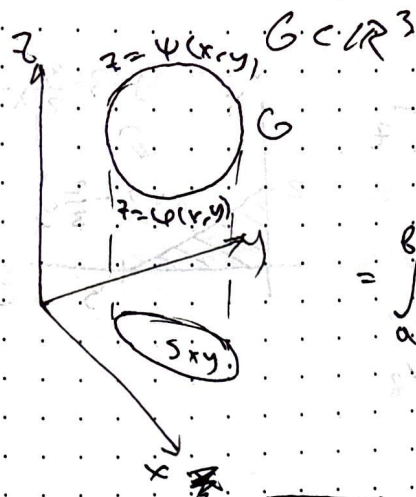


Меню 11.10

Граничные условия



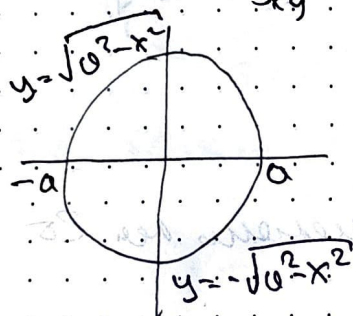
$$\iiint_G f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iint_{S_{xy}} dx dy \int_{\varphi(x, y)}^{\varphi(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz =$$

$$= \int_a^{\beta(x)} \int_{\alpha(x)}^{\varphi(x, y)} \int_{\varphi(x, y)} f(x, y, z) dz$$

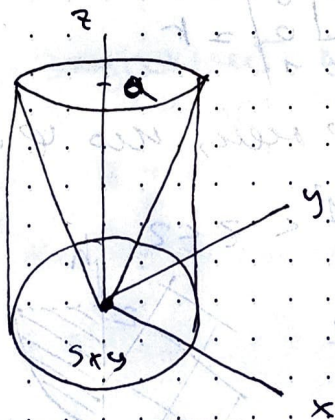
Пр. (1)

$$\int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^a f(x, y, z) dz$$

$\iint_{S_{xy}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$



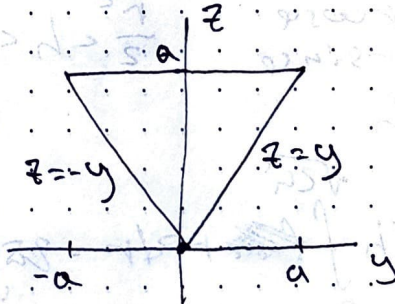
$z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$   
конус



x	y	z	(1)
y	x	z	(2)
x	z	y	(3)
z	y	x	(4)
y	z	x	(5)
z	x	y	(6)

$x \leftrightarrow y$  - взаимозаменимы в двух случаях

(1)  $\leftrightarrow$  (2)  
(3)  $\leftrightarrow$  (5)  
(4)  $\leftrightarrow$  (6)



$$x^2 = z^2 - y^2$$

(2)

$$\int_{-a}^a dy \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^a f(x, y, z) dz$$

(5)

$$\int_{-a}^a dy \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}} dz \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^a f(x, y, z) dx$$

(3)

$$\int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} dz \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^a f(x, y, z) dy$$

(4)

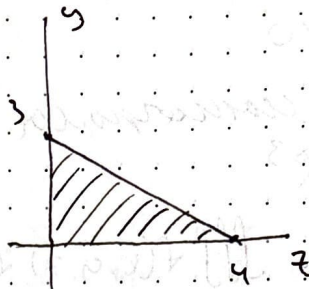
$$\int_0^a dz \int_{-z}^z dy \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}} f(x, y, z) dx$$

(6)

