Femille 3. Exercice 15

En possent en coordonnées cylindriques colculor

$$Q = \iiint_{Q} f(x, y_{1}y_{2}) dx dy dy$$

dans les cos suivants.

(a) D domaine borné de  $\mathbb{R}^{3}$  délémilé por les surfaces

 $\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} = 2y \end{cases}$ 

et  $f(x, y_{1}y_{2}) = x^{2} + y^{2}$ 

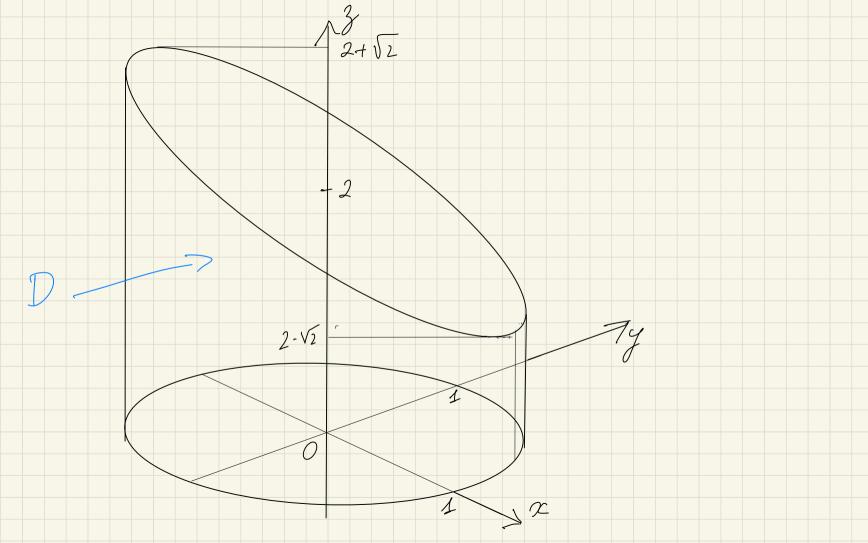
On écrit  $(x, y_{1}y_{2}) = (x \cos \theta, x \sin \theta, y_{2})$ 

avec  $x > 0$  et  $0 \in [0, 2\pi][$ .

On a x'ty? = 23 (=) 3=2 (=)  $\frac{3}{2}$   $\Lambda^2 = 23$ on e: 0525 23 D'est le solide de révolection obtence por rotation du domaine A outour de l'are 03 D= { 0 < 3 < 2 , 0 < 2 < 523}

et f(x,y,z) = x+y+z.

Le domoine est la portion de ceplendre comprise entre les plans z=0 et z=2-(x+y) En considerances En coordonnées cylindiques (x,y,z) = (rcoo, rmo, z) $(x,y,z) \in D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x \leq 1$   $(0 \leq 3 \leq 2 - x(\cos\theta + \sin\theta))$   $(1 \leq \sqrt{2} \cos\theta + \sqrt{2} \sin\theta)$ 



On a 
$$f(x,y,z) = x + y + y$$
  
 $= r(\cos \theta + \sin \theta) + y$   
 $= \sqrt{2} n \cos (\theta - \pi) + y$   
 $Q = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} n \cos (\theta)) dy dy rdr$   
 $= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2 - \sqrt{2} n \cos (\theta)) (\sqrt{2} n \cos (\theta) + y) dy dy rdr$   
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$$Q_{5} = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{-11}^{1} (2 - n^{2} \cos^{2} \varphi) d\varphi r dr$$

$$= TI (1 - \frac{1}{4}) = 3II.$$

$$|(c) \int_{0}^{1} (x, y, 3) = 3 - x + y$$

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$$|(c) \int$$

 $(x,y,z) = (2 \cos \theta, y, \pi \sin \theta)$ Acec cette nototion 270  $(x,y,z) \in D \subset 2 \leq y \leq n$ Det les solide de récolletion outour de l'once Oy engendre par A = 3(n, y, 0): n2 y = x 0 = x = 13

at 
$$f(x,y,z) = \pi (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) + y$$
  
 $= \sqrt{2}\pi \sin (\theta - \overline{1}) + y$   
One  $1\pi z\overline{1}$   
 $Q = \int \int \sqrt{2}\pi \sin (\theta - \overline{1}) + y d\theta dy rdr$   
 $= \int \int r^2 2 dy dy rdr = \pi \int \int y^2 \frac{y}{2} rdr$   
 $= \int (r^3 - r^5) dr = \frac{1}{12}$ 

Exercice (6. En possont en coordonnées sphériques colceler 
$$Q:=\iint_D f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$
 dans les cos scinants.

(1)  $D=\left\{ (x,y,z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : 1 \le x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 8 \right\}$ 
 $f(x,y,z) = \left\{ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right\}$ 

En coordonnées sphériques  $\left\{ (x,y,z) = \left\{ x \ge 0 \le T \right\}, x \ge 0 \le T \right\}$ 
 $f(x,y,z) = \left\{ x \ge 0 \le T \right\}, x \ge 0 \le T \le T$ 

$$(x,y,z) \in D \iff 1 \le n \le 252$$
et
$$f(n,y,z) = x$$

$$d(n) = \int_{1}^{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{$$

En coordonnées sphériques

$$(xy)_3 \in O = 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_2 \le T \le 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_2 \le T \le 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_3 \le T \le 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 1 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le T \le 2 \le x \le 2 \text{ et } O \le e_4 \le 2 \le x \le$$

(3) DC Ri délinité par les surfaces  $\{y=x\}, \{x=0\}, \{y=0\}, \{x^2+y^2+y^2=R^2\}$ f(x,y,z) = yz + xz = (x+y)zIl y a deux domaine lænés solisfonsant la de cription précident il sont symétriques l'un de l'outre par (x,y,z)  $\leftrightarrow$  (y,x,z)et comme f(y,x,z) = f(x,y,z)a ne dépend por de choix de D

On prend  $0 = \begin{cases} (x_1y_1z) \in \mathbb{R}^3, & z^2 + y^2 + z^2 \in \mathbb{R}^2, & 0 \leq x \end{cases}$ En coordonnées cyléndriques  $(x,y,z) \in D \iff \sum 0 \le x \le R$   $20 \le q \le T$ 050577  $f(x,y,y) = n^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta \left( \sin \theta + \cos \theta \right)$   $Q_3 = \left( \int_0^2 n^2 \sin\theta \right) \left( \int_0^2 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta d\theta \right) \left( \int_0^2 \sin\theta + \cos\theta \right) d\theta$ 

On a 
$$\int_{0}^{R} z^{4} dx = R^{5}/5$$
 $\int_{0}^{L} \sin \theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{L} -\frac{\cos^{3}\theta}{3} \int_{0}^{L} = \frac{1}{3}$ 

Of  $\int_{0}^{L} (\sin \varphi + \cos \varphi) d\varphi = \int_{0}^{L} \int_{0}^{L} \cos (\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) d\varphi$ 
 $= \int_{0}^{L} \int_{0}^{L} \sin (\varphi - \frac{\pi}{4}) \int_{0}^{L} = 1$ 

Dai  $Q_{3} = \frac{R^{5}}{15}$