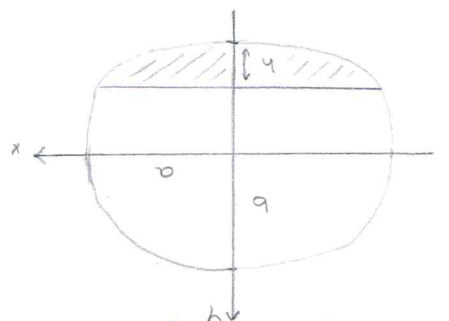


Lösung: Aufgabe 1



$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$\tilde{h} = \frac{b}{h}$$

Substituieren:

$$\tilde{y} = \sin u$$

$$d\tilde{y} = \cos u \, du$$

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Nebenrechnung: (partielle Integration)

$$\int \cos^3 u \, du = \int \cos u \cdot \cos^2 u \, du = \sin u \cos u + \int \sin^2 u \, du$$

$$= \sin u \cos u + u - \int \cos^2 u \, du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos^2 u \, du = \frac{1}{2} (u + \sin u \cos u)$$

$$V = 2abL \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[u + \sin u \cos u \right]_{\arcsin(\tilde{h}-1)}^{3\pi/2}$$

$$= abL \left[\arcsin(\tilde{h}-1) + (\tilde{h}-1)\sqrt{1-(\tilde{h}-1)^2} - \frac{2}{3\pi} \right]$$

$$= abL \left[(\tilde{h}-1)\sqrt{2\tilde{h}-\tilde{h}^2} + \left(-\frac{2}{3\pi} - \arcsin(\tilde{h}-1)\right) \right]$$

$$= \arccos(1-\tilde{h})$$

$$= abL \left[(\tilde{h}-1)\sqrt{2\tilde{h}-\tilde{h}^2} + \arccos(1-\tilde{h}) \right] //$$

(nur andere Formulierung des Ergebnisses)

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$$= 2abL \int_{\arcsin(\tilde{h}-1)}^{3\pi/2} \cos^2 u \, du$$

$$= 2abL \int_{-1}^{-1+\tilde{h}} \sqrt{1-y^2} \, d\tilde{y}$$

$$= L \cdot \int_{-b}^{-b+\tilde{h}} 2a\sqrt{1-y^2/b^2} \, dy$$

Subst.: $\tilde{y} = y/b$
 $dy = b \cdot d\tilde{y}$

$$V = \iiint dxdydz = \int_{-b}^{-b+\tilde{h}} \int_{-a\sqrt{1-y^2/b^2}}^{a\sqrt{1-y^2/b^2}} \int_0^{z=0} dxdydz$$

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45 Punkte