단답형

1.
$$\frac{\pi}{2}(1-\cos 9)$$

2.
$$\langle -y\sin x, \cos x - \cos y, 2 \rangle$$

3.
$$\frac{3\pi^2}{64}$$

4.
$$\frac{245}{6}$$

5.
$$A=0$$
, $B=1$, $C=x^2$, $D=2-x$

6.
$$\frac{38}{5}$$

$$7. \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right) + y + c$$

9.
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

10.
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

서술형

11. 두 곡면 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$, $x^2 + y^2 = 6z$ 와 평면 z = 0 으로 둘러싸인 입체의 부피를 삼중적분을 이용하여 구하여라.

풀이) 적분영역
$$T = \left\{ (x,y,z) \mid x^2 + (y-1)^2 \le 1, \ 0 \le z \le \frac{1}{6}(x^2 + y^2) \right\}$$
$$= \left\{ (r,\theta) \mid 0 \le r \le 2 \sin\theta, \ 0 \le \theta \le \pi, \ 0 \le z \le \frac{1}{6}r^2 \right\}.$$
$$\iiint_T dV = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \sin\theta} \int_0^{\frac{1}{6}r^2} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^\pi \int_0^{2 \sin\theta} \frac{1}{6} r^2 r \, dr \, d\theta$$
$$= \int_0^\pi \left[\frac{1}{24} r^4 \right]_0^{2 \sin\theta} \, d\theta = \frac{16}{24} \int_0^\pi \sin^4\theta \, d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2^2} (1 - \cos 2\theta)^2 \, d\theta$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_0^\pi (1 - 2 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta) \, d\theta = \frac{1}{6} [\theta - \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta]_0^\pi$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

12. 입체
$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \le 1 \ (a,b,c>0)$$
 의 부피 V 를 구하여라.

풀이`

$$x = au^3$$
, $y = bv^3$, $z = cw^3$ 로 치환. 그러면

부회
$$V = \iiint_T dV = \iiint_{u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \le 1} 3au^2 3bv^2 3cw^2 du dv dw.$$

구면좌표 (ρ, ϕ, θ) 변환 $u = \rho \sin\phi \cos\theta$, $v = \rho \sin\phi \sin\theta$, $w = \rho \cos\phi$. 그러므로,

$$\begin{split} V &\equiv 27abc \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^1 (\rho \mathrm{sin}\phi \mathrm{cos}\theta)^2 (\rho \mathrm{sin}\phi \mathrm{sin}\theta)^2 (\rho \mathrm{cos}\phi)^2 \rho^2 \mathrm{sin}\phi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ &= 27abc \bigg(\int_0^1 \rho^8 \, d\rho \bigg) \bigg(\int_0^\pi \mathrm{sin}^5 \phi \, \mathrm{cos}^2 \phi \, d\phi \bigg) \bigg(\int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{sin}^2 \theta \, \mathrm{cos}^2 \theta \, d\theta \bigg) \\ &= (\text{계산하면}) = \frac{4}{35} \pi \, abc. \end{split}$$

- 13. 선적분 $\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,\frac{\pi}{2})} (y^2-x)dx + (2xy+\sin z)dy + (y\cos z + e^{3z})dz$ 가 경로에 무관함을 보이고, 적분 값을 구하여라.
- 풀이) $\overrightarrow{F}=< y^2-x, 2xy+\sin z, y\cos z+e^{3z}>$ 라 하면, $\nabla\times\overrightarrow{F}=\overrightarrow{0}$ 이므로, \overrightarrow{F} 는 보존적이다.

그러므로
$$\stackrel{
ightarrow}{F}=\nabla f$$
가 성립하는 f 을 구하자.

$$f(x, y, z) = \int (y^2 - x)dx = xy^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + g(y, z)$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} = 2xy + \sin z, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = y \cos z + e^{3z}$$
이므로,

$$g(y,z) = y \sin z + h(z)$$
이고 $\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} = y \cos z + h^{'}(z) = y \cos z + e^{3z}$ 을 만족한다.

$$\therefore \ h(z) = \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \circ | \ \exists , \ f(x,y,z) = xy^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + y \sin z + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z} + C \ \circ | \ \Box + \frac{1}{3}e^{3z}$$

$$\therefore \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(1,1,\frac{\pi}{2})} (y^2 - x) dx + (2xy + \sin z) dy + (y\cos z + e^{3z}) dz = f(1,1,\frac{\pi}{2}) - f(0,0,0)$$

$$= \frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{3} e^{\frac{3\pi}{2}}$$

14. 곡면 S 가 추면 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2},~(1\leq z\leq 2)$ 일 때 곡면적분 $\iint_S y^2z\,dS$ 의 값을 구하여라.

