# Zastosowania geometryczne i fizyczne całek podwójnych i potrójnych

Anna Bahyrycz

# Zastosowania całek podwójnych i potrójnych w geometrii

lacktriangle Pole obszaru regularnego  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 

$$|D| = \iint_D dx dy.$$

## Zastosowania całek podwójnych i potrójnych w geometrii

• Pole obszaru regularnego  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 

$$|D| = \iint_D dx dy.$$

② Pole płata S, który jest wykresem funkcji z = f(x,y) gdzie  $(x,y) \in D$  obszaru regularnego

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \, dx dy.$$

# Zastosowania całek podwójnych i potrójnych w geometrii

• Pole obszaru regularnego  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 

$$|D| = \iint_D dx dy.$$

② Pole płata S, który jest wykresem funkcji z = f(x,y) gdzie  $(x,y) \in D$  obszaru regularnego

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} \; dx dy.$$

**3** Objętość obszaru regularnego  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ 

$$|U| = \iiint_U dxdydz.$$

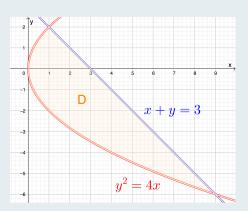
### Uwaga 1

Objętość bryły V położonej nad obszarem regularnym  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  i ograniczonej z dołu i z góry wykresami funkcji ciągłych z = d(x,y) i z = g(x,y)

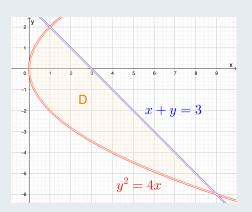
$$|V| = \iint_D \left[ g(x,y) - d(x,y) \right] dxdy.$$

$$y^2 = 4x$$
  $i$   $x + y = 3$ .

$$y^2 = 4x$$
  $i$   $x + y = 3$ .

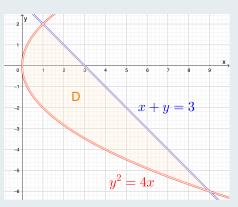


$$y^2 = 4x$$
  $i$   $x + y = 3$ .



$$|D| = \iint_D dxdy =$$

$$y^2 = 4x$$
  $i$   $x + y = 3$ .



$$|D| = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-6}^2 \Big( \int_{\frac{y^2}{4}}^{3-y} dx \Big) dy = \int_{-6}^2 \Big( 3 - y - \frac{y^2}{4} \Big) dy = \Big[ 3y - \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{12} \Big]_{-6}^2 = 21 \frac{1}{3}$$

#### Przykład Z

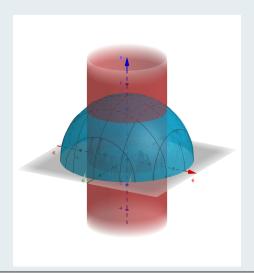
### Obliczyć pole powierzchni fragmentu półsfery

$$z = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 wyciętego walcem  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .

#### Przykład Z

## Obliczyć pole powierzchni fragmentu półsfery

$$z = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}$$
 wyciętego walcem  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$ .



$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x,y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K\big((0,0),3\big)$$

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x,y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K((0,0),3)$$

Ponieważ 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}$$
 i  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}$ , więc

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K((0, 0), 3)$$

Ponieważ 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
 i  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}$ , więc 
$$|S| = \iint_{K((0,0),3)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{25 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \, dx dy =$$

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x,y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K((0,0),3)$$

Ponieważ 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}} \quad \text{i} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}, \quad \text{więc}$$
 
$$|S| = \iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{25-x^2-y^2} + \frac{y^2}{25-x^2-y^2}} \, dx dy = \iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \sqrt{\frac{25}{25-x^2-y^2}} = \iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}\right)$$

