



## **KALKULUA**

## AZTERKETA PARTZIALA. 2018ko Apirilaren 13an

Kudeaketaren eta Informazio Sistemen Informatikaren Ingeniaritzako Gradua

### 1. Ariketa

Kalkulatu hurrengo integralak:

a) 
$$\int \frac{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2+x^2} dx$$

b) 
$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$$

a) atalaren ebazpena

$$\int \frac{x\sqrt{1+x^2}}{2+x^2} dx = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1+x^2} = t \\ 1+x^2 = t^2 \implies x dx = t dt \end{cases} = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} t dt = \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{t}{1+$$

$$\int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t^2}\right) dt = t - \arctan t + C = \sqrt{1 + x^2} - \arctan \sqrt{1 + x^2} + C$$

b) atalaren ebazpena

$$\int \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \begin{cases} \sin x = t \\ \cos x dx = dt \end{cases} = \int \frac{t dt}{1 + t^4} = \begin{cases} t^2 = z \\ 2t dt = dz \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dz}{1 + z^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left( z + C \right) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left( z \right) + C = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \left( z \right) + C$$

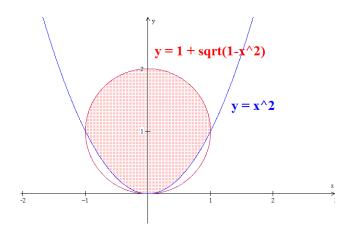
Izan bedi [D] hurrengo eran definitutako domeinu laua:

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

## Integral mugatuaren kontzeptua erabiliz, kalkulatu:

- 1.- [D] domeinu lauaren azalera
- 2.- [D] absiza ardatzen inguruan biratzerakoan sortutako bolumena.

#### Ebazpena:



Ebakidura puntuak kalkulatu egiten dira:

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases} \implies (x = 0; y = 0) \lor (x = \pm 1; y = 1)$$

Irudiari begira esan daiteke kalkulatu beharreko azalera hurrengoa dela:

$$A = 2\left[\int_{0}^{1} 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx - \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx\right] = 2\left[x - \frac{x^{3}}{3}\right]_{0}^{1} + 2\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \frac{4}{3} + J = \frac{4}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{8 + 3\pi}{6} u^{2}$$

$$J = 2\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, dx = \begin{vmatrix} x = \sin(t) \\ dx = \cos(t) \, dt \\ x = 1 \to t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x = 0 \to t = 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2(t)} \cdot \cos(t) \, dt = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2(t) \, dt = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \left[t + \frac{\sin(2t)}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



Sortutako bolumena [D] x ardatzaren inguruan biratzerakoan hurrengoa da:

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)^2 dx - 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^2)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(2 - x^2 - x^4 + 2\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) dx =$$

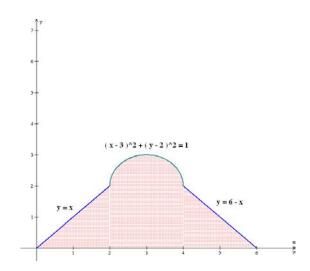
$$= 2\pi \left[2x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} + x\sqrt{1 - x^2} + \arcsin x\right]_0^1 = 2\pi \left[\frac{22}{15} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \quad u^3$$

Alderantzikatu integrazio ordena honako integral honetan:

$$I = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) \, dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_0^{2 + \sqrt{1 - (x - 3)^2}} f(x, y) \, dy + \int_4^6 dx \int_0^{6 - x} f(x, y) \, dy$$

eta kalkulatu integrazio domeinuaren azalera

Ebazpena:



Integrazio ordena alderantzikatuko dugu. Domeinua bi zatitan deskonposatuko dugu:

$$(x-3)^2 + (y-2)^2 = 1 \rightarrow (x-3)^2 = 1 - (y-2)^2 \rightarrow x = 3 \pm \sqrt{1 - (y-2)^2}$$

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_y^{6-y} f(x, y) \, dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_{3-\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}}^{3+\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}} f(x, y) \, dx$$

$$I = \int_0^2 dy \int_y^{6-y} dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_{3-\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}}^{3+\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2}} dx = \int_0^2 (6-2y) dy + \int_2^3 2\sqrt{1-(y-2)^2} dy = \int_0^2 (6-2y) dy + \int_0^2 (6-2y$$

$$= \left[ 6y - \frac{2y^2}{2} \right]_0^2 + J = 8 + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad u^2$$

non J hurrengo eran ebazten dugun:



## BILBOKO INGENIARITZA

ESCUELA DE INGENIERÍA DE BILBAO

# MATEMATIKA APLIKATUA



$$J = \int_{2}^{3} 2\sqrt{1 - (y - 2)^{2}} dy = \begin{vmatrix} y - 2 = \sin(t) \\ dy = \cos(t) dt \\ y = 3 \to t = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ y = 2 \to t = 0 \end{vmatrix} = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^{2}(t)} \cdot \cos(t) dt = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}(t) dt$$

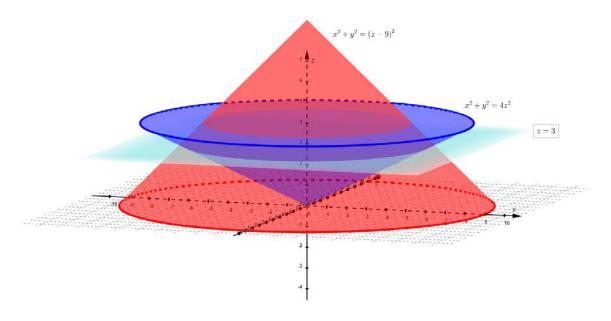
$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+\cos(2t)}{2} dt = \left[t + \frac{\sin(2t)}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$x^{2} + y^{2} - 4z^{2} = 0$$
  $(z \ge 0)$ ,  $x^{2} + y^{2} - z^{2} + 18z - 81 = 0$   $(z \le 9)$ 

Ebazpena:

Irudikapen grafikoan ikus daitekeenez bi kono ditugu.



