

Trojný integrál

1. Vypočtete

$$\int_M y \, dV,$$

kde množina M v prvním oktantu ohraničená plochami $x + y = 1, y + z = 1$.

2. Nalezněte objem množiny M ohraničené plochami $y = x^2, z = 0, y + z = 1$.

3. Vhodnou substitucí vypočtete

$$\int_M x^2 + y^2 \, dV,$$

kde

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}.$$

4. Nalezněte hmotný střed tělesa M ohraničeného plochami $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1$, jehož hustota je $\rho(x, y, z) = y$.

5. Nalezněte moment setrvačnosti homogenního tělesa

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, -h \leq z \leq h\},$$

kde $a, h > 0$, o hmotnosti m vzhledem k ose z .

1. Vypočtete

$$\int_M y \, dV,$$

kde množina M v prvním oktantu ohraničená plochami $x + y = 1$, $y + z = 1$.

Množina M je jehlan s vrcholy $(0,0,0)$, $(1,0,0)$, $(0,1,0)$, $(0,0,1)$ a $(1,0,1)$.

$$\iiint_M y \, dV = \iint_T \int_0^{1-y} y \, dz \, dA =$$

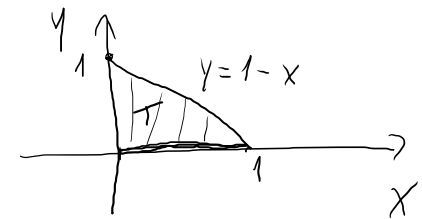
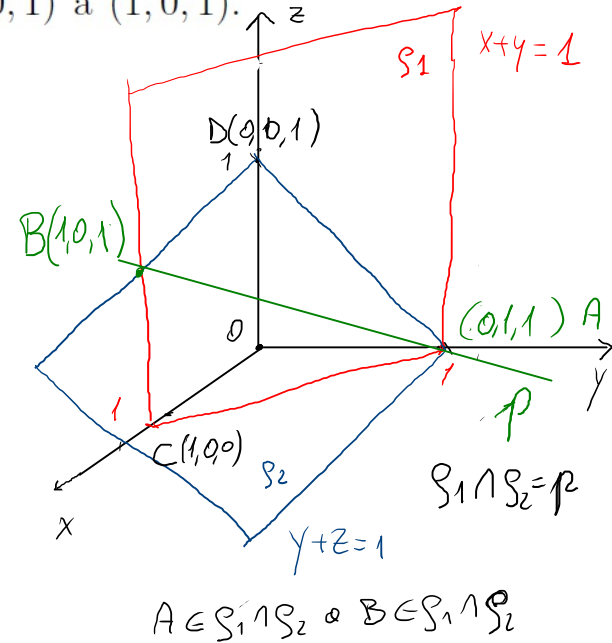
$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-y} y \, dz \, dy \, dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} y(1-y) \, dy \, dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^3}{3} \right)_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(1-x)^3 \right] dx$$

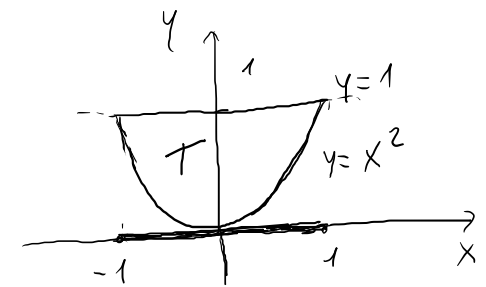
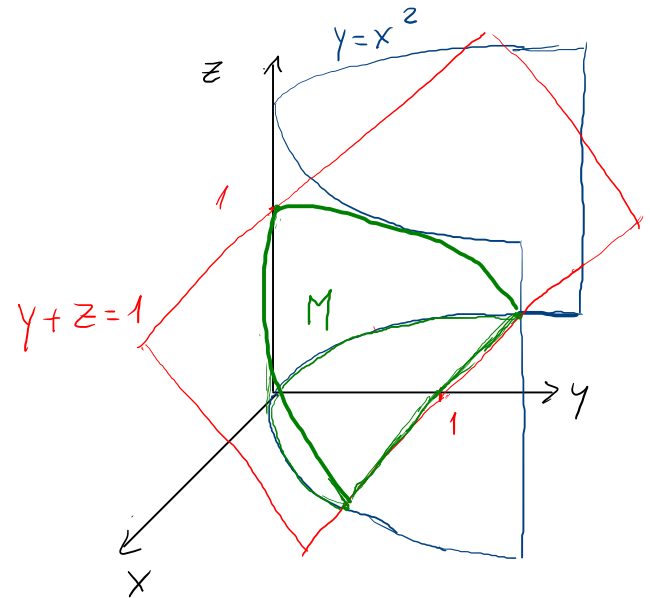
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{(1-x)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \left[-\frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right]_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12}$$



2. Nalezněte objem množiny M ohraničené plochami $y = x^2$, $z = 0$, $y + z = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \iiint_M 1 \, dV = \\
 &= \iint_T \int_0^{1-y} dz \, dA = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 \int_0^{1-y} dz \, dy \, dx = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \int_{x^2}^1 (1-y) \, dy \, dx = \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \left[y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_{x^2}^1 dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} - x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2} \right) dx = \\
 &= \left[\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{10} \right]_{-1}^1 = 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} \right] = \frac{8}{15}
 \end{aligned}$$

