

Ανάλυση II

• Μετασχηματισμοί στο τριπλό ολοκλήρωμα

a) Κυλινδρικές συντεταγμένες

$$(r, \vartheta, z) \rightarrow (r \cos \vartheta, r \sin \vartheta, z)$$

$$r \in (0, +\infty)$$

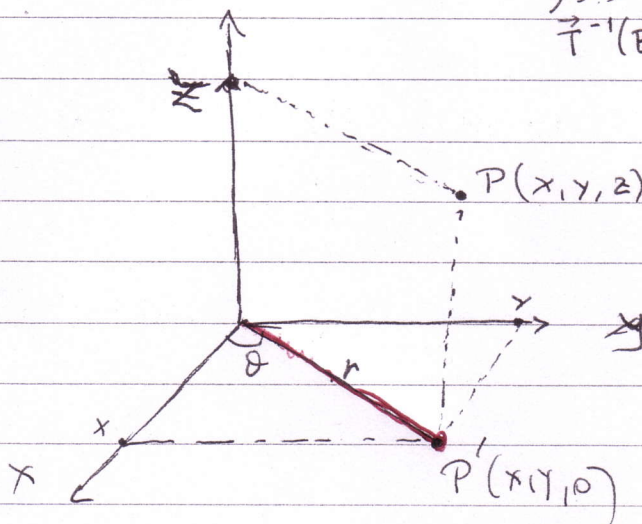
$$\vartheta \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$z \in \mathbb{R}$$

Ορίζουσα (Jacobi) του μετασχηματισμού

$$J_{\vec{r}}(r, \vartheta, z) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \vartheta & r \sin \vartheta & 0 \\ -\sin \vartheta & r \cos \vartheta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos \vartheta & -r \sin \vartheta \\ \sin \vartheta & r \cos \vartheta \end{vmatrix} = r > 0$$

$$\iiint_B f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\vec{r}^{-1}(B)} r f(r \cos \vartheta, r \sin \vartheta, z)$$

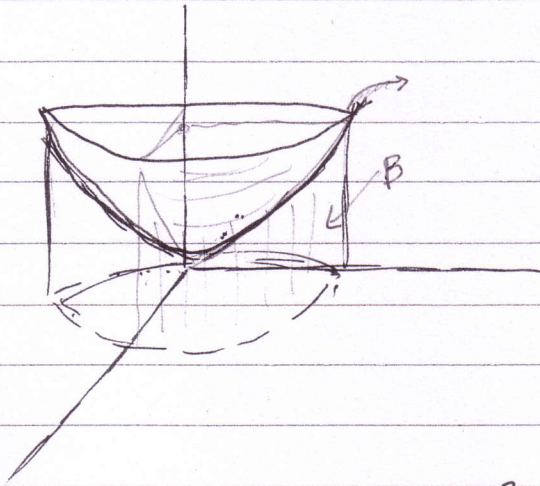


$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \vartheta \\ y = r \sin \vartheta \end{cases} \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$z = z$$

Άσκησης

1) Υπολογισμός όγκου $V(B)$, B βρίσκεται στην 1η οκταέδρα γωνία $(x, y, z \geq 0)$ και περιβάλλεται από τις επιφάνειες $3z = x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 + y^2 = 9$.



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

• Παραβολοειδής:

$$3z = r^2$$

• Κύλινδρος:

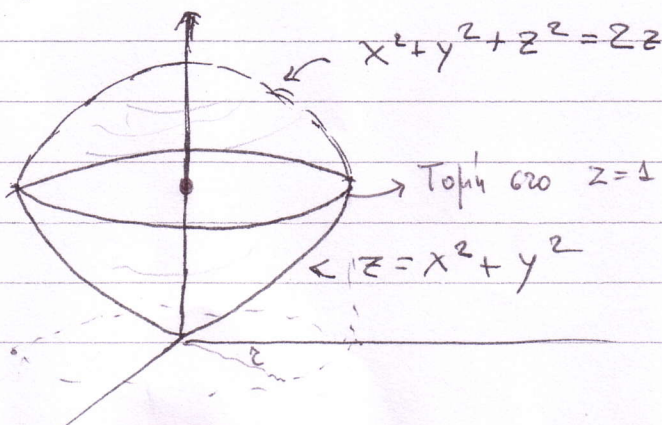
$$r^2 = 9 \Rightarrow r = 3$$

$$V(B) = \iiint_B 1 \, dx \, dy \, dz = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 \int_0^{r^2/3} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta \quad *$$

$$* \mathbb{T}^{-1}(B) = \left\{ (r, \theta, z) : 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{r^2}{3} \right\}$$

$$\text{Άρα } V(B) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^3 r \cdot \frac{r^2}{3} \, dr \, d\theta = \frac{\pi}{3 \cdot 2} \int_0^3 r^3 \, dr = \frac{27}{8} \pi.$$

2) Όμοιας, $V(B)$, B έως της σφαίρας $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2z$, έως του παραβολοειδούς $z = x^2 + y^2$



• Ξαίρα: $r^2 + z^2 = 2z \rightarrow z^2 - 2z + r^2 = 0 \quad (z \geq 0)$
 $\Rightarrow z = 1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2}$

