

Αν βρείτε κάποιο λάθος PM με να το διορθώσω: Georgepan

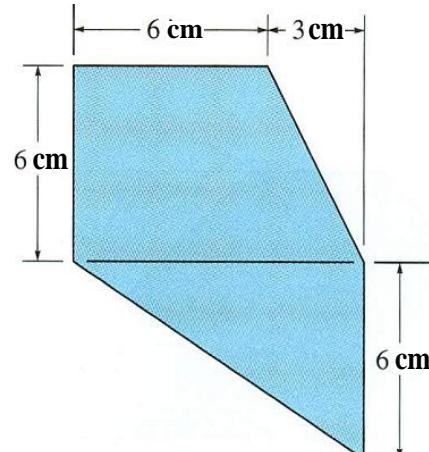
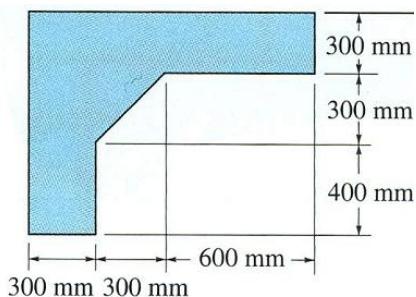
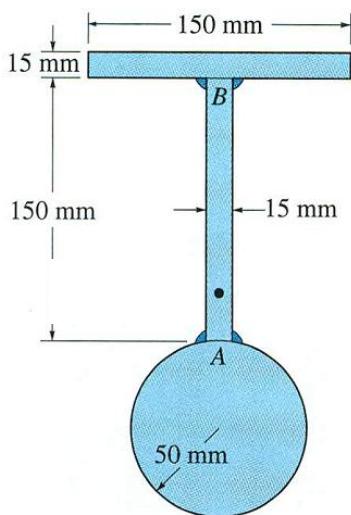


ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ I (ΣΤΑΤΙΚΗ)

9^η σειρά ασκήσεων: Προσδιορισμός γεωμετρικού κέντρου επιπέδων επιφανειών

Άσκηση 1

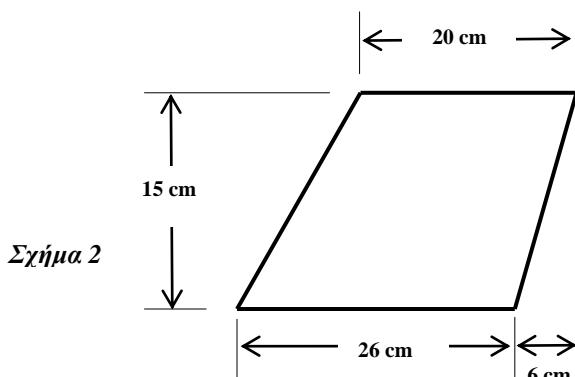
Να προσδιορισθούν τα γεωμετρικά κέντρα των κάτωθι επιφανειών (Σχ. 1):



Σχήμα 1

Άσκηση 2

Προσδιορίστε το γεωμετρικό κέντρο της τραπεζοειδούς επιφάνειας που απεικονίζεται στο Σχ. 2.

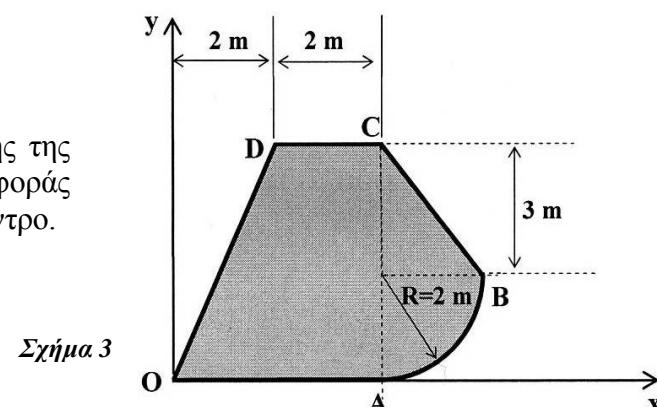


Σχήμα 2

Άσκηση 3

Υπολογίστε την επιφανειακή ροπή πρώτης τάξης της επιφάνειας OABCDE ως προς το σύστημα αναφοράς του Σχ. 3 και προσδιορίστε το γεωμετρικό του κέντρο.

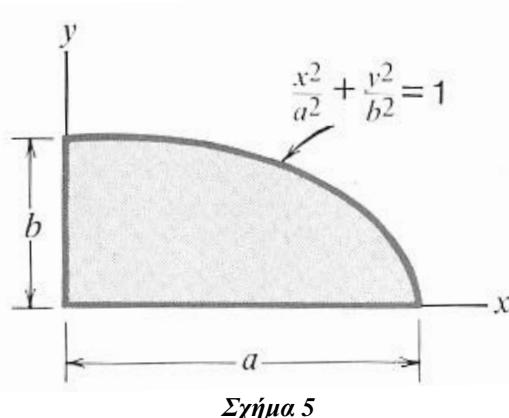
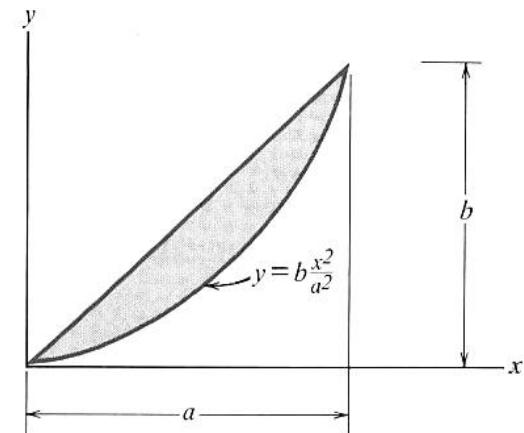
Σημείωση: Το τμήμα AB είναι τεταρτοκύκλιο.



Σχήμα 3

Άσκηση 4

Προσδιορίστε το γεωμετρικό κέντρο της γραμμοσκιασμένης επιφάνειας του Σχ. 4.

