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\rho^2 \sin^2 \phi = 25 \quad \rho^2 = \frac{25}{\sin^2 \phi}$$

$$\rho^2 = 100$$

$$100 = \frac{25}{\sin^2 \phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow 10 \sin \phi = 5$$

On trouve l'intersection des deux pour trouver ϕ

$$\sin \phi = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\phi = \arcsin\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

Région de B en coordonnées sphériques :

$$B = \left\{ (\rho, \phi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{5}{\sin \phi} \leq \rho \leq 10 \right\}$$