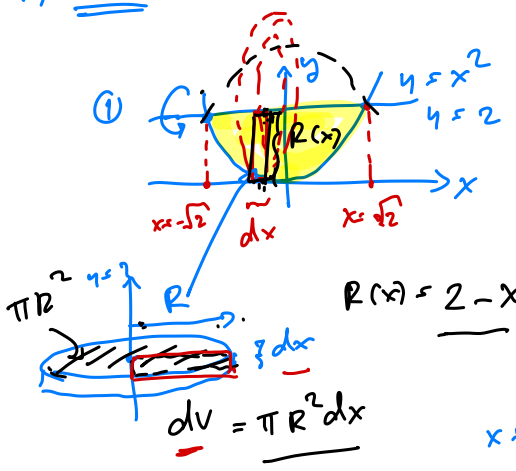


⇒ Disk:



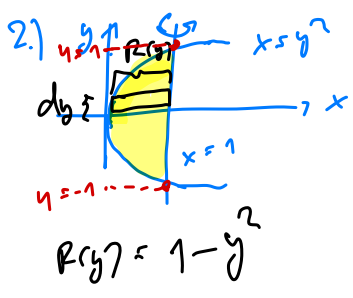
$$V = \int_{x=-\sqrt{2}}^{x=\sqrt{2}} \pi R(x)^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_{x=-\sqrt{2}}^{x=\sqrt{2}} \pi (2-x^2)^2 dx \quad (**)$$

$$= \pi \int_{x=-\sqrt{2}}^{x=\sqrt{2}} (4 - 4x^2 + x^4) dx$$

$$= \pi \left( 4x - \frac{4x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_{x=-\sqrt{2}}^{x=\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= \pi \left[ \left( 4\sqrt{2} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}^3}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}^5}{5} \right) - \left( -4\sqrt{2} - \frac{4(-\sqrt{2})^3}{3} - \frac{(-\sqrt{2})^5}{5} \right) \right]$$



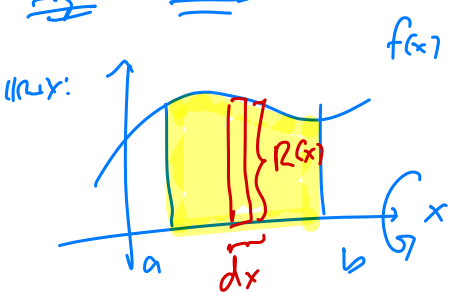
$$V = \int \pi R(y)^2 dy$$

$$V = \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} \pi (1-y^2)^2 dy \quad (**)$$

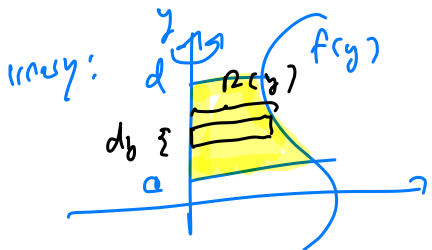
$$V = \pi \int_{y=-1}^{y=1} (1 - 2y^2 + y^4) dy = \pi \left( y - \frac{2y^3}{3} + \frac{y^5}{5} \right) \Big|_{y=-1}^{y=1}$$

$$= \pi \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{2 \cdot 1^3}{3} + \frac{1^5}{5} \right) - \left( (-1) - \frac{2(-1)^3}{3} + \frac{(-1)^5}{5} \right) \right] \quad \text{[2]}$$

Ex 1: disk:  $\square \perp \text{zu } x \text{ bzw } y$ .

