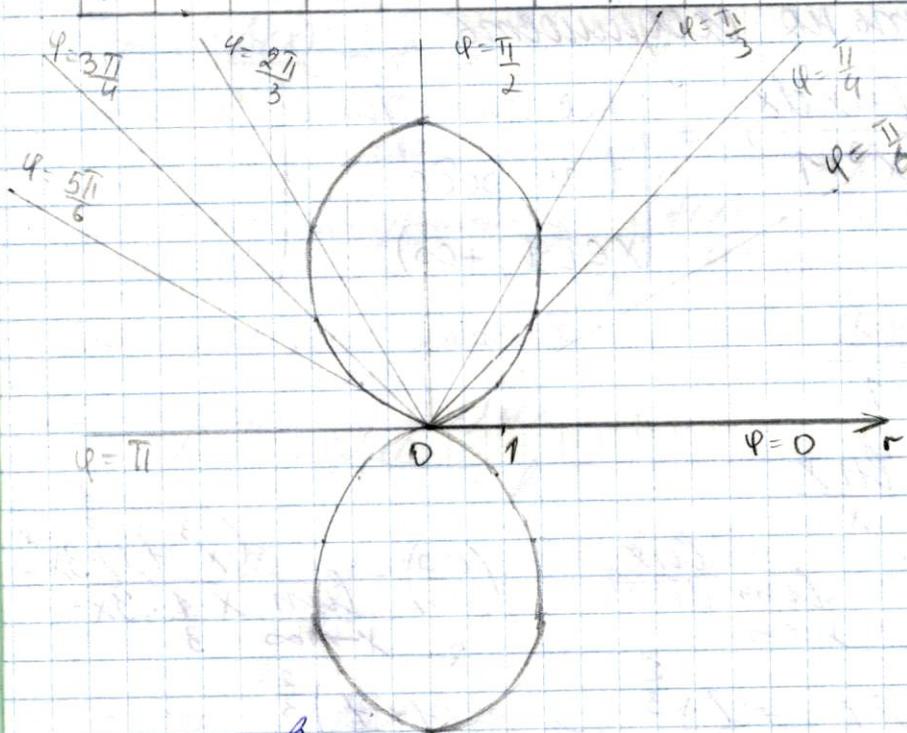


1. Найти площадь одного лепестка
 кружоча $r = 4 \sin^2 \varphi$

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-------|
| φ | 0 | $\frac{\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ | π |
| r | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |



$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$S_{\text{лепестка}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 16 \sin^4 \varphi d\varphi = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2\varphi}{2} \right)^2 d\varphi =$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos^2 2\varphi - 2 \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + 1 + \cos 4\varphi}{2} - 2 \cos 2\varphi \right) d\varphi =$$

$$4 \left(\frac{3\varphi}{2} + \frac{\sin 4\varphi}{8} - \sin 2\varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4 \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4} = 3\pi$$

Ответ: $S_{\text{поверхности}} = 3\pi$

$\sqrt{4}$

Исследовать на сходимость

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} = \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{нес. интеграл} \\ \text{1-го рода} \\ x \in [1; +\infty) \end{array} \right|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(x^3+1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x \cdot 1 \cdot 3x^2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^3}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} = \left(\frac{\infty}{\infty} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$f(x)$ и $g(x)$ - бесконечны при $x \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} \cdot \frac{x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{x \sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x^3}}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{1+\frac{1}{x^3}}} = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) \sim g(x), \text{ при } x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$f(x) > 0, g(x) > 0, x \in [1, +\infty)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{1}{1} \neq 0$$

По 3-му критерию $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ и $\int_1^{+\infty} g(x) dx$
сходятся или расходятся одновременно
Итак $\int_1^{+\infty} g(x) dx$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} g(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b g(x) dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{\ln x}{x} dx =$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \ln x d \ln x = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left. \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \right|_1^b =$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{\ln^2 b}{2} - 0 \right) = +\infty \Rightarrow \int g(x) - \text{расходится}$$

