

DET TEKNISK-NATURVITENSKAPELIGE FAKULTET

EKSAMEN I: ÅMA290 Matematikk 3 - vektoranalyse

DATO: 18. februar 2010 kl. 0900 - 1300

TILLATTE HJELPEMIDLER:

Rottmann: Matematisk formelsamling

Kalkulatorer: HP 30S, Casio FX82, TI-30.



Universitetet  
i Stavanger

OPPGAVESETTET BESTÅR AV 3 OPPGAVER PÅ 2 SIDER  
+ 1 SIDE MED FORMLER

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### OPPGAVE 1

Gitt kurven  $C$ :  $\mathbf{r}(t) = \sin t \mathbf{i} + \cos t \mathbf{j} + t \mathbf{k}$ ;  $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ .

- Finn enhetstangentvektor til  $C$  i punktet  $t = \pi/4$ .
- Beregn kurveintegralet

$$\int_C (x + 3z^2) ds.$$

Gitt vektorfeltet  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = y \mathbf{i} - x \mathbf{j} + xz \mathbf{k}$

- Beregn kurveintegralet

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}.$$

### OPPGAVE 2

La  $S$  være den delen av den øvre halvkuleflaten  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$  ( $z \geq 0$ ) som ligger utenfor cylinderen  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ , og la  $T$  være legemet avgrenset av flaten  $S$ , cylinderen  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  og  $xy$ -planet.

- Finn enhetsnormalvektor til  $S$  i et vilkårlig punkt på  $S$ . Enhetsnormalvektoren skal peke i retning ut fra  $T$ .
- Beregn flateintegralet

$$\iint_S z dS.$$

- Beregn integralet

$$\iiint_T z^3 dV. \quad (\text{Hint: bruk sylinderkoordinater}).$$

### OPPGAVE 3

Gitt vektorfeltet  $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = 2z\mathbf{i} + (7x - 3y^2)\mathbf{j} + (3x + y)\mathbf{k}$ .

La  $T$  være den delen av 1. oktant som ligger under planet  $2x + y + 2z = 2$ .

- a) Finn  $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}$  og  $\operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F}$ .
- b) La  $C$  være trekanten med hjørner i  $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 2, 0)$  og  $(0, 0, 1)$ . Omløpsretning langs  $C$  (orientering) er mot urviser, sett ovenfra.  
Beregn kurveintegralet

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}.$$

- c) Bruk divergensteoremet til å beregne flateintegralet

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS,$$

der  $S$  er randen (overflaten) til legemet  $T$ , og  $\mathbf{n}$  er enhetsnormalvektor til  $S$ .  
 $\mathbf{n}$  peker utover (fra  $T$ ).

Lykke til!

### Formler:

Kurveintegral av en funksjon  $f$  langs en kurve  $C$ :  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$ :

$$\int_C f ds = \int_a^b f(\mathbf{r}(t)) \left| \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} \right| dt.$$

Kurveintegral av et vektorfelt  $\mathbf{F} = F_1\mathbf{i} + F_2\mathbf{j} + F_3\mathbf{k}$ , langs en kurve  $C$ :  $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(t)$ ,  $a \leq t \leq b$ :

$$\int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{T} ds = \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_C F_1 dx + F_2 dy + F_3 dz = \int_a^b \left( F_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + F_2 \frac{dy}{dt} + F_3 \frac{dz}{dt} \right) dt.$$

Flateintegral av en funksjon  $f$  over en flate  $S$ :  $g(x, y, z) = K$  ( $K$  er en konstant):

$$\iint_S f dS = \iint_R f \frac{|\nabla g|}{|\nabla g \cdot \mathbf{P}|} dA.$$

Stokes' teorem:

$$\oint_C \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_R (\nabla \times \mathbf{F}) \cdot \frac{\pm \nabla g}{|\nabla g \cdot \mathbf{P}|} dA.$$

Divergensteoremet (Gauss' teorem):

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dV.$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}, \quad \operatorname{curl} \mathbf{F} = \nabla \times \mathbf{F}, \quad \nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \mathbf{k}$$

Sylinderkoordinater:  $(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, z)$ .

Kulekoordinater:  $(\rho \sin \phi \cos \theta, \rho \sin \phi \sin \theta, \rho \cos \phi)$ .

