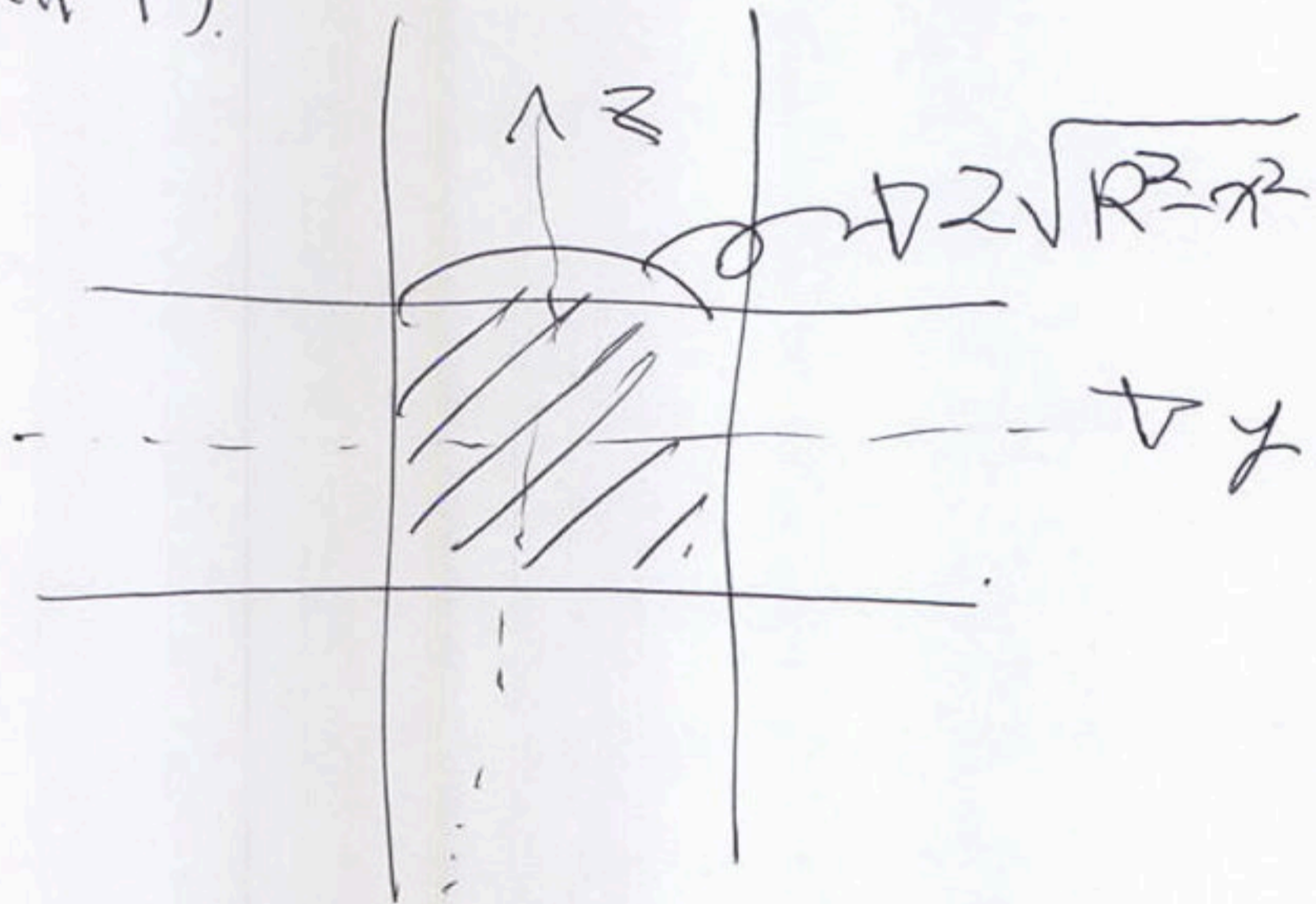


제2회 기말고사

문제 1)



$x=r$ 인 단면을 생각하면
단면의 넓이는 $2(\sqrt{R^2-r^2})^2$ 이다.

