

Lösungen

1. Programm

■ Programm laufen lassen

```

Remove["Global`*"]

volProgr[r_, α_, schritt_] := Module[{},
  h0 = 2 r / Cos[α];
  xh[h_, rR_, αα_] := rR - h Cos[αα];
  z1[x_, rR_, αα_] := -x Tan[αα] + rR Tan[αα];
  z2b[x_, rR_, αα_] := x Tan[Pi / 2 - αα] + rR Tan[αα] + b;
  solv = Solve[z1[xh[h, r, α], r, α] == z2b[xh[h, r, α], r, α], {b}] // Flatten;
  b = b /. solv;
  z2[x_, rR_, αα_, h_] = z2b[x, rR, αα] /. solv;
  IntZ[x_, h_] :=
    Integrate[1, {z, z1[x, r, α], z2[x, r, α, h]}
    , GenerateConditions → False];
  IntZY[x_, h_] :=
    Integrate[IntZ[x, h], {y, -Sqrt[r^2 - x^2], Sqrt[r^2 - x^2]}];
  IntZYX[h_] := (Integrate[IntZY[x, h], x] /. x -> r) -
    (Integrate[IntZY[x, h], x] /. x -> r - h Cos[α]);
  Print["Plot der Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h' "];
  Plot[Evaluate[IntZYX[h]], {h, 0, h0}];
  Print["Tabelle zur Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h' "];
  Prepend[Table[{h, IntZYX[h] // N}, {h, 0, h0, schritt}], {h, V}] // MatrixForm
];

```

■ Eingaben

```

r = 10; schritt = 1; (* Tabelle am Schluss *)
α = 30 Degree; α // N

0.523599

```

```
volProgr[r,  $\alpha$ , schritt]
```

Plot der Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h'

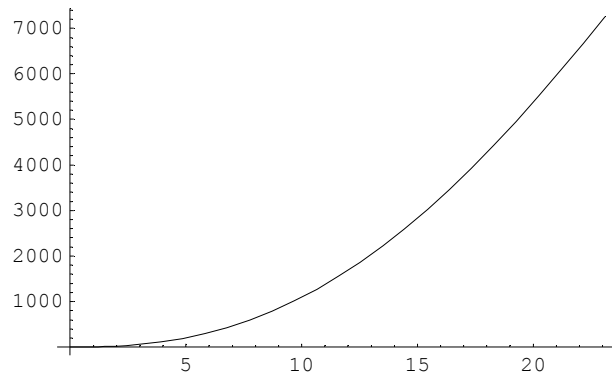


Tabelle zur Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h'

h	V
0	0.
1	3.80861
2	21.3392
3	58.2301
4	118.341
5	204.621
6	319.395
7	464.52
8	641.46
9	851.34
10	1094.98
11	1372.94
12	1685.47
13	2032.59
14	2414.06
15	2829.35
16	3277.68
17	3757.94
18	4268.7
19	4808.15
20	5374.01
21	5963.41
22	6572.57
23	7196.14

■ Direkte Eingaben

■ Erst Programm oben laufen lassen!

```
volProgr[20, 36.75 Degree, 2]
```

Plot der Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h'

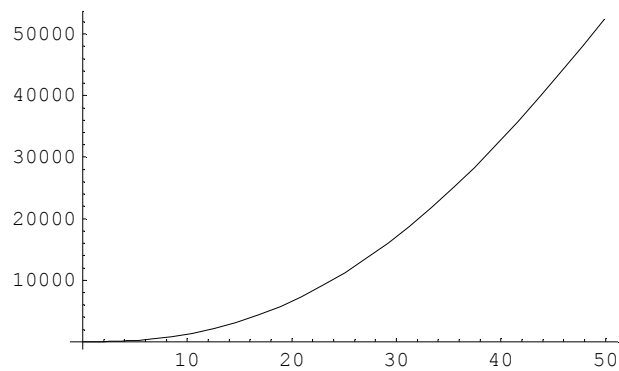


Tabelle zur Kurve 'Volumen als Funktion von h'

h	V
0	0.
2	22.6755
4	127.142
6	347.211
8	706.21
10	1222.12
12	1909.32
14	2779.45
16	3841.92
18	5104.23
20	6572.19
22	8250.01
24	10140.5
26	12244.9
28	14563.3
30	17094.3
32	19835.
34	22781.1
36	25926.9
38	29264.6
40	32784.9
42	36475.9
44	40323.2
46	44308.7
48	48408.7

