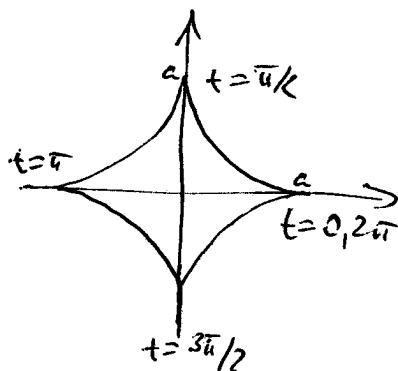


Aufgabe 20.39

Berechnen Sie die Oberfläche des Körpers, der bei der Rotation der Astroide $x = a \cos^3 t$, $y = a \sin^3 t$, $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ um die x -Achse entsteht!

Lösung:



$$U = 2\pi r$$

$$\begin{aligned} dO &= 2\pi r ds = 2\pi y ds = 2\pi y \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} \\ &= 2\pi y(t) \sqrt{(\dot{x}(t))^2 + (\dot{y}(t))^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} O &= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} y(t) \sqrt{(\dot{x}(t))^2 + (\dot{y}(t))^2} dt \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} y(t) \sqrt{(\dot{x}(t))^2 + (\dot{y}(t))^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\dot{x}(t))^2 + (\dot{y}(t))^2 &= (-3a \cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3a \sin^2 t \cos t)^2 = 9a^2 (\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t) \\ &= 9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = 9a^2 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t \end{aligned}$$

Für $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$ folgt $\sqrt{(\dot{x}(t))^2 + (\dot{y}(t))^2} = 3a \sin t \cos t$.

$$O = 4\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \sin t \cos t dt = 12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t d \sin t = 12\pi a^2 \frac{\sin^5 t}{5} \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{12}{5}\pi a^2}}$$