

Αν βρείτε κάποιο λάθος PM τε να το διορθώσω: Georgepan

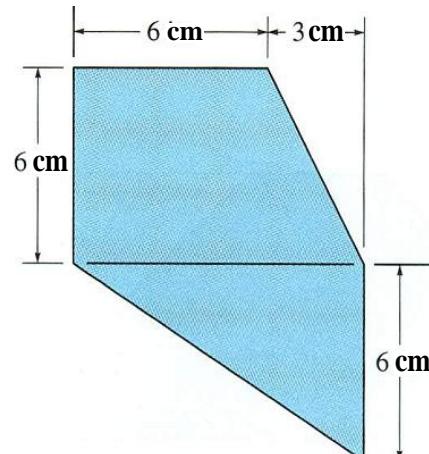
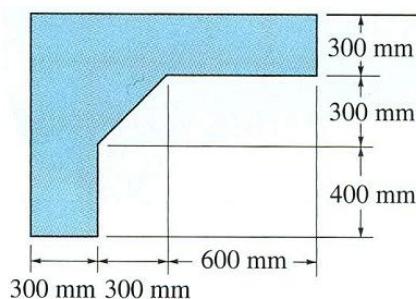
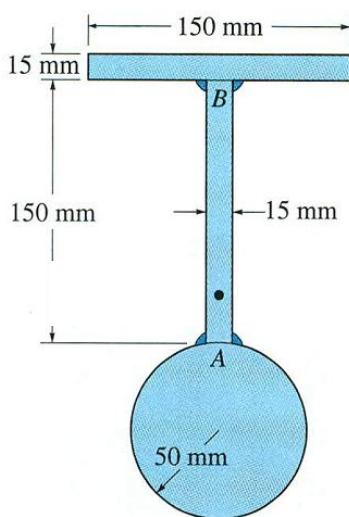


ΜΗΧΑΝΙΚΗ I (ΣΤΑΤΙΚΗ)

9^η σειρά ασκήσεων: Προσδιορισμός γεωμετρικού κέντρου επιπέδων επιφανειών

Άσκηση 1

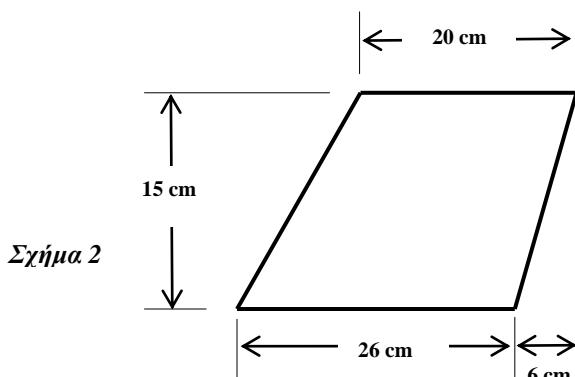
Να προσδιορισθούν τα γεωμετρικά κέντρα των κάτωθι επιφανειών (Σχ. 1):



Σχήμα 1

Άσκηση 2

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

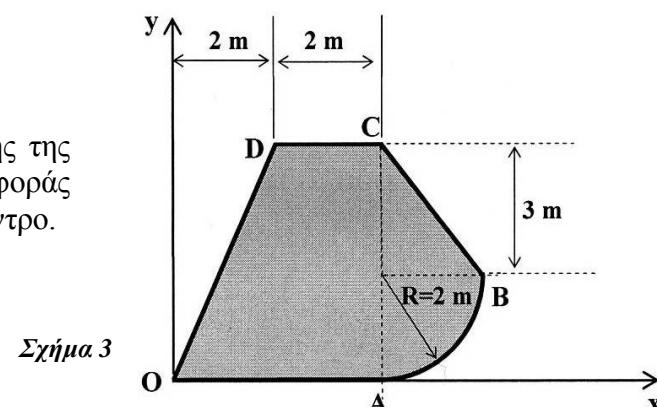


Σχήμα 2

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.

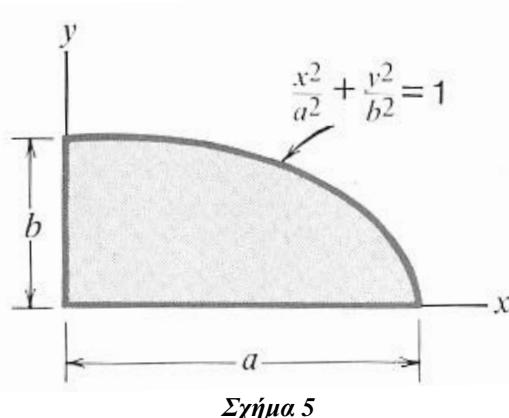
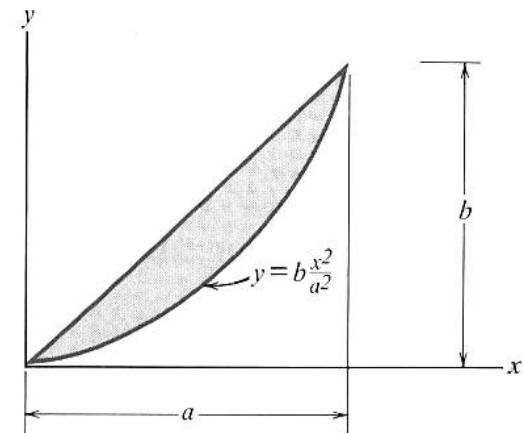
Σημείωση: Το τμήμα AB είναι τεταρτοκύκλιο.