ÅMA 290 Matematikk 3 - vektoranalyse  
Eksamen 18. februar 2010  
Løsning

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Oppgave 1

$$C: \vec{r}(t) = \sin t \vec{i} + \cos t \vec{j} + t \vec{k}. \\ 0 \leq t \leq \pi.$$

$$\text{Dvs.: } x = \sin t, \quad y = \cos t, \quad z = t.$$

$$a) \text{ Enhetstangentvektor } \vec{T} = \frac{\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}}{\left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right|}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \cos t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -\sin t, \quad \frac{dz}{dt} = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \right| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\cos^2 t + (-\sin t)^2 + 1} = \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + 1} \\ &= \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2} \\ &\quad (\text{konstant}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}(t=\pi/4) = \cos(\pi/4)\vec{i} - \sin(\pi/4)\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\vec{j} + \vec{k}$$

$$\vec{T} = \frac{\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}(t=\pi/4)}{\left|\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\vec{j} + \vec{k}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\vec{i} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{j} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\vec{k} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2}[\vec{i} - \vec{j} + \sqrt{2}\vec{k}]}}$$

$$b) ds = \left|\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}\right| dt = \sqrt{2} dt.$$

$$\int_C (x + 3z^2) ds = \int_C (x + 3z^2) \sqrt{2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin t + 3t^2) dt = \sqrt{2} [-\cos t + t^3]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} [-(\cos \pi - \cos 0) + \pi^3]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} [ -(-1 - 1) + \pi^3 ] = \underline{\underline{\sqrt{2} [2 + \pi^3]}}$$

$$c) \vec{F} = y \vec{i} - x \vec{j} + xz \vec{k}.$$

$$\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int (\vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (F_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + F_2 \frac{dy}{dt} + F_3 \frac{dz}{dt}) dt$$

$$= \int (y \frac{dx}{dt} - x \frac{dy}{dt} + xz \frac{dz}{dt}) dt$$

$$= \int (\cos t \cdot \cos t - \sin t (-\sin t) + \sin t \cdot t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^\pi (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t + t \sin t) dt = \int_0^\pi (1 + t \sin t) dt$$

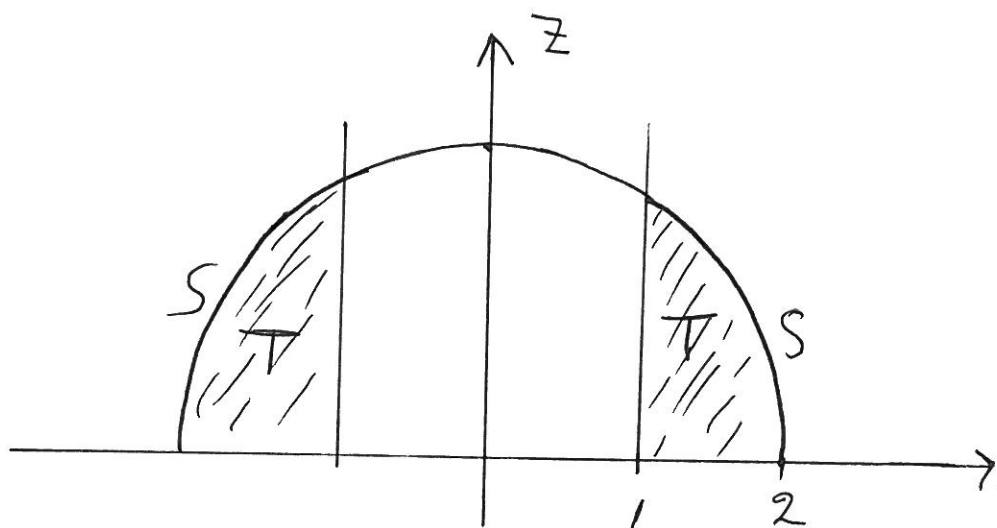
$$= t + t(-\cos t) + \int \cos t dt = t - t \cos t + \sin t \Big|_0^\pi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \text{debris int.} \\ \text{(eller Rottmann)} \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} = \pi - [\pi \cos \pi - 0] + 0 \\ = \pi - \pi \cdot (-1) = \pi + \pi = \underline{\underline{2\pi}} \end{array} \right.$$

## Oppgave 2

$$\text{Kuleflaten: } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$$

$$\text{Sylinderen: } x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



Vertikalsnitt

$$S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4.$$

a) Definer  $g(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ .