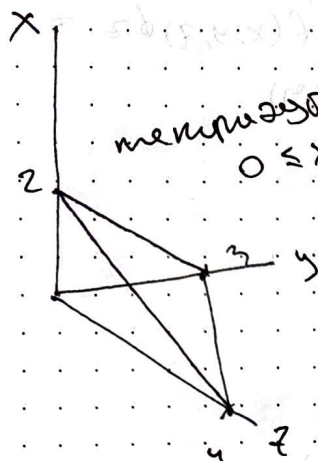
$$\int_0^a dz \int_{-z}^z dx \int_{-\sqrt{z^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{z^2-x^2}} f(x, y, z) dy$$



$$\text{res. } \int_0^3 \int_0^{3-\frac{2}{3}z} \int_0^{2-\frac{2}{3}y-\frac{2}{3}z} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$



$$0 \leq y \leq 3 - \frac{2}{3}z$$



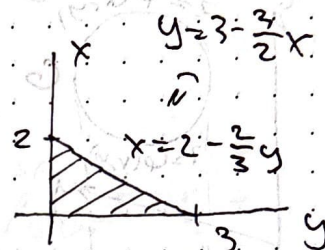
меняется  
 $0 \leq x \leq 2 - \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{2}{3}z$

$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{3-\frac{2}{3}x} \int_0^{2-\frac{2}{3}y-\frac{2}{3}x} f(x,y,z) dz dy dx$$

$$x = 2 - \frac{2}{3}y - \frac{2}{3}z$$

$$2x = 4 - \frac{4}{3}y - \frac{4}{3}z$$

$$3x = 6 - 2y - 2z$$



Замечание: неравенства в цилиндрических координатах.

Цилиндрические координаты.

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = h \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,h)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi & -r \sin \varphi & 0 \\ \sin \varphi & r \cos \varphi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = r$$

$$0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

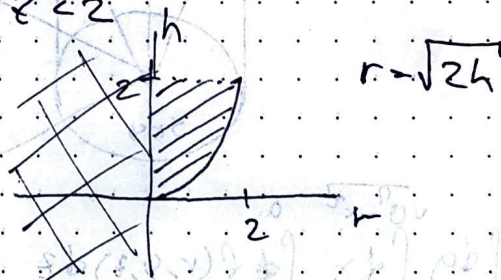
если  $\varphi$  мен., то  $\varphi$  меняется на  $2\pi$

$$\iiint_G (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} < z < 2$$

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \\ z = h \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{r^2}{2} < h < 2$$

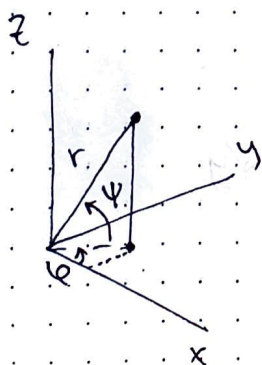


$$r = \sqrt{2h}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2h}} r^2 dr = 2\pi \int_0^2 dh =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^2 dh \frac{4h^2}{4} = 2\pi \frac{h^3}{3} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{16\pi}{3}$$

Сферические координаты.



$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\varphi$  - азимут

$\varphi$  - угол

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$$

(или  $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ )  $\varphi$  - азимут

$$x = r \cos \varphi \cos \theta$$

$$y = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta$$

$$z = r \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,\theta)} = r^2 \cos \theta$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = r^2$$



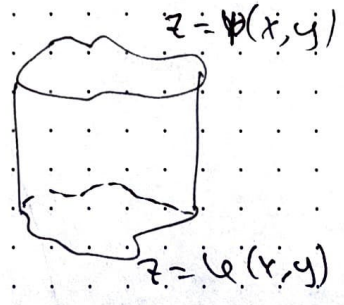
Рр.  $\iiint_G \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz dy dx$  ;  $G: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq z$  - конус  
 $r^2 \leq r \sin \varphi$

$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \cos \psi \\ y = r \cos \varphi \sin \psi \\ z = r \sin \psi \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq \sin \psi \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \psi \leq \pi/2 \end{cases}$

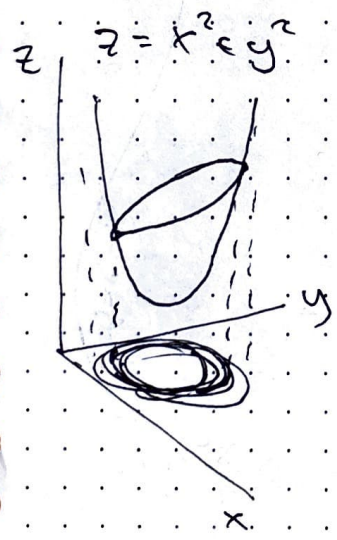
$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\sin \psi} r^2 \cos \varphi \cdot r \cdot dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \psi \int_0^{\sin \psi} r^3 dr = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 \psi}{4} \cos \psi d\psi =$   
 $= \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos \psi d\psi = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{u^4}{4} du = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{20} = \frac{\pi}{10}$