Σχήμα 3

Άσκηση 4

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

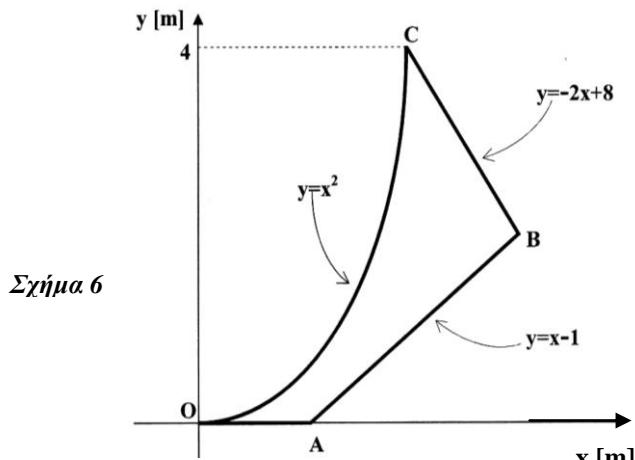
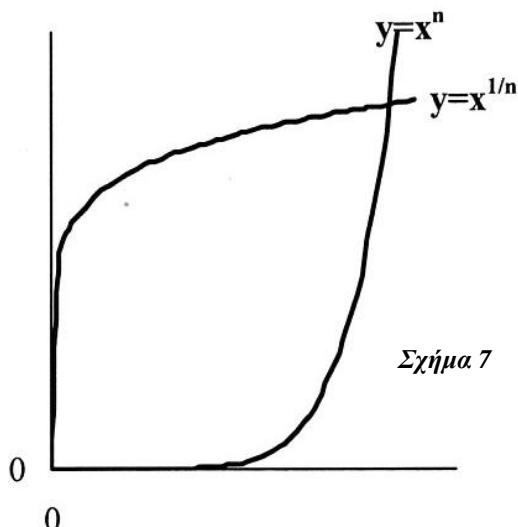


Άσκηση 5

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.

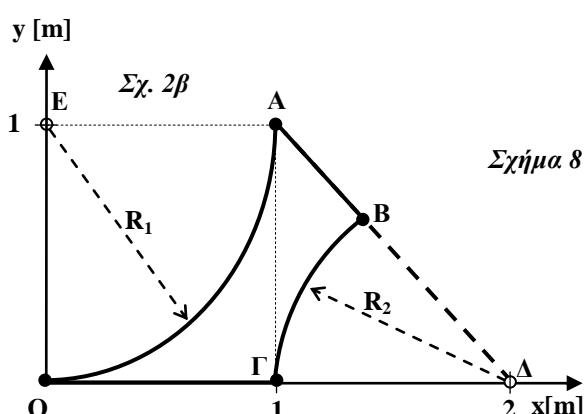


Άσκηση 7

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 $n \rightarrow 1$;

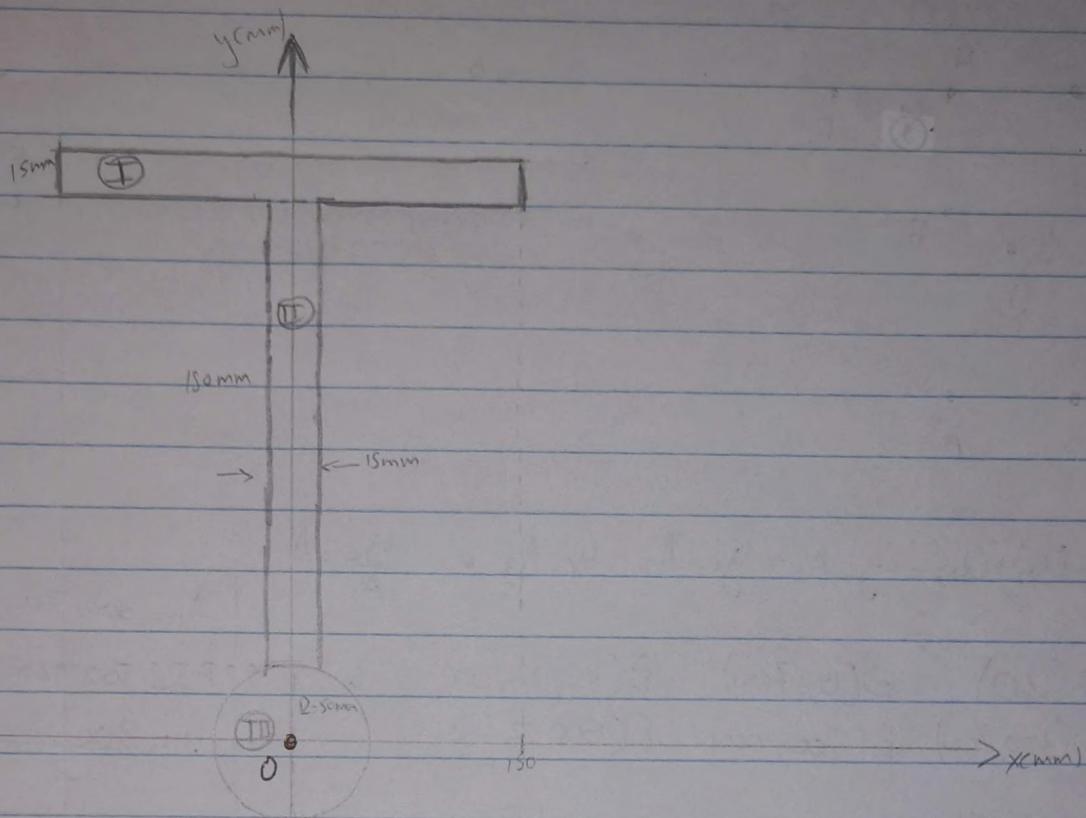
Άσκηση 8

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



Δείξτε σχεδιασμό: Προσθορτής γεωμετρικού κέντρου επίπεδων επιφανειών.

