



KALKULUA

AZTERKETA PARTZIALA. 2019ko martxoaren 29an

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

1. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo integralak:

a)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x (\tan x + 1)} dx$$

b) $\int \arcsin x \, dx$ (ez ebatzi berehalako integral bat bezala) (2 puntu)

a)
$$\int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x (\tan x + 1)} dx = \begin{vmatrix} t = \tan x & \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{1 + t^2} \\ \sin^2 x = \frac{t^2}{1 + t^2} & dx = \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} \end{vmatrix} = \int \frac{\frac{t^2}{1 + t^2}}{\frac{1}{1 + t^2} (t + 1)} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1 + t^2)(t + 1)}$$

Zatiki sinpleetan deskonposatuz:

$$\frac{t^2}{(1+t^2)(t+1)} = \frac{At+B}{(1+t^2)} + \frac{C}{(t+1)}$$
$$t^2 = (At+B)(t+1) + C(1+t^2)$$
$$t^2 = At^2 + At + Bt + B + C + Ct^2$$

Koefizienteak berdinduz:

$$t^{2} \rightarrow 1 = A + C$$

$$t \rightarrow 0 = A + B$$

$$t. i. \rightarrow 0 = B + C$$

$$A = 1/2$$

$$B = -1/2$$

$$C = 1/2$$

Beraz:

$$\int \frac{t^2 dt}{(1+t^2)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t-1}{t^2+1} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t+1} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{2t}{t^2+1} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t+1) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln(t^2+1) - \frac{1}{2} \arctan(t) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t+1) + C = \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln(\tan^2 x + 1) - \frac{1}{2} x + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan x + 1) + C \right]$$

b) Zatika integratuz:

$$I = \int \arcsin x \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} u = \arcsin x & du = (\arcsin x) \, dx \\ dv = dx & v = x \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} y = \arcsin x & \Rightarrow & x = \sin y & \Rightarrow & 1 = \cos y \cdot y' & \Rightarrow \\ y' = \frac{1}{\cos y} & \Rightarrow & y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 y}} & \Rightarrow & y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= x \arcsin x - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = x \arcsin x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \int (-2)x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x \arcsin x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x - \int x \left(1 - x^2\right)^{-1/2} dx = x$$

$$= x \arcsin x + (1 - x^2)^{1/2} + C = x \arcsin x + \sqrt{1 - x^2} + C$$





2. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo kurbek mugatutako [D] eskualdearen perimetroa:

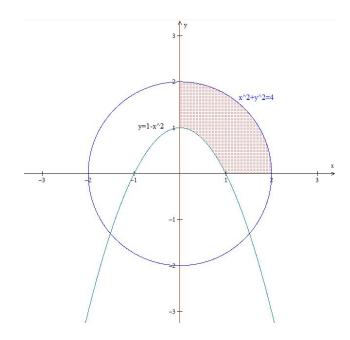
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \le 4, \quad y \ge 1 - x^2, \quad y \ge 0, \quad x \ge 0 \right\}$$

Oharra: edozein luzera kalkulatzeko integral mugatua erabili behar da.

(3 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Lehendabizi, D domeinuaren adierazpen grafikoa irudikatu egiten dugu. Lehenengo koadrantean ($y \ge 0$, $x \ge 0$) parabolaren ($y \ge 1 - x^2$) eta zirkunferentziaren ($x^2 + y^2 \le 4$) arteko eskualdea da hain zuzen ere D domeinu laua.



Perimetroa kalkulatzeko, eskualdea lau zatitan banatuko dugu:

- L_1 : lehenengo koadranteko zirkunferentzia laurdenaren luzera.
- *L*₂: lehenengo koadranteko parabola zatiaren luzera.
- L₃: D eskualdea mugatzen duen x ardatzaren zatiaren luzera.
- L₄: D eskualdea mugatzen duen y ardatzaren zatiaren luzera.

 L_1 kalkulatzeko, zirkunferentziaren ekuazio esplizitua deribatu beharra dago eta karratura jaso. Beraz,

$$x^{2} + y^{2} \le 4 \implies y = \sqrt{4 - x^{2}} \implies y' = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2}}} \implies (y')^{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}$$

 L_1 -en kalkulua orduan hurrengoa izango litzateke:

$$L_{1} = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1 + (y')^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{\frac{4 - x^{2} + x^{2}}{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2}{\sqrt{4 - x^{2}}} dx = \left[2 \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_{0}^{2} = 2 \frac{\pi}{2} = \left[\pi \right]$$

 L_2 kalkulatzeko, parabolaren ekuazio esplizitua deribatu beharra dago eta karratura jaso. Beraz,

$$y=1-x^2 \Rightarrow y'=-2x \Rightarrow (y')^2=4x^2$$

*L*₂-en kalkulua orduan hurrengoa izango litzateke:

$$L_2 = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx$$

Integral mugagabea metodo alemaniarra erabiliz ebatziko dugu eta gero [0,1] tartean ebaluatuko dugu L_2 lortzeko.

