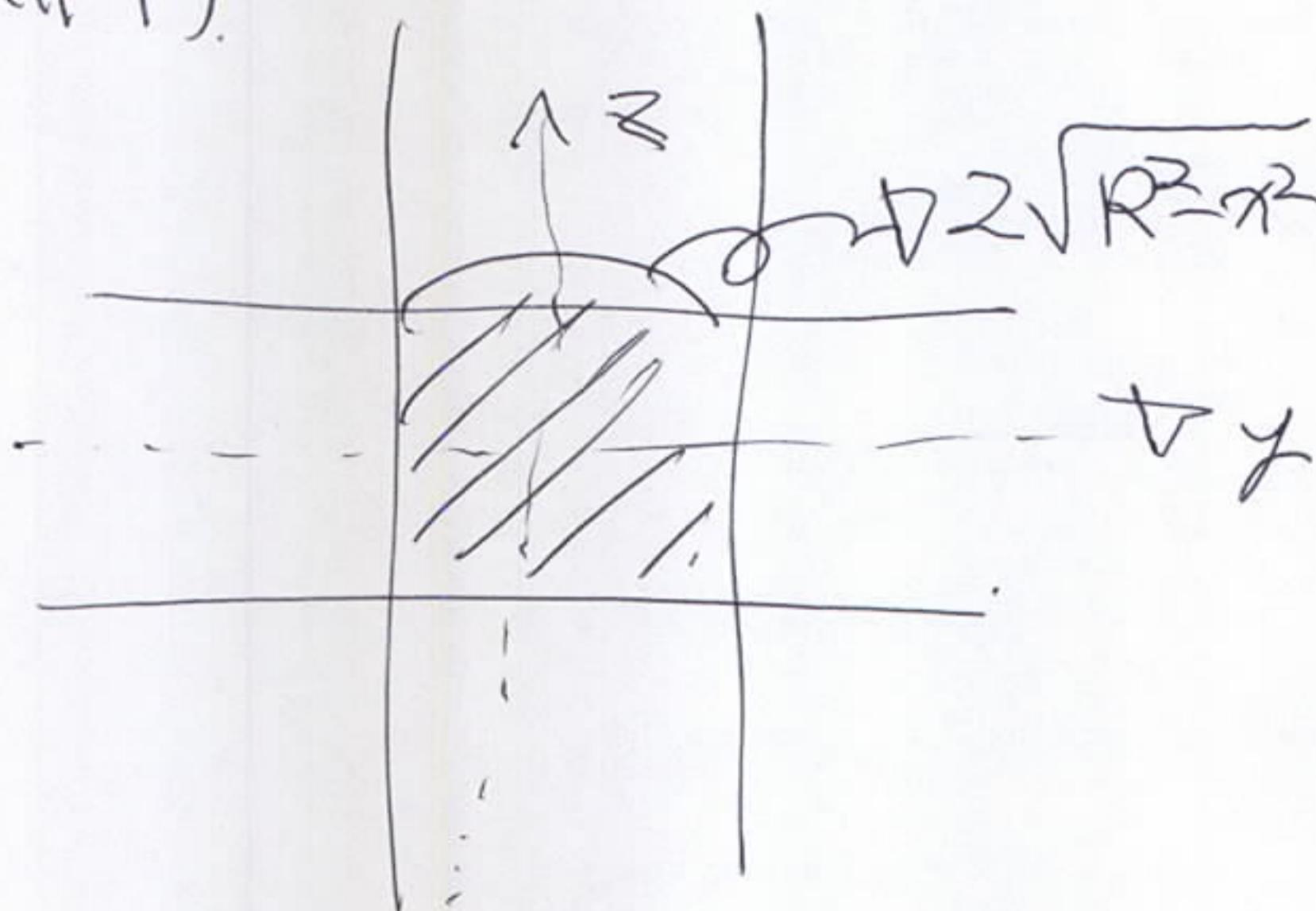


## 제7기준

- 문제 1)



$x=r$ 인 단면을 생각하면

단면의 넓이는  $2(\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2$ 이다

→ 10

구발적 예리의 원리를 이용하면

$$\begin{aligned} \text{부피} &= \int_{-R}^R (2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2 dx \\ &= \frac{16}{3}R^3 \quad \text{이다.} \end{aligned}$$

