

Задача 1.

$$f_1) \rho^2 = 4 \cos 2\varphi \quad \rho = 2\sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$$

$$f_2) \rho^2 = \cos 2\varphi \quad \rho = \sqrt{\cos 2\varphi}$$

Одс.

$$\rho \geq 0$$

$$\cos 2\varphi \geq 0$$

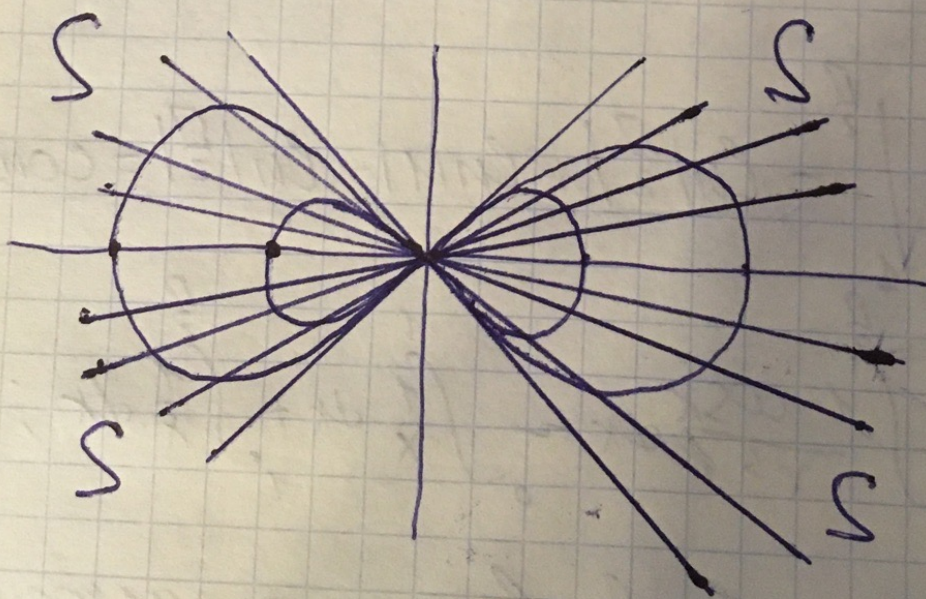
$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \rho^2 d\varphi$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n \leq 2\varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n; n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4} + \pi n; n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

φ	$\frac{\pi}{12}$	$\frac{\pi}{8}$	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	0
$f_1) \rho$	1,86	1,68	1,4	0	2
$f_2)$	0,93	0,84	0,7	0	1

$$S_{\text{одн}} = 4S$$

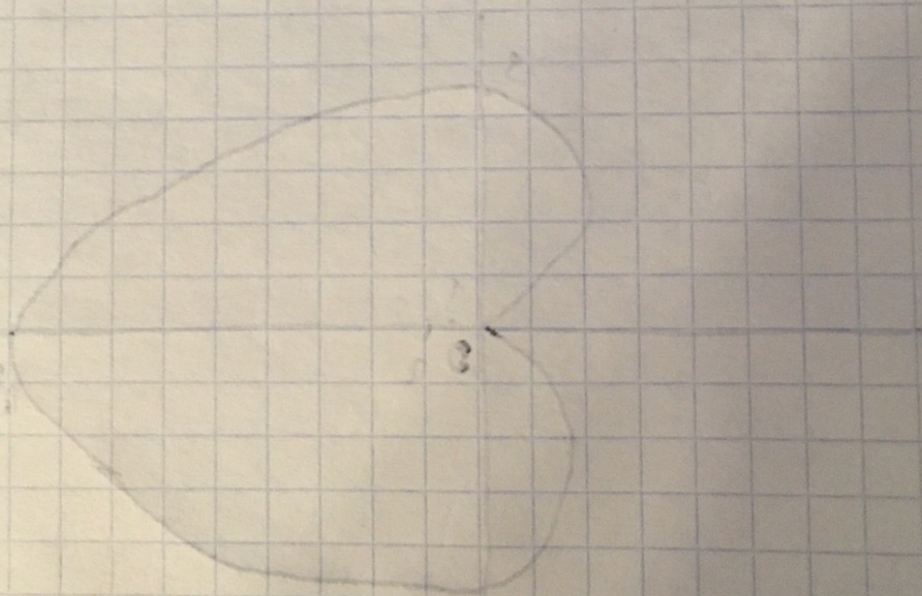


$$S = S_1 - S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \cos 2\varphi d\varphi - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi$$