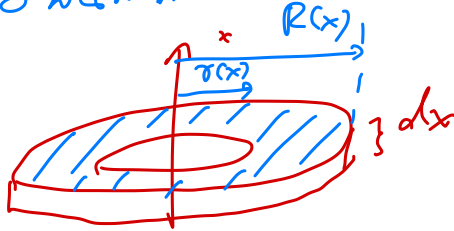
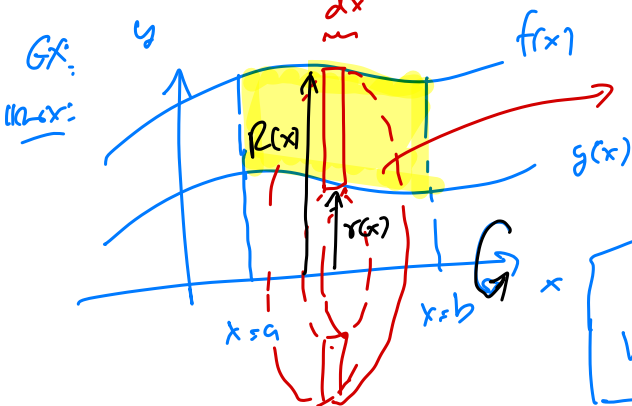


$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi R(x)^2 dx$$



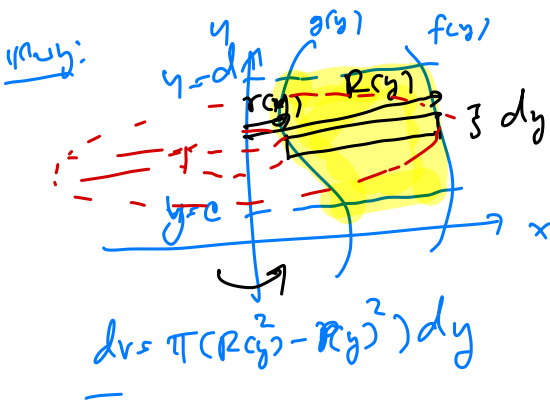
$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{y=c}^{y=d} \pi R(y)^2 dy$$

$\Rightarrow$  disk mit innerer Wandung von a bis zu x



$$dV = \pi (R(x)^2 - r(x)^2) dx$$

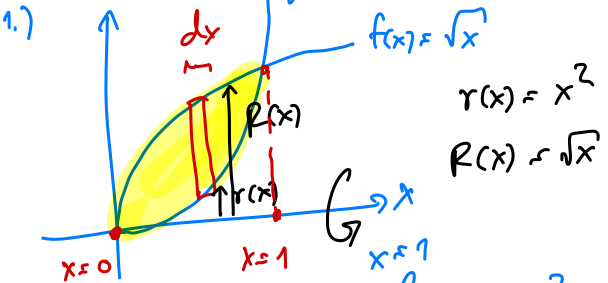
$$V = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi (R(x)^2 - r(x)^2) dx$$



and

$$V = \int_{y=c}^{y=d} \pi (R(y)^2 - r(y)^2) dy$$

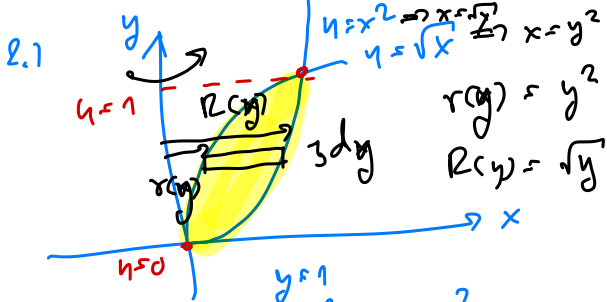
Ex: מצא את נפח הגוף הנוצרת מהפוך של  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  ו- $g(x) = x^2$  סביב ציר ה-x.  
 מצא את נפח הגוף הנוצרת מהפוך של  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  ו- $g(x) = x^2$  סביב ציר ה-x.



