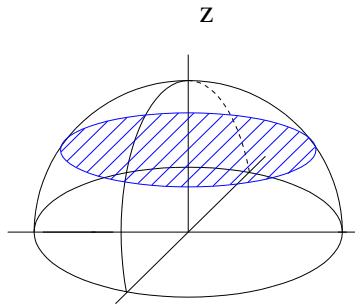


Bsp(2):

 Bestimmung des Schwerpunktes einer Halbkugel der Dichte $\rho = 1$

 Schwerpunkt auf der z-Achse $z_s = ?$

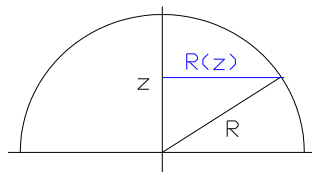
$$z_s = \frac{\sum \text{Scheibenmasse in Höhe } z \cdot z}{\text{Gesamtmasse}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \rho \cdot V \cdot z_s = \iiint z \cdot \rho \, dV$$

$$V = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3 \right) = \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3$$

$$\text{mit } \rho = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot z_s = \iiint z \cdot r \, dr \, dz \, d\varphi$$

Integrationsgrenzen müssen bestimmt werden:



$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \\ 0 &\leq r \leq R(z) \\ 0 &\leq z \leq R \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} R^2(z) + z^2 &= R^2 \\ R(z) &= \sqrt{R^2 - z^2} \end{aligned}$$

Somit:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} z \, r \, dr \, dz \, d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \left[z \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - z^2}} dz \, d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \left(\frac{z}{2} (R^2 - z^2) \right) dz \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R (zR^2 - z^3) dz \, d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{z^2}{2} R^2 - \frac{z^4}{4} \right]_0^R d\varphi = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(R^4 - \frac{R^4}{2} \right) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{R^4}{2} 2\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi R^4 \end{aligned}$$

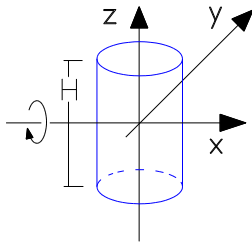
Damit ergibt sich für den Schwerpunkt:

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{3} \pi R^3 \cdot z_s = \pi \frac{R^4}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_s = \frac{3}{8} R$$

Bsp(3):

Massenträgheitsbestimmung eines Zylinders bezüglich der senkrechten Mittelachse



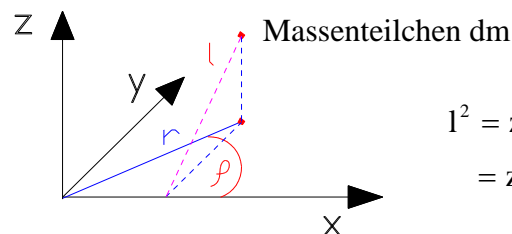
$$J = \iiint_V l^2 \, dm$$

$$dm = \rho \, dV = \rho r \, dr \, d\varphi \, dz$$

$$\rho = 1$$

l = Abstand von dm zur x -Achse

Bestimmung von l^2 :



$$l^2 = z^2 + (r \sin \varphi)^2$$

$$= z^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi$$

Somit:

$$J = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} \int_0^R (z^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi) \rho r \, dr \, dz \, d\varphi$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} z^2 r^2 + \frac{r^4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi \right]_0^R dz \, d\varphi$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{2} z^2 R^2 + \frac{R^4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi \right) dz \, d\varphi$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{6} z^3 R^2 + \frac{1}{4} R^4 z \sin^2 \varphi \right]_{-\frac{H}{2}}^{\frac{H}{2}} d\varphi = \rho \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{H^3}{8} \frac{R^2}{6} + \frac{H}{2} \frac{R^4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi - \left(-\frac{H^3}{8} \frac{R^2}{6} - \frac{H}{2} \frac{R^4}{4} \sin^2 \varphi \right) \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \rho \frac{H^3 R^2}{24} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi}_{2\pi} + \rho \frac{R^4 H}{4} \underbrace{\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi}_{\pi^*} = \rho \frac{H^3 R^2}{24} 2\pi + \rho \frac{H R^4}{4} \pi$$

$$= \rho \pi \left(\frac{H^3 R^2}{12} + \frac{R^4 H}{4} \right)$$

Anmerkung:

$$* \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\sin \varphi}_u \underbrace{\sin \varphi}_{v'} \, d\varphi$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \sin \varphi \quad u' = \cos \varphi \\ v = -\cos \varphi \quad v' = \sin \varphi \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\left[\sin \varphi (-\cos \varphi) \right]_0^{2\pi}}_0 - \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi (-\cos \varphi) \, d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \sin^2 \varphi) \, d\varphi = 2\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\pi = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi$$

11.4 Volumen und Massenträgheitsmoment in kartesischen Koordinaten

Das Massenträgheitsmoment wird in kartesischen Koordinaten wie folgt berechnet:

$$J = \int_{x=a}^b \int_{y=f_u(x)}^{f_o(x)} \int_{z=z_u(x,y)}^{z_o(x,y)} \rho(x,y,z) \cdot r_a^2(x,y,z) \, dz \, dy \, dx$$

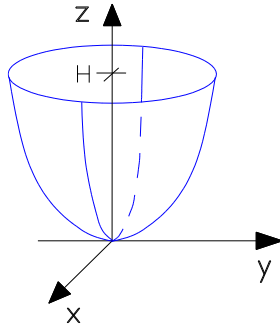
wobei $\rho(x,y,z)$ die ortsabhängige Dichte darstellt (homogener Körper: $\rho = \text{const.}$)
 $r_a(x,y,z)$ entspricht dem Abstand des Volumenelements $dm = dz \, dy \, dx$ von a
 mit a = Rotationsachse

Setzt man für $r_a(x,y,z) = 1$ sowie für $\rho = 1$ so liefert das Integral das Volumen des Körpers; d.h. die Grenzen bleiben gleich, aber die zu integrierende Funktion ändert sich !!