Bi konoek mugatutako [C] gorputzaren bolumena, kono urdinetik ( $x^2 + y^2 - 4z^2 = 0$ ) kono gorrirakoa ( $x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2$ ) da. Bolumen hori kalkulatzeko lehendabizi ebakidura planoa kalkulatu behar da.

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2 \end{cases} 4z^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies 4z^2 = z^2 + 18z - 81 \implies 3z^2 - 18z + 81 = 0 \implies z^2 - 6z + 27 = 0$$

$$z^2 - 6z + 27 = 0 \implies \begin{cases} z = -9 \\ \boxed{z = 3} \end{cases}$$

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





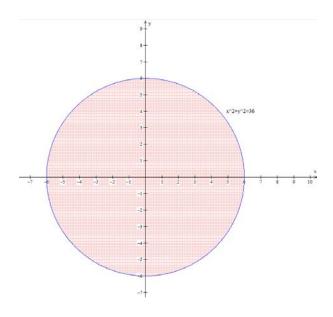
$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

$$z = z$$

$$J(\rho, \theta, z) = \rho$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 4z^2 \implies \rho^2 = 4z^2 \implies z = \rho/2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies \rho^2 = (z - 9)^2 \implies z = 9 - \rho \end{cases}$$

Behin z-ren mugak zehaztuta daudela, XOY planoaren gaineko proiekzioa egiten dugu eta hurrengoa ikusten da,  $x^2 + y^2 = 36$  zirkunferentzia, zentroa C(0,0) eta R=6.



Ditugun hiru aldagaien mugak orduan hauexek izango dira:

$$\theta = [0, 2\pi]; \quad \rho = [0, 6]; \quad z = [\rho / 2, 9 - \rho]$$

Orduan, bolumena kalkulatzeko hurrengo integral hirukooitza planteatzen dugu:

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 \rho \, d\rho \int_{\rho/2}^{9-\rho} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 \rho (9 - \rho - \frac{\rho}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^6 (9\rho - \frac{3\rho^2}{2}) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[ \frac{9\rho^2}{2} - \frac{\rho^3}{2} \right]_0^6 d\theta = \pi \left[ 9 \cdot 6^2 - 6^3 \right] = 36\pi \left[ 9 - 6 \right] = 108\pi$$

$$V = 108\pi \quad u^3$$





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## 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:

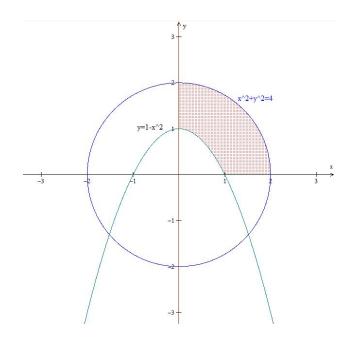
$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 / x^2 + y^2 \le 4, \quad y \ge 1 - x^2, \quad y \ge 0, \quad x \ge 0 \right\}$$

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*<sub>2</sub>: lehenengo koadranteko parabola zatiaren luzera.
- L<sub>3</sub>: D eskualdea mugatzen duen x ardatzaren zatiaren luzera.
- L<sub>4</sub>: 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<sub>2</sub>-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,

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

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:

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

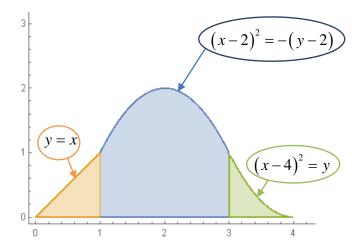
Beraz, domeinua hurrengoa da:

## 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:

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

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

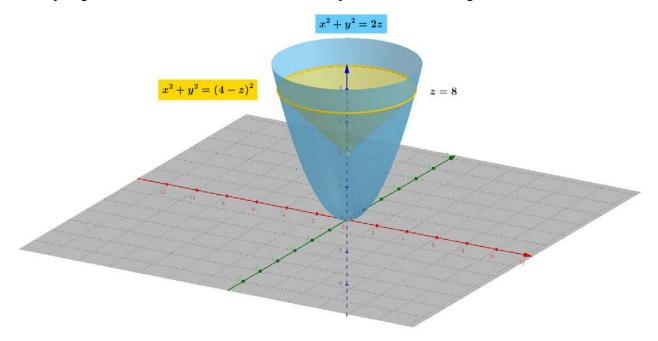
$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 + \left[2x - \frac{(x-2)^3}{3}\right]_1^3 + \left[\frac{(x-4)^3}{3}\right]_3^4 = \frac{1}{2} + 6 - \frac{1}{3} - 2 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \left[\frac{25}{6}u^2\right]_0^3$$

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.

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

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

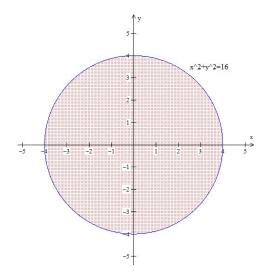
Koordenatu zilindrikoetan ebatziko da ariketa. Beraz, hurrengo aldagai aldaketa aplikatzen da:





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

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 \, (\left(4+\rho\right)^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 + 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^2 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 - \rho^3 + \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.