

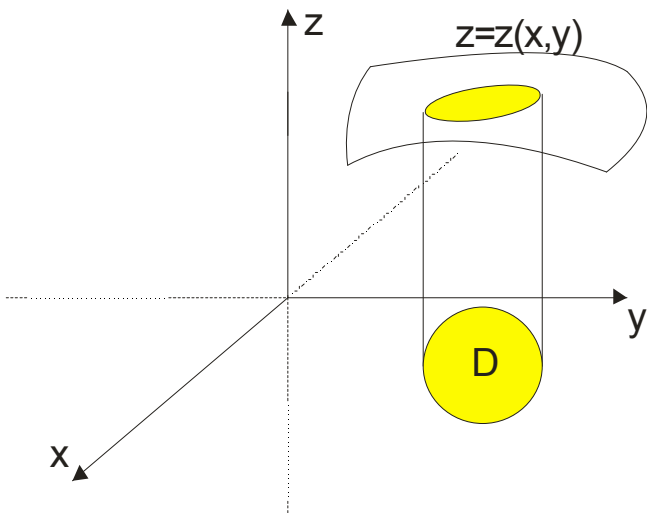
IZRAČUNAVANJE ZAPREMINE PRIMENOM DVOJNOG INTEGRALA

Pre nego li krenete sa proučavanjem ovog fajla, obavezno pogledajte fajl “NEKE POVRŠI U R^3 ” iz više matematike. U većini zadataka ovde je neophodno nacrtati sliku u prostoru, a zatim kad nadjemo presek, spustimo problem u ravan da bi odredili granice.

Da se podsetimo teorijskog dela:

Zapremina cilindra, koji odozgo ograničava neprekidna površ definisana jednačinom $z=z(x,y)$, odozdo ravan $z=0$, a sa strane prava cilindrična površ, koja u ravni xOy iseca neku oblast D , data je formulom:

$$V = \iint_D z(x,y) dx dy$$



Dakle, dvostruki integral izračunava zapreminu tela ISPOD date površi u određenim granicama.

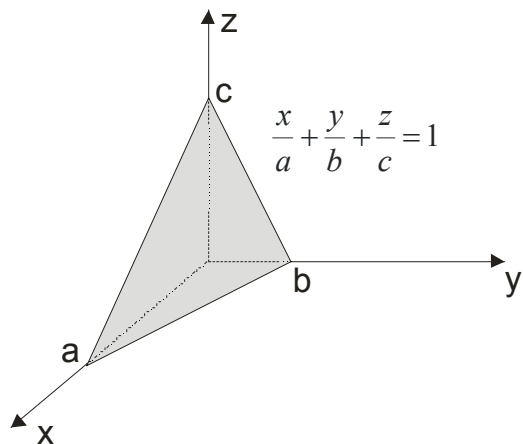
Evo nekoliko primera:

Primer 1.

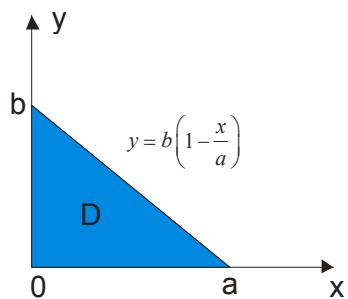
Naći zapreminu tela ograničenog sa ravnima $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ i $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$

Rešenje:

Nacrtajmo najpre sliku u prostoru:



Sada problem spustimo 'spustimo' u ravan xOy (to jest $z=0$) i dobijemo:



Oдавde odredjujemo granice!

Jasno je da x ide od 0 do a.

Odredimo pravu kroz a i b, jer z prvo udara na $x=0$, pa onda na tu pravu:

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1 \rightarrow \frac{y}{b} = 1 - \frac{x}{a} \rightarrow y = b\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq y \leq b\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right)}$$

Dobijamo $D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq b\left(1 - \frac{x}{a}\right) \end{cases}$

Sad računamo zapreminu pomoću malopre navedene formule:

$$V = \iint_D z(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}) dy$$

Rešimo najpre:

$$\int c(1-\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}) dy = c(y-\frac{x}{a}y-\frac{y^2}{2b})$$

$$c(y-\frac{x}{a}y-\frac{y^2}{2b}) \Big|_0^{b(1-\frac{x}{a})} = c \left(b(1-\frac{x}{a})-\frac{x}{a}b(1-\frac{x}{a})-\frac{[b(1-\frac{x}{a})]^2}{2b} \right) =$$

$$c \left(b-\frac{bx}{a}-\frac{bx}{a}+\frac{bx^2}{a^2}-\frac{b^2(1-\frac{2x}{a}+\frac{x^2}{a^2})}{2b} \right) = c \left(b-\frac{2bx}{a}+\frac{bx^2}{a^2}-\frac{b}{2}+\frac{bx}{a}-\frac{bx^2}{2a^2} \right) =$$

$$c \left(\frac{b}{2}-\frac{2bx}{2a}+\frac{bx^2}{2a^2} \right) = \frac{cb}{2} \left(1-\frac{2x}{a}+\frac{x^2}{a^2} \right)$$