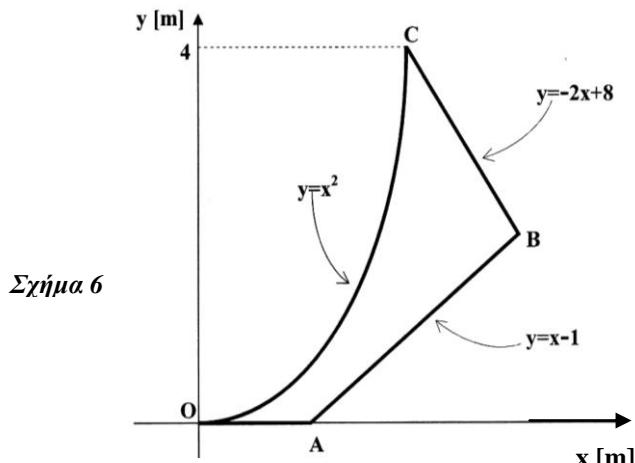
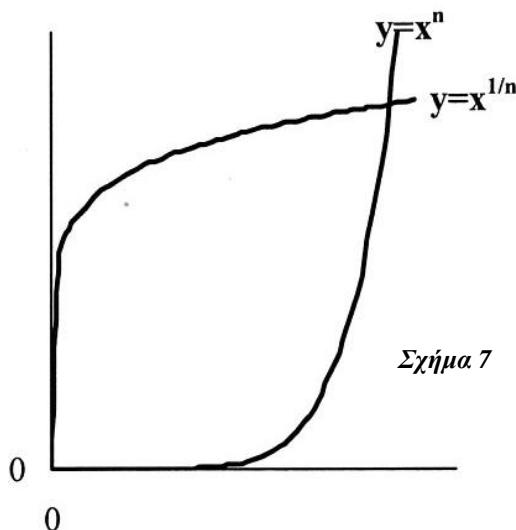


Άσκηση 5

Προσδιορίστε το γεωμετρικό κέντρο της γραμμοσκιασμένης επιφάνειας του Σχ. 5.

Άσκηση 6

Υπολογίστε την επιφανειακή ροπή πρώτης τάξης της επιφάνειας ΟΑΒΓΟ ως προς το σύστημα αναφοράς που απεικονίζεται στο Σχ. 6 και προσδιορίστε το γεωμετρικό του κέντρο.

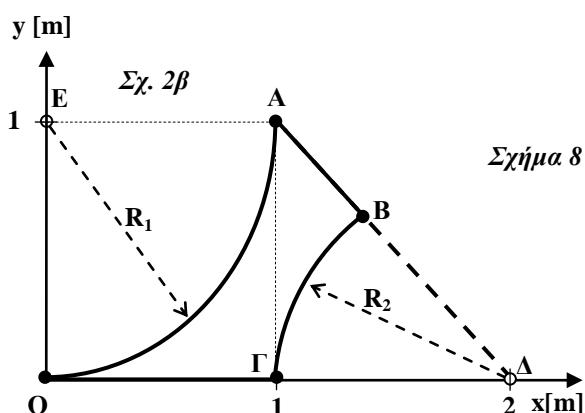


Άσκηση 7

Να προσδιορισθεί το γεωμετρικό κέντρο της επιφάνειας του Σχ. 7 που περικλείεται μεταξύ των καμπύλων $y=x^n$ και $y=x^{1/n}$, όπου n φυσικός αριθμός μεγαλύτερος του 1, συναρτήσει της παραμέτρου n . Τι συμβαίνει όταν $n \rightarrow \infty$ και τι συμβαίνει για $n \rightarrow 1$;

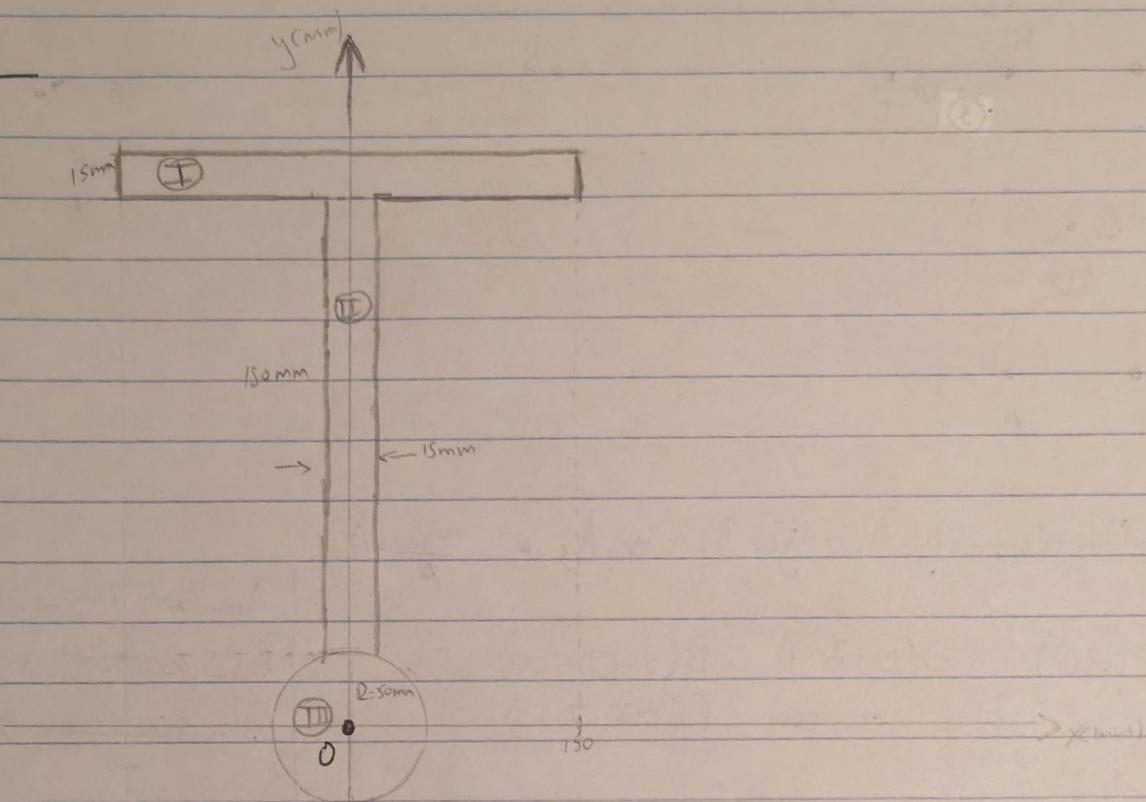
Άσκηση 8

Να προσδιορισθεί το γεωμετρικό κέντρο της επιφάνειας ΟΑΒΓΟ του Σχ. 8. Τα τμήματα ΟΑ και ΒΓ είναι τόξα κύκλου



Σημείωση: Προσθιακός γεωμετρικός κέντρου εντός της επιφάνειας.