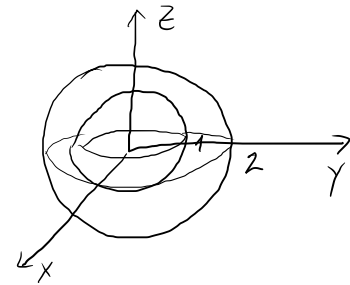


3. Vhodnou substitucí vypočtěte

$$\int_M x^2 + y^2 dV,$$

kde

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4\}.$$



Množina M je ohraničena sférami se středem v 0 a poloměry 1 a 2. Ve sférických souřadnicích je tak popsána nerovnostmi $1 \leq r \leq 2$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$ a $0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$. Označme $M' = \{(r, \varphi, \theta) \mid 1 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$. Z věty o substituci dostaneme

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_1^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot r \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi =$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\theta \cdot \int_1^2 r^4 dr =$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\cos \theta + \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} \cdot \left[\frac{r^5}{5} \right]_1^2 = 2\pi \left[1 - \frac{1}{3} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} \right] \left[\frac{2^5}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \right]$$

$$2\pi \cdot \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{31}{5} = \frac{248}{15} \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &= r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y &= r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= r \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

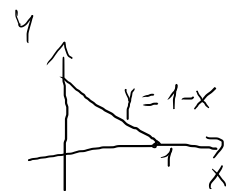
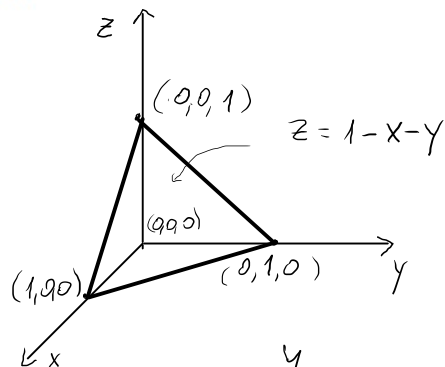
4. Nalezněte hmotný střed tělesa M ohraničeného plochami $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = 1$, jehož hustota je $\rho(x, y, z) = y$.

Množina M je čtyřstěn s vrcholy $(0, 0, 0), (1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$, a hmotný střed (x_T, y_T, z_T) má souřadnice

$$x_T = \frac{\int_M x \rho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \rho(x, y, z) dV}$$

$$y_T = \frac{\int_M y \rho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \rho(x, y, z) dV}$$

$$z_T = \frac{\int_M z \rho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \rho(x, y, z) dV}$$



$$\int_M \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} y dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} y(1-x-y) dy dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{y^2}{2} (1-x) - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{(1-x)^3}{2} - \frac{(1-x)^3}{3} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{6} \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\int_M x \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} xy dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) dy dx =$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[x \frac{y^2}{2} (1-x) - x \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x(1-3x+3x^2-x^3)}{6} dx = \left[\frac{x^2}{12} - \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{x^4}{8} - \frac{x^5}{30} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{120}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_M \gamma \varrho(x, y, z) dV &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} \gamma^2 dz dy dx = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \gamma^2 (1-x-y) dy dx = \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\gamma^3}{3} (1-x) - \frac{\gamma^4}{4} \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{(1-x)^4}{3} - \frac{(1-x)^4}{4} \right] dx = \left[-\frac{1}{12} \frac{(1-x)^5}{5} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{60} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_M z \varrho(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} z y dz dy dx = 120 \quad (\text{kvůli symetrii})$$

hmotný střed (x_T, y_T, z_T) má souřadnice

$$x_T = \frac{\int_M x \varrho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \varrho(x, y, z) dV} = \frac{1}{5},$$

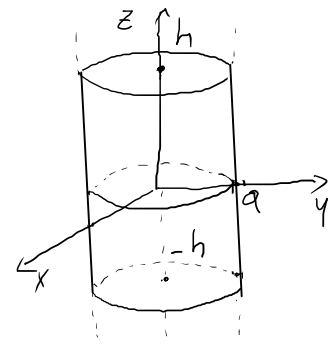
$$y_T = \frac{\int_M y \varrho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \varrho(x, y, z) dV} = \frac{2}{5},$$

$$z_T = \frac{\int_M z \varrho(x, y, z) dV}{\int_M \varrho(x, y, z) dV} = \frac{1}{5}.$$

5. Nalezněte moment setrvačnosti homogenního tělesa

$$M = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, -h \leq z \leq h\},$$

kde $a, h > 0$, o hmotnosti m vzhledem k ose z .



Moment setrvačnosti I_z vzhledem k ose z je $I_z = \int_M (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) dV$

Homogenní těleso má konstantní hustotu. Hustota je proto $\rho(x, y, z) = \frac{m}{V}$, kde m je hmotnost tělesa a V je jeho objem. Protože M je válec s poloměrem a a výškou $2h$, je $V = 2\pi ha^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \frac{m}{2\pi ha^2} \int_M (x^2 + y^2) dV = \frac{m}{2\pi ha^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^a \int_{-h}^h r^2 \cdot r dz dr d\varphi = \\ &= \frac{m}{2\pi ha^2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^a r^3 dr \cdot \int_{-h}^h dz = \\ &= \frac{m}{2\pi ha^2} \cdot 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^a \cdot [1]_{-h}^h = \\ &= \frac{m}{ha^2} \cdot \frac{a^4}{4} \cdot 2h = \frac{ma^2}{2} \end{aligned}$$