

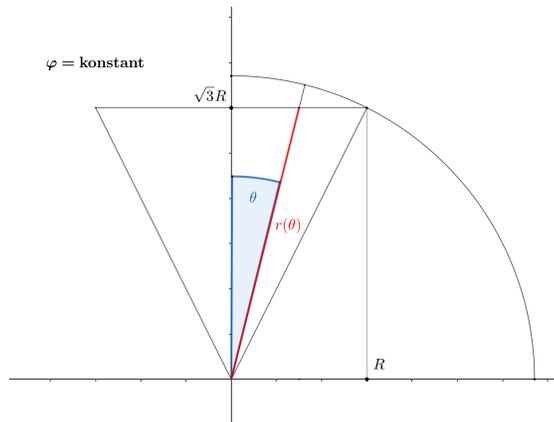
Lösung Bonusaufgabe 2

Aufgabe 1. Es sei K der Rotationskegel (Kreiskegel) um die z -Achse mit Spitze im Ursprung, dessen Grundfläche vom Radius $R > 0$ auf der Höhe $z = \sqrt{3}R$ liegt.

- (a) Habe K die Massendichte $f(r, \varphi, \theta) = \frac{1}{r^2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi)$ in Kugelkoordinaten. Berechnen Sie die gesamte Masse von K und die Koordinaten des Schwerpunktes.
- (b) Habe K die Massendichte $g(\rho, \varphi, z) = z + \varphi$ in Zylinderkoordinaten. Berechnen Sie das Trägheitsmoment von K bei Rotation um die z -Achse.

Lösung:

- (a) Wir beschreiben K in Kugelkoordinaten. Der maximale Winkel ist $\theta_{max} = \arctan \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}R} = \frac{\pi}{6}$. Die folgende Figur zeigt den Schnitt des Kegels mit einer Ebene $\{\varphi = \text{konstant}\}$.



Es gilt $r(\theta) = \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}$. Also

$$K = \{(r, \varphi, \theta) \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}, 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}\}.$$

Das Volumenelement ist $dV = r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi$. Dann

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \int \int \int_K \theta dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} f(r, \varphi, \theta) r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi) \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{3}R \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi) \tan \theta d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{3}R \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi) [-\ln \cos \theta]_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\varphi \\ &= \sqrt{3}R (2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi|_0^{2\pi}) (-\ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}) \\ &= 2\sqrt{3}R\pi \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

(Beachte, dass $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} > 1$, also $\ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} > 0$).

Sei (x_S, y_S, z_S) der Schwerpunkt. Es gilt

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mz_S &= \int \int \int_K z f dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} r \cos \theta \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) \cos \theta \sin \theta \left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{3R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) \tan \theta d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= -\frac{3R^2}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) d\varphi \\
 &= 3\pi R^2 \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Also

$$z_S = \frac{3\pi R^2 \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}}{2\sqrt{3}R\pi \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R.$$

Für die x -Koordinate:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Mx_S &= \int \int \int_K x f dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(\cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \varphi\right) \sin^2 \theta \left[\frac{r^2}{2}\right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{3R^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \left(\cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \varphi\right) \tan^2 \theta d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{3R^2}{2} \left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\cos \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 \varphi\right) d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{3\pi R^2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

In der letzte Gleichung haben wir benutzt, dass $\tan \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ und $\int_0^{2\pi} \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = \pi$ (siehe Kapitel III.6 im Skript). Also

$$x_S = \frac{\sqrt{3}R}{8 \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right).$$

Für die y -Koordinate:

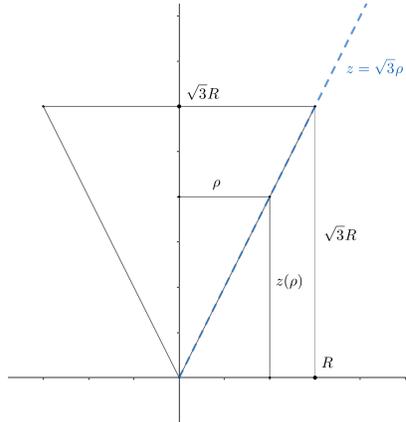
$$\begin{aligned}
 My_S &= \int \int \int_K y f dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \frac{1}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cos \varphi\right) r^2 \sin(\theta) dr d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi\right) d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{\cos \theta}} r \sin^2 \theta dr d\theta = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Da $\int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi) d\varphi = 0$. Somit ist der Schwerpunkt

$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}R}{8 \ln \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{\pi}{6}\right), 0, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} R\right).$$

(b) In Zylinderkoordinaten gilt es

$$K = \{(\rho, \varphi, z) \mid \varphi \in [0, 2\pi], \rho \in [0, R], z \in [\sqrt{3}\rho, \sqrt{3}R]\}.$$



Das Volumenelement ist $dV = \rho d\varphi d\rho dz$. Das Trägheitsmoment ist

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \int \int_K (x^2 + y^2) g dV = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \int_{\sqrt{3}\rho}^{\sqrt{3}R} \rho^2 g(\rho, \varphi, z) \rho dz d\rho d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \rho^3 \left[\frac{z^2}{2} + z\varphi \right]_{z=\sqrt{3}\rho}^{\sqrt{3}R} d\rho d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \left(\frac{3R^2}{2} + \sqrt{3}R\varphi \right) \rho^3 - \frac{3}{2}\rho^5 - \sqrt{3}\varphi\rho^4 d\rho d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3R^2}{2} + \sqrt{3}R\varphi \right) \frac{R^4}{4} - \frac{1}{4}R^6 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{5}\varphi R^5 d\varphi \\ &= \frac{6}{8}\pi R^6 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi^2 R^5 - \frac{\pi}{2}R^6 - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{5}\pi^2 R^5 \\ &= R^6 \pi \frac{1}{4} + R^5 \pi^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{10}. \end{aligned}$$