Aριθμός 1



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

$$x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{Q_{y_1} + Q_{y_2} + Q_{y_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{A_1 x_{c_1} + A_2 x_{c_2} + A_3 x_{c_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

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

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

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

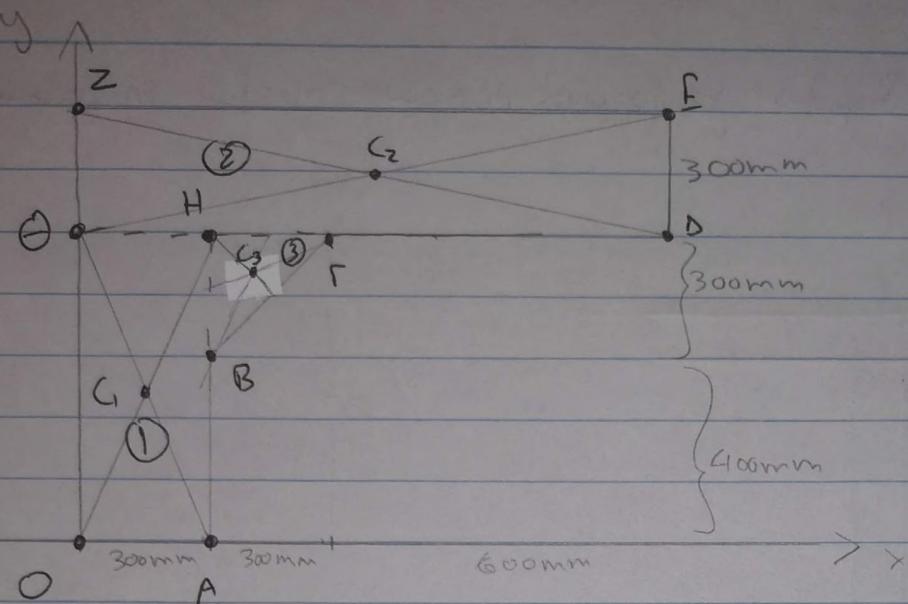
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x_{c_3} = 0, \quad y_{c_3} = 0 \\ x_{c_2} = 0, \quad y_{c_2} = 75 + 50 = 125 \text{ mm} \\ x_{c_1} = 0, \quad y_{c_1} = 7,5 + 200 = 207,5 \text{ mm} \end{array} \right.$$

$$A_{pa} \quad y_c = \frac{2250 \cdot 207,5 + 2250 \cdot 125}{2 \cdot 2250 + 7853,98} = \frac{2250(207,5 + 125)}{2 \cdot 2250 + 7853,98} = \frac{2250 \cdot 332,5}{12353,98} = \frac{748125}{12353,98} = 60,8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{νω } x_c = \frac{0}{A} = 0$$

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

Παρατηρούμε: Το γεωμετρικό κέντρο του κύλινδρου είναι στο 0, καν τα γεωμετρικά κέντρα των τριών φυσικών είναι στα αντίθετα τελικά των διαγώνων τους.



$$Q_x = Q_{x1} + Q_{x2} + Q_{x3} = y_{c1} A_1 + y_{c2} A_2 + y_{c3} A_3 \Rightarrow \frac{y_c}{A} = A$$

$$A_1 = 300 \cdot 700 = 210000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_{xw} & O(0,0) & \Theta(0,700) & B(300,400) \\ & H(300,700) & E(1200,1000) & F(600,700) \end{aligned}$$

$$A_2 = 300 \cdot 1200 = 360000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$A_3 = \frac{300 \cdot 300}{2} = \frac{90000}{2} = 45000 \text{ mm}^2$$

$$\star_{\text{pos}} \quad C_1 = (150, 350), \quad C_2 (600, 850), \quad C_3 (400, 600)$$

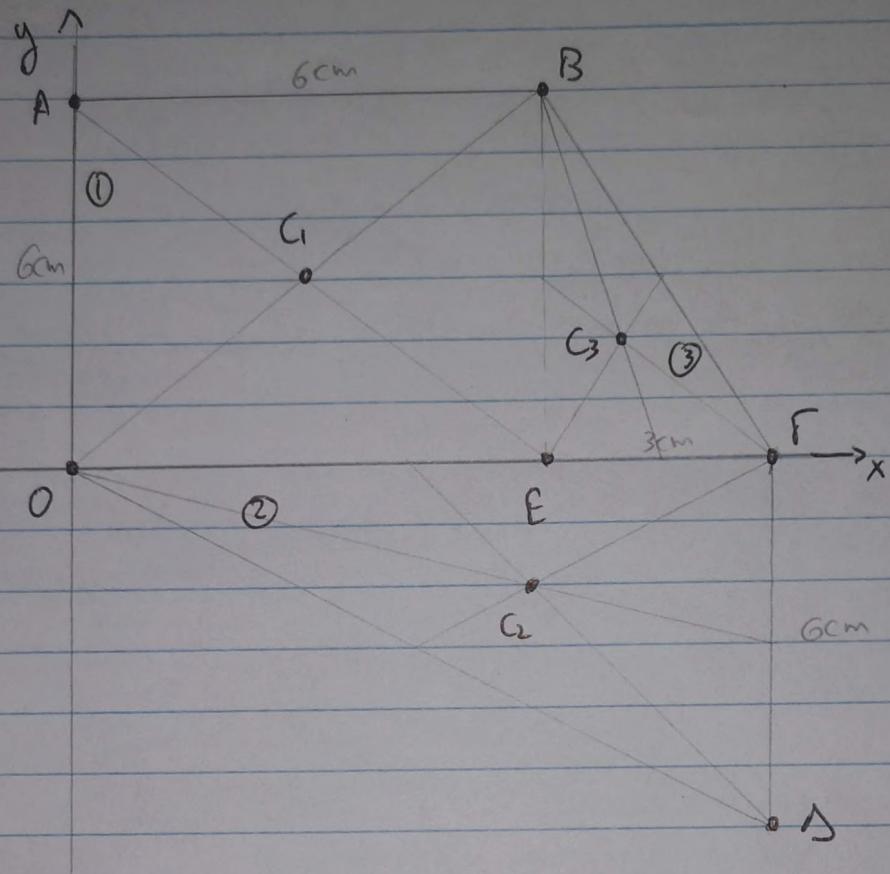
$$\begin{aligned} \star_{\text{pos}} \quad Q_x &= 350 \cdot 210000 + 850 \cdot 360000 + 600 \cdot 45000 = 35 \cdot 21 \cdot 10^5 + 85 \cdot 36 \cdot 10^5 + 6 \cdot 45 \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 10^5 (35 \cdot 21 + 85 \cdot 36 + 6 \cdot 45) = (735 + 3060 + 270) 10^5 = 4065 \cdot 10^5 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Ensures } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{x_{c1} A_1 + x_{c2} A_2 + x_{c3} A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{(15 \cdot 21 + 60 \cdot 36 + 4 \cdot 45) 10^8}{61,5 \cdot 10^4} = \frac{315 + 2160 + 180}{61,5} \cdot 10 =$$