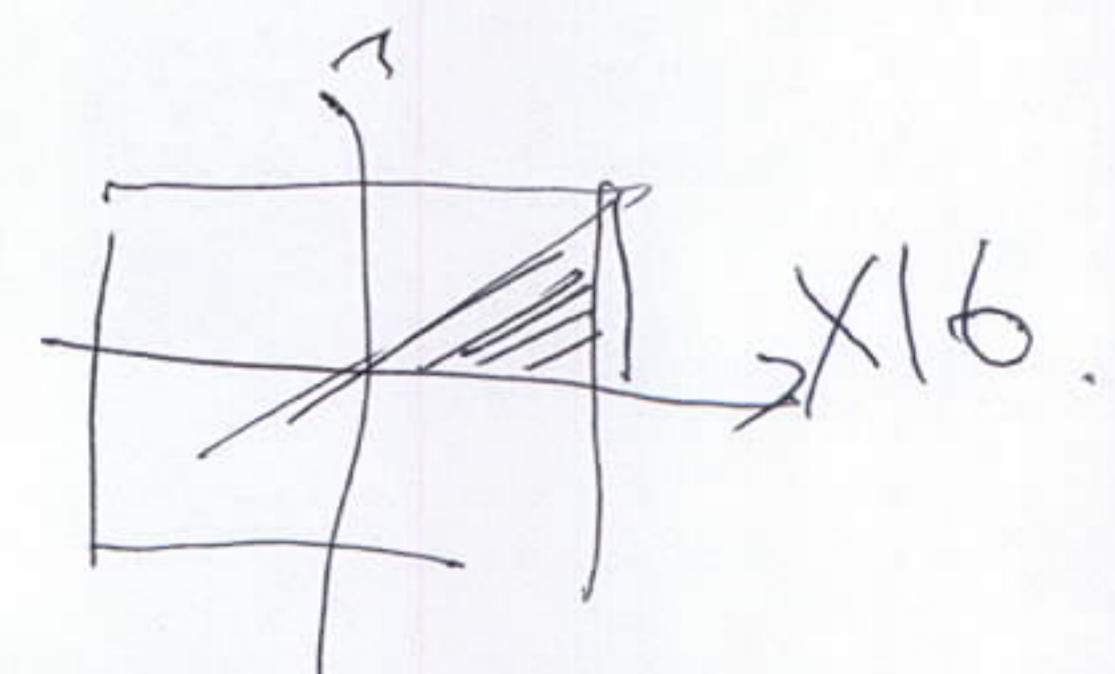
→ 10

\* 대칭성을 이용해서 구했으나 마지막에 1/4 배 해 주는 것을.  
실수한 경우 5점 감점.

\* 원기둥 좌표계나 직교좌표계를 이용한 경우 방위를 옮기 설정한 경우 10점, 단위 옮기 구하면 20점 만점.

<별해>: 직교 좌표계 이용

$$16 \times \int_0^R \int_0^z \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} dz dy dx$$



원기둥 좌표계 이용

$$\int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\sqrt{R^2-r^2\cos^2\theta}}^{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} r dr d\theta dr = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dxdydz$$