Kuleflaten er da nivåflaten  $g = 4$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla g &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \vec{k} \\ &= 2x \vec{i} + 2y \vec{j} + 2z \vec{k}\end{aligned}$$

Peker oppover for  $z > 0$ , og dermed i retning ut fra  $T$ .

$$|\nabla g| = \sqrt{(2x)^2 + (2y)^2 + (2z)^2}$$

$$= 2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2\sqrt{4} = 4$$

på S

Enhetsnormalvektor:  $\vec{n} = \frac{\nabla g}{|\nabla g|}$

$$= \frac{2x\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + 2z\vec{k}}{4} = \frac{x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}}{2}$$

b) Beräkn  $\iint_S z \, dS$ .

$$dS = \frac{|\nabla g|}{|\nabla g \cdot \vec{k}|} dA = \frac{4}{|\nabla g \cdot \vec{k}|} dA$$

$$= \frac{4}{|2z|} dA = \frac{2}{z} dA, \quad (z > 0)$$

der  $dA$  er flatelementet i  $xy$ -planet.

$$\iint_S z \, dS = \iint_S z \cdot \frac{2}{z} dA = 2 \iint_S dA =$$

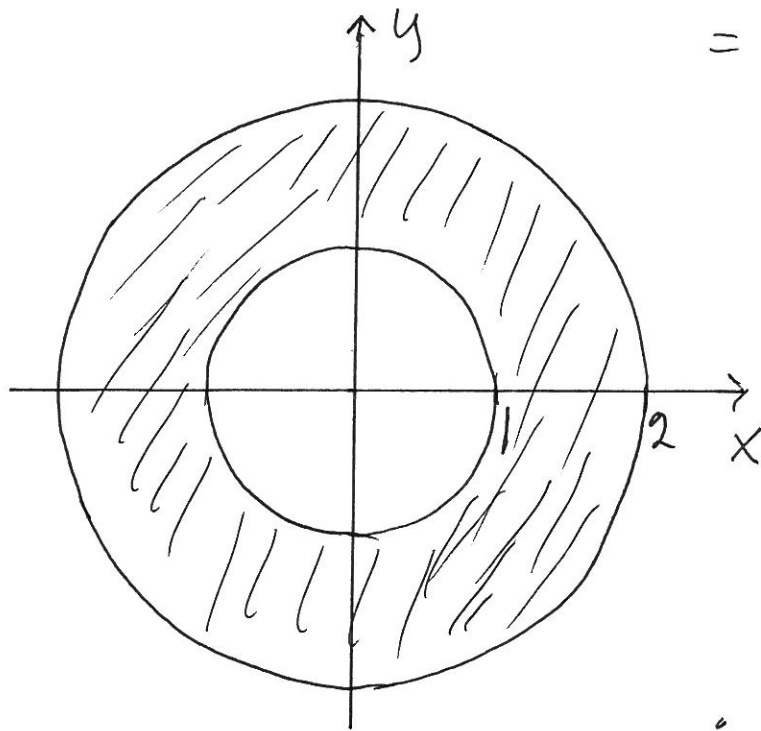


$$= 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 r dr d\theta = 2 \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} r^2 / d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} (2^2 - 1) d\theta$$

$$3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 3 \cdot 2\pi$$

$$= \underline{\underline{6\pi}}$$



Alternativ:

$\int dA = \text{areal om}$

område mellom

Sirklene  $r=1$  og  $r=2$ :

$$\pi \cdot 2^2 - \pi \cdot 1 = 3\pi \Rightarrow$$

$$\iint z dS = 2 \cdot 3\pi = \underline{\underline{6\pi}}$$

c) Beregn  $\iiint_T z^3 dV$ .

$$\text{Kuleflaten: } z^2 = 4 - x^2 - y^2 = 4 - r^2 \Rightarrow$$

$$z = \sqrt{4 - r^2} \quad (z \geq 0)$$

Bruk sylinderkoordinat.