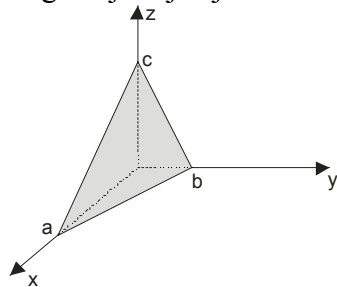
Vratimo se u računanje integrala:

$$V = \iint_D z(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a \frac{cb}{2} \left(1-\frac{2x}{a}+\frac{x^2}{a^2} \right) dx =$$

$$= \frac{cb}{2} \left(x-\frac{2x^2}{2a}+\frac{x^3}{3a^2} \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{cb}{2} \left(a-\frac{a^2}{a}+\frac{a^3}{3a^2} \right) = \frac{cb}{2} \cdot \frac{a}{3} = \boxed{\frac{abc}{6}}$$

Zapremina koju smo dobili je ustvari zapremina trostrane piramide !

Pogledajmo još jednom sliku:



Naravno , ovde je mnogo lakše izračunati zapreminu preko klasičnih formulica (iz srednje škole pa i osnovne)

Ako uzmemo da je baza trougao abO, njegova površina je $B = \frac{ab}{2}$, visina piramide je očigledno c, pa imamo:

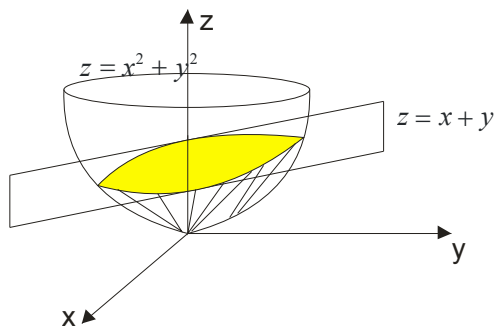
$$V = \frac{1}{3} BH = \frac{1}{3} \frac{ab}{2} \cdot c = \boxed{\frac{abc}{6}}$$

Primer 2.

Izračunati zapreminu tela ograničenu sa $z = x^2 + y^2$ i $z = x + y$

Rešenje:

Ovde se radi o paraboloidu $z = x^2 + y^2$ i ravni $z = x + y$ koja ga seče.



Tražena zapremina je zapremina unutar paraboloida koju sa gornje strane ograničava ravan .

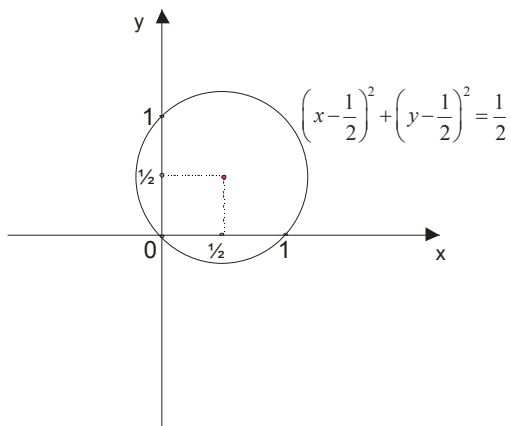
Nadjimo presek i projektujmo ga u xOz ravan.

$$x^2 + y^2 = x + y$$

$$x^2 - x + y^2 - y = 0$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$



Uvodimo polarne koordinate:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= r \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \\ y &= r \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow |J| = r$$

$$\left(r \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(r \sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Pogledajmo sliku u ravni još jednom...