기울기면적의 원리를 이용하면

$$\begin{aligned} \text{부피} &= \int_{-R}^R (2\sqrt{R^2-x^2})^2 dx \\ &= \frac{16}{3} R^3 \quad \text{이다.} \end{aligned}$$

10

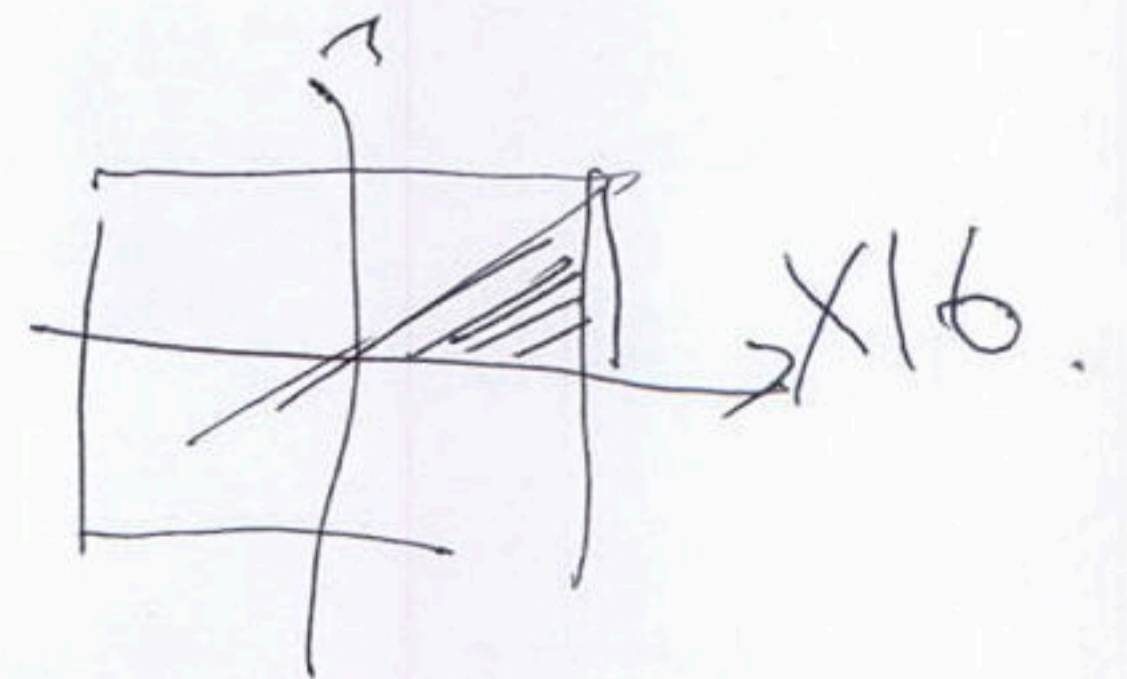
10

* 대칭성을 이용해서 구할 수 있는 마지막에 1개 더 주는 것을
실수한 경우 5점 감점.

* 원기둥 외피면적과 직각삼각형을 이용해서 구할 수 있는 경우
10점, 단면 넓이를 구하면 20점 만점.

<풀이> 직각 삼각형 이용

$$16 \times \int_0^R \int_0^z \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} dx dy dz$$