$$= \frac{26850}{61,5} = 431,707 \text{ mm}$$

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



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

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

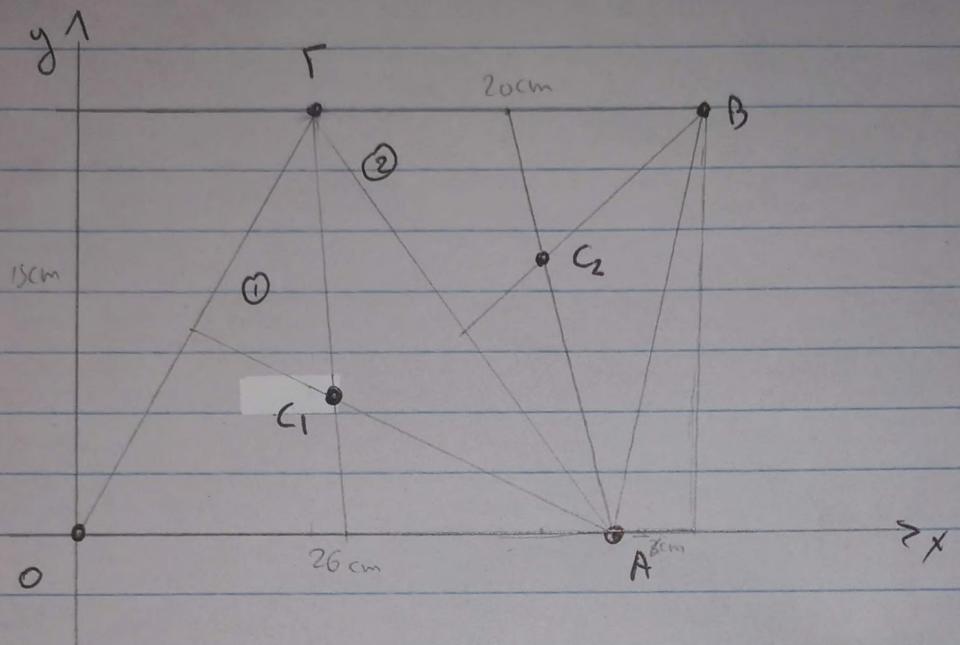
$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= 6 \cdot 6 = 36 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_2 &= \frac{3 \cdot 6}{2} = 9 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_3 &= \frac{6 \cdot 9}{2} = 27 \text{ cm}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$A_{pa} \quad y_C = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{Q_{x_1} + Q_{x_2} + Q_{x_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{y_{C_1} \cdot A_1 + y_{C_2} \cdot A_2 + y_{C_3} \cdot A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{3 \cdot 36 - 2 \cdot 9 + 2 \cdot 27}{36 + 9 + 27} = \frac{144}{72} = 2$$

$$A_{pa} \quad x_C = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{Q_{y_1} + Q_{y_2} + Q_{y_3}}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{x_{C_1} \cdot A_1 + x_{C_2} \cdot A_2 + x_{C_3} \cdot A_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3} = \frac{3 \cdot 36 + 6 \cdot 9 + 7 \cdot 27}{72} = \frac{351}{72} = 4,875$$