Ugao obilazi ceo krug, pa je $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

Ovde se radi da od zapremine ispod ravni moramo oduzeti zapreminu ispod paraboloida:

$$V = \iint_D (z_1(x, y) - z_2(x, y)) dx dy$$

Ajmo ovo malo da prisredimo i da ubacimo smene:

$$\begin{aligned} (z_1(x, y) - z_2(x, y)) &= (x + y - (x^2 + y^2)) = -(x^2 + y^2 - x - y) = -\left(x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} + y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \\ &= -\left(\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - \left(\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2\right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{2} - r^2} \end{aligned}$$

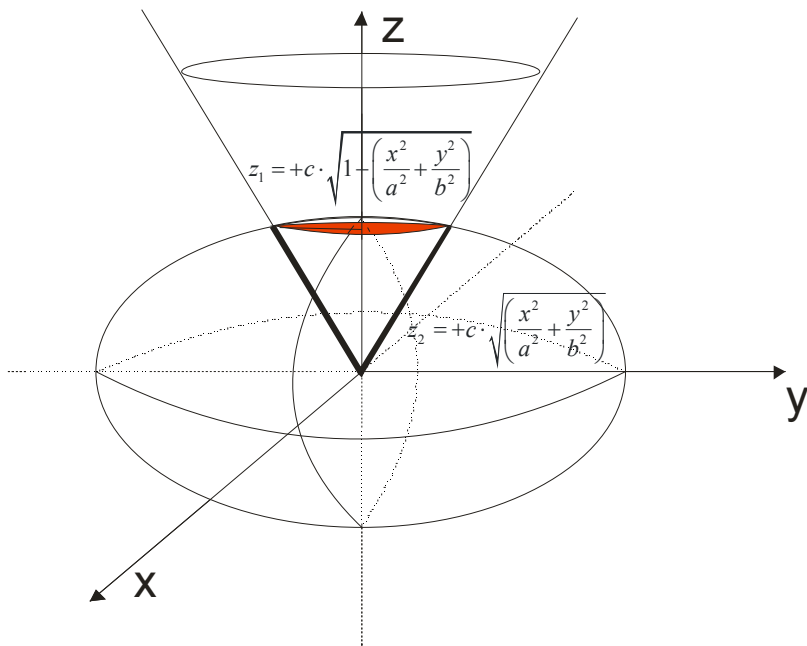
$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D (z_1(x, y) - z_2(x, y)) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - r^2\right) r dr = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{r}{2} - r^3\right) dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{r^2}{4} - \frac{r^4}{4}\right) \Bigg|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2}{4} - \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4}{4}\right) = 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{16}\right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{16} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{8}} \end{aligned}$$

Primer 3.

Izračunati zapreminu tela ograničenu sa $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ i $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ i
($z > 0, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$)

Rešenje:

Ovde se radi o elipsoidu i konusu. Pogledajmo sliku:



Tražena zapremina je između ova dva tela. Odozgo je elipsoid a odozdo konus!

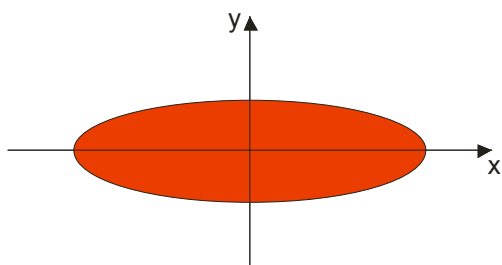
$$V = \iint_D (z_1(x, y) - z_2(x, y)) dx dy$$

Nadjimo granice rešavajući sistem I nacrtajmo taj presek u ravni xOy.

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

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

Dakle, presek je elipsa po kojoj uvodimo smene:



Uvodimo eliptičke koordinate:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = ar \cos \varphi \\ y = br \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow |J| = abr$$

Pogledajmo sliku u ravni $z = 0$ (elipsa)

Očigledno da ugao uzima ceo krug : $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

A slično kao u prethodnom primeru:

$$(r \cos \varphi)^2 + (r \sin \varphi)^2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq r \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$$

Pre nego krenemo u računanje zapremine moramo izraziti z iz obe jednačine:

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

$$\frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$z^2 = c^2 \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \right]$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{c^2 \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) \right]}$$

$$\boxed{z_1 = +c \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}}$$

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

$$z^2 = c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{c^2 \cdot \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{z_2 = +c \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}}$$

Sad ovde ubacimo eliptičke koordinate:

$$z_1 = +c \cdot \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{z_1 = +c \cdot \sqrt{1 - r^2}}$$

$$z_2 = +c \cdot \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)}$$

$$\boxed{z_2 = +c \cdot r}$$

Pošto je elipsoid odozgo a konus odozdo, od zapremine ispod elipsoida oduzećemo zapreminu ispod konusa.

$$V = \iint_D (z_1(x, y) - z_2(x, y)) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (c\sqrt{1-r^2} - cr) ab r dr = abc \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} (r\sqrt{1-r^2} - r^2) dr$$

Sad ovaj integral nije teško rešiti: U prvom je smena $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1-r^2 = t^2 \\ -2rdr = 2tdt \\ rdr = -tdt \end{array} \right\}$, drugi odmah tablični:

Dobijamo zapreminu: $\boxed{V = \frac{abc \cdot \pi}{3} (2 - \sqrt{2})}$

Primer 4.