Bsp:

Volumen eines Rotationsparaboloids soll in kartesischen Koordinaten berechnet werden:

Rotationsparaboloid



Parabel $z = y^2$ rotiert um die z-Achse; $H = 4$

Rotation führt zu einem „Kelch“

Best. der Grenzen:

z-Integration: $z_u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ (Bin an bel. Stelle(x,y))

$$z_o(x, y) = 4$$

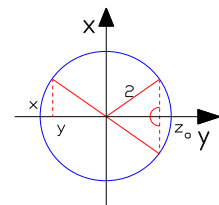
y-Integration: $f_u(x) = -\sqrt{4-x^2}$ (Bin an Stelle x)

$$f_o(x) = \sqrt{4-x^2}$$

x-Integration: $a = -2$

$$b = 2$$

Somit:



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{x=-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^4 dz \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} [z]_{x^2+y^2}^4 \, dy \, dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 \left[4y - x^2 y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 2 \left((4-x^2)\sqrt{4-x^2} - (4-x^2) \frac{\sqrt{4-x^2}}{3} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 2\sqrt{4-x^2} (4-x^2) \frac{2}{3} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx - \frac{4}{3} \int_{-2}^2 x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx \\ V &= I_1 - I_2 \end{aligned}$$

I_1 : Durch Substitution:

$$x = 2 \cdot \sin z \quad dx = 2 \cdot \cos z \, dz \Rightarrow \sqrt{4-x^2} = 2\sqrt{1-\sin^2 z} = 2 \cdot \cos z$$

daraus folgt:

$$\int \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx = \int 2 \cdot \cos z \cdot 2 \cdot \cos z \, dz = 4 \int \cos^2 z \, dz$$

Bestimmung von:

$$\begin{aligned}
4 \int \cos^2 z \, dz &= 4 \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2z) \, dz && \text{mit } \cos 2z = 2 \cos^2 z - 1 \\
&= 2 \int dz + 2 \int \cos 2z \, dz && \Rightarrow \cos^2 z = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2z) \\
&= 2z + 2 \int \cos u \frac{du}{2} \\
&= 2z + \sin 2z + C
\end{aligned}$$

Grenzen:

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= 2 \sin z \Rightarrow \frac{x}{2} = \sin z \Rightarrow z = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \\
\arcsin \frac{2}{2} &= \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \\
\arcsin \frac{-2}{2} &= \arcsin -1 = -\frac{\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Daraus folgt für I_1 :

$$\begin{aligned}
\Rightarrow I_1 &= \frac{16}{3} \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx = \frac{16}{3} [2z + \sin 2z]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= \frac{16}{3} \left(\pi + \underbrace{\sin \pi}_0 - \left(-\pi + \underbrace{\sin(-\pi)}_0 \right) \right) \\
&= \frac{32}{3} \pi
\end{aligned}$$

Analog folgt für I_2 :

$$\begin{aligned}
x &= 2 \sin z & dx &= 2 \cos z \, dz & \sqrt{4-x^2} &= 2 \cos z \\
\Rightarrow \int x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} \, dx &= \int 4 \sin^2 z \cdot 2 \cos z \cdot 2 \cos z \, dz = 16 \int \sin^2 z \cdot \cos^2 z \, dz \\
\text{mit } \cos^2 z &= (1 - \sin^2 z) \\
&= 16 \int \sin^2 z (1 - \sin^2 z) \, dz = 16 \int \sin^2 z \, dz - 16 \int \sin^4 z \, dz \\
\int \sin^2 z \, dz &= \int (1 - \cos^2 z) \, dz = \int 1 \, dz - \int \cos^2 z \, dz
\end{aligned}$$

$$= z - \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2z + C = \frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2z + C$$

$$\int \sin^4 z = \int \sin^2 z \cdot \sin^2 z dz$$

$$\text{mit } \sin^2 z = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2z)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos 2z)^2 dz \quad u = 2z \quad dz = \frac{du}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int (1 - \cos u)^2 \frac{du}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \int (1 - 2\cos u + \cos^2 u) du$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[u - 2\sin u + \frac{1}{2}u + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2u + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[\frac{3}{2}u - 2\sin u + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2u + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \left[3z - 2\sin 2z + \frac{1}{4}\sin 4z + C \right]$$

Insgesamt I_2

$$\frac{4}{3} \int_{x=-2}^{+2} x^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{4}{3} 16 \left[\frac{1}{2}z - \frac{1}{4}\sin 2z - \frac{3}{8}z + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2z - \frac{1}{32}\sin 4z \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} 16 \left[\frac{1}{8}z - \frac{1}{32}\sin 4z \right] = \frac{4}{3} \left[2z - \frac{1}{2}\sin 4z \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \left(\pi - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\pi - \left(-\pi - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\pi \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} 2\pi = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{32}{3}\pi - \frac{8}{3}\pi = \frac{24}{3}\pi = 8\pi$$

Vergleich mit Zylinderkoordinaten : $V = \frac{\pi}{2} H^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} 4^2 = \frac{16}{2} \pi = 8\pi$

Somit:

$$V = I_1 - I_2$$
$$V = 8\pi$$