נפח  $V = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \pi (R(x)^2 - r(x)^2) dx$

$$V = \pi \int_{x=0}^{x=1} (\sqrt{x})^2 - (x^2)^2 dx = \pi \int_{x=0}^{x=1} x - x^4 dx$$

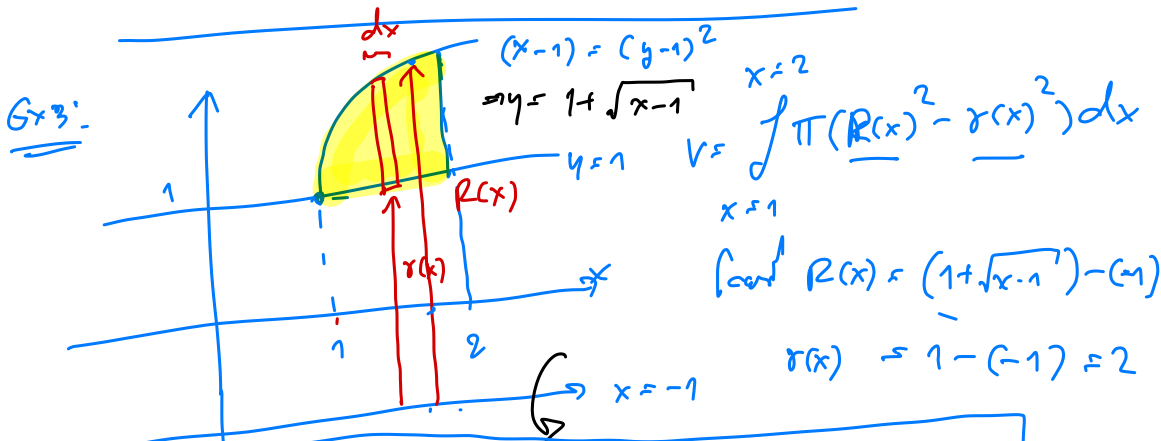
$$= \pi \left( \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{3\pi}{10} \quad \square$$



$V = \int_{y=0}^{y=1} \pi (R(y)^2 - r(y)^2) dy$

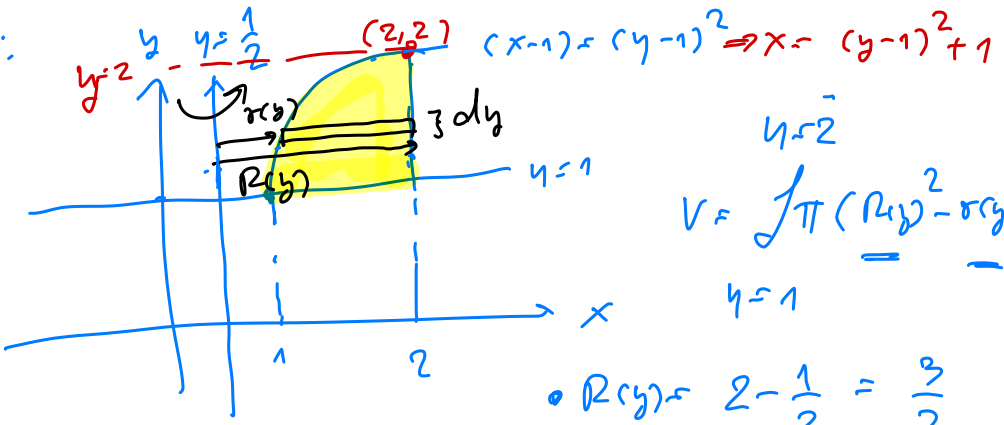
$V = \pi \int_{y=0}^{y=1} (y - y^4) dy = \pi \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{y^5}{5} \right]_{y=0}^{y=1}$

$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \pi \frac{3}{10}$



$V = \int_{x=-1}^{x=2} \pi \left[ (1 + \sqrt{x-1} + 1)^2 - 2^2 \right] dx$

Ex 4:

