

数学 I 期末試験 解答

1.(20 点)

$$V = \iint_D z dx dy = \iint_D (x^2 + 3xy) dx dy, \quad D: (x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1 \text{ を } x-2 = u, y-1 = v \text{ とおいて}$$

を変換する. $D': u^2 + v^2 \leq 1, |J| = 1$ である.

$$V = \iint_{D'} \{(u+2)^2 + 3(u+2)(v+1)\} du dv \text{ さらに } u = r \cos \theta, v = r \sin \theta \text{ とおいて極座標変換}$$

を使う. $D'': 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, |J| = r$ である.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_{D''} \{(r \cos \theta + 2)^2 + 3(r \cos \theta + 2)(r \sin \theta + 1)\} r dr d\theta \\ &= \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta (r^2 \cos^2 \theta + 3r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + 7r \cos \theta + 3r \sin \theta + 10)r \end{aligned}$$

ここで θ から先に積分すれば

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi, \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \left[-\frac{\cos 2\theta}{4} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$, \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \theta d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 0, \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi \text{ であるから,}$$

$$V = \int_0^1 (r^2 \pi + 20\pi) r dr = \pi \int_0^1 (r^3 + 20r) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} + 10\pi = \frac{41}{4} \pi$$

$$V = \frac{41}{4} \pi$$

2.(20 点)

求める曲面積は $z > 0$ の領域と $z < 0$ の領域に同一の曲面積があるから, $z > 0$ の領域の曲面積を 2 倍する.

$$S = 2 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (z_x)^2 + (z_y)^2} dx dy \text{ ここで極座標変換 } (x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta) \text{ を使う.}$$

$$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 3x \text{ から } r^2 \leq 3r \cos \theta \text{ より, } D': 0 \leq r \leq 3 \cos \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ となる. 一方}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \text{ から } z = \sqrt{9 - r^2} \text{ である. これより } z_r = -\frac{r}{\sqrt{9 - r^2}}, z_\theta = 0 \text{ となる.}$$

$$S = 2 \iint_{D'} \sqrt{r^2 + (rz_r)^2 + (z_\theta)^2} dr d\theta = 2 \iint_{D'} \sqrt{r^2 + \frac{r^4}{9-r^2}} dr d\theta = 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{3\cos\theta} \frac{3r}{\sqrt{9-r^2}} dr$$

$9-r^2 = t$ とおく. $-2rdr = dt, rdr = -\frac{dt}{2}$ である.

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 6 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_9^{9-9\cos^2\theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \left(-\frac{dt}{2}\right) = 3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{9\sin^2\theta}^9 \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}} = 3 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \left[\frac{t^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{9\sin^2\theta}^9 \\ &= 18 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - |\sin\theta|) d\theta = 36 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin\theta) d\theta = 36[\theta + \cos\theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 36\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1\right) = 18(\pi - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$S = 18(\pi - 2)$$

3.(20 点)

$S = 2\pi \int_2^5 y \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx$ である. $y^2 = 6x - x^2$ より, $y = \sqrt{6x - x^2}, y' = \frac{6-2x}{2\sqrt{6x-x^2}}$ である.

$$S = 2\pi \int_2^5 \sqrt{6x-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{(3-x)^2}{6x-x^2}} dx = 2\pi \int_2^5 \sqrt{9} dx = 18\pi$$

$$S = 18\pi$$

4.(20 点)

幾何学的対称性から重心は $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z}$ である. 球面座標変換を使う.

$$E': 0 \leq r \leq 4, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$M = \iiint_E \rho dx dy dz = k \iiint_{E'} dx dy dz = k \iiint_{E'} r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi$$

$$= k \left(\int_0^4 r^2 dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \right) = k \frac{64}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{32}{3} \pi k$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_E \rho z dx dy dz$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{E'} k r \cos\theta \cdot r^2 \sin\theta dr d\theta d\phi = \frac{k}{M} \int_0^4 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi r^3 \cos\theta \sin\theta$$

$$= \frac{k}{M} \left(\int_0^4 r^3 dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \sin\theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\phi \right) = \frac{\pi k}{2M} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} \right]_0^4 \left[\frac{\sin^2\theta}{2} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi k}{2M} \cdot \frac{4^4}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{16\pi k}{M} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$G(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

5.(20 点)

球面座標変換より, $x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, E': 0 \leq r \leq 3, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$

である.

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \iiint_E \rho(x, y, z)(x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz \\ &= k \int_0^3 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi (r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi + r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi) r^2 \sin \theta = k \left(\int_0^3 r^4 dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right) \left(\int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \right) \\ &= k \cdot \frac{3^5}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{324}{5} \pi k \end{aligned}$$

$$I_z = \frac{324}{5} \pi k$$