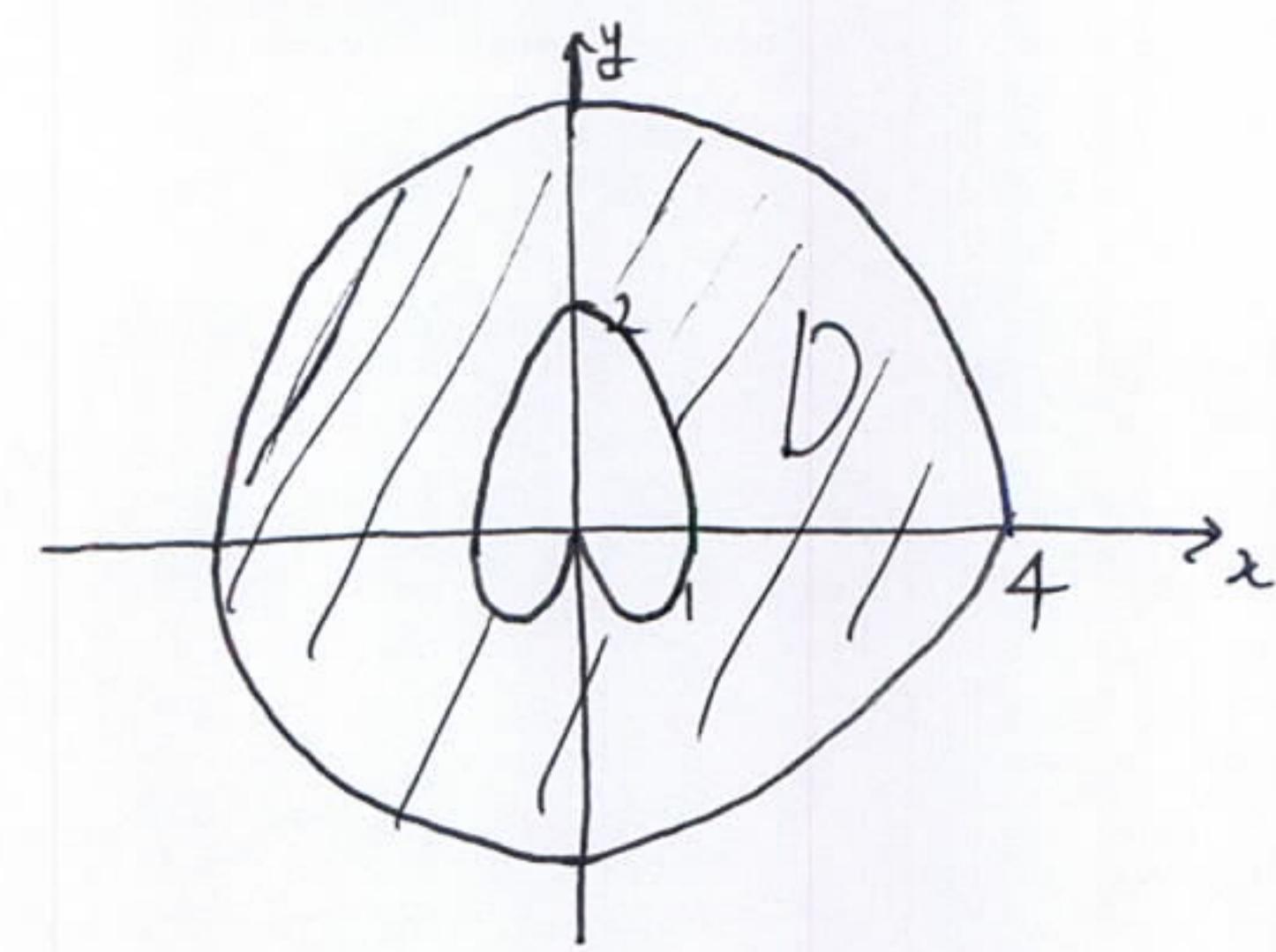
$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \iint_D f(x,y) dV_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^3 \frac{(\log(r^2))^2}{4r} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad \boxed{10} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_2^3 (\log r)^2 dr \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \left[ r(\log r)^2 \right]_2^3 - \int_2^3 2\log r dr \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ 3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 2 \left[ r \log r - r \right]_2^3 \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ 3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 2(3\log 3 - 3 - 2\log 2 + 2) \right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ 3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 6\log 3 + 4\log 2 + 2 \right] \quad \boxed{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

ⓐ 극좌표로 변환할 때,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^3$ , 야코비 행렬식의 절대값  $r$   $\boxed{15}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \iint_D \frac{\sin(\log(x^2+1))}{x^2+1} dx dy &= \int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{\sin(\log(x^2+1))}{x^2+1} dy dx \quad \text{↑ } \boxed{15} \\
 &\quad \text{주변 정리} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} \sin(\log(x^2+1)) dx \quad \log(x^2+1) = t \text{ 치환} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\ln 2} \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [-\cos t]_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(\log 2)) \quad \boxed{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(D) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (15 - \sin\theta - \sin^2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{29}{2}\pi \quad \boxed{+5} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \iint_D y dV_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \int_0^{2\pi} (21 - \sin\theta - \sin^2\theta - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3\theta) \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \cdot \left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= -\frac{5}{58} \quad \boxed{+10.} \end{aligned}$$