Azonon I



$$\text{λογική } y_c = \frac{\alpha_x}{A} = \frac{\alpha_{x_1} + \alpha_{x_2} + \alpha_{x_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{A_1 y_{c_1} + A_2 y_{c_2} + A_3 y_{c_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

$$y_c = \frac{\alpha_y}{A} = \frac{\alpha_{y_1} + \alpha_{y_2} + \alpha_{y_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{A_1 x_{c_1} + A_2 x_{c_2} + A_3 x_{c_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

$$F_x: A_1 = 150 \cdot 15 = 2250 \text{ (mm)}^2$$

$$A_2 = 150 \cdot 15 = 2250 \text{ (mm)}^2$$

$$A_3 = \pi \cdot 50^2 = 2500\pi = 7853,98 \text{ (mm)}^2$$

$$x_{c_3} = 0, \quad y_{c_3} = 0$$

$$x_{c_2} = 0, \quad y_{c_2} = 75 + 50 = 125 \text{ mm}$$

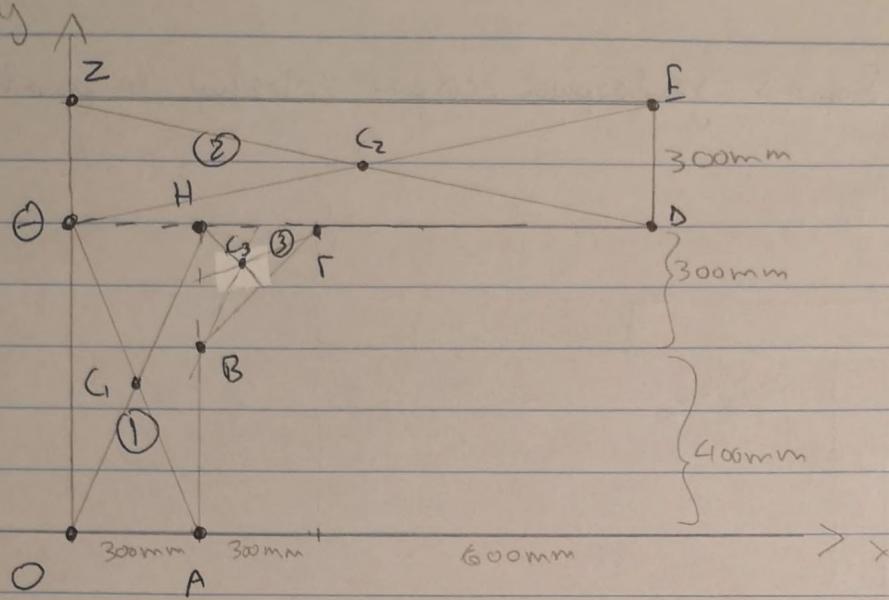
$$x_{c_1} = 0, \quad y_{c_1} = 7,5 + 200 = 207,5 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_{\text{tot}} \quad y_c = \frac{2250 \cdot 207,5 + 2250 \cdot 125}{2 \cdot 2250 + 7853,98} = \frac{2250(207,5+125)}{2250+7853,98} = \frac{2250 \cdot 332,5}{12353,98} = \frac{748125}{12353,98} = 60,6 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{νω } x_c = \frac{0}{A} = 0$$

$$A_{\text{tot}} \quad C(0, 60,56)$$

Παρατίθεται: Το γεωμετρικό κέντρο του λευκού είναι > 0, καν τα γεωμετρικά κέντρα των ραψίων είναι τα αριθμητικά των διαγώνων των



$$Q_x = Q_{x_1} + Q_{x_2} + Q_{x_3} = y_{c_1} A_1 + y_{c_2} A_2 + y_{c_3} A_3 \Rightarrow \frac{y_c}{A} = A$$

~~fxw~~ $O(0,0)$ $\Theta(0,700)$ $B(300,400)$
 $H(300,700)$ $E(1200,1000)$ $F(600,700)$

$A_1 = 300 \cdot 700 = 210000 \text{ mm}^2$
$A_2 = 300 \cdot 1200 = 360000 \text{ mm}^2$
$A_3 = \frac{300 \cdot 300}{2} = \frac{90000}{2} = 45000 \text{ mm}^2$

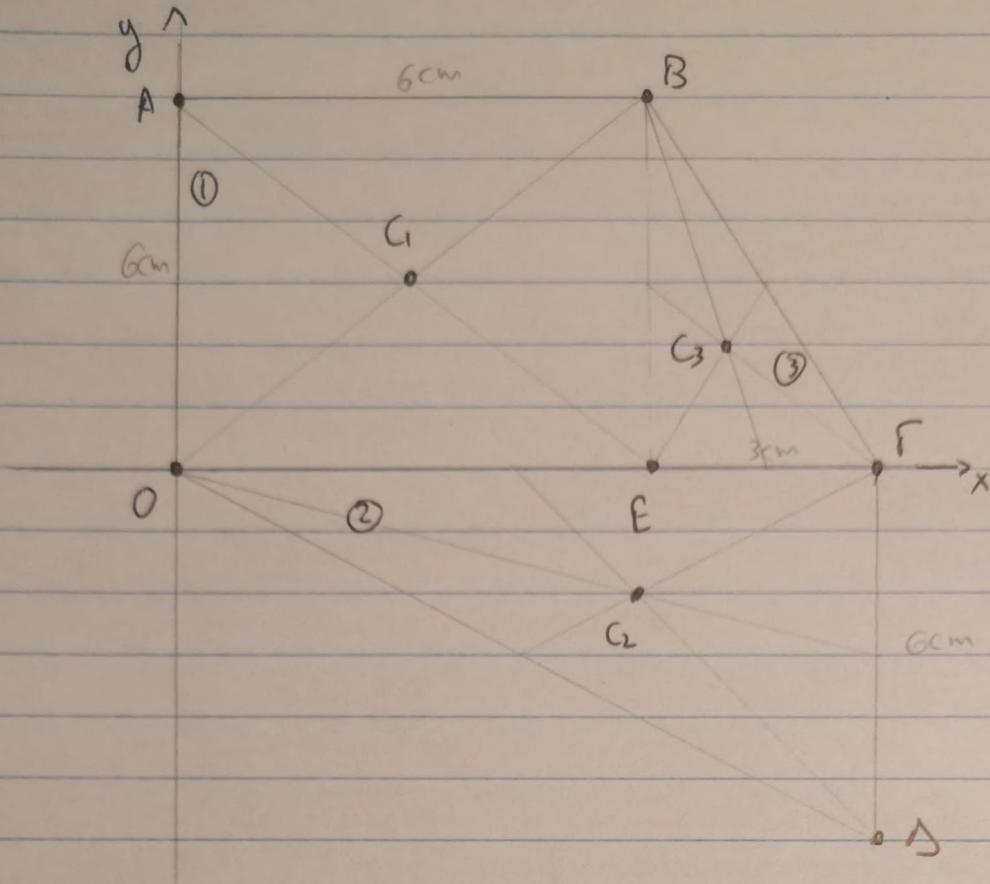
\star_{Pra} $G_1(150,350), G_2(600,850), G_3(400,600)$

$$\begin{aligned} \star_{\text{Pra}} \quad Q_x &= 350 \cdot 210000 + 850 \cdot 360000 + 600 \cdot 45000 = 35 \cdot 21 \cdot 10^5 + 85 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^5 + 6 \cdot 45 \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 10^5 (35 \cdot 21 + 85 \cdot 36 + 6 \cdot 45) = (735 + 3060 + 270) 10^5 = 4065 \cdot 10^5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\star_{\text{Pra}} \quad y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{Q_x}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{4065 \cdot 10^5}{(21 + 36 + 45) 10^4} = \frac{40650}{61,5} = 660,976 \text{ mm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Errors } X_c &= \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{X_{c_1} A_1 + X_{c_2} A_2 + X_{c_3} A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{(15 \cdot 21 + 60 \cdot 36 + 4 \cdot 45) 10^8}{61,5 \cdot 10^4} = \frac{(315 + 2160 + 180) \cdot 10^8}{61,5} \\ &= \frac{26550}{61,5} = 431,707 \text{ mm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\star_{\text{Pra}} \quad C(431,707, 660,976)$$