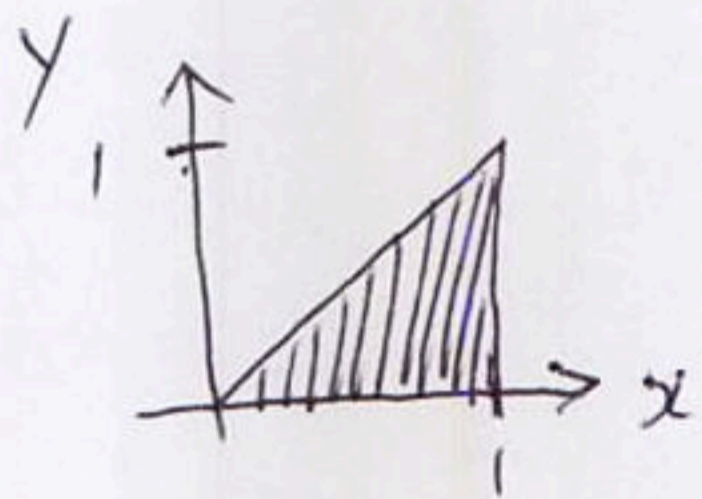
원기둥 외피면적 이용

$$\int_0^R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}\cos\theta}^{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}\sin\theta} r dr d\theta dr = \iiint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R} \sqrt{R^2-x^2} dz dV$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \quad \iint_D f(x,y) dV_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^3 \frac{(\log(r^2))^2}{4r} \cdot r dr d\theta \quad \downarrow 10 \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_2^3 (\log r)^2 dr \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\left[r(\log r)^2 \right]_2^3 - \int_2^3 2 \log r dr \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 2 \left[r \log r - r \right]_2^3 \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 2(3 \log 3 - 3 - 2 \log 2 + 2) \right] \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[3(\log 3)^2 - 2(\log 2)^2 - 6 \log 3 + 4 \log 2 + 2 \right] \quad \downarrow 10
\end{aligned}$$

(a) 극좌표로 변환할 때, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_2^3$ $\downarrow 5$, 야코비 행렬식의 절댓값 r $\downarrow 5$

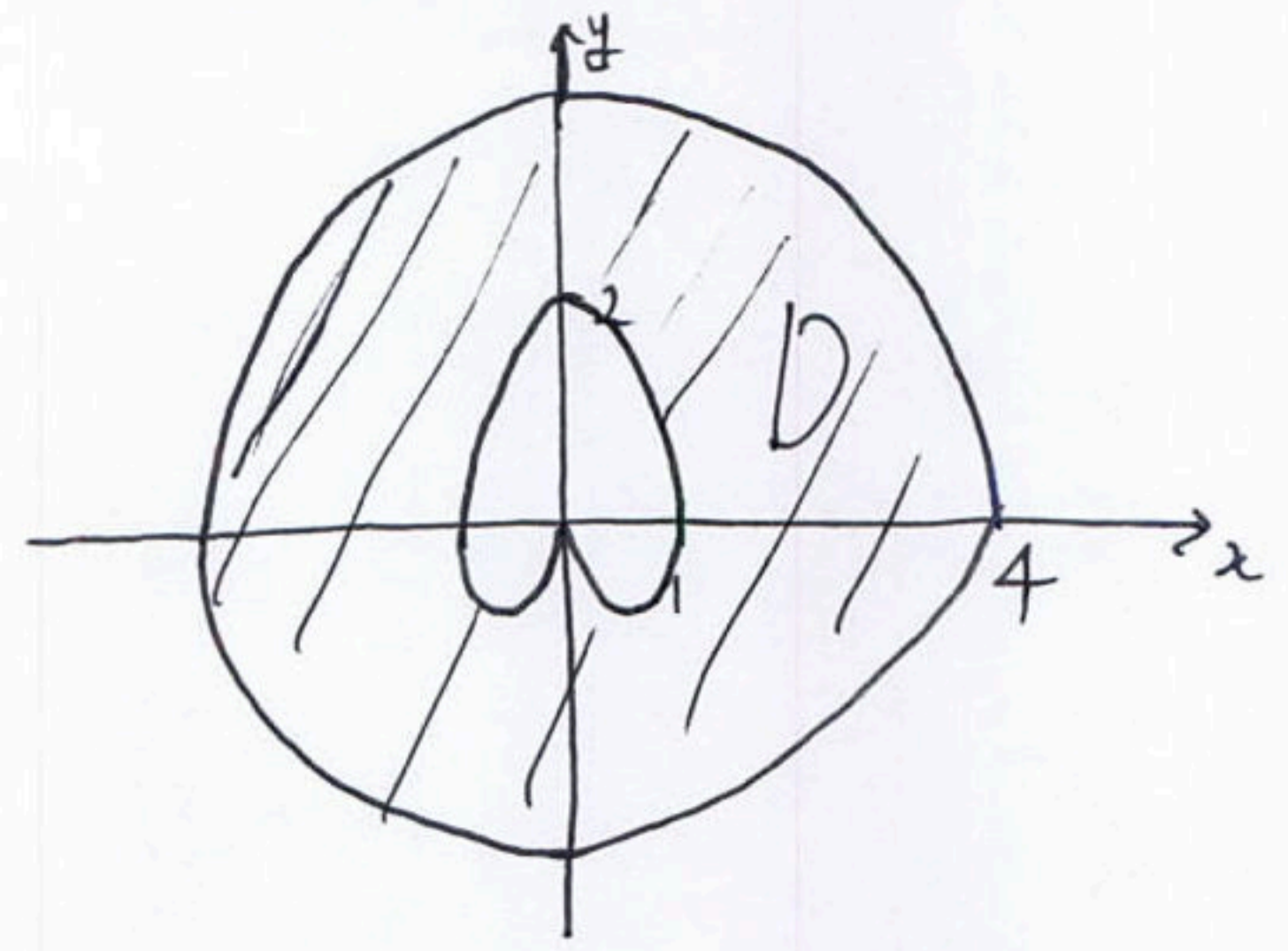
$$3. \quad \int_0^1 \int_y^1 \frac{\sin(\log(x^2+1))}{x^2+1} dx dy \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{푸비네 정리}}}{=} \int_0^1 \int_0^x \frac{\sin(\log(x^2+1))}{x^2+1} dy dx \quad \downarrow 5$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2+1} \sin(\log(x^2+1)) dx \quad \log(x^2+1) = t \text{ 치환} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx \\
&= \int_0^{\ln 2} \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [-\cos t]_0^{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos(\log 2)) \quad \downarrow 5
\end{aligned}$$