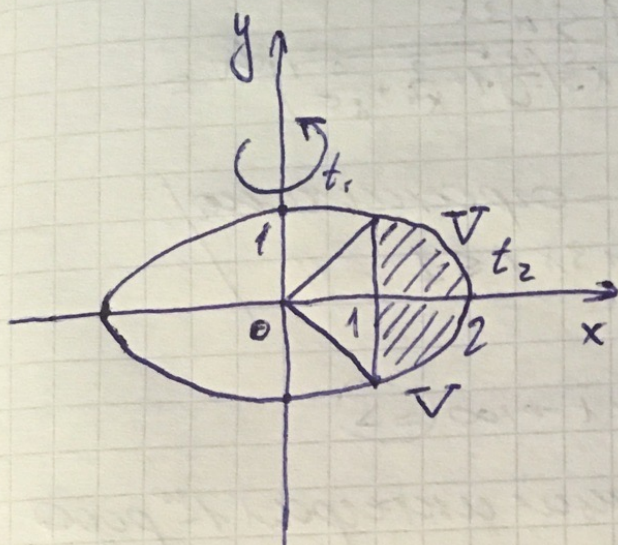
$$S_{\text{odly.}} = 4(S_1 - S_2) = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi =$$

$$= 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\varphi d\varphi = 3 \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 3 - 0 = 3$$

Orber: ③.



Задача № 2.



$$V_{\text{одн}} = 2V.$$

t	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π	$\frac{7\pi}{6}$	$\frac{5\pi}{4}$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$
x	2	$\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{2}$	1	0	-1	$-\sqrt{2}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	-2	$-\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{2}$	-1	0
y	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	1	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	-1

$$\begin{cases} x = 2 \cos t \\ y = \sin t \end{cases}$$

$$x \geq 1$$

$$\begin{cases} 2 \cos t \geq 1 \\ \cos t \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \begin{cases} t \geq -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ t \leq \frac{\pi}{3} + 2\pi n, n \in \mathbb{Z} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y \geq -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ y \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{\text{одн}} = 2 \cdot 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 (2 \cos t)(\sin t)(-2 \sin t) dt \quad \text{---}$$

$$\text{---} -16\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 (\cos t)(\sin^2 t) dt = -16\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 \sin^2 t d\sin t =$$

$$= -\frac{16}{3}\pi \sin^3 t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^0 = 0 + \frac{16}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{27}}{8} \pi = \boxed{2\sqrt{3}\pi}.$$

Задача 3.