$$F_{xw} \quad O(0,0) \quad E(6,0) \quad \Delta(9, -6)$$

$$B(6,6) \quad F(9,0)$$

$$A_{pa} \quad C_1(3,3), \quad C_2(6, -2), \quad C_3(7, 2)$$

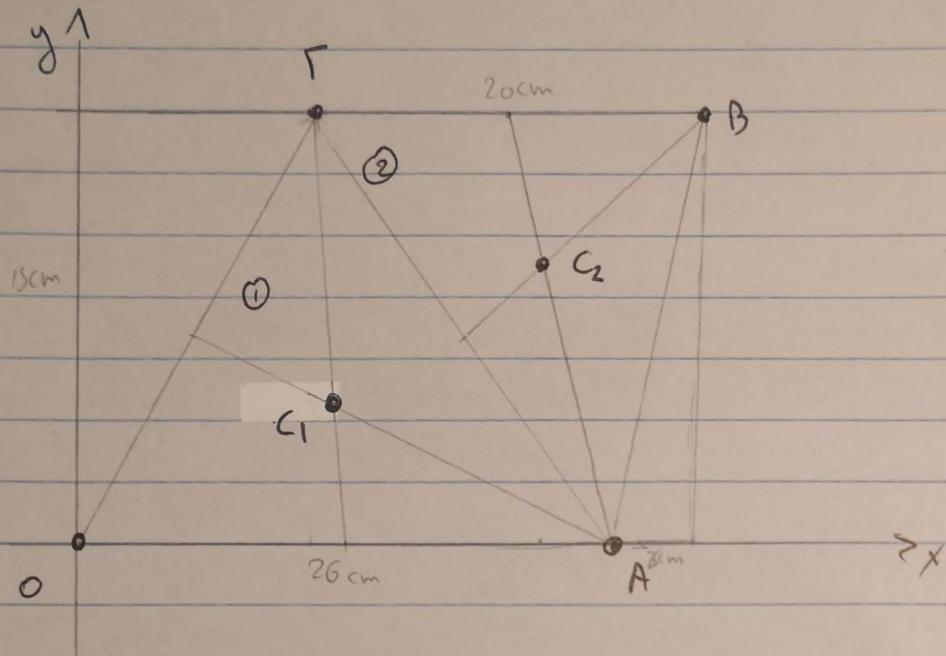
$$\begin{cases} A_1 = 6 \cdot 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_3 = \frac{3 \cdot 6}{2} = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_2 = \frac{6 \cdot 9}{2} = 27 \text{ cm}^2 \end{cases}$$

$$A_{pa} \quad y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{Q_{x_1} + Q_{x_2} + Q_{x_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{y_{c_1} A_1 + y_{c_2} A_2 + y_{c_3} A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{3 \cdot 36 + 2 \cdot 9 - 2 \cdot 27}{36 + 9 + 27} = \frac{72}{72} = 1$$

$$x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{x_{c_1} A_1 + x_{c_2} A_2 + x_{c_3} A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{3 \cdot 36 + 6 \cdot 27 + 7 \cdot 9}{72} = \frac{333}{72} = 4,625$$

$$A_{pa} \quad C(4,625, 1)$$

Aufgabe 2



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_{\text{ext}} \\ \text{O}(0,0) \\ A(26,0) \\ B(33,15) \\ C_1(13,67,5) \\ C_2(23,33,10) \\ \Gamma(12,15) \end{array} \right\} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = \frac{26 \cdot 15}{2} = 13 \cdot 15 = 195 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_2 = \frac{20 \cdot 15}{2} = 10 \cdot 15 = 150 \text{ cm}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

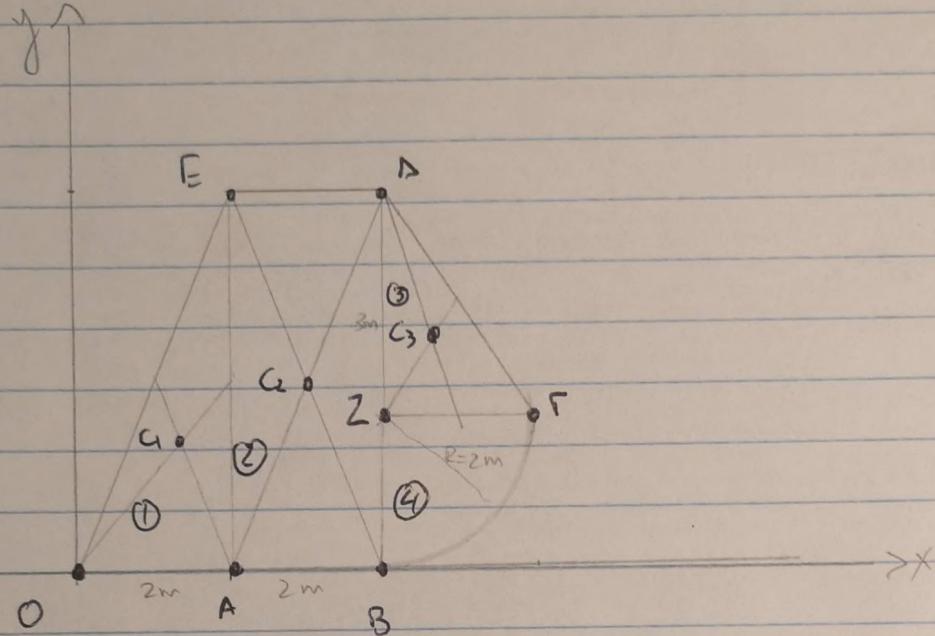
① $y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{y_{C_1}A_1 + y_{C_2}A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{5 \cdot 195 + 10 \cdot 150}{345} = \frac{975 + 1500}{345} = \frac{2475}{345} = 7,17$

$x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{x_{C_1}A_1 + x_{C_2}A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{12,67 \cdot 195 + 23,33 \cdot 150}{345} = \frac{2470,65 + 3499,5}{345} = \frac{5970,15}{345}$

= 17,3

$A_{\text{pa}} C(17,3, 7,17)$

Aufgabe 3



$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Exw: } & \Delta(0,0) \quad \Delta(4,5) \\ & A(2,0) \quad E(2,5) \\ & B(4,0) \quad Z(4,2) \\ & F(6,2) \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} A_1 = 5 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_2 = 10 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_3 = 3 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_4 = \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = \frac{\pi \cdot 4^2}{4} = \pi = 3,14 \text{ m}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

*_{per} Exw G(1,33,166), C₂(3,2.5), C₃(4,67,3)