$$1 \leq r \leq 2, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{4-r^2}$$

$$\iiint_T z^3 dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} z^3 dz r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{4} z^4 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r dr d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 (\sqrt{4-r^2})^4 r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \iint (4-r^2)^2 r dr d\theta$$

$$\text{Subst.:} \quad = \frac{1}{4} \iint u^2 r \left(-\frac{du}{2r}\right) d\theta$$

$$u = 4-r^2$$

$$\frac{du}{dr} = -2r$$

$$dr = -\frac{du}{2r}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \iint u^2 du d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int u^3 d\theta =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} \int (4-r^2)^3 \Big|_1^2 d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{1}{24} \int_0^{2\pi} [0 - (4-1)^3] d\theta = \frac{1}{24} \cdot 3^3 \int d\theta$$

$$= \frac{27}{24} \cdot 2\pi = \underline{\underline{\frac{27\pi}{12}}}$$

### Oppgave 3

$$\vec{F}(x, y, z) = 2z\vec{i} + (7x - 3y^2)\vec{j} + (3x + y)\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a) } \nabla \cdot \vec{F} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2z) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(7x - 3y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(3x + y) \\ &= 0 - 6y + 0 = \underline{\underline{-6y}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2z & 7x - 3y^2 & 3x + y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \vec{i} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(3x + y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(7x - 3y^2) \right]$$

$$- \vec{j} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(3x + y) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(2z) \right]$$

$$+ \vec{k} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(7x - 3y^2) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2z) \right]$$

$$= \vec{i} \cdot 1 - \vec{j} [3 - 2] + \vec{k} \cdot 7 = \underline{\underline{\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 7\vec{k}}}$$

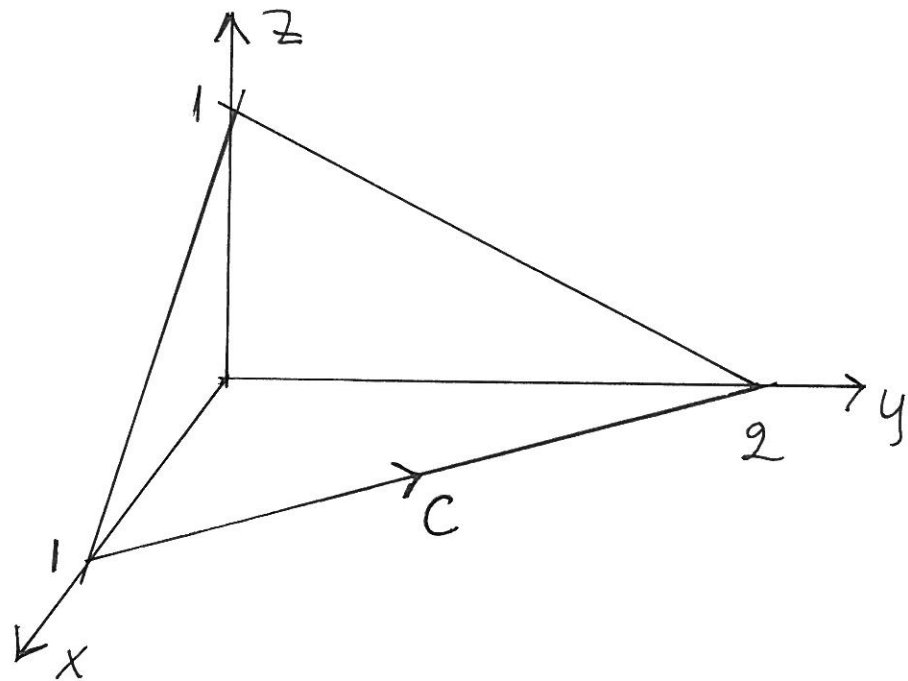
b) Planet :  $2x + y + 2z = 2$ .

Skisser planet :

$$x = y = 0 : z = 1$$

$$x = z = 0 : y = 2$$

$$y = z = 0 : x = 1$$



Planet skjæra koord.-aksene i de oppgitte punktene i trekanten C :  
 $(1, 0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 2, 0)$  og  $(0, 0, 1)$ .

Stokes teorem:

$$\oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} \, dS$$

der  $S$  er den delen av  
planet  $2x + y + 2z = 2$  som er  
i 1. oktant.

$C$  er da randkurven til  $S$ .

