

Analyse - Reifreifen: Integralrechnung 7

(1)  $W = \int dW$ , mit  $dW = k \cdot s \cdot ds$  (  $F(s) = k \cdot s$  )

$k = 8,45 \cdot 10^5 \text{ N/m}$

$= k \int_0^{0,177} s \, ds = k \cdot \frac{1}{2} s^2 \Big|_0^{0,177} = \underline{\underline{12645 \text{ Nm}}}$

$k = 8,45 \cdot 10^5 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}} \dots (\text{mit})$

(2)  $W = \int p(V) dV$ , isobar, isotherm  $\Rightarrow p \cdot V = n \cdot R \cdot T = \text{const.}$  ( Helmholtz )

$\Rightarrow p = \frac{p_0 \cdot V_0}{V} = p(V)$

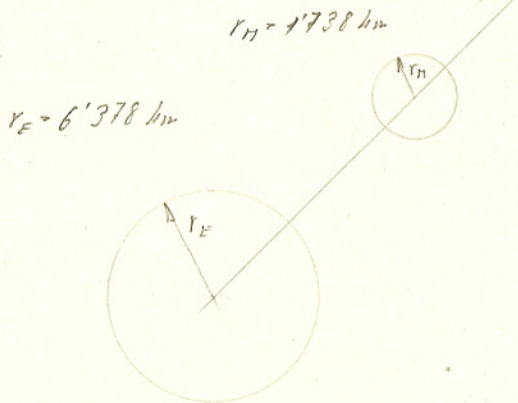
$\Rightarrow W = \int_{2,75 \text{ m}^3}^{0,76 \text{ m}^3} \frac{1250 \text{ N/m}^2 \cdot 2,75 \text{ m}^3}{V} dV$

$= 1250 \cdot 2,75 \text{ Nm} \cdot \int_{V_0}^{V_1} \frac{1}{V} dV$

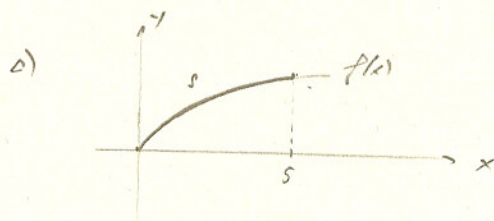
$= 3'437,5 \text{ Nm} \cdot \left. \frac{p_0(V)}{V_0} \right|_{V_0}^{V_1} = \dots = \underline{\underline{-4420 \text{ Nm}}}$

$\underbrace{\left( \frac{p_0(V_1)}{V_1} - \frac{p_0(V_0)}{V_0} \right)}_{p_0(V_1) - p_0(V_0) = p_0 \left( \frac{V_1}{V_0} \right)}$

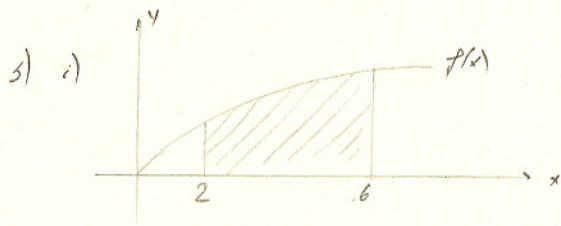
(3)



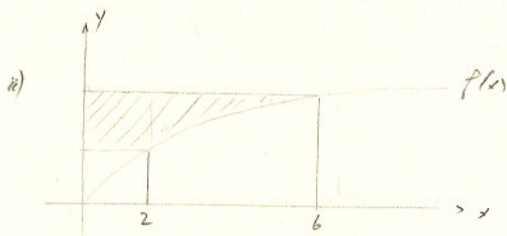
4)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$