$$A_{pa} \quad C(4,875, 2)$$

Aufgabe 2



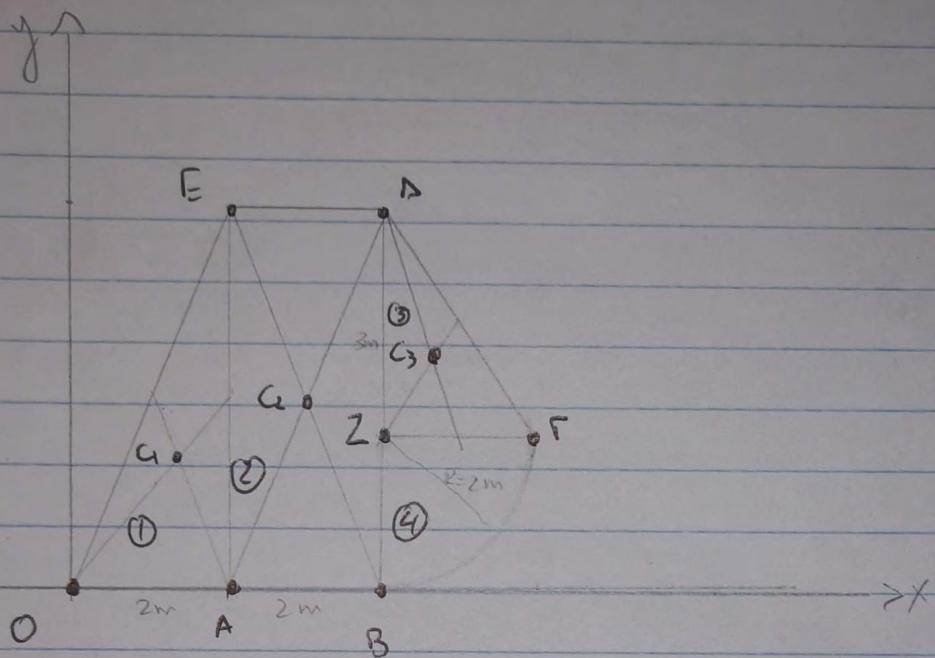
$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Fläche } O(0,0) \\ & A(26,0) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_1(13,67,5), \quad C_2(23,33,10) \\ A_1 = \frac{26 \cdot 15}{2} = 13 \cdot 15 = 195 \text{ cm}^2 \\ A_2 = \frac{20 \cdot 15}{2} = 10 \cdot 15 = 150 \text{ cm}^2 \end{array} \right. \\ & B(33,15) \\ & F(12,15) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x_C = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{x_{C_1}A_1 + x_{C_2}A_2}{A_1 + A_2} = \frac{13,67 \cdot 195 + 23,33 \cdot 150}{345} = \frac{2470,65 + 3499,5}{345} = \frac{5970,15}{345} = 17,3$$

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

Norman 3



$$\text{Exw: } \begin{array}{ll} O(0,0) & D(4,5) \\ A(2,0) & E(2,5) \\ B(4,0) & Z(3,2) \\ F(6,2) & \end{array} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} A_1 = 5 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_2 = 10 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_3 = 3 \text{ m}^2 \\ A_4 = 4\pi = 12,57 \text{ m}^2 \end{array} \right.$$

*_{exw} exw $G(1,33,1,66)$, $G_2(3,2,3)$, $C_3(4,67,3)$

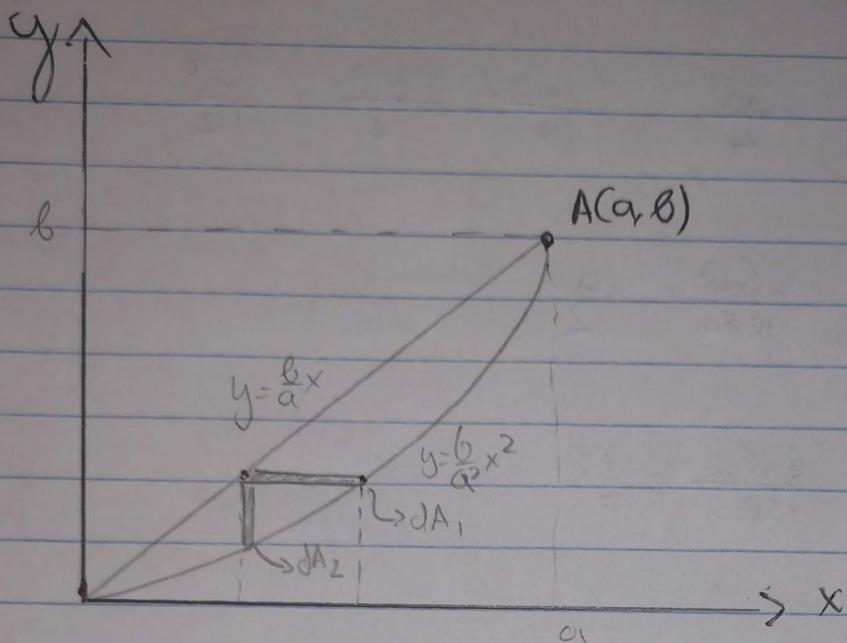
$$\text{Exw iż } x_{c4} = y_{c4} = \frac{4R}{3\pi} = \frac{8}{3\pi} = 0,85 \quad \text{and round up to } 0,85 \quad \text{dla } C_4(4,85,1,15)$$

$$x_c = \frac{y_{c4}}{A} = \frac{x_{c1}A_1 + x_{c2}A_2 + x_{c3}A_3 + x_{c4}A_4}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + A_4} = \frac{1,33 \cdot 5 + 3 \cdot 10 + 4,67 \cdot 3 + 4,85 \cdot 12,57}{30,57} = \frac{111,62}{30,57} = 3,65$$

$$y_c = \frac{x_{c4}}{A} = \frac{y_{c1}A_1 + y_{c2}A_2 + y_{c3}A_3 + y_{c4}A_4}{A} = \frac{1,66 \cdot 5 + 2,5 \cdot 10 + 3 \cdot 3 + 1,15 \cdot 12,57}{30,57} = \frac{56,75}{30,57} = 1,85$$

*_{exw} $(3,65,1,85)$

Arañar 4



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

105 Teoreos

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

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

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

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

$$\text{u.a} \quad y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{\frac{ba}{15}}{\frac{ba}{6}} = \frac{6ba}{15ba} = \frac{3}{5}B$$

2^o Térnos

$$Q_x = \int y dA = \iint_A y dxdy = \int_0^b y \left(\int_{\frac{ay}{b}}^{\frac{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}{b}} dx \right) dy = \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}{b} - \frac{a}{b}y \right) \right] dy =$$