(풀이)
$$S$$
의 매개식 : $\overrightarrow{r}(x,y) = \left\langle x,y,\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right\rangle, \left(R:1\leq x^2+y^2\leq 4\right)$

$$\begin{split} \iint_{S} y^{2}z \, dS &= \iint_{R} y^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, \left| \overrightarrow{r_{x}} \times \overrightarrow{r_{y}} \, \right| dx dy \\ &= \iint_{R} y^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} \, dx dy \\ &= \iint_{R} y^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \, \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2x}{2\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{2y}{2\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}\right)^{2}} \, dx dy \\ &= \int_{o}^{2\pi} \int_{1}^{2} r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta \, r \, \sqrt{2} \, r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{31\sqrt{2}}{5} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta \end{split}$$

 $=\frac{31\sqrt{2}}{5}\pi$

15. 구면 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25$ 를 평면 z = 3을 잘라서 큰 부분은 없애버린다. 이렇게 하여 구면의 윗부분과 편평한 원판으로 이루어진 폐곡면을 S라 하자. n을 곡면 S의 외향 단위법선벡터라고 할 때, 벡터장 F = xz i + yz j + k의 n방향으로의 유량을 구하여라. (단, 곡면적분을 이용할 것)

- (풀이) 편평한 원판을 $S_1 = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 \le 16, z = 3\}$ 라 하고 구면의 윗부분을 $S_2 = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 25, 3 \le z \le 5\}$ 라 하면 구하려는 유량은 $\iint_S \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n} dS = \iint_{S_1} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_1} dS_1 + \iint_{S_2} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_2} dS_2$ 이다. 여기서 $\overrightarrow{n_1}, \overrightarrow{n_2}$ 는 곡면 S_1, S_2 에 대한 외향 단위법선벡터이다.
- $(1) \ \, \text{먼저} \ \, \iint_{S_1} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_1} \, dS_1 \, \stackrel{?}{=} \, \, \text{계산을 해보자}. \, \, S_1 \, \text{에서} \, \stackrel{\rightarrow}{n} = \stackrel{\rightarrow}{k} = \langle 0, 0, -1 \rangle \, \text{이므로} \\ \, \iint_{S_1} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_1} \, dS_1 = \iint_{S_1} -1 \, dS_1 = -1 \times (S_1 \text{의 넓이}) = -16\pi \, \text{이 된다}.$
- (2) 다음으로 $\iint_{S_2} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_2} dS_2$ 를 구해보자. 곡면 S_2 는 다음과 같이 매개변수로 표현할 수 있다.

$$\begin{split} & D_2 = \left\{ (\phi, \theta) | \, 0 \leq \phi \leq \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}, \, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \right\} \\ & \overrightarrow{r_{(\phi, \theta)}} = \langle 5 \sin \phi \cos \theta, 5 \sin \phi \sin \theta, 5 \cos \phi \rangle \\ & \overrightarrow{r_{\phi}} = \langle 5 \cos \phi \cos \theta, 5 \cos \phi \sin \theta, -5 \sin \phi \rangle \\ & \overrightarrow{r_{\theta}} = \langle -5 \sin \phi \sin \theta, 5 \sin \phi \cos \theta, 0 \rangle \\ & \overrightarrow{r_{\phi}} \times \overrightarrow{r_{\theta}} = \langle 25 \sin^2 \phi \cos \theta, 25 \sin^2 \phi \sin \theta, 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \rangle \\ & \overrightarrow{F} = \langle xz, yz, 1 \rangle = \langle 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \cos \theta, 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \sin \theta, 1 \rangle \\ & \overrightarrow{F} \circ (\overrightarrow{r_{\phi}} \times \overrightarrow{r_{\theta}}) = 625 \cos \phi \sin^3 \phi \cos^2 \theta + 625 \cos \phi \sin^3 \phi \sin^2 \theta + 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \\ & = 625 \cos \phi \sin^3 \phi + 25 \cos \phi \sin \phi \\ & \iint_{S_2} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_2} \, dS_2 = \iint_{D_2} \overrightarrow{F} \circ (\overrightarrow{r_{\phi}} \times \overrightarrow{r_{\theta}}) \, d\phi \, d\theta = \iint_{D_2} (625 \sin^3 \phi + 25 \sin \phi) \cos \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}} (625 \sin^3 \phi + 25 \sin \phi) \cos \phi \, d\phi \, d\theta = 2\pi \left[\frac{625}{4} \sin^4 \phi + \frac{25}{2} \sin^2 \phi \right]_0^{\tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3}} \\ & = 2\pi \left(\frac{625}{4} \sin^4 \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} + \frac{25}{2} \sin^2 \tan^{-1} \frac{4}{3} \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{625}{4} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^4 + \frac{25}{2} \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)^2 \right) = 144\pi \end{split}$$

따라서
$$\iint_S \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n} \, dS = \iint_{S_1} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_1} \, dS_1 + \iint_{S_2} \overrightarrow{F} \circ \overrightarrow{n_2} \, dS_2 = -16\pi + 144\pi = 128\pi$$
이다.