



$$r_x = \sqrt{r^2 - (r-x)^2}$$

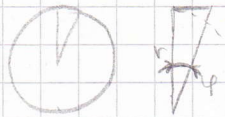
$$A = 2\pi r^2$$

$$V = \int_0^r 2\pi r_x^2 = \pi \left(\int_0^r r^2 - \int_0^r (r-x)^2 \right)$$

$$= \pi \left[r^2 \cdot r + \left[-\frac{1}{3}(r-x)^3 \right]_0^r \right] = \pi \left[r^3 - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right] = \frac{2}{3}\pi r^3 \xrightarrow{\cdot 2} \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Zusatz

1) Kreisumfang



$$\tan \varphi = \frac{u}{r}$$

$$u = \tan \varphi \cdot r$$

$$\tan x \approx x \quad \forall x \ll 90^\circ$$

$$\Rightarrow U = n \cdot u = n \cdot \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) r = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n} r = \underline{\underline{2\pi r}}$$

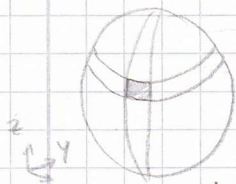
2) Kreisfläche

siehe oben

$$a = r \cdot u \cdot \frac{1}{2} = r^2 \tan \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = n \cdot a = \frac{1}{2} n r^2 \tan\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \cdot 2\pi = \underline{\underline{\pi r^2}}$$

3) Kugeloberfläche



$$A = ab$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} r^2 \cos(\varphi_a - \varphi_b) d\varphi_b d\varphi_a$$

$$= r^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \left[\sin\left(\frac{1}{2}\pi - \varphi_b\right) \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} d\varphi_a$$

$$= r^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} (\sin \frac{1}{2}\pi - \sin 0) d\varphi_a = r^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} d\varphi_a$$

$$b = \frac{d\varphi_b}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r = d\varphi_b r$$

$$a = \frac{d\varphi_a}{2\pi} \cdot 2\pi r = d\varphi_a r$$

$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\pi \xrightarrow{\cdot 8} 4\pi r^2$$

$$0 \cdot 8 = 0$$

$$r_a = \cos(\varphi_b) \cdot r$$

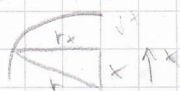


4) Kugelvolumen



$$r_x = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$V = A(r_x) dx = \pi r_x^2 dx = \int_0^r \pi (r^2 - x^2) dx = \pi \left[\int_0^r r^2 dx - \int_0^r x^2 dx \right]$$



$$= \pi \left[r^2 \cdot r - \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^r \right] = \pi \left(r^3 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$\odot \cdot 2$$