•  $\frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \cdot \left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \rightarrow \text{산이 틀린 경우 } (-3)$

4. (b)

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \int_{\partial D} \left( x^3 + \frac{3}{2}xy^2 + e^x \sin y, \frac{1}{2}y^3 + e^x \cos y \right) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds \quad \dots (i)$$

$$+ \int_{\partial D} \left( \frac{x}{x^2 + (y-3)^2}, \frac{y-3}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{n} ds \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$(i) = \iint_D 3(x^2 + y^2) dx dy \quad (\text{by } \omega \text{ is a disk}) \quad \boxed{+3}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 3r^3 dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ 3 \cdot 4^3 - \frac{3}{4} (1 + \sin\theta)^4 \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{6039}{16} \pi \quad \boxed{+7}$$

$$(ii) = 2\pi \quad (\text{by } \omega \text{ is a disk}, \therefore (0, 3) \in D) \quad \boxed{+5}$$

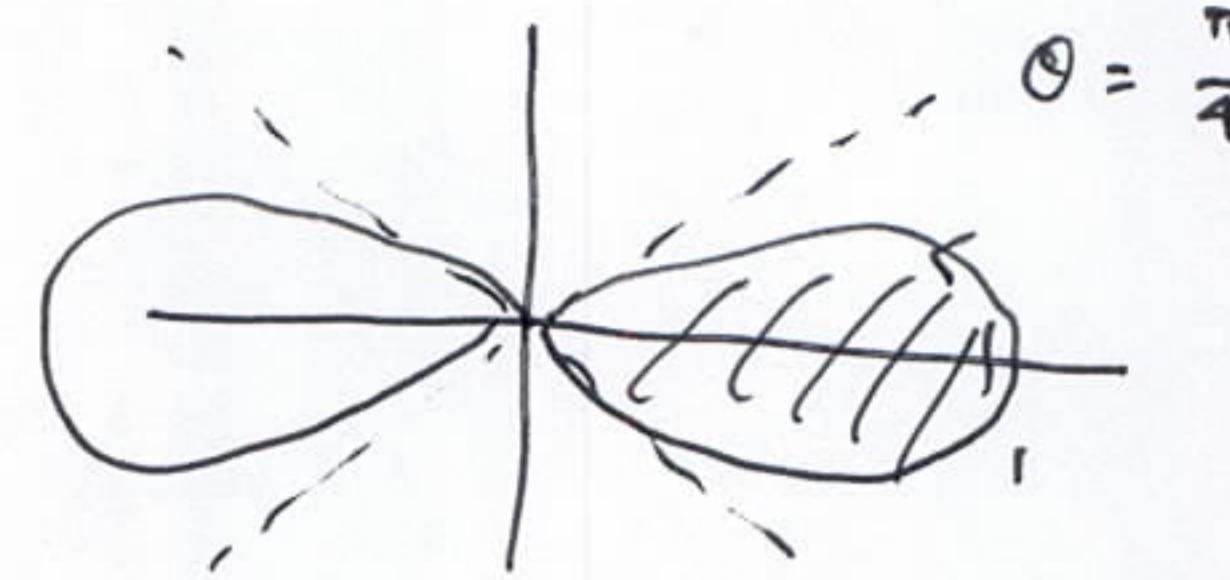
따라서  $\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \frac{6071}{16} \pi$

$$5. C: (x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2, \quad x \geq 0.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta.$$

$$r^4 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta = r^2 \cos 2\theta,$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = \cos 2\theta.$$



그린 2821에 의해,

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} + 5\text{점}$$

$$\int_C (y^2 - x^2 y) dx + (x + xy) dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1) dx dy.$$

$$D = \{(r, \theta) : 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$$

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} (r^2 - 2r \sin \theta + 1) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left[ \frac{r^4}{4} - \frac{2r^3}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta.$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{\cos^2 2\theta}{4} - \frac{2}{3} (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta.$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{8} + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta - \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta,$$

$$= \left[ \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\theta=\pi/4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} \quad \left( (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \text{ 는 기함수} \right)$$

$$+ 10\text{점}$$

$$6. C : x^3 + y^3 = 3xy. \quad y = tx.$$



$$x^3 + t^3 x = 3tx^2.$$

$$x^3(t^3+1) = 3tx^2.$$

$$x = \frac{3t}{t^3+1} \quad y = \frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3(1-2t^3)}{(t^3+1)^2}. \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3(2t-t^4)}{(t^3+1)^2}$$