$$I_1 = \int \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} \, dx = \int \frac{1 + 4x^2}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}} \, dx = \left(Ax + B\right) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} + M \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}}$$

Espresio guztia deribatuz

$$\frac{1+4x^2}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} = A\sqrt{1+4x^2} + \left(Ax+B\right) \frac{8x}{2\sqrt{1+4x^2}} + \frac{M}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} \implies 1+4x^2 = A\left(1+4x^2\right) + 4x\left(Ax+B\right) + M$$

Ekuazio sistema ebatzi behar dugu koefiziente indeterminatuak lortzeko.

$$x^2: 4 = 4A + 4A \implies A = 1/2$$

$$x : 4B = 0 \implies B = 0$$

$$x^{0}: 1 = A + M \implies M = 1/2$$

$$I_{1} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^{2}} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+4x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^{2}} + \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}+x^{2}}} = \frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{1+4x^{2}} + \frac{1}{4}\ln\left|x+\sqrt{x^{2}+\frac{1}{4}}\right| + C$$

Beraz, L_2 honela geratzen da:

$$L_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{1 + 4x^{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| x + \sqrt{x^{2} + \frac{1}{4}} \right| \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt{\frac{5}{4}} \right| - \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}} \right| = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right| \right] = \left[\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| 2 + \sqrt{5} \right|$$

 L_3 -ren kalkulua egiteko, y=0 zuzena integratu beharra dago:

$$L_3 = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1} dx = \boxed{1}$$

 L_4 -ren kalkulua egiteko, x=0 zuzena integratu beharra dago, kasu honetan y-rekiko integratuko dugu:





$$L_4 = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + (x')^2} dy = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1} dy = \boxed{1}$$

Azkenik,

$$L = L_1 + L_2 + L_3 + L_4 = \pi + \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln |2 + \sqrt{5}| + 2$$

3. Ariketa

Alderantzikatu integrazio ordena honako integral honetan:

$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{4-\sqrt{y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{2-\sqrt{-(y-2)}}^{2+\sqrt{-(y-2)}} f(x, y) dx$$

eta lortutako integrala erabiliz kalkulatu integrazio domeinuaren azalera.

_____(2 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Lehendabizi, integrazio domeinua identifikatu egiten dugu:

Lehenengo integralaren limiteak hurrengoak dira:

$$\begin{cases} y = 0 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ y = 1 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = y \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = 4 - \sqrt{y} \rightarrow (x - 4) = -\sqrt{y} \rightarrow (x - 4)^2 = y \rightarrow \text{OY ardatzarekiko paraleloa den ardatza duen parabola,} \\ & \text{erpina (4,0) puntuan dago} \end{cases}$$

Bigarren integralaren limiteak, aldiz, hurrengoak dira:

$$\begin{cases} y = 1 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ y = 2 \rightarrow \text{zuzena} \\ x = 2 - \sqrt{-(y-2)} \\ x = 2 + \sqrt{-(y-2)} \end{cases} \rightarrow (x-2) = \pm \sqrt{-(y-2)} \rightarrow \underbrace{(x-2)^2 = -(y-2)}_{\downarrow}$$
OY ardatzarekiko paraleloa den simetria ardatza duen parabola, erpina (2,2) puntuan dago

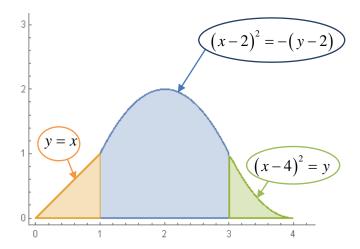
Beraz, domeinua hurrengoa da:

BILBOKO INGENIARITZA ESKOLA

ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA DE BILBAO

MATEMATIKA APLIKATUA





y lehenengo integrazio aldagaitzat hartuz gero domeinua ez da erregularra eta hiru domeinu partzial erregularretan banandu beharra dago:

- Lehenengo domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 0 eta 1 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta y = x zuzena.
- Bigarren domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 1 eta 3 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta $(x-2)^2 = -(y-2)$ parabola.
- Hirugarren domeinu partzialean x aldagaiaren mugak 3 eta 4 dira, eta y aldagaiarenak 0 eta $y = (x-4)^2$ parabola.