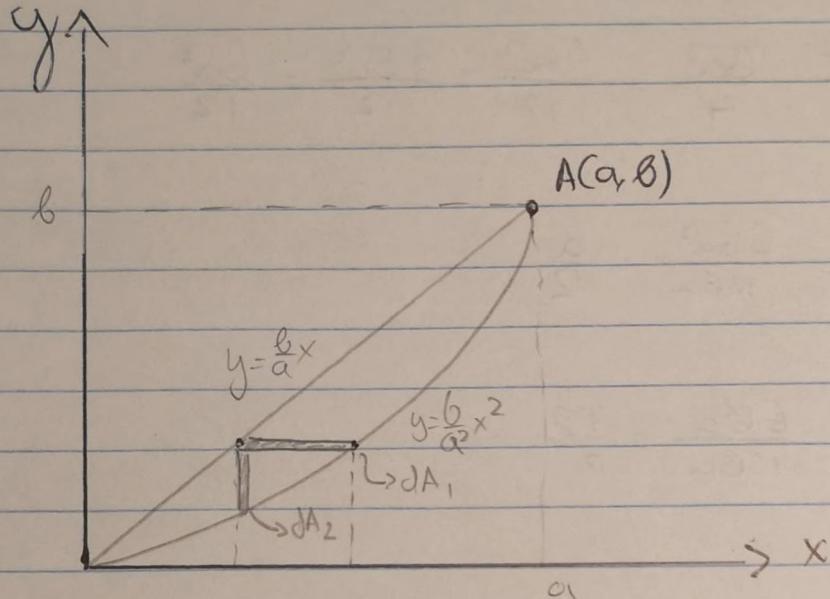
$$\text{Exw bei } x_{c4} = y_{c4} = \frac{4R}{3\pi} = \frac{8}{3\pi} = 0,85 \quad \text{und zu einem zentrum} \quad \text{durch } C_4(4,85,1,15)$$

$$x_c = \frac{x_{cy}}{A} = \frac{x_{c1}A_1 + x_{c2}A_2 + x_{c3}A_3 + x_{c4}A_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4} = \frac{1,33 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 10 + 4,67 \cdot 3 + 4,85 \cdot 3,14}{30,57} = \frac{63,85}{21,14} = 3,01 \text{ m}$$

$$y_c = \frac{a_x}{A} = \frac{y_{c1}A_1 + y_{c2}A_2 + y_{c3}A_3 + y_{c4}A_4}{A} = \frac{1,66 \cdot 5 + 2,5 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 3 + 1,15 \cdot 3,14}{30,57} = \frac{45,93}{21,14} = 2,17 \text{ m}$$

*_{per} (3,11,2,17)

Aufgabe 4



$$\left. \begin{aligned} dA_1 &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 y}}{b} - \frac{ay}{b} \right) dy \\ dA_2 &= \left(\frac{b}{a} x - \frac{b}{a^2} x^2 \right) dx \end{aligned} \right| \quad \begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^a \left(\frac{b}{a} x - \frac{b}{a^2} x^2 \right) dx = \left[\frac{bx^2}{2a} - \frac{bx^3}{3a^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{ba^2}{2a} - \frac{ba^3}{3a^2} = \\ &= \frac{ba}{2} - \frac{ba}{3} = \frac{ba}{6} \end{aligned}$$

1.5 Teile

$$\begin{aligned} Q_x &= \int y dA_1 = \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2 y}}{b} - \frac{ay}{b} \right) \right] dy = \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} y^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{ay}{b} \right) \right] dy = \int_0^b \left(\frac{ay^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{b}} - \frac{ay^2}{b} \right) dy \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot y^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{ay^3}{3b} \right]_0^b = \left[\frac{2a}{3\sqrt{b}} \cdot y^2 \sqrt{y} - \frac{ay^3}{3b} \right]_0^b = \frac{2ab^2 \sqrt{b}}{3\sqrt{b}} - \frac{ab^3}{3b} = \frac{2ab^2}{5} - \frac{ab^2}{3} \\ &= \frac{6ab^2}{15} - \frac{5ab^2}{15} = \frac{ab^2}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$Q_y = \int x dA_2 = \int_0^a \left[x \left(\frac{b}{a}x - \frac{b}{a^2}x^2 \right) \right] dx = \int_0^a \left(\frac{bx^2}{a} - \frac{bx^3}{a^2} \right) dx = \left[\frac{bx^3}{3a} - \frac{bx^4}{4a^2} \right]_0^a =$$

$$= \frac{ba^3}{3a} - \frac{ba^4}{4a^2} = \frac{ba^2}{3} - \frac{ba^3}{4} = \frac{4ba^2}{12} - \frac{3ba^2}{12} = \frac{ba^2}{12}$$

$$\text{Area } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{ba^2}{12}}{\frac{ba}{6}} = \frac{6ba^2}{12ba} = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$\text{Area } y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{\frac{ba}{15}}{\frac{ba}{6}} = \frac{6ba}{15ba} = \frac{3}{5}$$

2nd Térnos

$$Q_x = \int y dA = \iint_A y dxdy = \int_0^b y \left(\int_{\frac{ay}{b}}^{\frac{bx}{a}} dx \right) dy = \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{bx}{a} - \frac{ay}{b} \right) \right] dy =$$

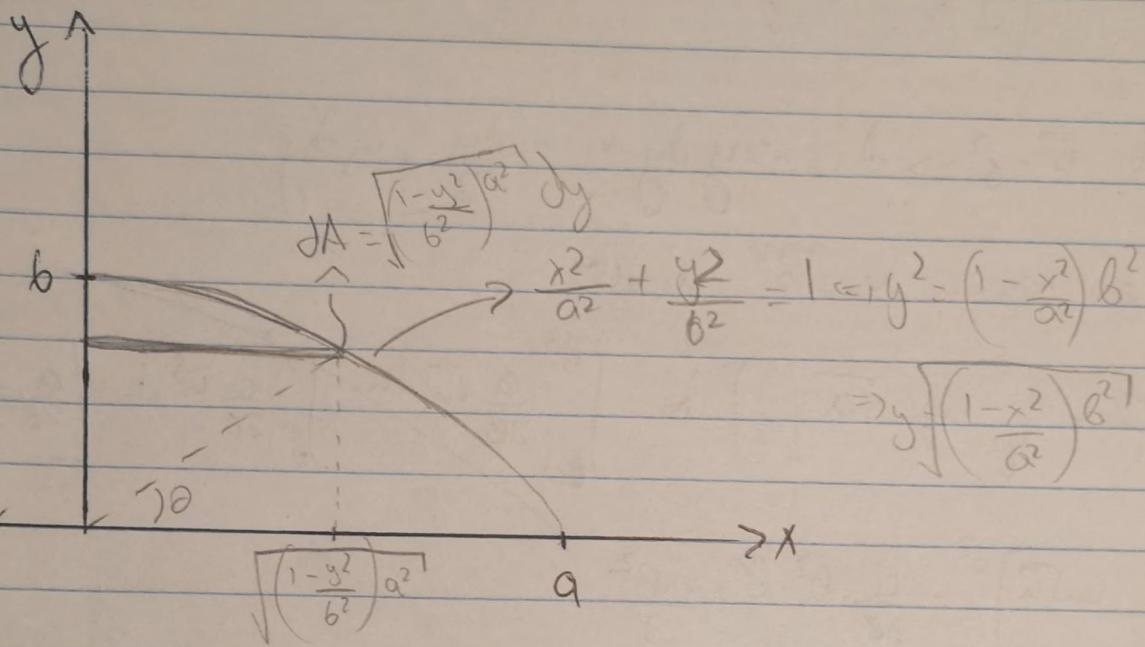
$$= \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{a}{b}y^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{a}{b}y \right) \right] dy = \int_0^b \left(\frac{a}{b}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a}{b}y^2 \right) dy = \frac{ab^3}{15}$$