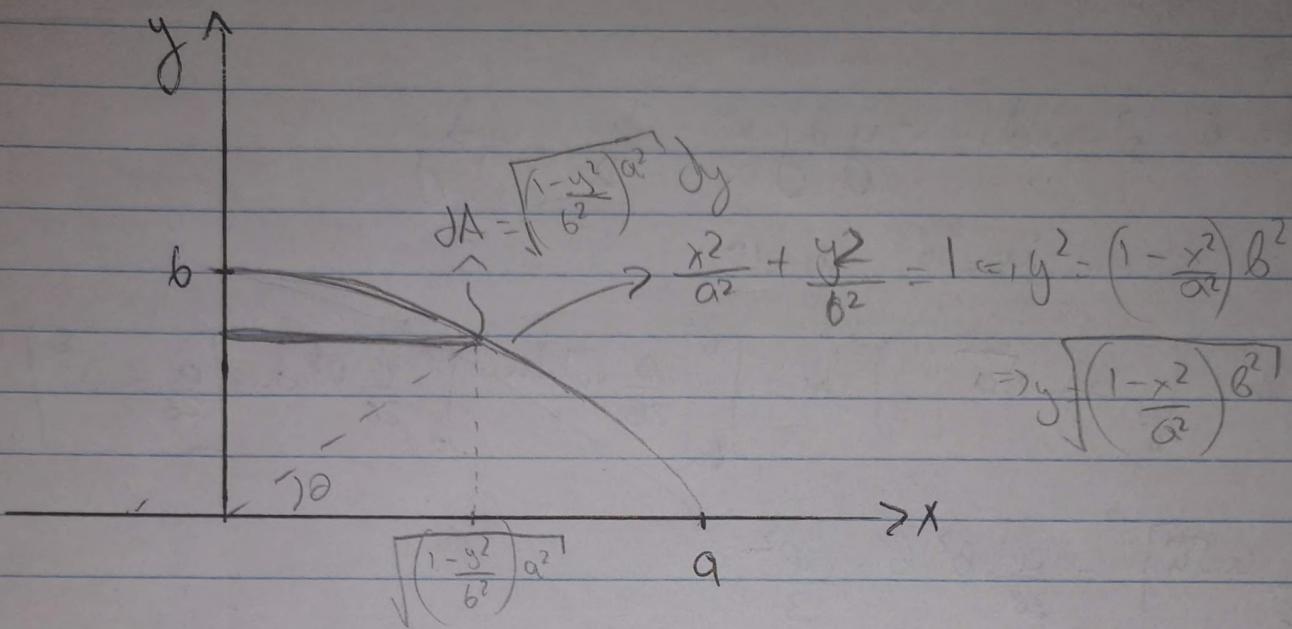
$$= \int_0^b \left[y \left(\frac{a}{b}y^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{a}{b}y \right) \right] dy = \int_0^b \left(\frac{a}{b}y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{a}{b}y^2 \right) dy = \frac{ab^3}{15}$$

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

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

$$\text{A}_{\text{pa}} \text{ n.d.} \quad x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{a}{2} \quad \text{u.a} \quad y_c = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{3b}{5}$$

Abschnitt 5



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

Fixe $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$, also zu sehen ist $N\left(\frac{x}{a}, \frac{y}{b}\right)$ ein Kreis

oder horizontaler Kreis.

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

Erinnere dich da $x=0 \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = \frac{\pi}{2}$
und $x=a \Rightarrow \cos \varphi = 1 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$

$$\text{Also } A = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \cos^2 \varphi} (-a \sin \varphi) d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab \sin \varphi \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ab \sin \varphi \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi =$$

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

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

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

Ta vedi că $u_1 = b^2$, $u_2 = 0$

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

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

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

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

Ta vedi că $u_1 = a^2$, $u_2 = 0$

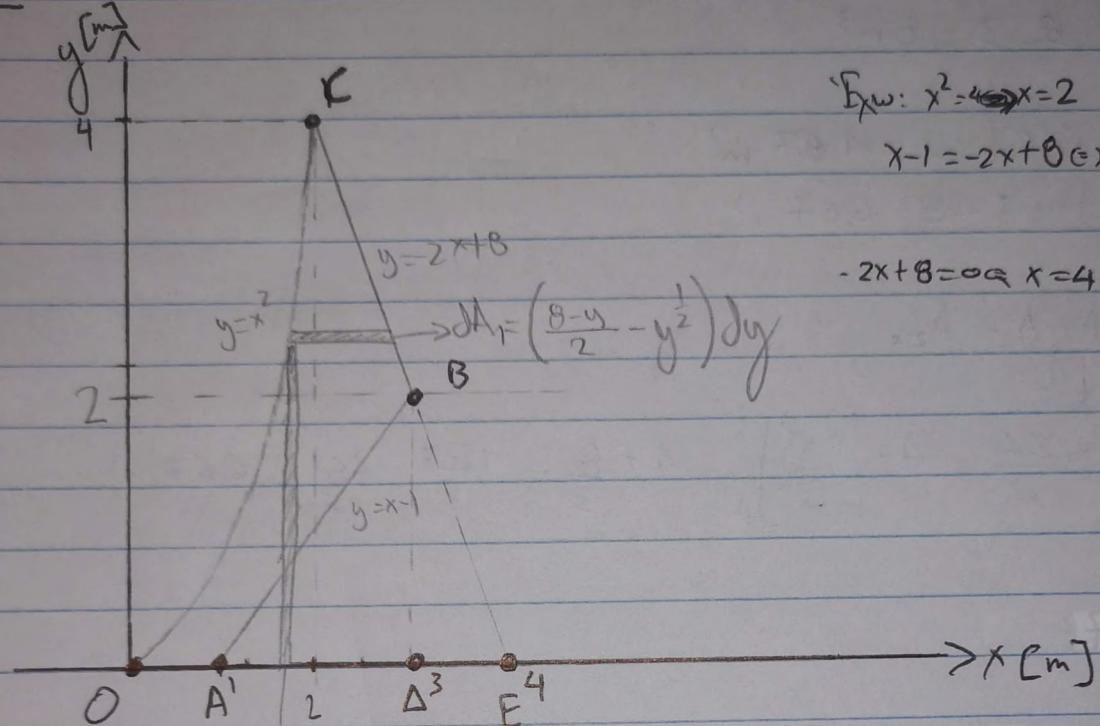
$$\text{Aten } Q_y = \frac{b}{a} \int_{a^2}^0 \sqrt{u} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) du = \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{a^2} u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{b}{2a} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \left[\frac{1}{3} u \sqrt{u} \right]_0^{a^2} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 a =$$