4. (a)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area}(D) &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (15 - \sin\theta - \sin^2\theta) \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{29}{2} \pi \quad \downarrow + 5 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \iint_D y \, dV_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 r^2 \sin\theta \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \int_0^{2\pi} (21 - \sin\theta - \sin^2\theta - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3\theta) \sin\theta \, d\theta = \frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \cdot \left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= -\frac{5}{58} \quad \downarrow + 10. \end{aligned}$$

• $\frac{1}{\text{Area}(D)} \cdot \left(-\frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ 계산이 틀린 경우 (-3)

4. (b)

$$\int_{\partial D} \mathbb{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \int_{\partial D} \left(x^3 + \frac{3}{2}xy^2 + e^x \sin y, \frac{1}{2}y^3 + e^x \cos y \right) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds \quad \dots (i)$$

$$+ \int_{\partial D} \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + (y-3)^2}, \frac{y-3}{x^2 + (y-3)^2} \right) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds \quad \dots (ii)$$

$$(i) = \iint_D 3(x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \quad (\text{by } \frac{1}{2} \text{ Gauss's theorem}) \quad \perp + 3$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_{1+\sin\theta}^4 3r^2 \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \left\{ 3 \cdot 4^3 - \frac{3}{4} (1+\sin\theta)^4 \right\} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{6039}{16} \pi \quad \perp + 7$$

$$(ii) = 2\pi \quad (\text{by Gauss's theorem, } \because (0,3) \in D) \quad \perp + 5$$