$$D\text{의 넓이} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \int_C x dy - y dx \right\}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \cdot \frac{(2-t^3)}{(t^3+1)^2} - \frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \cdot \frac{1-2t^3}{(t^3+1)^2} \right) dt. \quad [+10점] \right.$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{2-u}{(u+1)^3} - \frac{1-2u}{(u+1)^3} \right) du. \quad (t^3 = u) \right.$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left\{ \int_0^\infty \frac{du}{(u+1)^2} = \frac{3}{2}. \quad [+10점] \right.$$

※ x 와 y 를 t 로 매개변수화하고, 그린 정리의 결과를 이용해

적분식을 t 로 정확히 쓰면 10점.

※ 적분식에서 위 꼴, 아래 꼴이 틀릴 경우 0점.

#7.

$$X_r = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)$$

$$X_\theta = (-r\sin\theta, r\cos\theta, 1)$$

$$X_r \times X_\theta = (\sin\theta, -\cos\theta, r)$$

$$|X_r \times X_\theta| = \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \quad \boxed{\text{5점}}$$

질량은  $\iint_S m dS$  이다.  $\boxed{\text{5점}}$  (표현이 정확해야 함)

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr d\theta \quad \boxed{\text{5점}}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}\pi \quad \boxed{\text{5점}}$$

#8.

$$X(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \quad 1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2$$

로  $X$ 를 매개화 할 수 있다.

$$dS = \sqrt{2} dx dy \quad \boxed{\text{5점}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol}(S) &= \iint_X dS = \iint_{1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2} \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \sqrt{2} r dr d\theta = 3\sqrt{2}\pi \quad \boxed{\text{5점}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_X f dS &= \iint_{1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2} x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^2 \cos^2\theta \sqrt{2} r dr d\theta = \frac{31}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi \quad \boxed{\text{5점}} \end{aligned}$$

$f$ 의  $X$ 에서의 평균값은

$$\frac{\iint_X f dS}{\text{Vol}(S)} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}\pi} \times \frac{31}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi = \frac{31}{15} \quad \boxed{\text{5점}}$$

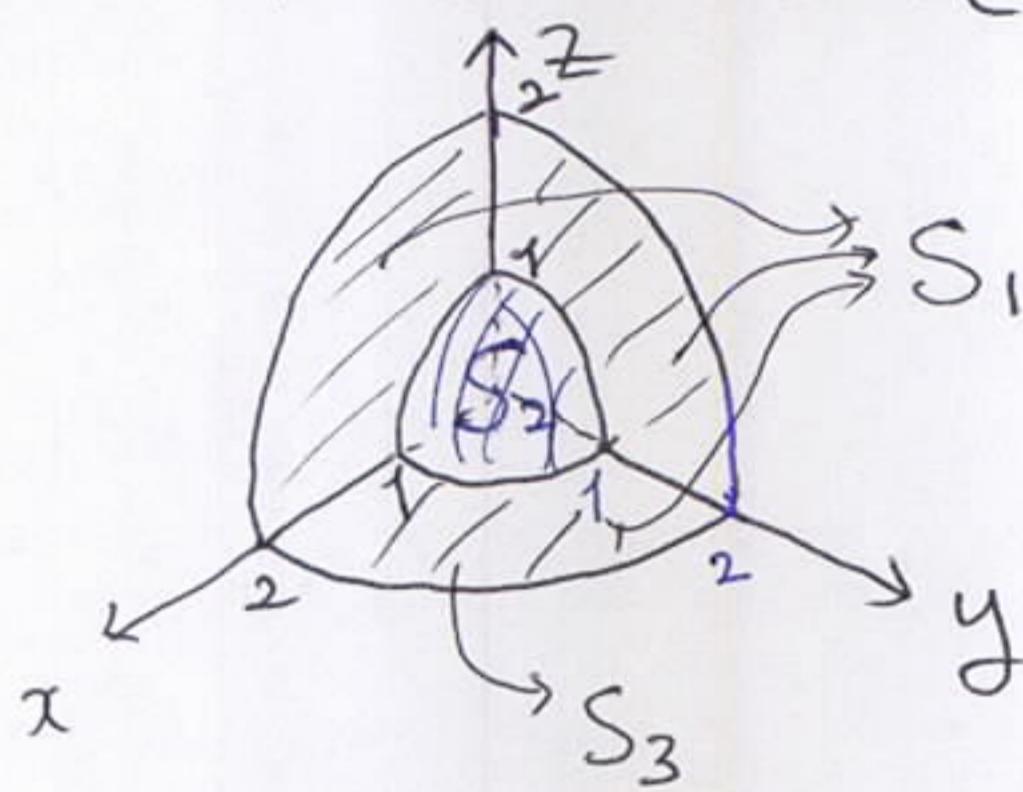
#9.