2. Link

Mögliche Lösung siehe unter unter Beachtung des üblichen Passwortschutzes unter "Handouts" auf

<http://rowicus.ch/Wir/Scripts/restricted/MasterIndex.html>

Oder (ebenfalls Passwortschutz) unter

<http://rowicus.ch/Wir/Scripts/restricted/AnwendMaterial/VivianischerKoerper.pdf>

3. a) und b)

```
Remove["Global`*"]
```

■ Flächeninhalte

```
FI[f1_, f2_, x1_, x2_] := Integrate[f1[x] - f2[x], {x, x1, x2}]
```

■ a) Beispiel 1: Zwischen $-\pi/2$ und $+\pi/2$

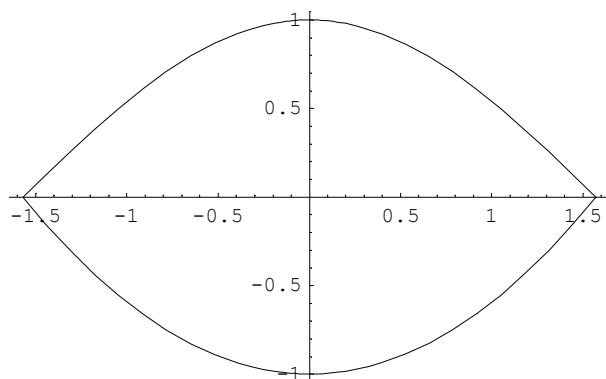
```
x1 = -Pi/2;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}] // Flatten
```

```
{a ->  $\frac{4}{\pi^2}$ }
```

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1 /. solv; f2[x]
```

```
 $-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$ 
```

```
Plot[{f1[x], f2[x]}, {x, x1, x2}];
```



```
Print[FI[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", FI[f1, f2, x1, x2] // N]
```

```
 $\frac{2(3 + \pi)}{3} = 4.0944$ 
```

■ b) Beispiel 1: Zwischen $-\pi/2$ und $+\pi/2$

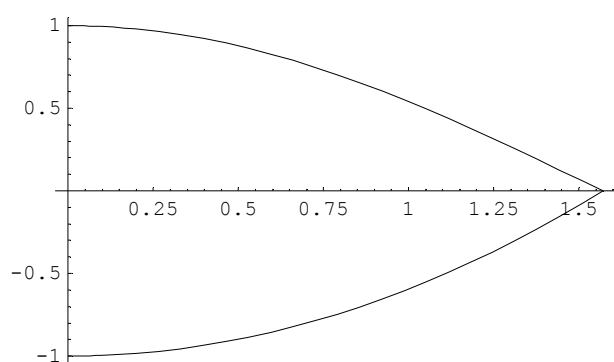
```
x1 = 0;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1 /. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Plot[{f1[x], f2[x]}, {x, x1, x2}];
```



```
Print[FI[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", FI[f1, f2, x1, x2] // N]
```

$$\frac{3 + \pi}{3} = 2.0472$$

■ Statische Momente

```
SMx[f1_, f2_, x1_, x2_] := Integrate[(f1[x] - f2[x]) (f1[x] + f2[x]) / 2, {x, x1, x2}]
```

```
SMy[f1_, f2_, x1_, x2_] := Integrate[(f1[x] - f2[x]) x, {x, x1, x2}]
```

■ a) Beispiel 1: Zwischen $-\pi/2$ und $+\pi/2$