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

$$\text{Aten } x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{ba^2}{3}}{\frac{ab\pi}{4}} = \frac{4ba^2}{3\pi ab} = \frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot a \quad \left. \right\} C \left(\frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot a, \frac{4}{3\pi} \cdot b \right)$$

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

Aufgabe 6



$$ExW: x^2 = 4 \Rightarrow x = 2$$

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

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

OEGO: ①
AEB: ②

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & A(1,0) \\ \hline F_{xW} & B(3,2) \\ & C_2 \left(\frac{8}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right) = (2,67,0,67) \\ & E(4,0) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$Q_{x_2} = y_{c2} A_2 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 = 2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$Q_{y_2} = x_{c2} A_2 = \frac{8}{3} \cdot 3 = 8 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A_{p0} \quad Q_x = 6,67 - 2 = 4,67 \text{ m}^3$$

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

Enorms Σ_{XW} $A = A_1 - A_{2z}$

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

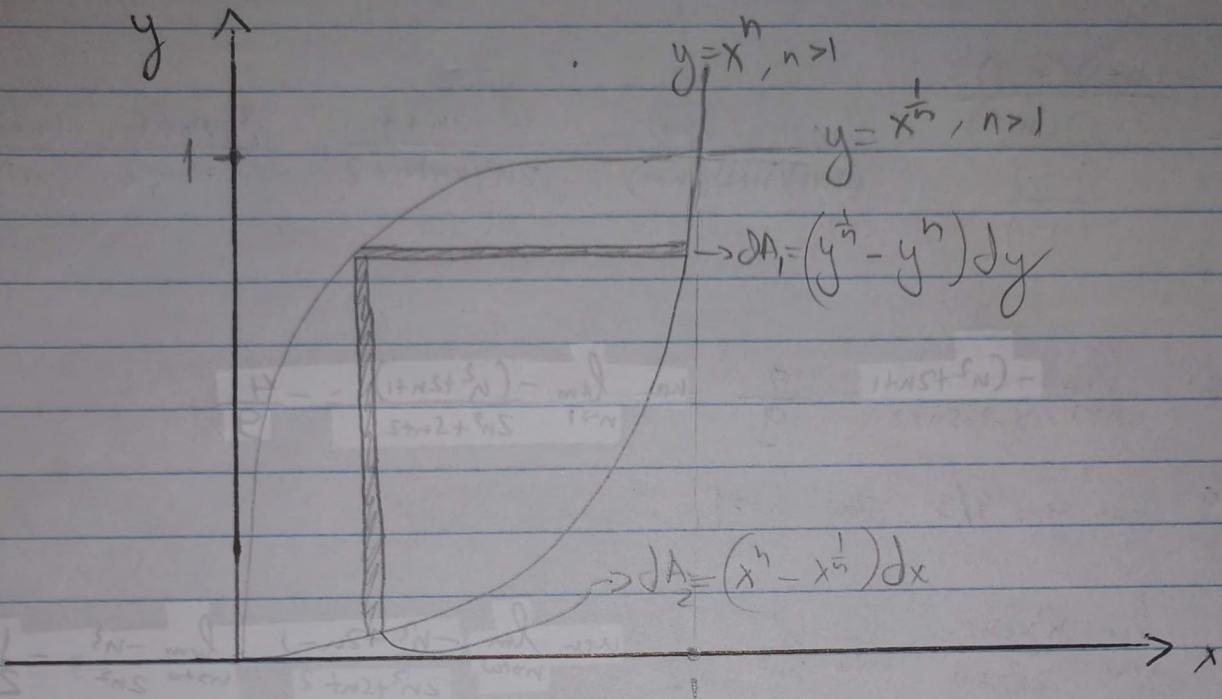
$$A_{p0} \quad A = 3,67 \text{ m}^2$$

$$A_{p0} \quad x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{\frac{20}{3}}{\frac{20}{3} - \frac{8}{3}} = \frac{\frac{20}{3}}{\frac{12}{3}} = \frac{20}{11} = 1,82 \text{ m}$$

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

$$A_{p0} \quad C(1,82, 1,27)$$

Asuman 7



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

$\Rightarrow x=1$ (since $x \neq 0$ for $n \geq 2$)

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

$$Q_x = \int y dA_2 = \int_0^1 y (y^{\frac{1}{n}} - y^n) dy = \int_0^1 \left(y^{\frac{n+1}{n}} - y^{n+1} \right) dy = \left[\frac{hy^{\frac{2n+1}{n}}}{2n+1} - \frac{y^{n+2}}{n+2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{h}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} =$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{Apa } n \rightarrow 1 \text{ expw } \lim_{n \rightarrow 1} \frac{n^2+2n+1}{2n^2+5n+2} = \frac{q}{q} = x = y_c$$