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K((0, 0), 3)$$

Ponieważ 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}$$
 i  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}}$ , więc  $|S| = \iint_{K((0,0),3)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{25 - x^2 - y^2} + \frac{y^2}{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \, dx dy = \iint_{K((0,0),3)} \sqrt{\frac{25}{25 - x^2 - y^2}} = \iint_{K((0,0),3)} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} = \int_{K((0,0),3)} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \, d\varphi d\rho = \left(\int_{-\infty}^{2\pi} d\varphi\right) \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{3} \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \, d\rho\right) = 2\pi \int_{-\infty}^{3} \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}} \, d\varphi d\rho$ 

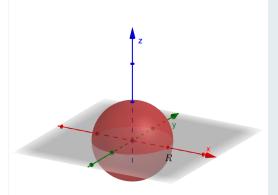
$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25 - \rho^2}} \, d\varphi d\rho = \left( \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \right) \cdot \left( \int_0^3 \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25 - \rho^2}} \, d\rho \right) = 2\pi \int_0^3 \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25 - \rho^2}} \, d\rho$$

$$|S| = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy, \quad f(x, y) = \sqrt{25 - x^2 - y^2}, \ D = K((0, 0), 3)$$

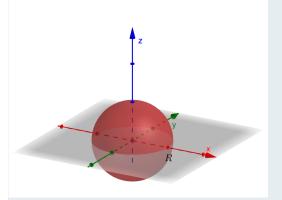
Ponieważ 
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x,y) = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}$$
 i  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y) = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}}$ , więc 
$$|S| = \iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{25-x^2-y^2} + \frac{y^2}{25-x^2-y^2}} \, dx dy =$$
 
$$\iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \sqrt{\frac{25}{25-x^2-y^2}} = \iint_{K\left((0,0),3\right)} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2-y^2}} =$$
 
$$\int_0^3 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} \, d\varphi d\rho = \left(\int_0^{2\pi} \! d\varphi\right) \cdot \left(\int_0^3 \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} \, d\rho\right) = 2\pi \int_0^3 \frac{5\rho}{\sqrt{25-\rho^2}} \, d\rho$$
 
$$= \left| \begin{array}{c} t = 25-\rho^2 \\ dt = -2\rho \, d\rho \end{array} \right| = -5\pi \int_{25}^{16} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = -10\pi \sqrt{t} \Big|_{25}^{16} = -10\pi (4-5) = 10\pi.$$

Korzystając z całki potrójnej wyprowadź wzór na objętość kuli o promieniu R.

Korzystając z całki potrójnej wyprowadź wzór na objętość kuli o promieniu  ${\cal R}.$ 

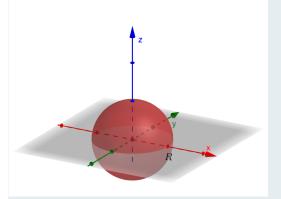


Korzystając z całki potrójnej wyprowadź wzór na objętość kuli o promieniu  ${\it R.}$ 



$$\Omega : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leq & r & \leq R \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq & \psi & \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

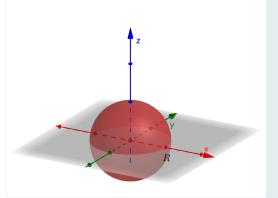
Korzystając z całki potrójnej wyprowadź wzór na objętość kuli o promieniu R.



$$\Omega: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leq & r & \leq R \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq & \psi & \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$|K((0,0,0),R)| = \iiint_{K((0,0,0),R)} dxdydz =$$

Korzystając z całki potrójnej wyprowadź wzór na objętość kuli o promieniu R.



$$\Omega : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \leq & r & \leq R \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq & \psi & \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{array} \right.$$

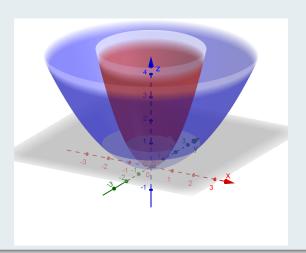
$$|K((0,0,0),R)| = \iiint_{K((0,0,0),R)} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \cos \psi \ dr d\varphi d\psi$$
$$\left(\int_0^R r^2 \ dr\right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi\right) \cdot \left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \psi \ d\psi\right) = \frac{1}{3} R^3 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \sin \psi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3} R^3 \pi.$$

Obliczyć objętość obszaru  $\,V\,$  ograniczonego powierzchniami

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
,  $4z = x^2 + y^2 \wedge z = 1$ .