Beraz:

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{2 - (x - 2)^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_3^4 dx \int_0^{(x - 4)^2} f(x, y) dy$$

Azaleraren kalkulua orduan hurrengo eran egin daiteke:

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{2-(x-2)^2} dy + \int_3^4 dx \int_0^{(x-4)^2} dy =$$

$$= \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^3 \left(2 - (x-2)^2\right) dx + \int_3^4 \left(x - 4\right)^2 dx =$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{(x-2)^3}{3}\right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{(x-4)^3}{3}\right]_3^4 = \frac{1}{2} + 6 - \frac{1}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \left[\frac{25}{6}u^2\right]$$

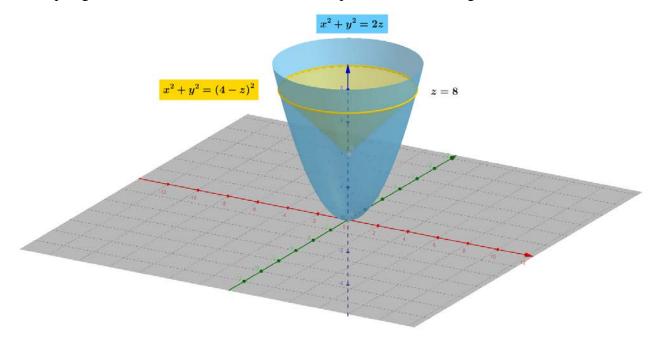
4. Ariketa

Integral hirukoitzak erabiliz, hurrengo gainazalek mugatutako [C] gorputz homogeneoaren grabitate zentroa kalkulatu:

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - (4 - z)^{2} \ge 0$$
 $(z \ge 4)$, $x^{2} + y^{2} - 2z \le 0$ (3 puntu)

Ebazpena:

Irudikapen grafikoan ikus daitekeenez kono bat eta paraboloide bat ditugu.



Konoak eta paraboloideak mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, paraboloidearen barrukoa ($x^2 + y^2 \le 2z$) eta konoaren kanpokoa ($x^2 + y^2 \ge (4 - z)^2$) da. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \\ x^2 + y^2 = (4 - z)^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2z = z^2 - 8z + 16 \Rightarrow z^2 - 10z + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow z = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 16}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{10 \pm 6}{2} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 8} \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

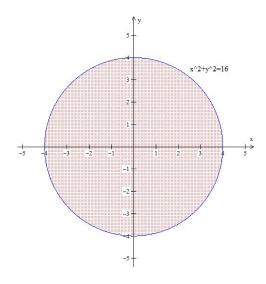
Koordenatu zilindrikoetan ebatziko da ariketa. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa aplikatzen da:





$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \\ z = z \\ J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho \end{cases} \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 2z \implies \rho^2 = 2z \implies z = \rho^2 / 2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (4 - z)^2 \implies \rho^2 = (4 - z)^2 \implies \begin{cases} \boxed{z = 4 + \rho} \\ z = 4 - \rho \end{cases}$$

Behin *z*-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, *XOY* planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da, $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta R=4.



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 4]; \quad z = [\rho^2 / 2, 4 + \rho]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukoitza planteatzen dugu:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho^2/2}^{4+\rho} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho (4+\rho - \frac{\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (4\rho + \rho^2 - \frac{\rho^3}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[2\rho^2 + \frac{\rho^3}{3} - \frac{\rho^4}{8} \right]_0^4 d\theta = 2\pi \left[32 + \frac{64}{3} - 32 \right] = \frac{128\pi}{3}$$

$$V = \frac{128\pi}{3} \quad u^3$$

Behin bolumena kalkulatuta dagoela, grabitate zentroa kalkulatzeko z_c koordenatua soilik lortu behar dugu [C] gorputza simetrikoa baita OX eta OY ardatzekiko. Beraz, $z_c = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_C z \, dx \, dy \, dz$ hurrengo integral kalkulatuko dugu lehenik eta behin:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2/2}^{4+\rho} z dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 \rho ((4+\rho)^2 - \frac{\rho^4}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + 8\rho^2 + \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \frac{\rho^5}{4}) d\rho = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^4 (16\rho + \rho^3 - \rho^3 -$$

$$=\pi \left[8\rho^{2} + \frac{8\rho^{3}}{3} + \frac{\rho^{4}}{4} - \frac{\rho^{6}}{24}\right]_{0}^{4} = \pi \left[2^{3} \cdot 2^{4} + \frac{2^{3} \cdot 2^{6}}{3} + \frac{2^{8}}{2^{2}} - \frac{2^{12}}{3 \cdot 2^{3}}\right] = \pi \left[2^{7} + \frac{2^{9}}{3} + 2^{6} - \frac{2^{9}}{3}\right] = \pi 2^{6} (2+1) = 192\pi$$

Beraz, zc koordenatua hurrengoa da:

$$z_c = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_C z \, dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{3 \cdot 192\pi}{128\pi} = \frac{9}{2}$$

Azkenik, grabitatea zentroa $\left(0,0,\frac{9}{2}\right)$ da.