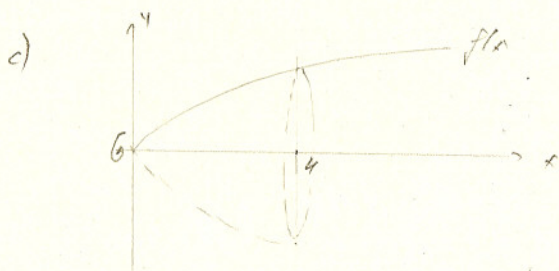
$$S = \int_0^5 \sqrt{1+f(x)^2} dx = \underline{\underline{5,674}}$$



$$D = \int_2^6 f(x) dx = \underline{\underline{7,912}}$$

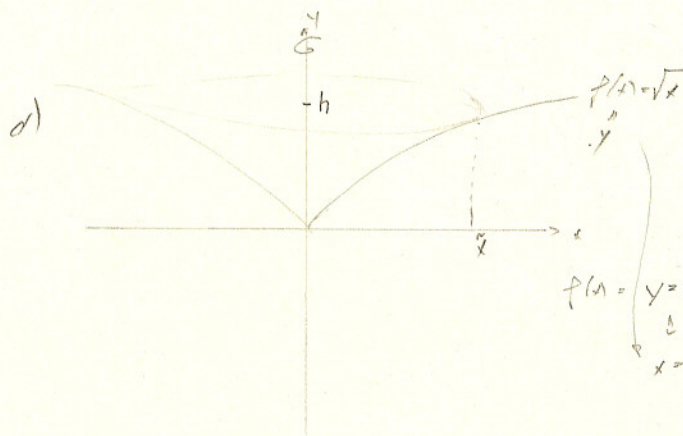


$$D = 6 \cdot f(6) - (2 \cdot f(2) + \int_2^6 f(x) dx) = 14,691 - (2,828 + 7,912) = \underline{\underline{3,956}}$$



i)  $V = \pi \cdot \int_0^4 f(x)^2 dx = \underline{\underline{25,133}}$

ii)  $D = 2\pi \cdot \int_0^4 f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1+f(x)^2} dx + f(4)^2 \cdot \pi = 36,177 + 12,566 = \underline{\underline{48,743}}$



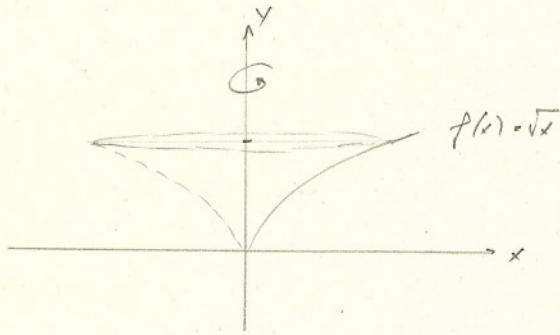
i)  $V_y = \pi \cdot \int_0^h x^2 dy = (\sqrt{x} = f(x) = y \Rightarrow x^2 = y^4) = \pi \cdot \int_0^h y^4 dy = 25,133$   
 $\stackrel{\text{Lsg}}{\Rightarrow} h = \underline{\underline{2,094}}$

ii)  $D_y = 2\pi \int_0^h g(y) \cdot \sqrt{1+g'(y)^2} dy + g(h)^2 \cdot \pi = 2\pi \int_0^h y^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+(2y)^2} dy + h^4 \cdot \pi = 48,743$

$\stackrel{\text{Lsg}}{\Rightarrow} h = \underline{\underline{1,652}}$

(4 e)  $W = \int dW$

mit  $dW = dm \cdot g \cdot y$  ( $y = \text{Höhe}$ )



$dm = dV \cdot \rho$

$dV = x^2 \cdot \pi \cdot dy$

*Einführung  
physik Einheiten*

$f(x) = \sqrt{x} = \sqrt{x \cdot m}$

$\Rightarrow y = \sqrt{x \cdot m}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y^4}{m^2}$