• Παράβολοειδής: $z = r^2$

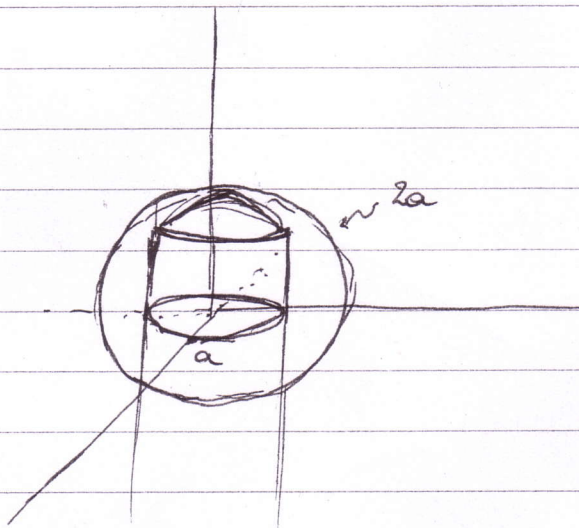
$$\vec{T}^{-1}(B) = \left\{ (r, \vartheta, z) : \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \vartheta \leq 2\pi \\ 0 \leq r \leq 1 \\ r^2 \leq z \leq 1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

Τομή: $z + z^2 = 2z$

$\Rightarrow z^2 = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{z=1}$

Επομένως $V(B) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \int_{r^2}^{1 + \sqrt{1 - r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\vartheta = \dots = \frac{5\pi}{6}$

3) Να βρεθεί το κέντρο μάζας στερεού B που βρίσκεται στην 1^η οκταήδρα γωνία και περιβάλλεται από τα επίπεδα $x=0, y=0, z=0$, τον κύλινδρο $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, την σφαίρα $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4a^2$ ($a > 0$) και με πυκνότητα μάζας $\delta(x, y, z) = z$.



$$M = \iiint_B \delta(x, y, z) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$M_{yz} = \iiint_B x \delta \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$M_{xz} = \iiint_B y \delta \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$M_{xy} = \iiint_B z \delta \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$K.B. = \left(\frac{M_{yz}}{M}, \frac{M_{xz}}{M}, \frac{M_{xy}}{M} \right)$$

$$\vec{T}^{-1}(B) = \left\{ (r, \vartheta, z) : \begin{array}{l} 0 \leq \vartheta \leq \pi/2 \\ 0 \leq r \leq a \\ 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2} \end{array} \right\}$$

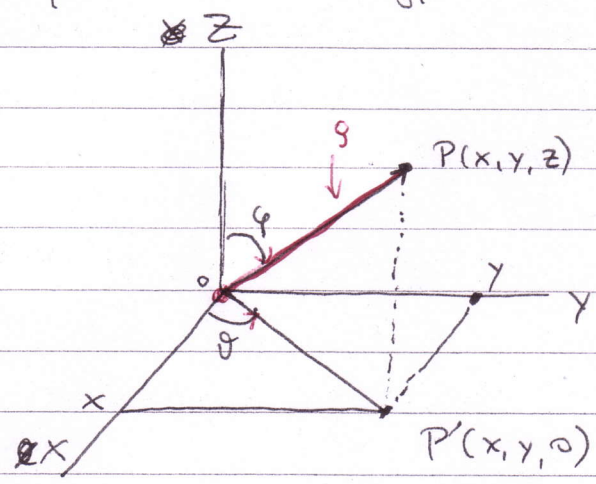
- Κυλινδρος: $r^2 = a^2 \Rightarrow r = a$
- Σφαίρα: $r^2 + z^2 = 4a^2 \Rightarrow z = \sqrt{4a^2 - r^2}$

$$M = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{4a^2 - r^2}} r \cdot z \, dz \cdot dr \cdot d\vartheta = \frac{7\pi}{16} a^4$$

$$M_{xy} = \dots = \frac{(3^{5/2} - 2^5) \pi}{6} a^5$$

$$M_{yz} = \frac{17\pi a^5}{30} = M_{xz}$$

β) Σφαιρικές Συντεταγμένες



$$\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \geq 0$$

$$\varphi: \angle(oz, OP) \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\theta: \angle(Ox, OP') \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \sin \varphi \cos \theta \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \sin \theta \\ z = \rho \cos \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{T} : (0, +\infty) \times (0, \pi) \times (0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\vec{T}(\rho, \vartheta, \varphi) = (\rho \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta, \rho \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta, \rho \cos \varphi)$$

• Ορίζουμε (Jacobi) του \vec{T} :

$$\begin{vmatrix} \psi \rho \sin \vartheta & -\rho \psi \varphi \sin \vartheta & \rho \sin \varphi \sin \vartheta \\ \psi \rho \cos \vartheta & \rho \psi \varphi \cos \vartheta & \rho \sin \varphi \cos \vartheta \\ \sin \varphi & 0 & -\rho \psi \varphi \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sin \varphi (-\rho^2 \psi^2 \vartheta \psi \varphi \sin \vartheta - \rho^2 \sin \vartheta \vartheta \psi \varphi \sin \vartheta) - \rho \psi \varphi (\rho \psi \sin^2 \vartheta \sin \vartheta + \rho \psi \sin^2 \vartheta \varphi \psi \vartheta)$$

$$= -\rho^2 \sin^2 \vartheta \varphi \psi \varphi - \rho^2 \psi^2 \varphi \cdot \psi \varphi = -\rho^2 \psi \varphi$$