$$Q_y = \int x dA = \iint_A x dxdy = \int_0^a x \left(\int_{\frac{ay}{b}}^{\frac{bx}{a}} dy \right) dx = \int_0^a x \left(\frac{bx}{a} - \frac{ay}{b} \right) dx = \int_0^a \left(\frac{bx^2}{a} - \frac{bx^3}{a^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{bx^3}{3a} - \frac{bx^4}{4a^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{ba^3}{3a} - \frac{ba^4}{4a^2} = \frac{ba^2}{3} - \frac{ba^3}{4} = \frac{ba^2}{12}$$

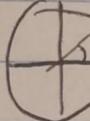
$$\text{Area and } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{Area } y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{3b}{5}$$

Auseinan 5



$$A = \int_0^a \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)b^2} dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{\left(a^2 - x^2\right)\frac{b^2}{a^2}} dx = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

Für $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$, also zu sehen $N\left(\frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{b}\right)$ auf einer

ovalen Fläche runden.  Für $\exists \varphi \in [0, 2\pi]$: $\frac{x}{a} = \cos \varphi$ und $\frac{y}{b} = \sin \varphi$.

Indurch $x = a \cos \varphi$ und $y = b \sin \varphi \Rightarrow dx = -a \sin \varphi d\varphi$ und $dy = b \cos \varphi d\varphi$

Für $\varphi = 0 \Rightarrow x = a \cos 0 = a$ und $y = b \sin 0 = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 für $x = 0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\text{Für } A = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \varphi} (-a \sin \varphi) \right] d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab \sin \varphi \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab \sin \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{ab}{2} \left[\varphi - \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{ab}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 - 0 \right) = \frac{ab\pi}{4}$$

$$Q_x = \int y dA = \int_0^b y \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b^2 - y^2} dy$$

$$\text{Då } u = b^2 - y^2 \Rightarrow du = -2y dy \Leftrightarrow -\frac{du}{2} = y dy$$

Ta värdet uppå $u_1 = b^2, u_2 = 0$

$$\text{Är } Q_x = \int_{b^2}^0 \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{u} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) du = \int_{0}^{b^2} \frac{a}{2b} \sqrt{u} du = \int_0^{b^2} \frac{a}{2b} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \left[\frac{a}{2b} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{b^2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{a}{3b} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{b^2} = \frac{a}{3b} \cdot b^3 = \frac{ab^2}{3}$$

$$Q_y = \int x dA = \int_0^a x \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{b}{a} \int_0^a x \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$\text{Då } u = a^2 - x^2 \Rightarrow du = -2x dx \Leftrightarrow -\frac{du}{2} = x dx$$

Ta värdet uppå $u_1 = a^2, u_2 = 0$

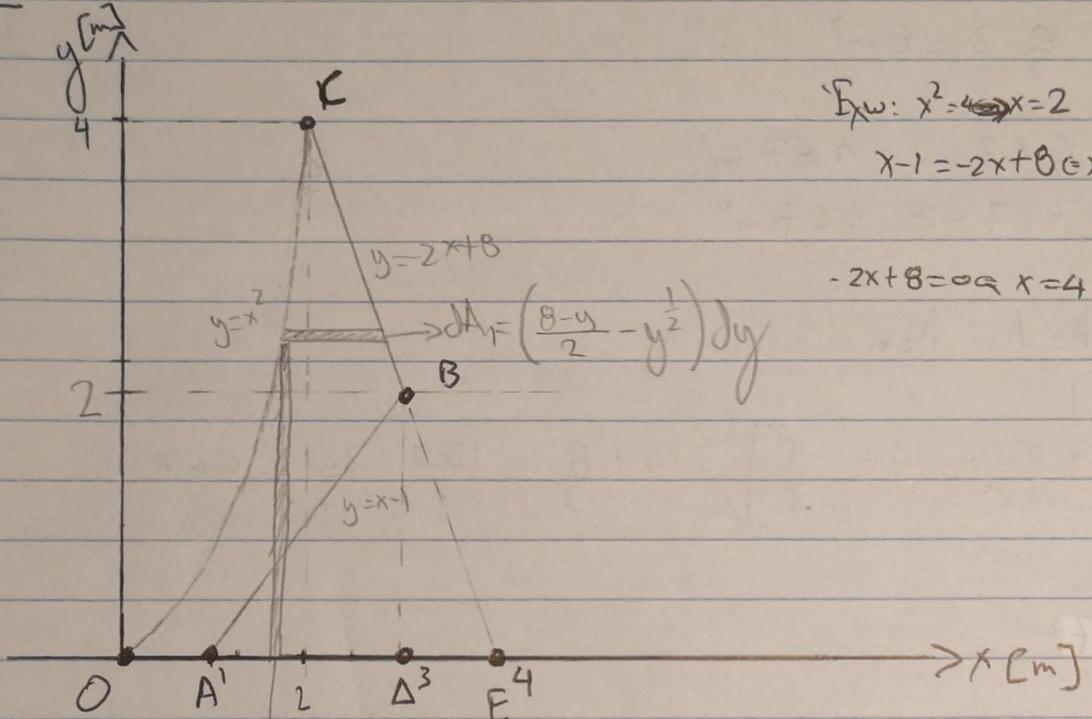
$$\text{Är } Q_y = \frac{b}{a} \int_{a^2}^0 \sqrt{u} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) du = \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{a^2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{b}{2a} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \left[\frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 =$$

$$\frac{ba^2}{3}$$

$$\text{Är } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{ba^2}{3}}{\frac{abn}{4}} = \frac{4ba^2}{3abn} = \frac{4}{3n} \cdot a \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} C \left(\frac{4}{3n} \cdot a, \frac{4}{3n} \cdot b \right)$$

$$y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{\frac{ab^2}{3}}{\frac{abn}{4}} = \frac{4ab^2}{3abn} = \frac{4}{3n} \cdot b$$