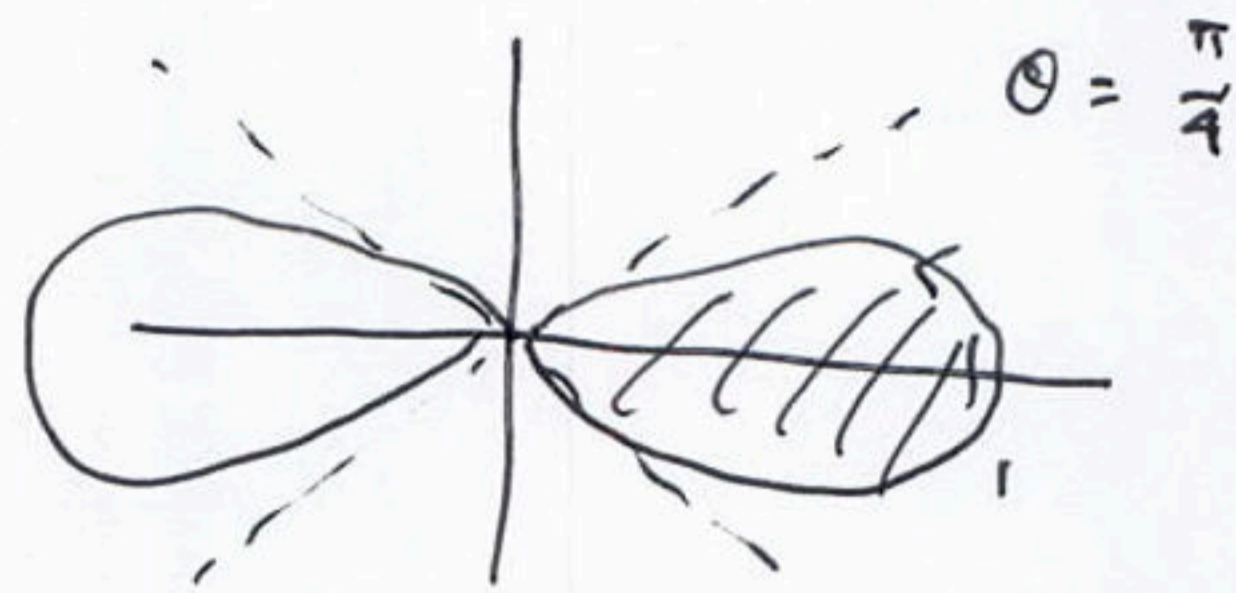
$$\text{따라서} \int_{\partial D} \mathbb{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \frac{6071}{16} \pi$$

$$5. \quad C: (x^2 + y^2)^2 = x^2 - y^2, \quad x \geq 0.$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, \quad y = r \sin \theta.$$

$$r^4 = r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r^2 \sin^2 \theta = r^2 \cos 2\theta,$$

$$\Rightarrow r^2 = \cos 2\theta.$$



그린 정리에 의해,

$$\theta = -\frac{\pi}{4} \quad + 5점$$

$$\int_C (y^2 - x^2 y) dx + (x + xy^2) dy = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - 2y + 1) dx dy.$$

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta) : 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right\} \quad + 5점$$

$$\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} (r^2 - 2r \sin \theta + 1) r dr d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left[\frac{r^4}{4} - \frac{2r^3}{3} \sin \theta + \frac{r^2}{2} \right]_{r=0}^{r=\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta.$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{\cos^2 2\theta}{4} - \frac{2}{3} (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta.$$

$$= \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 4\theta}{8} + \frac{\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) d\theta - \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$= \left[\frac{\theta}{8} + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4\theta + \frac{\sin 2\theta}{4} \right]_{\theta=-\pi/4}^{\theta=\pi/4} - \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta.$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{16} \left((\cos 2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sin \theta \approx \text{기함수} \right) \quad + 10점$$

6. $C : x^3 + y^3 = 3xy. \quad y = tx.$

$$x^3 + t^3x = 3tx^2.$$

$$x^3(t^3+1) = 3tx^2.$$

$$x = \frac{3t}{t^3+1} \quad y = \frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \quad (x \neq 0)$$



$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{3(1-2t^3)}{(t^3+1)^2}, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3(2t-t^4)}{(t^3+1)^2}$$

$$D \text{의 면적} = \frac{1}{2} \int_C x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \cdot \frac{(2-t^3)}{(t^3+1)^2} - \frac{3t^2}{t^3+1} \cdot \frac{1-2t^3}{(t^3+1)^2} \right) dt. \quad +10 \text{점}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \left(\frac{2-u}{(u+1)^3} - \frac{1-2u}{(u+1)^3} \right) du. \quad (t^3 = u)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{du}{(u+1)^2} = \frac{3}{2}. \quad +10 \text{점}$$

* X 타 Y 를 t 로 매개화하고, 그린 정리의 결과를 이용해 적분식을 t 로 정확히 쓰면 10점.

