Rješenja drugog međuispita iz Matematike 3E 27.11.2008.

1. (3 boda)

$$\int\limits_{0}^{1} dy \int\limits_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{1-\sqrt{1-y^{2}}} f(x,y) \, dx + \int\limits_{0}^{1} dy \int\limits_{1+\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}^{2} f(x,y) \, dx + \int\limits_{1}^{2} dy \int\limits_{\frac{y^{2}}{2}}^{2} f(x,y) \, dx$$

2. (3 boda)

Pomaknute eliptičke koordinate:

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = 3 + 2r \sin \varphi$$

$$dxdy = 2r$$

$$\iint_D \sqrt{4x^2 + y^2 - 6y + 17} \, dx \, dy = \dots = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \, d\varphi \int_0^1 4r \sqrt{r^2 + 2} \, dr = \dots = \frac{4\pi}{3} \left(3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2} \right)$$

3. (5 bodova)

a) (**1b**)

$$J = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{array} \right|$$

b) (1b)

$$J = \dots = u + 4uv - 2v^2$$

$$x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, J = \dots = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_{D'} f\left(x(u,v), y(u,v)\right) |J| \, du \, dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \, du \int_{-1}^1 f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \, dv$$

d) (**1b**)

$$r = \sqrt{5}$$

4. (4 boda)

Normala na ravninu BCD je $\mathbf{n} = 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{k}$. Jednadzba ravnine je $z = 1 - x - \frac{y}{2}$.

$$\iiint_{V} x \, dV = \int_{0}^{1} x \, dx \int_{0}^{2-x} dy \int_{0}^{1-x-\frac{y}{2}} dz = \dots = \frac{1}{48}$$

5. (4 boda)

Cilindrične koordinate:

$$x = r \cos \varphi$$

$$y = r \sin \varphi$$

$$z = z$$

$$dxdydz = rd\varphi drdz$$

Presjek stošca i paraboloida: $x^2+y^2=\frac{4}{9},\,z=\frac{2}{3}.$ Stožac z=r i paraboloid $z=2-3r^2.$

$$\iiint_{V} dV = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{2}{3}} r \, dr \int_{r}^{2-3r^{2}} dz = \dots = \frac{32}{81}\pi$$

6. (6 bodova)

a) (**2b**)

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = \frac{-\pi t \sin \pi t - \cos \pi t}{t^2} \mathbf{i} + 2t \cos \pi t^2 \mathbf{j} + 3t^2 \mathbf{k}$$
$$\mathbf{r}'(1) = \dots = \mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}$$

b) (**2b**)

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{|(\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}) \cdot \mathbf{i}|}{|\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j} + 3\mathbf{k}| \cdot |\mathbf{i}|} = \dots = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

c) (**2b**)

$$x = 1 + \cos t$$

$$y = \sin t$$

$$t \in [0, 2\pi]$$