Aufgabe 6



$$F_{xw}: x^2 - 4x = 2$$

$$x-1 = -2x + 8 \Leftrightarrow 3x = 9 \Leftrightarrow x = 3$$

$$-2x + 8 = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 4$$

OEGCO: ①

AEB: ②

$$\begin{aligned} F_{xw} & A(1,0) \\ & B(3,2) \\ & E(4,0) \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow C_2 \left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) = (2,67,0,67)$$

$$Q_x = Q_{x_1} - Q_{x_2}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{32}{2} = 3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$Q_y = Q_{y_1} - Q_{y_2}$$

$$Q_{x_1} = \int y dA_1 = \int_0^4 \left(4 - \frac{y}{2} - y^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) dy = \left[4y - \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 = \left[4y - \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^4 =$$

$$= 4 \cdot 4 - \frac{4 \cdot 4}{4} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 4 \cdot 2 = 16 - 4 - \frac{16}{3} = 12 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{36-16}{3} = \frac{20}{3} = 6,67$$

$$Q_{y_1} = \int x dA_2 = \int_0^2 x^3 dx + \int_2^4 (-2x^2 + 8x) dx = \left[\frac{x^4}{4} \right]_0^2 + \left[-\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 4x^2 \right]_2^4 = 4 + \left[\left(-\frac{128}{3} + 64 + \frac{16}{3} - 16 \right) \right]$$

$$= 4 + \left(48 - \frac{112}{3} \right) = 4 + 48 - 37,33 = 4 + 10,67 = 14,67$$

$$Q_{x_2} = y_{c_2} A_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$Q_{y_2} = x_{c_2} A_2 = \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3 = 8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A_{po} \quad Q_x = 6,67 - 2 = 4,67 \text{ m}^3$$

$$Q_y = 14,67 - 8 = 6,67 \text{ m}^3$$

Enīms āxw $A = A_1 - A_{2z}$

$$A_1 = \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \frac{2 \cdot 4}{2} = 4 + \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 = 4 + \frac{8}{3} = \frac{12+8}{3} = \frac{20}{3} = 6,67 \text{ m}^2$$

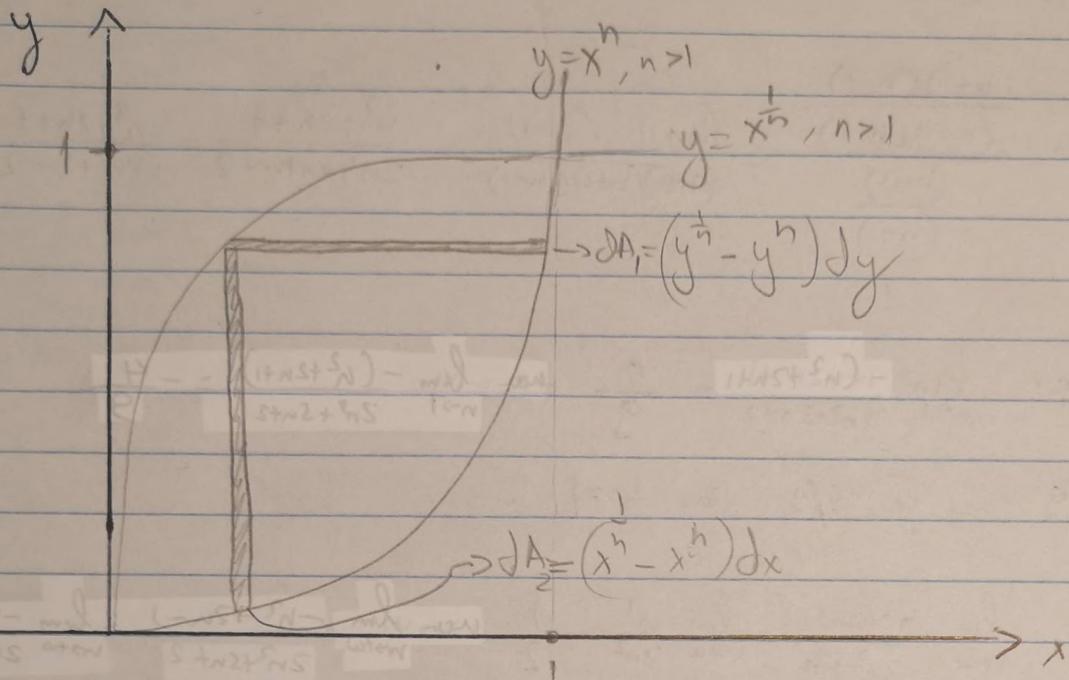
$$A_{po} \quad A = 3,67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{po} \quad x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{20}{3}}{\frac{20}{3} - \frac{8}{3}} = \frac{\frac{20}{3}}{\frac{11}{3}} = \frac{20}{11} = 1,82 \text{ m}$$

$$y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{4,67}{3,67} = 1,27 \text{ m}$$

$$A_{po} \quad C(1,82, 1,27)$$

Aufgabe 7



$$x^n = x^{\frac{1}{n}} \Leftrightarrow (x^n)^n = (x^{\frac{1}{n}})^n \Leftrightarrow x^{n^2} = x \quad x^{n^2} - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x^{n^2-1} - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } x^{n^2-1} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x = 1$$

(oder 0 ist ein Maßwert)

$$\text{Apa } A = \int_0^1 (x^{\frac{1}{n}} - x^n) dx = \left[\frac{h \cdot x^{\frac{n+1}{n}}}{n+1} - \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \right]_0^1 = \frac{h}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+1} = \frac{h-1}{n+1}$$

$$A_x = \int_0^1 y dA_1 = \int_0^1 y (y^{\frac{1}{n}} - y^n) dy = \int_0^1 \left(y^{\frac{n+1}{n}} - y^{n+1} \right) dy = \left[\frac{h y^{\frac{2n+1}{n}}}{2n+1} - \frac{y^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{h}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} =$$

$$= \frac{n(n+2)}{(2n+1)(n+2)} - \frac{(n+1)}{(2n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2 + 2n - 2n - 1}{(2n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{h^2 - 1}{(2n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(h+1)(n-1)}{(2n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$A_y = \int_0^1 x dA_2 = \int_0^1 x (x^{\frac{1}{n}} - x^n) dx = \int_0^1 \left(x^{n+1} - x^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \right) dx = \left[\frac{x^{n+2}}{n+2} - \frac{h x^{\frac{2n+1}{n}}}{2n+1} \right]_0^1 = \left(\frac{1}{n+2} - \frac{h}{2n+1} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{2n+1 - n(n+2)}{(n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{2n+1 - n^2 - 2n}{(n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{(n-1)(n+1)}{(n+2)(2n+1)}$$

$$\text{Apa } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{(2n+1)(n+2)}}{\frac{(n-1)}{(n+1)}} = \frac{(n+1)(n+1)(n-1)}{(n-1)(2n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+4n+n+2} = \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+5n+2}$$

$$\text{van } y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{\frac{(n+1)(n-1)}{(2n+1)(n+2)}}{\frac{(n-1)}{(n+1)}} = \frac{(n+1)^2(n-1)}{(n+1)(n+2)(n-1)} = \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+4n+n+2} = \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+5n+2} = \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$\text{Apa } n \rightarrow 1 \text{ dan } \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+5n+2} = \frac{4}{9} = x_c = y_c$$