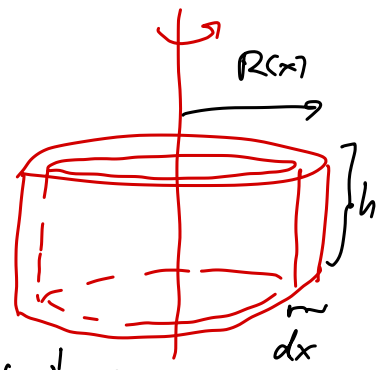
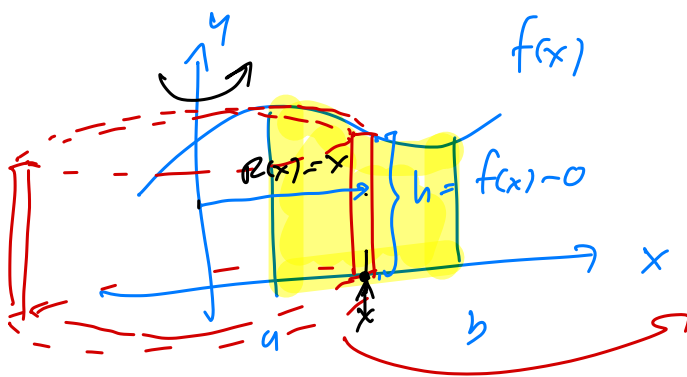


$$V = \int_{y=1}^{y=2} \pi (R(y)^2 - r(y)^2) dy$$

- $R(y) = 2 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$
- $r(y) = [(y-1)^2 + 1] - \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{y=1}^{y=2} \pi \left[ \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 - \left[(y-1)^2 + 1 - \frac{1}{2}\right]^2 \right] dy$$

အဲဒါတွေနဲ့ :  $\int$  ကို  $\pi$  နဲ့  $h$  နှစ်ခုပါအောင် ထည့်ရမယ်။

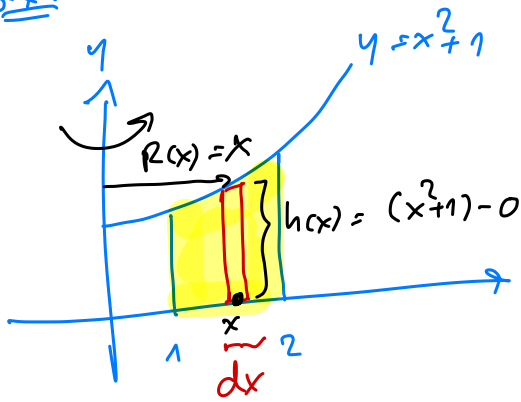


ပတ်လည်ကွက်အားကို

$$dV = 2\pi R(x) h(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} 2\pi R(x) h(x) dx$$

Gx: ஒரு பரிமாசு மாற்றுகைல் ஸா. (ஸ்டா) கொடுக்கப்பட்டது.  
 $\pi r //$  அல்லது  $2\pi r$