$\Rightarrow dW = g y x^2 \pi \rho dy$

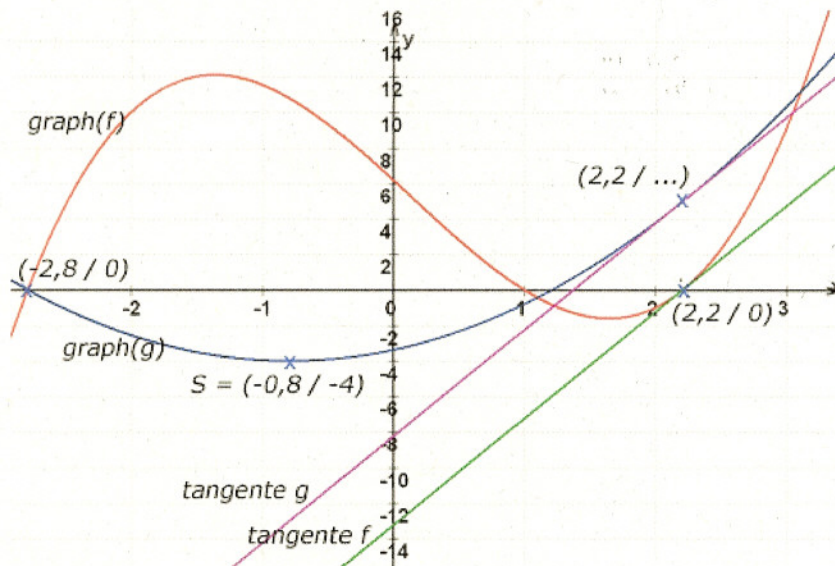
$\Rightarrow W = \int_0^{5m} g \pi \rho \cdot \frac{y^4}{m^2} \cdot y dy$

$= 9,81 \frac{m}{s^2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1000 \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{y^6}{m^2} \Big|_0^{5m}$

$= 8,026 \cdot 10^7 \frac{kg \cdot m}{s^2} \cdot \frac{m^6}{m^5}$

$= \underline{\underline{8,026 \cdot 10^7 Nm}}$

5. Wir betrachten die folgende graphische Darstellung:



wobei

$\# \text{NU} \rightarrow f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$   
 $g(x) = ex^3 + hx + k$

- $f$  und  $g$  Polynomfunktionen kleinstmöglicher Ordnung sind,
- die Tangenten zueinander parallel sind und die  $x$ -Achse unter einem Winkel von  $\phi = 80,538^\circ$  schneiden  $\Rightarrow a_2 = \tan \phi = 6$
- der Achsenabschnitt von  $f$  6,160 ist.

Bestimme den Umfang und den Inhalt der durch die Graphen von  $f$  und  $g$  begrenzten Fläche und die Winkel, unter welchen sich die Graphen von  $f$  und  $g$  schneiden.

für  $g(x)$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S = (-0,8 / -4) &= \text{Pivotalpunkt von } g(x) \\ \Rightarrow g(-0,8) &= -4 \\ g'(-0,8) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{aligned} e &= 1 \\ h &= 1,6 \\ k &= -3,36 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{g(x) = x^3 + 1,6x - 3,36}$$

Tang.  $\Rightarrow g'(2,2) = 6$

für  $f(x)$ :

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-2,8) &= 0 \\ f(0) &= 6,160 \\ f(2,2) &= 0 \\ f'(2,2) &= 6 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \underline{f(x) = x^3 - 0,4x^2 - 6,76x + 6,16}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \text{ mit } f(x) = x^2 - 0,4x^2 - 6,76x + 6,16$$

$$g(x) = x^2 + 1,6x - 3,36$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Schnittpunkten sind: } x_1 = -2,8, \quad x_2 = 1,085, \quad x_3 = 3,105$$

$$\Rightarrow U = \int_{-2,8}^{3,105} \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx + \int_{-2,8}^{3,105} \sqrt{1 + g'(x)^2} dx$$

$$= 39,455 + 20,708 = \underline{\underline{60,207}}$$

$$A = \int_{-2,8}^{1,085} f(x) - g(x) dx + \int_{1,085}^{3,105} g(x) - f(x) dx$$

$$= 38,876 + 6,632 = \underline{\underline{45,607}}$$

Schnittwinkel

$$\underline{\alpha_1} = \tan^{-1}(f'(x_1)) - \tan^{-1}(g'(x_1))$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(18) - \tan^{-1}(-4)$$

$$= 86,887^\circ - (-75,864^\circ) = \underline{\underline{162,851^\circ}} \quad ( = 2,844)$$

$$\underline{\alpha_2} = \tan^{-1}(g'(x_2)) - \tan^{-1}(f'(x_2))$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(3,780) - \tan^{-1}(-4,030)$$