#### Obliczyć objętość obszaru $\,V\,$ ograniczonego powierzchniami

$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
,  $4z = x^2 + y^2 \wedge z = 1$ .



1 12ykiau 4 c.u. sposob 1

$$\begin{split} V = V_1 - V_2, &\quad \text{gdzie} \ \ V_1 = \{ \big( x, y, z \big) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \leq z \leq 1 \} \end{split}$$
 
$$\text{i} \ \ V_2 = \{ \big( x, y, z \big) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \leq z \leq 1 \} \end{split}$$

1 12ykiau 4 C.u. sposob 1

$$V = V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{gdzie} \ V_1 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \ V_2 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3: x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \rho^2 \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

12ykiau 4 c.u. sposob 1

$$V = V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{gdzie} \ V_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \ V_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \rho^2 \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1| = \iiint_{V_1} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

12ykiau 4 C.u. sposob 1

$$V = V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{gdzie} \quad V_1 = \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1 \right\}$$

$$\text{i} \quad V_2 = \left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1 \right\}$$

$$\Omega_1 : \begin{cases} 0 \le & \rho \le 2 \\ 0 \le & \varphi < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \le & h \le 1 \end{cases} \qquad \Omega_2 : \begin{cases} 0 \le & \rho \le 1 \\ 0 \le & \varphi < 2\pi \\ \rho^2 \le & h \le 1 \end{cases}$$

$$|V_1| = \iiint_{V_1} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

$$= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \rho - \frac{\rho^3}{4} \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{16} \rho^4 \right]_0^2 = 2\pi$$

12ykiau 4 C.u. sposob 1

$$V = V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{gdzie} \ V_1 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \ V_2 = \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \rho^2 \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_{1}| = \iiint_{V_{1}} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_{1}} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_{0}^{2} \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^{2}}{4}}^{1} \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2} \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \rho - \frac{\rho^{3}}{4} \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} - \frac{1}{16} \rho^{4} \right]_{0}^{2} = 2\pi$$

$$|V_2| = \iiint_{V_2} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_2} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\rho^2}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

12ykiau 4 C.u. sposob 1

$$V = V_1 - V_2, \quad \text{gdzie} \quad V_1 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \quad V_2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2: \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \rho^2 \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1| = \iiint_{V_1} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_0^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \rho - \frac{\rho^3}{4} \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 - \frac{1}{16} \rho^4 \right]_0^2 = 2\pi$$

$$|V_{2}| = \iiint_{V_{2}} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_{2}} \rho dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\rho^{2}}^{1} \rho dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \rho - \rho^{3} \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} - \frac{1}{4} \rho^{4} \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$
$$|V| = |V_{1}| - |V_{2}| = 2\pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

#### rizykiau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$\begin{split} V &= V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{ gdzie } V_1' &= \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2 \} \\ & \text{ i } V_2' &= \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1 \} \end{split}$$

rizykiau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$\begin{split} V &= V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{gdzie} \ \ V_1' &= \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2 \} \\ & \quad \text{i} \ \ V_2' &= \{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1 \} \end{split}$$
 
$$\Omega_1' : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \le & \rho & \le 1 \\ 0 \le & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \le & h & \le \rho^2 \end{array} \right. \quad \Omega_2' : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 \le & \rho & \le 2 \\ 0 \le & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \le & h & \le 1 \end{array} \right. \end{split}$$

r rzykłau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$\begin{split} V &= V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{gdzie} \ \ V_1' &= \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2 \} \\ & \quad \text{i} \ \ V_2' &= \{(x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1 \} \end{split}$$
 