$$\rho = 9(1 + \cos \varphi)$$

$$\rho \geq 0$$

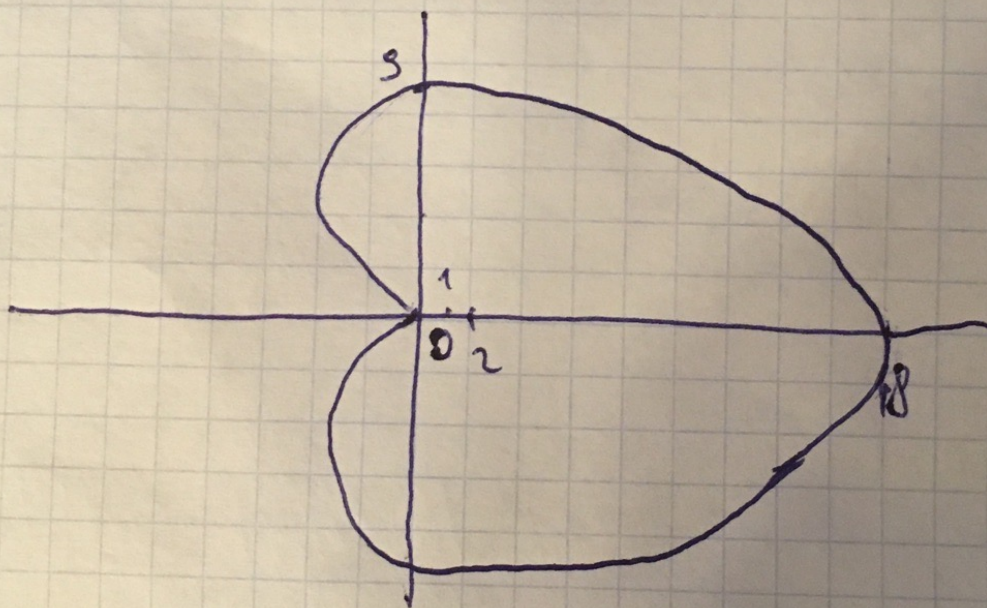
$$9 + 9 \cos \varphi \geq 0$$

$$\cos \varphi \geq -1$$

$$\varphi \in [0 + 2\pi n; 2\pi + 2\pi n]$$

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\varphi$$

φ	0	$\frac{\pi}{6}$	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\frac{5\pi}{6}$	π
ρ	18	16.8	15.3	13.5	9	4.5	2.63	1.2	0



$$\rho' = -9 \sin \varphi$$

$$\sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} = \sqrt{(9 + 9 \cos \varphi)^2 + 81 \sin^2 \varphi} =$$

$$= \sqrt{81 + 162 \cos \varphi + 81 \cos^2 \varphi + 81 \sin^2 \varphi} = \sqrt{162 + 162 \cos \varphi}$$

$$l = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{162 + 162 \cos \varphi} d\varphi =$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{162} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$2 \sqrt{162} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \cos \varphi} \sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi}} d\varphi =$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{162} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi}} = -2 \sqrt{162} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi}} =$$

$$= 2 \sqrt{162} \cdot 2 \sqrt{1 - \cos \varphi} \Big|_0^{\pi} =$$

$$= 4 \sqrt{162} \cdot \sqrt{2} = 4 \cdot \sqrt{324} = 4 \cdot 18 = \boxed{72}$$

Задача №4.

$$A(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{\sqrt[3]{x^5 + 2x + 4}} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5}} \right)} dx =$$

$$= \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Функция } \sin 3x - \text{ограничена} \\ \text{т.к. } |\sin 3x| \leq 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5}} \rightarrow 1 \text{ при } x \rightarrow +\infty (\Rightarrow)$$

$\Rightarrow$ Несобственный интеграл 1-го рода.

~~Мы~~ Сравним $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5}} \right)} dx$ можно

сравнить с несобственным интегралом 1-го рода $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}}} dx$

При $\alpha = \frac{5}{3} > 1$ этот интеграл сходится.

Следовательно $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \left(\sqrt[3]{1 + \frac{2}{x^4} + \frac{4}{x^5}} \right)} dx$ сходится.

Задача №5

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x=0 - \text{точка разрыва} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} dx - \text{несобств.} \\ \text{интеграл 2}^{\text{го}} \text{ рода} \end{array} \right\} =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} dx = \left\{ 1 - \cos x \sim \frac{x^2}{2} \text{ при } x \rightarrow 0 \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x^2}{x^3} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

Сравним $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ с $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$

При $\alpha = 1$ интеграл $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ расходится.

$$\int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| \Big|_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln\left|\frac{\pi}{2}\right| + \ln|1| = \ln\left|\frac{\pi}{2}\right| = \text{const}$$

Получим $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} dx \sim \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} dx;$

т.к. один из интегралов в пр. части расходится, то расх-ся и несобств. интеграл. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^3} dx$