

Kap 7

- Integrasjon på vanskelige områder
 - se oversikt
- Veldig eksamensrelevant
- Forståelsen veldig viktig senere
 - Matte 2
 - Fysikk
 - Ingeniørfag

Starteksempel

La $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ for
 $x \in [1, \sqrt{2}]$. Drei $f(x)$
rundt x -aksen.
Hvor stort blir volumet?

Boka: 7.1. EX 3
side 394

Forklaring /
Metoden kommer
etterpå

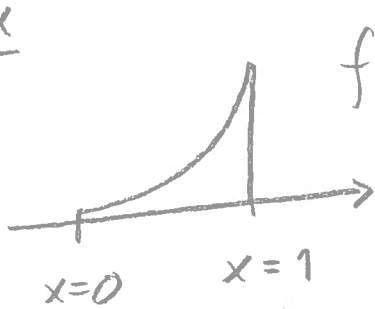
Løsning

Oppdeling

$$A = \int \Delta A = \int dA$$

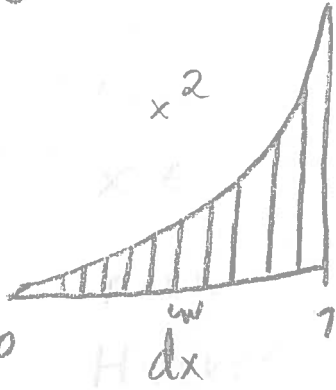
$$V = \int \Delta V = \int dV$$

EX



$$A = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

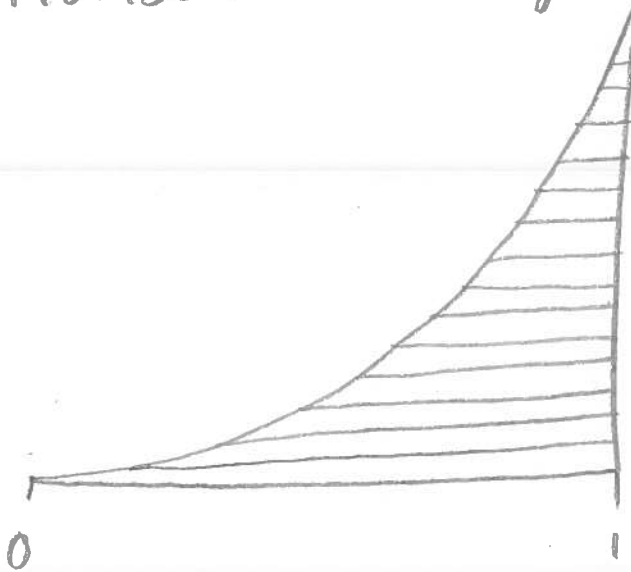
Vertikal deling



$$A = \int dA = \int dx \cdot h$$

$$A = \int_0^1 dx \cdot f(x) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

Horizontal deling



$$A = \int dA = \int_{y=0}^1 b \cdot dy$$

$$b = "x=1" - "x=\sqrt{y}"$$

$$b = 1 - \sqrt{y}$$

$$A = \int_0^1 (1 - y^{1/2}) dy = \left[y - \frac{2}{3} y^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

Test 7.T1

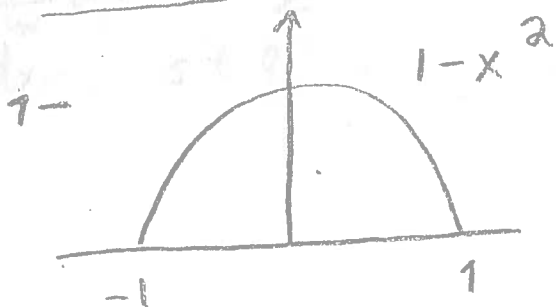
side 3

Kan vi dele opp



| | Horisontalt | Vertikalt |
|----|-------------|-----------|
| a) | Ja | Ja |
| b) | Ja | Nei |
| c) | Nei | Ja |
| d) | Nei | Nei |