$$= 75,215^\circ - (-76,094^\circ) = \underline{\underline{151,313^\circ}} \quad ( = 2,641)$$

$$\underline{\alpha_3} = \tan^{-1}(f'(x_3)) - \tan^{-1}(g'(x_3))$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(15,670) - \tan^{-1}(7,810)$$

$$= 87,091^\circ - 82,703^\circ = \underline{\underline{4,387^\circ}} \quad ( = 0,077)$$

$$(6) \quad \underline{f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^x + e^{-x})}$$

a) Vollst. Diskussion

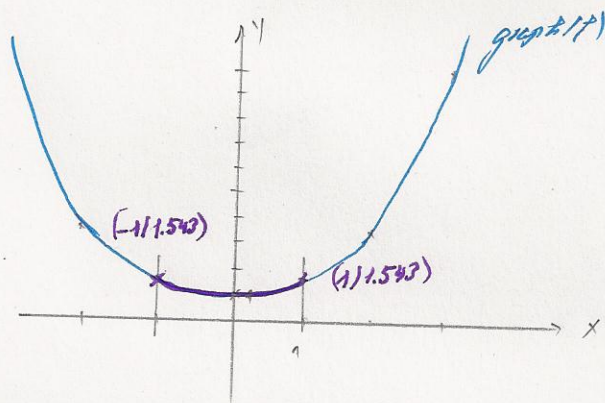
$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \underline{NS} : f(x) = 0 &\Leftrightarrow e^x = -e^{-x} = -\frac{1}{e^x} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \underline{e^{2x} = -1} \quad \nexists \Rightarrow \underline{\nexists NS} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \underline{NR} = f(0) = \underline{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \underline{ES} : f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^x - e^{-x}) &\stackrel{!}{=} 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow e^x = e^{-x} \\ &\Leftrightarrow \underline{x = 0} \quad \text{mögl. ES} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f''(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^x + e^{-x}) \\ \Rightarrow \underline{f''(0) = 1} > 0 &\Rightarrow \underline{x = 0 \text{ ist ES, mit}} \\ &\quad \underline{f(0) = 1 = \text{lok. Min.}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\cdot \underline{WP} : f''(x) \stackrel{!}{=} 0 \Leftrightarrow e^x = -e^{-x} \quad \nexists \Rightarrow \underline{\nexists WP}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \underline{\text{Symm}} : f(-x) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^{-x} + e^{-(-x)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^x + e^{-x}) = \underline{f(x)} \\ &\Rightarrow \underline{\text{Symm bzgl. y-Achse}} \end{aligned}$$

5) Approximation im Ursprung  $\Rightarrow$  MacLaurin'sche Polynomentwicklung

$$f(x) \approx \sum_{n=0}^3 \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(0) &= 1 \\ f'(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-1) = 0 \\ f''(0) &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1+1) = 1 \\ f^{(3)}(0) &= f'''(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1-1) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \text{Approx. durch } \underline{p(x)} = 1x^0 + 0x^1 + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + 0x^3$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1 + \frac{1}{2}x^2}}$$

c) Oberfläche (durch Rot um x-Achse über  $[-1, 1]$ )

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Symm.} \Rightarrow \underline{M} &= 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_0^1 f(x) \cdot \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \int_0^1 (e^x + e^{-x}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{4 + (e^{2x} - 2 + e^{-2x})}{4}} dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 (e^x + e^{-x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot (e^x + e^{-x}) dx \\ &= \pi \cdot \int_0^1 (e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}) dx \\ &= \pi \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + 2x - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \pi \cdot \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} e^2 + 2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} + 0 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \underline{\underline{2\pi \cdot (e^2 + 4 - e^{-2})}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{O}} &= M + 2 \cdot f(1)^2 \cdot \pi \\ &= 2\pi (e^2 + 4 - e^{-2}) + \frac{2}{4} (e^2 + 2 + e^{-2}) \pi \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{5}{2} e^2 + 9 - \frac{3}{2} e^{-2} \right) \\ &= \underline{\underline{2\pi (5e^2 + 18 - 3e^{-2})}} \end{aligned}$$