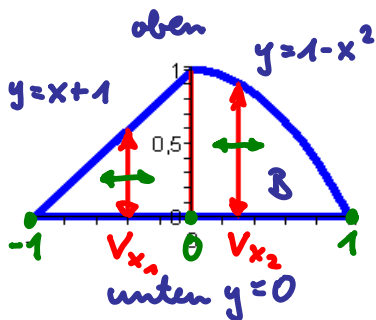
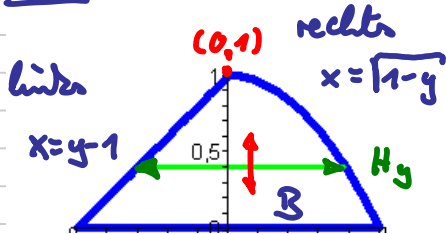


SS 2015 Analysis 4 LB Klausuraufgaben Blatt 8

Notiztitel

06.05.2011

H 13:



Darstellung von B durch Horizontalschnitte:

$$B = \cup_{0 \leq y \leq 1} H_y = \{(x,y) \mid y-1 \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y}, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \iint_B dF = \int_{y=0}^1 \left(\int_{x=y-1}^{\sqrt{1-y}} 1 dx \right) dy = \int_{y=0}^1 \sqrt{1-y} - y + 1 dy$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}(1-y)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{2}y^2 + y \Big|_{y=0}^1 = -\frac{2}{3} + 1 + \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{6}}}$$

Darstellung von B durch Vertikalschnitte:

$$B = \cup_{-1 \leq x \leq 1} V_x = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1+x, -1 \leq x \leq 0\} \cup \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq y \leq 1-x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \iint_B dF = \int_{x=-1}^0 \left(\int_{y=0}^{x+1} 1 dy \right) dx + \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\int_{y=0}^{1-x^2} 1 dy \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_{x=-1}^0 x+1 dx + \int_{x=0}^1 1-x^2 dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^0 + \left(x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_{x=0}^1 = -\frac{1}{2} + 1 + 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{7}{6}}}$$

Schwerpunktkoord. $S = (x_s, y_s)$: $x_s = \frac{1}{F} \iint_B x dy dx$; $y_s = \frac{1}{F} \iint_B y dy dx$

hier „zuerst nach y dann nach x“:

$$x_s = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 \left(\int_{y=0}^{x+1} x dy \right) dx + \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\int_{y=0}^{1-x^2} x dy \right) dx \right] = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 x y \Big|_{y=0}^{x+1} dx + \int_{x=0}^1 x y \Big|_{y=0}^{1-x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 x^2 + x dx + \int_{x=0}^1 x - x^3 dx \right] = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^0 + \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 \right) \Big|_{x=0}^1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{12} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{74}}}$$

$$y_s = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 \left(\int_{y=0}^{x+1} y dy \right) dx + \int_{x=0}^1 \left(\int_{y=0}^{1-x^2} y dy \right) dx \right] = \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{x+1} dx + \int_{x=0}^1 \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_{y=0}^{1-x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{7} \cdot \left[\int_{x=-1}^0 \frac{1}{2} (x+1)^2 dx + \int_{x=0}^1 \frac{1}{2} (1-x^2)^2 dx \right] = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \left[\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x \right) \Big|_{x=-1}^0 + \left(x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_{x=0}^1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{7} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 1 + 1 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right] = \frac{3}{7} \cdot \frac{13}{15} = \underline{\underline{\frac{13}{35}}}$$

Berechne x_s und y_s auch mittels Integration zuerst über x dann über y