* 적분식에서 위끝, 아래끝이 틀릴 경우 0점.

#7.

$$X_r = (\cos\theta, \sin\theta, 0)$$

$$X_\theta = (-r\sin\theta, r\cos\theta, 1)$$

$$X_r \times X_\theta = (\sin\theta, -\cos\theta, r)$$

$$|X_r \times X_\theta| = \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

질량은 $\iint_S \mu dS$ 이다. ┘ 5점 (표현이 정확해야 함)

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 \sqrt{r^2 + 1} \sqrt{r^2 + 1} dr d\theta \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}\pi \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

#8.

$$X(x, y) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}), \quad 1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2$$

로 X 를 매개화 할 수 있다.

$$dS = \sqrt{2} dx dy \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$\text{Vol}(S) = \iint_S x dS = \iint_{1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2} \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_1^2 \sqrt{2} r dr d\theta = 3\sqrt{2}\pi \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$\iint_S x f dS = \iint_{1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq 2} x^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \sqrt{2} dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 r^2 \cos^2\theta \sqrt{2} r dr d\theta = \frac{31}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

f 의 X 에서의 평균값은

$$\frac{\iint_S x f dS}{\text{Vol}(S)} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{2}\pi} \times \frac{31}{5}\sqrt{2}\pi = \frac{31}{15} \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

#9.

□ 발산정리를 이용한 풀이

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} = 4\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$\iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_R \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F} dV_3 \quad (\because \text{발산정리}) \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

(표현이 정확해야
점수부여)

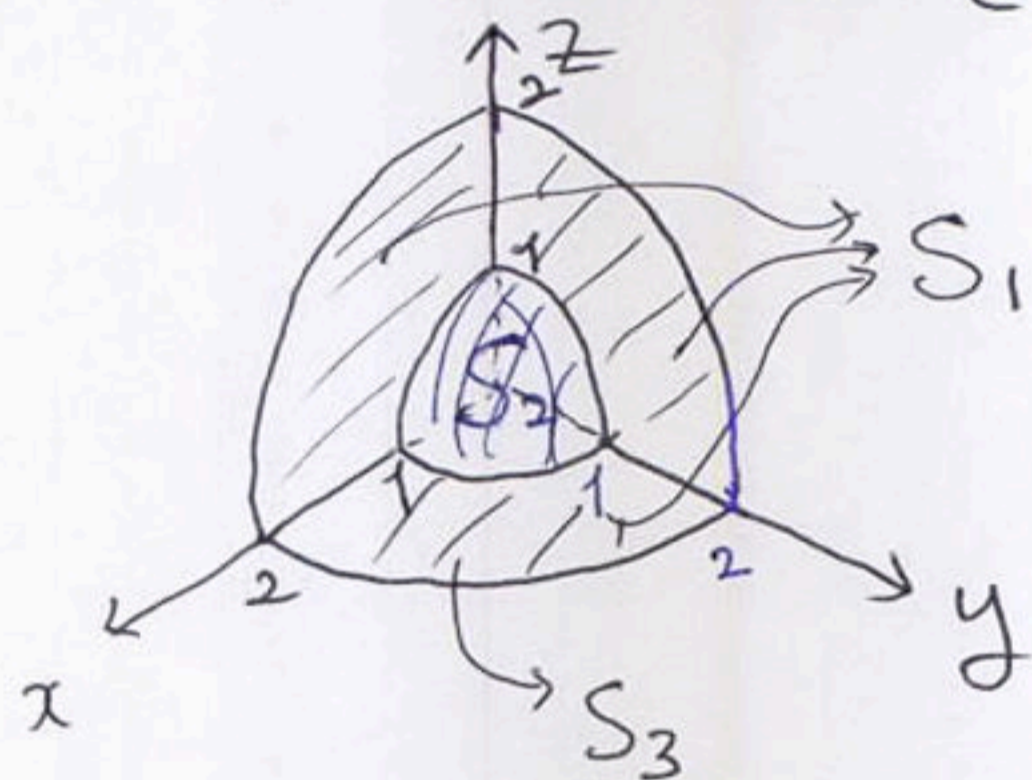
$$= \iiint_R 4\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_1^2 4\rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin\varphi d\rho d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_1^2 \rho^3 d\rho$$