•
$$\iiint_B f(x,y,z) d\vec{x} = \iiint_{\vec{T}^{-1}(B)} f(\rho \psi \varphi \sin \vartheta, \rho \psi \varphi \cos \vartheta, \rho \sin \varphi) \cdot \rho^2 \psi \varphi \frac{d\rho d\varphi d\vartheta}{|\det J|}$$

Άσκησης

1) Διάφορο: $B = \{(x,y,z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2\}$

i) $V(B) = ?$

ii) Μάζα, $\delta(x,y,z) = z^2$.

$$\vec{T}^{-1}(B) = \{(\rho, \vartheta, \varphi) : 0 \leq \vartheta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq a\}$$

i) $V(B) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^a \rho^2 \psi \varphi d\rho d\varphi d\vartheta = 2\pi \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^\pi \psi \varphi d\varphi =$

$$= \frac{2\pi a^3}{3} [-\cos \varphi]_0^\pi = \frac{4\pi a^3}{3}$$

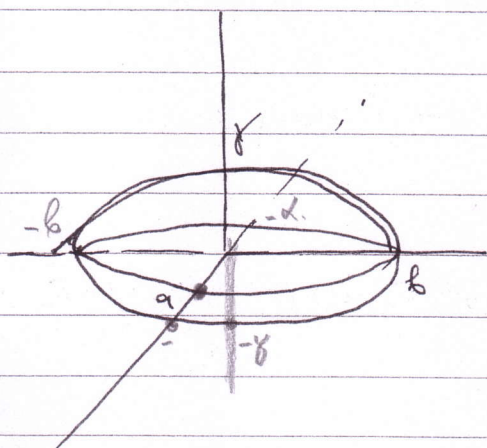
ii) $M = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \int_0^a (\rho^2 \psi \varphi)(\rho^2 \sin^2 \varphi) d\rho d\varphi d\vartheta = \frac{4\pi a^5}{15}$

$$2) B = \left\{ (x, y, z) : \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{\gamma}\right)^2 \leq 1, (a, b, \gamma > 0) \right\}$$

(Ιδιαίτερος αν $a=b=\gamma \rightarrow$ σφαίρα)

$$V(B) = ?$$

$$x' = \frac{x}{a} \quad y' = \frac{y}{b} \quad z' = \frac{z}{\gamma}$$



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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Άρα } x &= a \rho \cos \theta \sin \varphi \\ y &= b \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z &= \gamma \rho \cos \varphi \end{aligned}$$

Ορίζουσα $ab\gamma \rho^2 \sin \varphi$
(αποδοτική)

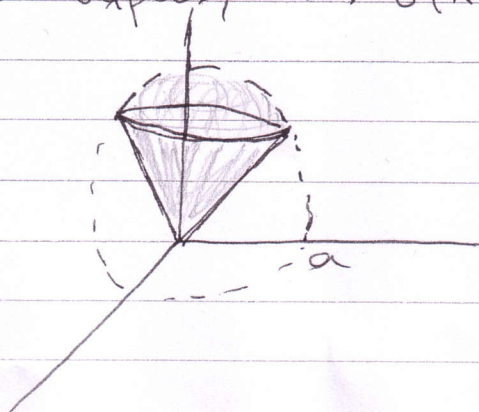
$$V(B) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 ab\gamma \rho^2 \sin \varphi \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, d\theta = \frac{4}{3} \pi ab\gamma$$

$$3) B = \left\{ (x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 \leq z^2, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq a^2, z \geq 0 \right\}$$

i) $V(B) = ?$

ii) B, κομμάτι του B που βρίσκεται γενν 1^η στέρεα γωνία, να υπολογιστεί η μάζα του B, και το νέτρο βάρους, κ.Β. $\delta(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ (κ=0 κ=6αα)

i)



• κίνηση: $(\rho \omega \partial_{\theta} \psi)^2 + (\rho \eta \partial_{\phi} \psi)^2 = (\rho \omega \eta \rho)^2$
 $\Rightarrow \eta^2 \psi = \omega^2 \psi \cdot \eta \quad \psi = \frac{\eta}{4}$

• Σφαίρα: $\rho = a$.

$$V(B) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^a \rho^2 \eta \psi \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \dots = \frac{2\pi}{3} a^3 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$M = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^a (k\rho) (\rho^2 \eta \psi) \, d\rho \, d\phi \, d\theta = \frac{k (\sqrt{2} + 1)}{8\sqrt{2}} a^4 \pi$$

ροπές: $M_{xy} = \frac{k a^5}{40} \pi$, $M_{yz} = \frac{(4\sqrt{2} - 5)k}{30\sqrt{2}} \cdot a^5 = M_{xz}$

$K_B = \dots$