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 0 \le & \rho & \le 1 \end{array} \right. \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{ccc} 1 \le & \rho & \le 2 \end{array}$$

$$\Omega_1' : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 0 \le & \rho & \le 1 \\ 0 \le & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \le & h & \le \rho^2 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2' : \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 \le & \rho & \le 2 \\ 0 \le & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \le & h & \le 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1'| = \iiint_{V_1'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^{\rho^2} \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

r rzykiau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$V = V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{gdzie} \quad V_1' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \quad V_2' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq \rho^2 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1'| = \iiint_{V_1'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^{\rho^2} \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \rho^3 \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{3}{16} \rho^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

r rzykiau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$V = V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{gdzie} \quad V_1' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2\}$$
 
$$\text{i} \quad V_2' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq \rho^2 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1'| = \iiint_{V_1'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^{\rho^2} \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \rho^3 \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{3}{16} \rho^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$|V_2'| = \iiint_{V_2'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_2'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

r rzykiau 4 c.u. sposob z

$$V = V_1' + V_2', \quad \text{gdzie} \quad V_1' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le x^2 + y^2\}$$

$$\text{i} \quad V_2' = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \ \land \ \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \le z \le 1\}$$

$$\Omega_1': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 0 \leq & \rho & \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq \rho^2 \end{array} \right. \qquad \Omega_2': \left\{ \begin{array}{lll} 1 \leq & \rho & \leq 2 \\ 0 \leq & \varphi & < 2\pi \\ \frac{\rho^2}{4} \leq & h & \leq 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$|V_1'| = \iiint_{V_1'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_1'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^{\rho^2} \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$
$$= \int_0^1 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \rho^3 \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{3}{16} \rho^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$|V_2'| = \iiint_{V_2'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega_2'} \rho \ dh d\varphi d\rho = \int_1^2 \left\{ \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \int_{\frac{\rho^2}{4}}^1 \rho \ dh \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left\{ \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[ \rho - \frac{\rho^{3}}{4} \right] d\varphi \right\} d\rho = 2\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \rho^{2} - \frac{1}{16} \rho^{4} \right]_{1}^{2} = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{7}{16} \right) = \frac{9}{8} \pi$$
$$|V| = |V'_{1}| + |V'_{2}| = \frac{3}{8} \pi + \frac{9}{8} \pi = \frac{3}{2} \pi$$

Niech  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości powierzchniowej masy  $\sigma$ .

Masa obszaru D

$$M = \iint_D \sigma(x, y) \, dx dy.$$

Niech  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości powierzchniowej masy  $\sigma$ .

lacksquare Masa obszaru D

$$M = \iint_D \sigma(x, y) \, dx dy.$$

 $@ \ \, \mathsf{Momenty} \,\, \mathsf{statyczne} \,\, \mathsf{względem} \,\, \mathsf{os} \,\, Ox \,\, \mathsf{i} \,\, Oy \,\, \mathsf{obszaru} \,\, D \\$ 

$$MS_x = \iint_D y\sigma(x,y) dxdy, MS_y = \iint_D x\sigma(x,y) dxdy.$$

Niech  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości powierzchniowej masy  $\sigma$ .

lacktriangle Masa obszaru D

$$M = \iint_D \sigma(x, y) \ dxdy.$$

 $@ \ \, \mathsf{Momenty} \,\, \mathsf{statyczne} \,\, \mathsf{względem} \,\, \mathsf{os} \,\, Ox \,\, \mathsf{i} \,\, Oy \,\, \mathsf{obszaru} \,\, D \\$ 

$$MS_x = \iint_D y\sigma(x,y) dxdy$$
,  $MS_y = \iint_D x\sigma(x,y) dxdy$ .