$$V = \int_{x=1}^{x=2} 2\pi R(x) h(x) dx$$

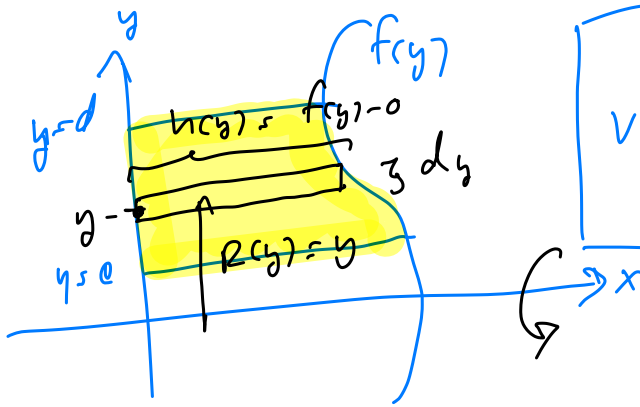
- $R(x) = x$
- $h(x) = (x^2 + 1)$

அதிக.  $V = 2\pi \int_{x=1}^{x=2} x \cdot (x^2 + 1) dx$

$$= 2\pi \left( \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=2}$$

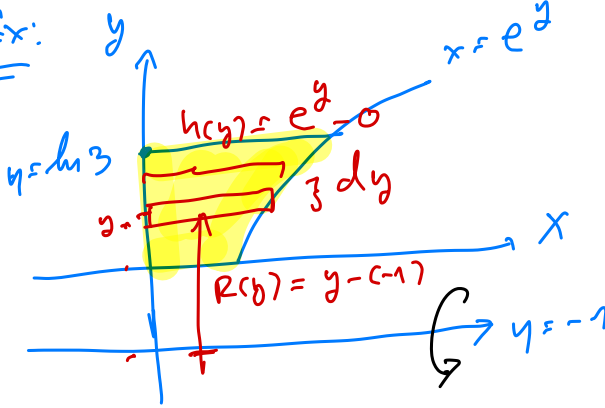
$$= 2\pi \left[ \left( \frac{2^4}{4} + \frac{2^2}{2} \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] = \dots$$

$\Rightarrow$  இன்னும்  $y$ :



$$V = \int_{y=c}^{y=d} 2\pi R(y) \cdot h(y) dy$$

Ex:



Das ist das was man  
 mit dem Integral  
 berechnen kann.  
Beispiel

$$V = \int_{y=0}^{y=\ln 3} 2\pi R(y) \cdot h(y) dy$$

hier  $R(y) = y - (e^y - 1) = y + 1$

$h(y) = e^y - 0$

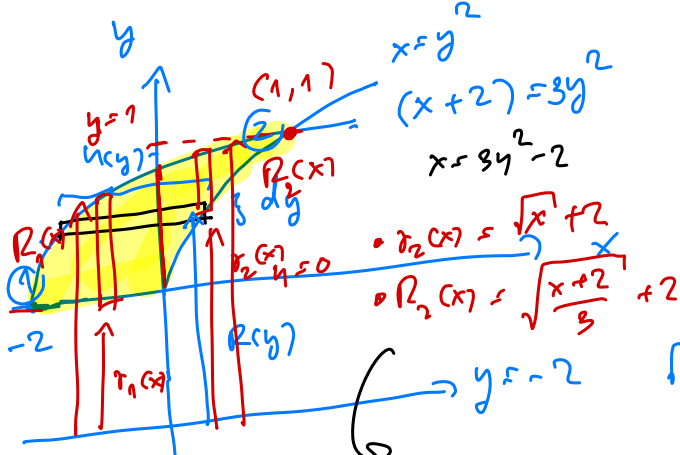
also

$$V = \int_{y=0}^{y=\ln 3} 2\pi (y+1) \cdot (e^y) dy$$

(\*)

Ex: ប្រើប្រាស់រូបមន្តប្រយោគប្រយោគកម្រិត. តើមានលក្ខណៈស្រដៀងគ្នា

គោលដៅដំណោះស្រាយ



វិធីសាស្ត្រ:  
 $y = 1$   
 $V = \int 2\pi R(y) \cdot h(y) dy$

$y = 0$   
 found  $R(y) = y - (-2)$   
 $h(y) = y^2 - (3y^2 - 2)$

$y = 1$   
 $V = \int 2\pi (y+2) (y^2 - (3y^2 - 2)) dy$   
 $y = 0$

$r_1(x) = 2$   
 $R_1(x) = \sqrt{\frac{(x+2)}{3}} + 2$

វិធីសាស្ត្រ: ①  
 $V = \int_{x=0}^{x=1} \pi (R_1(x)^2 - r_1(x)^2) dx$

+ ②  $\int_{x=0}^{x=-2} \pi (R_2(x)^2 - r_1(x)^2) dx$

⇒ កំណត់  $R_1, r_1$  និង  $R_2, r_2$  □

ឆ្លើយ: ប្រើប្រាស់រូបមន្ត 3.2 ជំហាន 2 (2.1-2.4).