Пример

$V.G. = \iiint_G dx dy dz = \iint_{G_0} (\varphi(x,y) - \psi(x,y)) dx dy$



Рр. Найти V, заключенный между двумя (окружностями, параболы или гиперболами)



$\iint_{G_0} (x+y-x^2-y^2) dx dy$

$G_0: \begin{cases} x^2+y^2 \leq x+y \\ (x-1/2)^2 + (y-1/2)^2 \leq 1/2 \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} x = 1/2 + r \cos \varphi \\ y = 1/2 + r \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

$\Rightarrow x+y-x^2-y^2 = \frac{1}{2} - (x-1/2)^2 - (y-1/2)^2$

$\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} r(1/2 - r^2) dr = 2\pi \left( \frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^{1/\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$

Пример

Рр.  $\iiint_G \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz$

$\frac{D(x,y,z)}{D(r,\varphi,\psi)} = abc r^2 \cos \psi$

$G: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$  - эллипсоид  
 $\begin{cases} x = ar \cos \varphi \cos \psi \\ y = br \cos \varphi \sin \psi \\ z = cr \sin \psi \end{cases}$



$$0 < \varphi < 2\pi$$

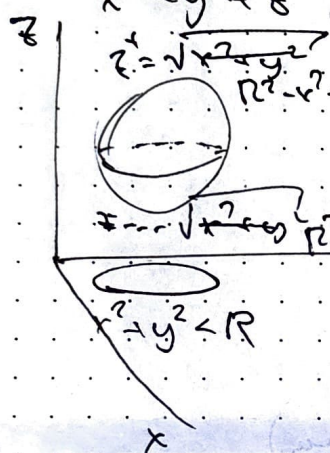
$$-\pi/2 < \psi < \pi/2$$

$$0 < r < 1$$

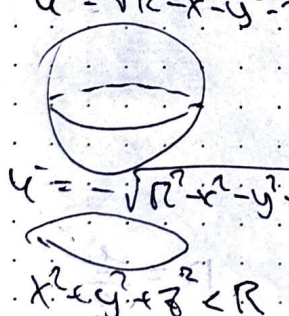
$$\begin{cases} r = 2 \sin t \\ dr = 2 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \int_0^1 abc r^2 \cos \psi \sqrt{1-r^2} dr &= 2\pi abc \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos \psi d\psi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} dr \\ &= 2\pi abc \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = \Delta abc \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 t dt = \\ &= \Delta abc \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{\Delta^2}{4} abc \rightarrow \text{Объем: } \frac{\Delta^2}{4} abc \end{aligned}$$

Рр. Объем цилиндрической чаши  $V_3$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &\leq R^2 \\ z^+ &= \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ z^- &= -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} \\ V_3 &= \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} (z^+ - z^-) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} dx dy \end{aligned}$$


Объем цилиндрической чаши  $V_4$

$$\begin{aligned} u^+ &= \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} \\ u^- &= -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} \\ V_4 &= \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2} (u^+ - u^-) dx dy dz = \\ &= \iiint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2} 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} dx dy dz = \\ &= 2R \iiint_{\frac{x^2}{R^2} + \frac{y^2}{R^2} + \frac{z^2}{R^2} \leq 1} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{R^2} - \frac{y^2}{R^2} - \frac{z^2}{R^2}} d\tilde{x} d\tilde{y} d\tilde{z} = 2R \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} R^3 = \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} R^4 \end{aligned}$$


$$\Rightarrow V_4 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} R^4$$

Объем цилиндрической чаши

$$V_1 = 2R$$

$$V_2 = \pi R^2$$

$$V_3 = \frac{1}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$V_4 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} R^4$$

когда - радиус - r