$$= \frac{15}{2} \pi \quad \text{┘ 10점}$$

□ 벡터장의 면적분의 정의를 이용한 풀이



∂R 을 $S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$ 로 나누어 표현하자.

$$S_1 = \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4, z = 0\}$$

$$\cup \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, x = 0\}$$

$$\cup \{(x, y, z) : 1 \leq x^2 + z^2 \leq 4, y = 0\}$$

$$S_2 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$$

$$S_3 = \{(x, y, z) : x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$$

각 곡면의 향을 ∂R 에서 외향법벡터로 주었을 때,

$$\iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} + \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

(식은 분명하게
표현되어야 하고
향이 정확해야 함.)

S_1 의 법벡터는 위치벡터장 \mathbf{r} 과 수직이고 \mathbf{F} 는 \mathbf{r} 과 나란하므로

$$\iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_1} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = 0 \quad \text{┘ 5점 (이유를 서술해야 함)}$$

$$\iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S_2} \|\mathbf{r}\| \mathbf{r} \cdot (-\mathbf{r}) dS = -\iint_{S_2} dS = -\frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$\iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S_3} \|\mathbf{r}\| \mathbf{r} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{\|\mathbf{r}\|} dS = \iint_{S_3} \|\mathbf{r}\|^2 dS = 4 \iint_{S_3} dS = 8\pi \quad \text{┘ 5점}$$

$$\text{따라서 } \iint_{\partial R} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{15}{2} \pi$$

10. 두 가지 풀이가 있음.

• 첫 번째 풀이.

스토크스 정리에 의해 $\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \int_{\partial S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s}$ ↓ +5점.
 ($d\mathbf{S}$ 의 방향은 반시계 방향으로 줌).

$\partial S = \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 4\}$ 이므로, $\mathbf{X}(\theta) = (2\cos\theta, 2\sin\theta, 0)$ ↓ +5점.
 ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$)

$d\mathbf{S}$ 의 매개변수가 된다. (방향 고려) 이를 이용하면,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \int_{\partial S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{X}(\theta)) \cdot \mathbf{X}'(\theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (e^{2\cos\theta} - 8\sin^3\theta, 8\cos^3\theta - 1, -e^{2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)}) \cdot (-2\sin\theta, 2\cos\theta, 0) d\theta \quad \downarrow +5점. \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} -2\sin\theta e^{2\cos\theta} + 16(\sin^4\theta + \cos^4\theta) - 2\cos\theta d\theta \\ &= [e^{2\cos\theta} - 2\sin\theta]_0^{2\pi} + 4 \int_0^{2\pi} 3 + \cos 4\theta d\theta \\ &= 24\pi \text{ 임을 알 수 있다. } \quad \downarrow +5점. \end{aligned}$$

• 두 번째 풀이.

스토크스 정리의 응용에 의해 $\iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S}$ ↓ +5점.
 (여기서 $D = \{(x, y, 0) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$, D 의 방향은 $(0, 0, 1)$ 과 평행).

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \text{curl } \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} &= \iint_D (A, B, 3(x^2 + y^2)) \cdot (0, 0, 1) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^2 3r^3 dr d\theta \quad \hookrightarrow \text{이 부분만 계산하면 +5점.} \\ &= 24\pi. \quad \boxed{\cdot D \text{의 방향을 맞게 선택하면 +5점.}} \end{aligned}$$