Izračunati zapreminu tela ograničenu sa $z = x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = x$, $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, $z = 0$.

Rešenje:

Ovde se radi o paraboloidu koga isecaju dva konusa...

Spakujmo najpre konuse:

$$x^2 + y^2 = x$$

$$x^2 - x + y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - x + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + y^2 = 0 \quad \text{i}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

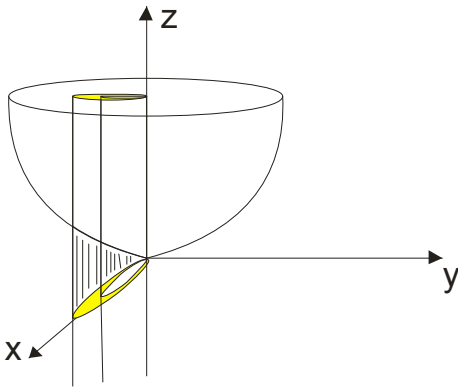
$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$

$$x^2 - 2x + y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 = 1$$

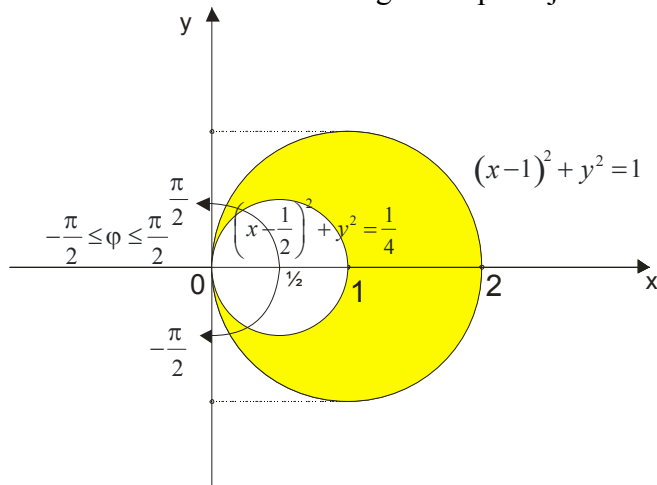
$$(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

Pogledajmo sliku u prostoru:



Tražena zapremina je ispod paraboloida, ali samo u delu između ova dva konusa.

Znači da će nam konusi dati granice po kojima radimo...



Sad uzimamo polarne koordinate i odredjujemo granice:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow |J| = r$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} x^2 + y^2 = x & x^2 + y^2 = 2x \\ r^2 = r \cos \varphi & \text{i} \quad r^2 = 2r \cos \varphi \quad \text{pa je} \quad \boxed{\cos \varphi \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi} \\ r = \cos \varphi & r = 2 \cos \varphi \end{array}$$

Ugao uzima vrednosti iz prvog i četvrtog kvadranta (vidi sliku)

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

Znači , izračunavamo zapreminu ispod paraboloida koji odsecaju ova cilindra.

$$V = \iint_D z(x, y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\cos \varphi}^{2 \cos \varphi} r^2 \cdot r dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{r^4}{4} \Big|_{\cos \varphi}^{2 \cos \varphi} d\varphi = \frac{15}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi$$

Pošto postoji simetrija u odnosu na x osu, odnosno ta dva dela zapremine su jednaka, lakše nam je da :

$$V = \frac{15}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = 2 \cdot \frac{15}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{15}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi$$

Da bi rešili ovaj integral , malo prepakujemo podintegralnu funkciju:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^4 \varphi &= \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \cos^2 \varphi = \cos^2 \varphi \cdot (1 - \sin^2 \varphi) = \cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi = \\ &= \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi = \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\varphi = \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{2} = \\ &= \frac{1 + \cos 2\varphi}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos 4\varphi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

Sad nije teško rešiti ove integrale...

Dobijamo rešenje:

$$\boxed{V = \frac{45\pi}{32}}$$

Primer 5.