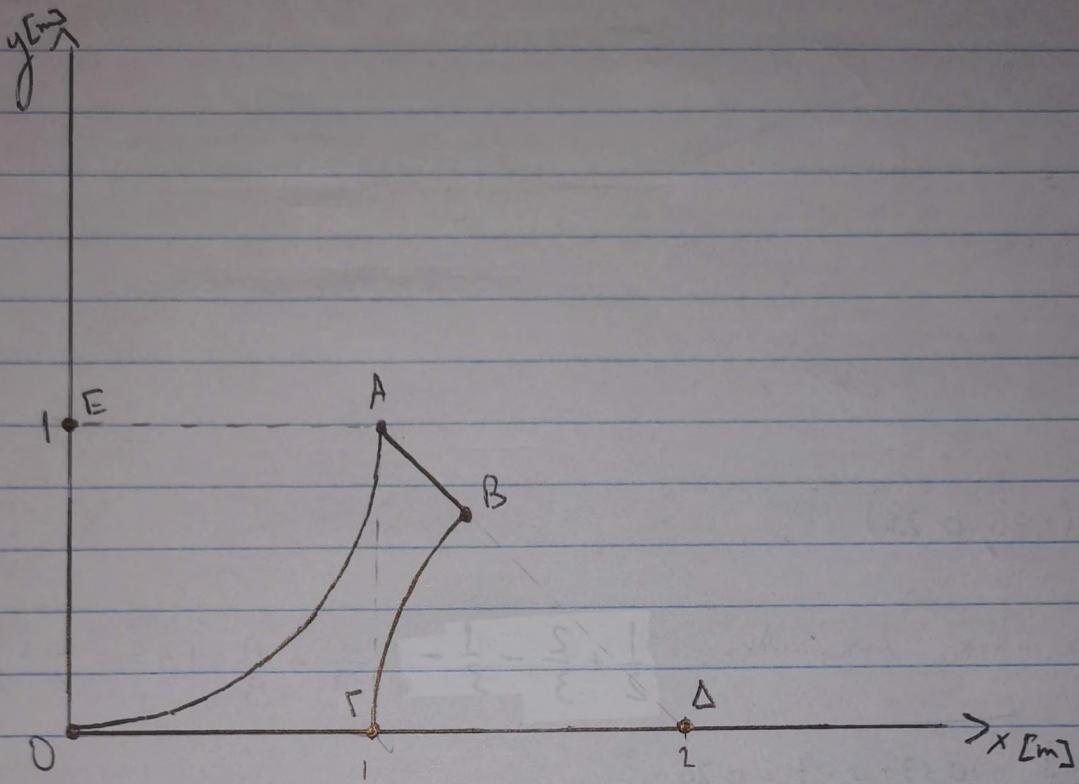
$$\text{Apa } x = 4/9 \text{ wan } y_c = 4/9 \text{ denv } n \rightarrow 1$$

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

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

Dzow $n \rightarrow +\infty$ oj sio swagmides oxifazigow zezrejimo tse njezd im

Aroumou 8



$O \Gamma A E : ①$

$O(0,0) \quad \Delta(2,0)$

$$\tan(\hat{A}\hat{\Delta}\Gamma) = \frac{A\Gamma}{\Gamma\Delta} = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{A}\hat{\Delta}\Gamma = 45^\circ$$

$A \hat{\Gamma} \Delta : ②$

$E(0,1)$

$E \hat{G} A E : ③$

$A(1,1)$

$\Delta \hat{F} B \Delta : ④$

$\Gamma(1,0)$

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

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

A

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

$$= 0,32 \text{ m}^2$$

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

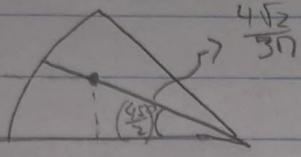
$$Q_y = Q_{y_1} + Q_{y_2} - Q_{y_3} - Q_{y_4}$$

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

Για το σημερινότερο έχω σήμερα το ψηφίζομε του κέντρου ανέξι από το γενέρο του αριθμούς $x-y = \frac{4\Omega}{3\pi} - \frac{4}{3\pi}$. Άπαντα $C_3\left(\frac{4}{3\pi}, 1-\frac{4}{3\pi}\right) = \left(\frac{4}{3\pi}, \frac{3\pi-4}{3\pi}\right)$

Για το γύρο έχω σήμερα το γένερο των βεβαίωσηών μας στην επιδιόρθωση της θέσης μας ανέξι αριθμον $\frac{2\pi}{3\pi} \cdot R \sin \omega$, στην περιφέρεια $R=1$ και $\omega=45^\circ$ από $\frac{2\pi \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{3\pi} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi}$

$$\sin \frac{D}{8} = \frac{y_{c4}}{\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi}} \Rightarrow y_{c4} = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi} = 0,38 \cdot \frac{5,66}{9,42} = 0,23$$



$$\cos \frac{D}{8} = \frac{d}{\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi}} \Rightarrow d = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{8}\right) \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi} =$$

$$= 0,92 \cdot \frac{5,66}{9,42} = 0,55$$

$$A_{pa} x_c = 2 - 0,55 = 1,45$$

Teilfläche $C_4(1,45, 0,23)$

$$A_{pa} Q_x = A_1 x_{c1} + A_2 x_{c2} - A_3 x_{c3} - A_4 x_{c4} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{3\pi} - \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 1,45 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - 0,57$$

$$= 0,5 - 0,57 + \frac{1}{3} = 0,33 - 0,07 = 0,26 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{u.a } Q_x = A_1 y_{c1} + A_2 y_{c2} - A_3 y_{c3} - A_4 y_{c4} = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{(3\pi-4)}{3\pi} - \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 0,38 \cdot \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3\pi} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{3\pi-4}{12} - \frac{2,15}{24} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{5,42}{12} - \frac{2,15}{24} = 0,5 + 0,17 - \frac{13}{24} = 0,67 - 0,54 =$$

$$= 0,13 \text{ m}^3$$

$$A_{pa} x_c = \frac{Q_y}{A} = \frac{0,26}{0,32} = 0,81 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ C(0,81, 0,41) \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\text{u.a } y_{c1} = \frac{Q_x}{A} = \frac{0,13}{0,32} = 0,41$$