Test 7.T2



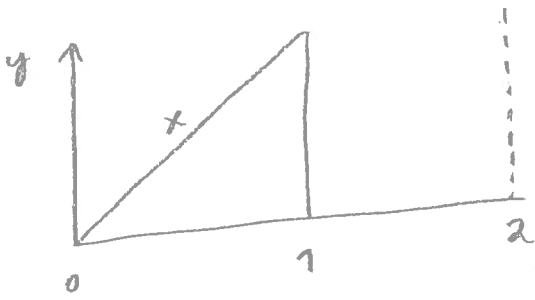
Del opp i
horisontale
striper

$$a) A = \int_{-1}^1 1 - x^2 dx$$

$$b) A = \int_0^1 2\sqrt{1-y} dy$$

$$c) A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{1-y} - (-\sqrt{1-y})) dy$$

Eksempel



side 4

| |
|--------|
| Birka: |
| 7.1.8 |
| b=2 |
| a=1 |

Finn volumet av legemet begrenset
av $y=0$, $y=x$, $x=1$ dreid rundt
 $x=2$.

| |
|----------------------|
| Gjør begge måtene |
|----------------------|

Løsning

Eksempel 2

To (sirkulære) sylindre, med radius 1, skjærer hverandre slik at senter-aksene møter hverandre rett vinklet. Finn volumet av det området som ligger innenfor begge sylindrene.

Løsning

1. Tegn de forskjellige forståelsene av oppgaven.

Eksempel 3

Bdka:
Oppg 7.1.8

side 6

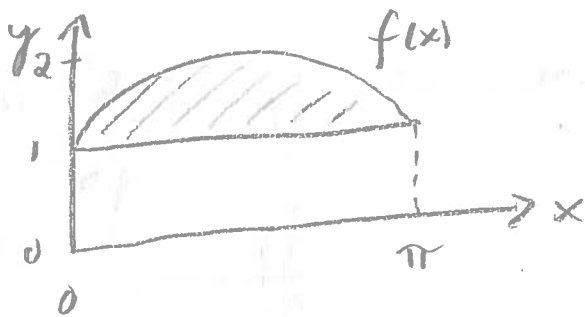
R is bounded by
 $y = 1 + \sin(x)$ and $y = 1$
from $x = 0$ to $x = \pi$.

Find the volume when rotating
about the

a) x -axis

b) y -axis

Løsning



x -axis

$$A = \int dA = \int_{x=0}^{\pi} dx \cdot (\pi r^2 - \pi \cdot 1^2) = \int_{x=0}^{\pi} \pi (f(x)^2 - 1) dx$$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \pi (2 \sin x + \sin^2 x) dx =$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} 2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[-2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \pi (-2 - (-2) + \frac{\pi}{2} - 0) = \underline{\underline{\pi (4 + \frac{\pi}{2})}}$$

x-axis horizontal

side 7

$$A = \int dA = \int dy \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h, \quad r = y$$

$$h = ? \quad y = 1 + \sin x \quad x = \arcsin(y-1)$$

$$h = (\pi - \arcsin(y-1)) - \arcsin(y-1)$$

$$A = \int_1^2 2\pi y (\pi - 2\arcsin(y-1))$$

$$y=1$$

$$A = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}\pi(8+\pi)}}$$

W. Alpha

b) y-axis vertikal

$$A = \int dA = \int dx \cdot 2\pi r \cdot h$$

$$r = x$$

$$h = f(x)$$

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi x \cdot (\sin x) dx$$

$$x=0$$

$$A = \underline{\underline{\pi^2 \cdot 2}}$$

W. Alpha

y-axis horizontal

side 8

$$A = \int dA = \int \pi r^2 \cdot dy$$

$$r^2 = (\pi - \arcsin(y-1))^2 - \arcsin(y-1)^2$$

$$A = \pi \int_1^2 (\pi - \arcsin(y-1))^2 - \arcsin(y-1)^2 dy$$

$$y=1$$

$$A = \pi \cdot 2\pi = \underline{\underline{2\pi^2}}$$

W. Alpha

y-axis
A = []