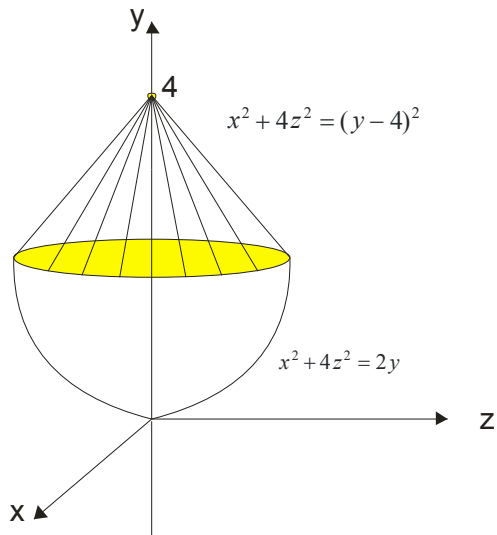
Izračunati zapreminu tela koje ograničavaju površi:

$$x^2 + 4z^2 = 2y \quad \text{ i } \quad x^2 + 4z^2 = (y-4)^2 \quad \text{ ako je } \quad 0 \leq y \leq 4$$

Rešenje:

Pazite, tela nisu sada data duž z ose već duž y ose!

To ne menja stvari, razmišljanje je isto, samo malo korigujemo formule.



Odozdo je paraboloid a odozgo konus. Pazite, konus ne kreće iz nule, već iz 4. ($y - 4 = 0$ pa je $y=4$)

Da nadjemo preseke:

$$2y = (y-4)^2$$

$$y^2 - 8y + 16 - 2y = 0$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 16 = 0$$

$$y_{1,2} = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 - 64}}{2} = \frac{10 \pm 6}{2} \rightarrow y_1 = 8 \wedge y_2 = 2$$

Zbog $0 \leq y \leq 4$ uzimamo da je $y = 2$.

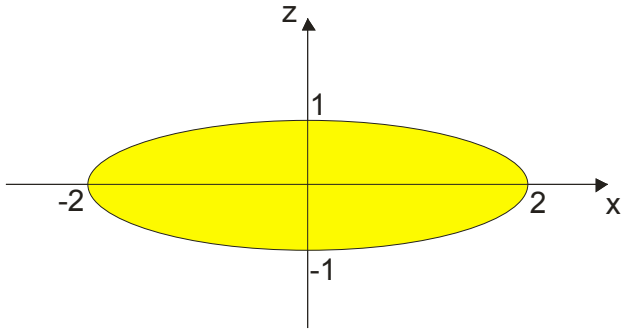
Onda je :

$$x^2 + 4z^2 = 2y \wedge y = 2$$

$$x^2 + 4z^2 = 4$$

$$\boxed{\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1} \quad \text{Ovo nam je odlast D u ravni } y = 0$$

Imamo elipsu:



Uzimamo:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} x = 2r \cos \varphi \\ z = r \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow |J| = 2r \quad \text{onda je}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{(2r \cos \varphi)^2}{4} + (r \sin \varphi)^2 = 1 \rightarrow r^2 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{0 \leq r \leq 1}$$

Ugao uzima vrednosti za pun krug $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

Izrazimo y iz obe površi:

$$x^2 + 4z^2 = (y-4)^2$$

$$y-4 = \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 4z^2}$$

$$y_1 = 4 - \sqrt{x^2 + 4z^2}$$

$$x^2 + 4z^2 = 2y$$

$$y_2 = \frac{x^2 + 4z^2}{2}$$

Zapremina će biti kad od zapremine ispod konusa (odozgo) oduzmemo zapreminu ispod paraboloida:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D (y_1(x, z) - y_2(x, z)) dx dz = \iint_D \left(4 - \sqrt{x^2 + 4z^2} - \frac{x^2 + 4z^2}{2} \right) dx dz = \\ &= \iint_D \left(4 - \sqrt{4 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right)} - \frac{4 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right)}{2} \right) dx dz = \iint_D \left(4 - 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right)} - 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right) \right) dx dz \end{aligned}$$

Sad kad smo malo prisredili prelazimo na polarne koordinate:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D \left(4 - 2 \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right)} - 2 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + z^2 \right) \right) dx dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 (4 - r - 2r^2) r dr = \\ &= 2\varphi \int_0^1 (4r - r^2 - 2r^3) dr = 2\varphi \cdot \left(4 \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^3}{3} - 2 \frac{r^4}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 2\varphi \cdot \left(4 \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - 2 \frac{1}{4} \right) = 2\varphi \cdot \left(2 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$V = 2\varphi \cdot \frac{5}{6} \rightarrow \boxed{V = \frac{10\pi}{3}}$$