Normalvektor til planet:  $\vec{N} = [2, 1, 2]$

( Alternativt: definer  $g(x, y, z) = 2x + y + 2z$ .  
 $\vec{N} = \nabla g$  ) .

$$\vec{n} = \frac{\vec{N}}{|\vec{N}|} = \frac{[2, 1, 2]}{\sqrt{2^2 + 1^2 + 2^2}} = \frac{[2, 1, 2]}{\sqrt{9}} = \frac{[2, 1, 2]}{3} .$$

$$\nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} = [1, -1, 7] \cdot \frac{[2, 1, 2]}{3} = \frac{2 - 1 + 14}{3} = \frac{15}{3} = 5 .$$

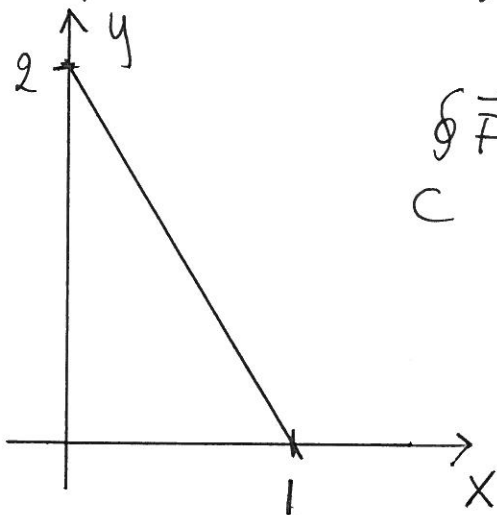
$$dS = \frac{|\vec{N}|}{|\vec{N} \cdot \vec{k}|} dA = \frac{3}{2} dA .$$

Projeksjonsplan:  $xy$ -planet.  $\vec{P} = \vec{k}$ .

$dA$  er flatelement i  $xy$ -planet.

$$\Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = 5 \cdot \frac{3}{2} dA = \frac{15}{2} dA$$

Projeksjon av  $S$  i  $xy$ -planet:  $z=0$ :



$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} &= \iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS \\ &= \frac{15}{2} \iint_A dA \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \cdot \text{areal av trekant i } xy\text{-planet}$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{15}{2}}}$$

c) Divergensteoremet:

$$\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iiint_T \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dV = -6 \iiint_T y dV$$

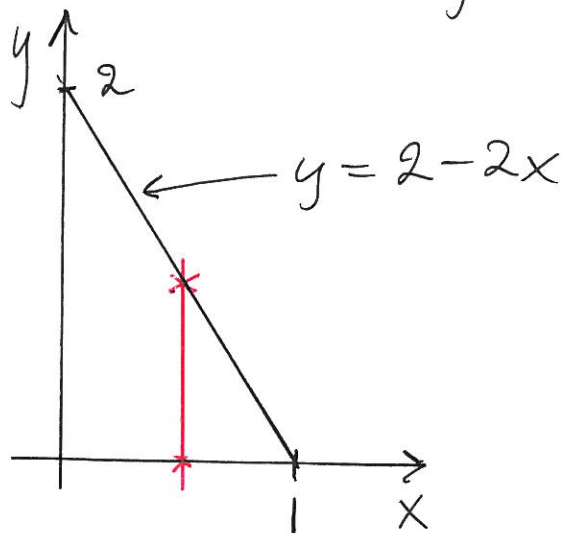
Integrasjon innenfor  $T$ , dvs.  
 under planet i 1. oktant.  
 Integrasjon i  $z$ -retning først.

Planet  $2x + y + 2z = 2 \Rightarrow$

$$2z = -2x - y + 2 \Rightarrow z = -x - \frac{y}{2} + 1.$$

Projeksjon av  $T$  i  $xy$ -planet:  $z = 0$ :

$$2x + y = 2 \Rightarrow y = 2 - 2x.$$



$$\iiint_T D \cdot \vec{F} dV = -6 \int_0^1 \int_0^{2-2x} \int_0^{-x-\frac{y}{2}+1} y dz dy dx$$

$$= -6 \iint y z \Big|_0^{-x-\frac{y}{2}+1} dy dx =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -6 \iint y \left(-x - \frac{y}{2} + 1\right) dy dx \\
&= -6 \iint \left(-xy - \frac{y^2}{2} + y\right) dy dx \\
&= 6 \int x \cdot \frac{1}{2} y^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{2} y^2 \Big|_0^{2-2x} dx \\
&= \int \left(3xy^2 + y^3 - 3y^2\right) \Big|_0^{2-2x} dx \\
&= \int y^2 [3x + y - 3] \Big|_0^{2-2x} dx \\
&= \int (2-2x)^2 [3x + 2 - 2x - 3] dx = \int (2-2x)^2 [x-1] dx \\
&= 4 \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 dx = 4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} (x-1)^3 \Big|_0^1 = (x-1)^3 \Big|_0^1 \\
&= 0 - 1 = \underline{\underline{-1}}
\end{aligned}$$