 $oldsymbol{0}$  Współrzędne środka masy obszaru D

$$x_C = \frac{MS_y}{M}, \qquad y_C = \frac{MS_x}{M}.$$

Niech  $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości powierzchniowej masy  $\sigma$ .

 $\bullet \ \mathsf{Masa} \ \mathsf{obszaru} \ D$ 

$$M = \iint_D \sigma(x, y) \, dx dy.$$

f 2 Momenty statyczne względem os Ox i Oy obszaru D

$$MS_x = \iint_D y\sigma(x,y) dxdy$$
,  $MS_y = \iint_D x\sigma(x,y) dxdy$ .

 $oldsymbol{0}$  Współrzędne środka masy obszaru D

$$x_C = \frac{MS_y}{M}, \qquad y_C = \frac{MS_x}{M}.$$

**4** Momenty bezwładności względem osi 0x, Oy i punktu O = (0,0) obszaru D

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \sigma(x,y) dx dy, \quad I_y = \iint_D x^2 \sigma(x,y) dx dy, \quad I_O = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) \sigma(x,y) dx dy.$$



Niech  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości objętościowej masy  $\gamma$ .

lacksquare Masa obszaru U

$$M = \iiint_U \gamma(x, y, z) \ dxdydz.$$

Niech  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości objętościowej masy  $\gamma$ .

lacksquare Masa obszaru U

$$M = \iiint_U \gamma(x, y, z) \, dx dy dz.$$

 $@ \ \, \mathsf{Momenty} \,\, \mathsf{statyczne} \,\, \mathsf{względem} \,\, \mathsf{płaszczyzn} \,\, \mathsf{układu} \,\, \mathsf{współrzędnych} \,\, \mathsf{obszaru} \,\, U \\$ 

$$MS_{xy} = \iiint_U z\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz, \quad MS_{xz} = \iiint_U y\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz,$$
 
$$MS_{yz} = \iiint_U x\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz.$$

Niech  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości objętościowej masy  $\gamma$ .

lacksquare Masa obszaru U

$$M = \iiint_U \gamma(x, y, z) \, dx dy dz.$$

 $@ \ \, \mathsf{Momenty} \,\, \mathsf{statyczne} \,\, \mathsf{względem} \,\, \mathsf{płaszczyzn} \,\, \mathsf{układu} \,\, \mathsf{współrzędnych} \,\, \mathsf{obszaru} \,\, U \\$ 

$$MS_{xy} = \iiint_U z\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz$$
,  $MS_{xz} = \iiint_U y\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz$ ,

$$MS_{yz} = \iiint_U x\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz.$$

lacktriangle Współrzędne środka masy obszaru U

$$x_C = \frac{MS_{yz}}{M}, \qquad y_C = \frac{MS_{xz}}{M}, \qquad z_C = \frac{MS_{xy}}{M}.$$

Niech  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^3$  będzie obszarem regularnym o gęstości objętościowej masy  $\gamma$ .

lacksquare Masa obszaru U

$$M = \iiint_U \gamma(x, y, z) \, dx dy dz.$$

@ Momenty statyczne względem płaszczyzn układu współrzędnych obszaru  ${\cal U}$ 

$$MS_{xy} = \iiint_U z\gamma(x, y, z) dxdydz$$
,  $MS_{xz} = \iiint_U y\gamma(x, y, z) dxdydz$ ,

$$MS_{yz} = \iiint_U x\gamma(x,y,z) dxdydz.$$

ullet Współrzędne środka masy obszaru U

$$x_C = \frac{MS_{yz}}{M}, \qquad y_C = \frac{MS_{xz}}{M}, \qquad z_C = \frac{MS_{xy}}{M}.$$

**1** Momenty bezwładności względem osi 0x i punktu O = (0,0,0) obszaru U

$$I_x = \iiint_U (y^2 + z^2) \gamma(x, y, z) dx dy dz, \quad I_O = \iiint_U (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \gamma(x, y, z) dx dy dz.$$