□ 발산정리를 이용한풀이

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 4\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \quad \boxed{5점}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iiint_R \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV_3 \quad (\because \text{발산정리}) \quad \boxed{5점} \\ &= \iiint_R 4\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz \quad (\text{표현이 정확해야} \\ &\quad \text{점수부여}) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_1^2 4\rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \pi \quad \boxed{10점} \end{aligned}$$

□ 벡터장의 면적분의 정의를 이용한풀이



$\partial R$ 을  $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ 로 나누어 표현하자.

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z = 0\} \\ &\cup \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, x = 0\} \\ &\cup \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq x^2 + z^2 \leq 4, y = 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$S_2 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$$

$$S_3 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$$

각 곡면의 향을  $\partial R$ 에서 외향법벡터로 주었을 때,

$$\iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad \boxed{5점} \quad (\text{식으로 분명하게} \\ \text{표현되어야하고} \\ \text{향이 정확해야함.})$$

$S_1$ 의 법벡터는 위치벡터장  $\mathbf{r}$ 과 수직이고  $\mathbf{F}$ 는  $\mathbf{r}$ 과 나란하므로

$$\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{S} = 0 \quad \boxed{5점} \quad (\text{이유를 서술해야함})$$

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{r}| \cdot (-\mathbf{r}) d\mathbf{S} = - \iint_{S_2} d\mathbf{S} = - \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \boxed{5점}$$

$$\iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_3} |\mathbf{r}| |\mathbf{r}| \cdot \frac{|\mathbf{r}|}{|\mathbf{r}|} d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_3} |\mathbf{r}|^2 d\mathbf{S} = 4 \iint_{S_3} d\mathbf{S} = 8\pi \quad \boxed{5점}$$

$$\text{따라서 } \iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{15}{2} \pi$$

10. 두 가지 풀이가 있음.

• 첫번째 풀이.

스ток스 정리에 의해  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS = \int_{\partial S} F \cdot ds$ . +5점.

( $dS$ 의 향은 반시계 방향으로 줌).

$dS = \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$  0점,  $X(\theta) = (2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, 0)$  는  
 $(0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$  +5점.

$dS$ 의 매개화가 된다. (향 고려) 이를 이용하면,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS &= \int_{\partial S} F \cdot ds = \int_0^{2\pi} F(X(\theta)) \cdot X'(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (e^{2\cos\theta} - 8\sin^3\theta, 8\cos^3\theta - 1, -e^{+2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}) \\ &\quad \cdot (-2\sin\theta, 2\cos\theta, 0) d\theta \quad +5점. \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} -2\sin\theta e^{2\cos\theta} + 16(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta) - 2\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= [e^{2\cos\theta} - 2\sin\theta]_0^{2\pi} + 4 \int_0^{2\pi} 3 + \cos 4\theta d\theta$$

$$= 24\pi \text{ 임을 알 수 있다.} \quad +5점.$$

• 두 번째 풀이.

스ток스 정리의 응용에 의해  $\iint_S \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS = \iint_D \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS$ . +5점.

(여기서  $D = \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ ,  $D$ 의 향은  $(0, 0, 1)$ 과 평행).

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \operatorname{curl} F \cdot dS &= \iint_D (A, B, \frac{3(x^2+y^2)}{r^2}) \cdot (0, 0, 1) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 3r^3 dr d\theta \quad \hookrightarrow \text{이 부분 몰랐으면 } +5점. \\ &= 24\pi. \quad \boxed{\cdot D \text{의 향을 맞지 썼으면 } +5점.} \end{aligned}$$