```
x1 = -Pi/2;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1 /. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[SMx[f1,f2,x1,x2]," = ",SMx[f1,f2,x1,x2]/N]
```

$$-\frac{\pi}{60} = -0.0523599$$

```
Print[SMY[f1,f2,x1,x2]," = ",SMY[f1,f2,x1,x2]/N]
```

$$0 = 0.$$

■ b) Beispiel 2: Zwischen 0 und +Pi/2

```
x1 = 0;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_,a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2]==f2[x2,a],{a}]/Flatten
```

$$\left\{a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2}\right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1/. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[SMx[f1,f2,x1,x2]," = ",SMx[f1,f2,x1,x2]/N]
```

$$-\frac{\pi}{120} = -0.0261799$$

```
Print[SMY[f1,f2,x1,x2]," = ",SMY[f1,f2,x1,x2]/N]
```

$$\frac{1}{16} (-16 + 8 \pi + \pi^2) = 1.18765$$

■ Schwerpunkt

```
SPx[f1_,f2_,x1_,x2_] := SMx[f1,f2,x1,x2]/FI[f1,f2,x1,x2]
```

```
SPY[f1_,f2_,x1_,x2_] := SMY[f1,f2,x1,x2]/FI[f1,f2,x1,x2]
```

■ a) Beispiel 1: Zwischen -Pi/2 und +Pi/2

```
x1 = -Pi/2;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_,a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2]==f2[x2,a],{a}]/Flatten
```

$$\left\{a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2}\right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1/. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[SPx[f1,f2,x1,x2]," = ",SPx[f1,f2,x1,x2]/N]
```

$$-\frac{\pi}{40(3+\pi)} = -0.0127882$$

```
Print[SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2]//N]
```

```
0 = 0.
```

■ b) Beispiel 2: Zwischen 0 und +Pi/2

```
x1 = 0;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}]/Flatten
```

$$\left\{ a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1/. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[SPx[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", SPx[f1, f2, x1, x2]//N]
```

$$-\frac{\pi}{40(3+\pi)} = -0.0127882$$

```
Print[SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2]//N]
```

$$\frac{3(-16+8\pi+\pi^2)}{16(3+\pi)} = 0.580133$$

■ Trägheitsmomente

```
TMx[f1_, f2_, x1_, x2_] := Integrate[Integrate[y^2, {y, f1[x], f2[x]}], {x, x1, x2}]
```

```
TMy[f1_, f2_, x1_, x2_] := Integrate[Integrate[x^2, {y, f1[x], f2[x]}], {x, x1, x2}]
```

■ a) Beispiel 1: Zwischen -Pi/2 und +Pi/2

```
x1 = -Pi/2;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}]/Flatten
```

$$\left\{ a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1/. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[TMx[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", TMx[f1, f2, x1, x2]//N]
```

$$-\frac{4}{315}(35+12\pi) = -0.923163$$

```
Print[TMy[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", TMy[f1, f2, x1, x2]//N]
```

$$4 - \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \frac{\pi^3}{30} = -1.96834$$

■ b) Beispiel 2: Zwischen 0 und +Pi/2

```
x1 = 0;
x2 = Pi/2;
f1[x_] := Cos[x];
f2[x_, a_] := a x^2 - 1;
solv = Solve[f1[x2] == f2[x2, a], {a}] // Flatten
```

$$\left\{ a \rightarrow \frac{4}{\pi^2} \right\}$$

```
f2[x_] := a x^2 - 1 /. solv; f2[x]
```

$$-1 + \frac{4 x^2}{\pi^2}$$

```
Print[SPx[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", SPx[f1, f2, x1, x2] // N]
```

$$-\frac{\pi}{40(3+\pi)} = -0.0127882$$

```
Print[SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2], " = ", SPy[f1, f2, x1, x2] // N]
```

$$\frac{3(-16+8\pi+\pi^2)}{16(3+\pi)} = 0.580133$$

3. c)

■ Eigenes Projekt. Somit keine Standardlösung!