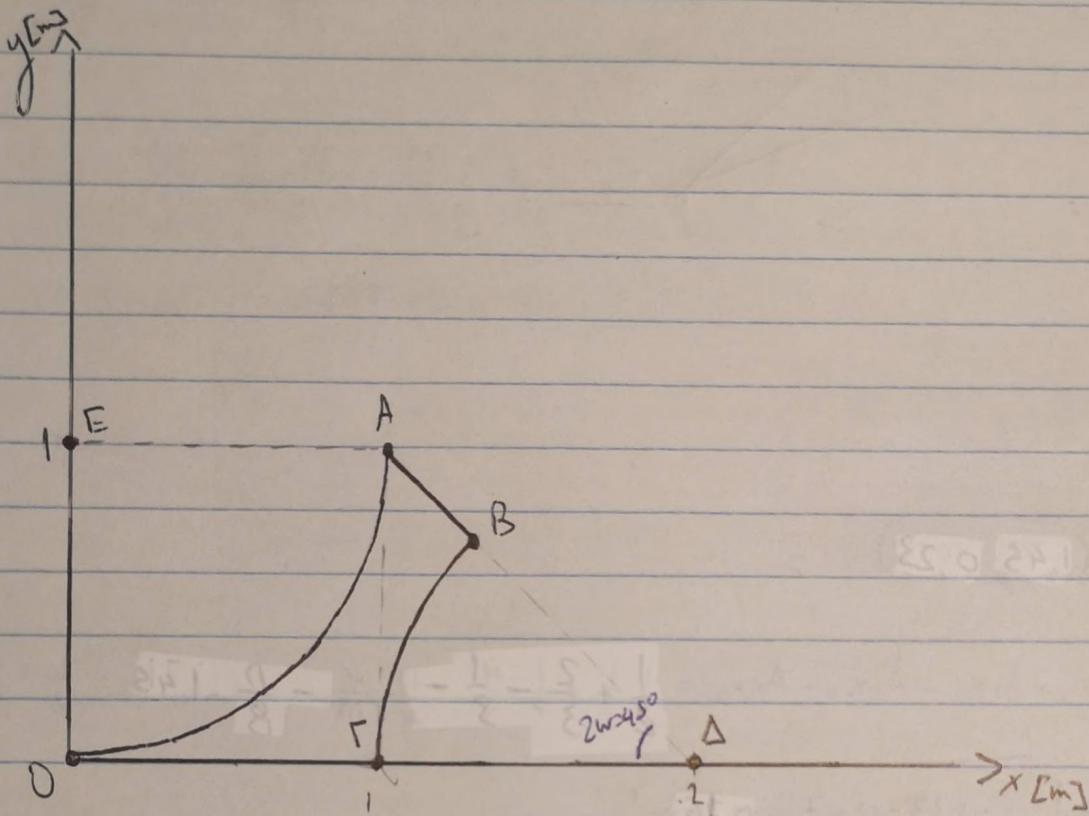
$$\text{Apa } x = 4/9 \text{ van } y_c = 4/9 \text{ dan } n \rightarrow 1$$

$$\text{Av } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ dan } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+5n+2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{2n^2} = \frac{1}{2} = x_c = y_c$$

$$\text{Apa } x_c = \frac{1}{2} \text{ dan } y_c = \frac{1}{2}$$

Dan $n \rightarrow +\infty$ di sisa angka yang tersisa akan terdegradasi

Aroumen 8



$$\text{OAE: } \textcircled{1} \quad | \quad \begin{matrix} O(0,0) & \Delta(2,0) \\ E(0,1) & \end{matrix} \quad | \quad \tan(\hat{A}\hat{F}\Gamma) = \frac{AF}{\Gamma\Delta} = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{F}\Gamma = 45^\circ$$

$$APD: \textcircled{2}$$

$$E\widehat{G}AE: \textcircled{3} \quad | \quad A(1,1)$$

$$\Delta FBD: \textcircled{4}$$

$$\Gamma(1,0)$$

$$A_1 = 1 \text{ m}^2 \quad A_3 = \frac{\pi R^2}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad A_4 = \frac{\pi R^2}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$$

$$\Delta a \quad A = A_1 + A_2 - A_3 - A_4 = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{12-3\pi}{8} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 0,322 \text{ m}^2$$

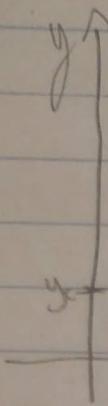
$$Q_x = Q_{x_1} + Q_{x_2} - Q_{x_3} - Q_{x_4}$$

$$Q_y = Q_{y_1} + Q_{y_2} - Q_{y_3} - Q_{y_4}$$

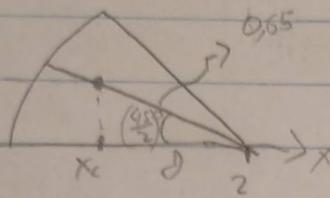
$$C_1\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad C_2\left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right)$$

Για το σημερινότερο όχη στη γραφική του κέντρο ανέξει από το κέντρο του αριστερού $x-y = \frac{4R}{3\pi} - \frac{4}{3\pi}$. Άπω $C_3\left(\frac{4}{3\pi}, 1 - \frac{4}{3\pi}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}, \frac{3\pi-4}{3\pi}\right)$

Για το ριγό της όχη στη γραφική του λεπτομερής πάνω στην ενδιαφορώς διαχρονική μεταβολή ανέξει από $\frac{2}{3\pi} \cdot R \sin w$, στην $R=1$ και $w=45^\circ$ από $\frac{2}{3\pi} \cdot 0,38 = \frac{16}{3\pi} = 0,38 = 0,65 \text{ m}$



$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{8} = \frac{y_C}{d} \Rightarrow y_C = \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{8}\right) \cdot d = 0,38 \cdot 0,65 = 0,25$$



$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{8} = \frac{d}{r}, d = \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{8}\right) \cdot r = 0,92 \cdot 0,65 = 0,6$$

$$A_{\text{par}} x_c = 2 - 0,6 = 1,4$$

$$T_{\text{ext. max}} C_4(1,4, 0,25)$$

$$\text{Area } Q_x = A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3 + A_4 x_4 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 1,4 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 0,55 \\ = 0,5 - 0,55 + \frac{1}{3} = 0,33 - 0,07 = 0,26 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{Area } Q_y = A_1 y_1 + A_2 y_2 + A_3 y_3 + A_4 y_4 = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{3} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0,25 = \\ = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{3}{12} - 0,1 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - 0,45 - 0,1 = 0,5 + 0,17 - 0,55 = 0,67 - 0,55 = 0,12$$

$$A_{\text{par}} x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{0,26}{0,32} = 0,88 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} C(0,88, 0,38)$$

$$\text{Area } y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{0,12}{0,32} = 0,38$$