

Quiz 3 (11월 5일 금 3, 4 교시)

[2010년 2학기 수학 및 연습 2]
(시간은 20분이고, 20점 만점입니다)

* 답안지에 학번과 이름을 쓰시오. 답안 작성시 풀이과정을 명시하시오.

1. (7점) 포물면 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 아래, xy -평면 위, 원기둥면 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 안쪽에 놓여 있는 입체 도형의 부피를 구하시오.
2. (7점) 꼭지점이 $(1, 0)$, $(2, 0)$, $(0, -2)$, $(0, -1)$ 인 사다리꼴 영역을 R 이라고 할 때, 다음 적분값을 구하시오.

$$\iint_R e^{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} dx dy$$

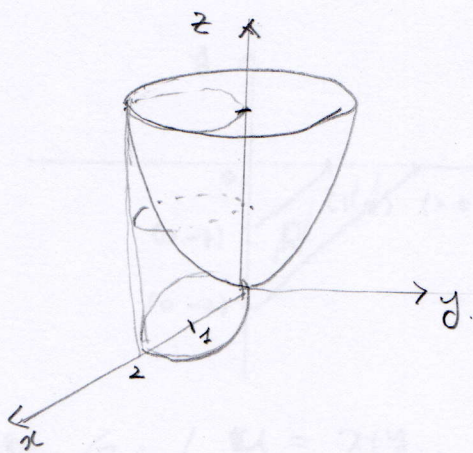
3. (6점) 좌표평면의 영역 D 가 세 직선 $x = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = x$ 로 둘러싸인 부분일 때, 이 영역 D 에서 정의된 벡터장

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y) = 2xe^y \mathbf{i} - e^y \mathbf{j}$$

에 대하여 다음 적분을 구하시오.

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds$$

1. 주어진 영역은 $E: \{ 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \}$



표준적인 좌표계 (x, y, z) 를 원기둥
우기둥 좌표계로 변환하여.

$$G: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad |\det G| = r.$$

$$0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow 0 \leq z \leq r^2.$$

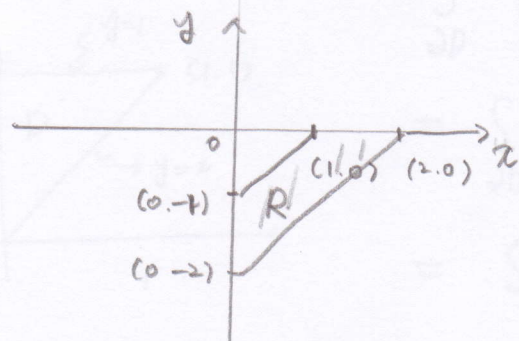
$$x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x \Rightarrow r^2 \leq 2r \cos \theta.$$

$$r(r - 2 \cos \theta) \leq 0.$$

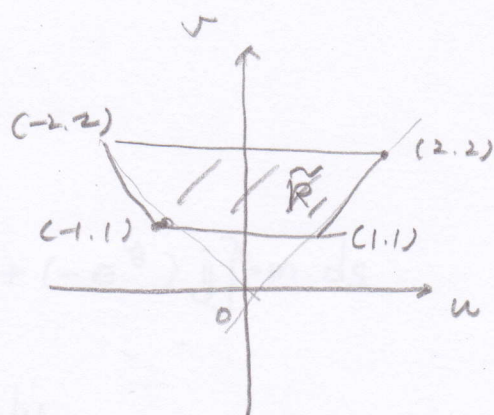
$$0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_E 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} \int_0^{r^2} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^3 \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{4} \cdot 16 \cos^4 \theta \, d\theta = 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 \theta \, d\theta \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 d\theta = \frac{8}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \cos^2 2\theta \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 + 2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 2 \left[\frac{3}{2} \theta + \sin 2\theta + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\theta \right]_0^{\pi/2} \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \pi \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

2.



$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{-G} \\ & \xleftarrow{G^{-1}=T} \end{aligned}$$



변환 $G: \begin{cases} u = x+y \\ v = x-y \end{cases}$ 을 생각하면 $T = G^{-1}: \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v) \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \end{cases}$

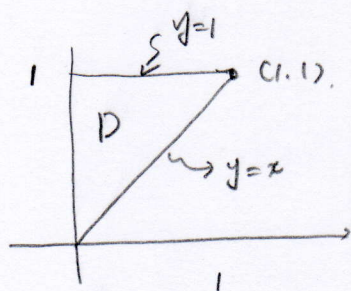
$$T' = \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \iint_R e^{\frac{x+y}{x-y}} dx dy = \iint_{\tilde{R}} e^{\frac{u}{v}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) du dv$$

$$\tilde{R} = \{(u, v) \mid 1 \leq v \leq 2, -v \leq u \leq v\} \quad 0 \leq v \leq 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \iint_{\tilde{R}} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du dv &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \int_{-v}^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \left[v e^{\frac{u}{v}} \right]_{-v}^v dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 v \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right) dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right) = \frac{3}{4} \left(e - \frac{1}{e} \right) \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

3.3 D =



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds$$

$$= \int_{\partial D} [(2xe^y)\mathbf{i} + (-e^y)\mathbf{j}] \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds$$

$$= \iint_D \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} \, dV_2$$

$$= \iint_D (2e^y + (-e^y)) \, dV_2$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_x^1 e^y \, dy \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 [e^y]_x^1 \, dx = \int_0^1 (e - e^x) \, dx$$

$$= [ex - e^x]_0^1$$

$$= 1 \quad \square$$