Отсюда $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt[3]{x^3+1}} dx$ тоже расходится
по предельному признаку сравнения

$\sqrt{5}$

Исследовать на сходимость

$$\int_{0,1}^1 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{исл. умн. 2-го рода} \\ x \in [0,1; 1] \text{, особ. в } x=1 \\ \sin \frac{1}{x} - \text{знакопеременная} \\ \text{ф-ция} \end{array} \right\}$$

По теореме 4-ой имеем

$$|f(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right| = \frac{|\sin \frac{1}{x}|}{\sqrt{1-x}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = g(x)$$

$$\text{Исследовать } \int_{0,1}^1 g(x) dx = \int_{0,1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{0,1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{0,1}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} - \int_{0,1}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{d(1-x)}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} -2 \sqrt{1-x} \Big|_{0,1}^{1-\varepsilon} = -2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1-1+\varepsilon} - \sqrt{1-0,1}) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= -2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{\varepsilon} + 2 \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{0,9} = 2\sqrt{0,9} \Rightarrow$$

$$\int_{0,1}^1 g(x) dx \text{ сходится}$$

$$\int_{0,1}^1 |f(x)| dx = \int_{0,1}^1 \left| \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \right| dx \text{ с х-се по пер-ву}$$

$$\int_{0,1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{0,1}^1 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx \text{ с х-се абсолютно по признаку абсолютной сходимости}$$

$\sqrt{2}$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = x + \sin^2 x \end{cases} \text{ — линии, ограничивающие крив. трапецию} \\ x \in [0; \pi]$$

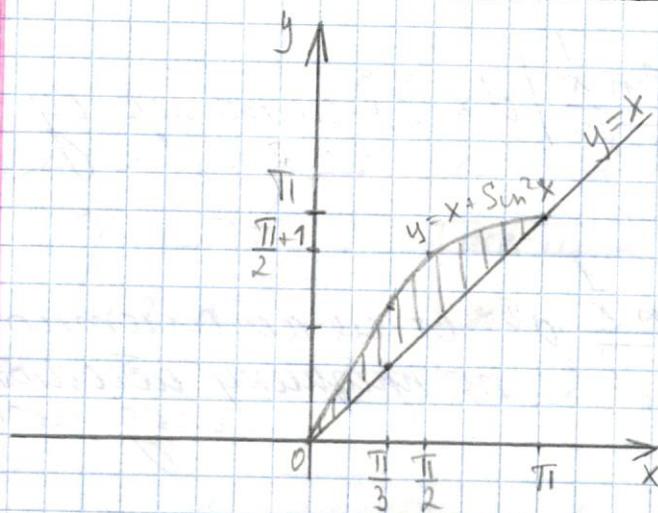
Найдем т. пересечения: $x = x + \sin^2 x$

$$\sin x = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = \pi$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = x \\ x \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi \\ y \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \pi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} y = x + \sin^2 x \\ x \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi}{3} \quad \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \frac{2\pi}{3} \quad \pi \\ y \quad 0 \quad \frac{\pi+3}{3} \quad \frac{\pi+1}{2} \quad \frac{2\pi+3}{3} \quad \pi \end{array}$$



$$V_{\text{by}} = V_1 - V_2$$

$$V_1 = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x(x + \sin^2 x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 + x \sin^2 x) dx =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \left(x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x \cos 2x}{2} \right) dx = 2\pi \left(\int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x dx \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos 2x dx \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} + \frac{1}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x \sin 2x}{2} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{\cos 2x}{4} \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) = 2\pi \left(\frac{\pi^3}{3} + \frac{\pi^2}{4} \right) = \frac{2\pi^4}{3} + \frac{\pi^3}{2}$$

$$= \dots$$

$$V_2 = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = 2\pi \left. \frac{x^3}{3} \right|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi^4}{3}$$

$$V_{oy} = \frac{2\pi^4}{3} + \frac{\pi^3}{2} - \frac{2\pi^4}{3} = \frac{\pi^3}{2}$$

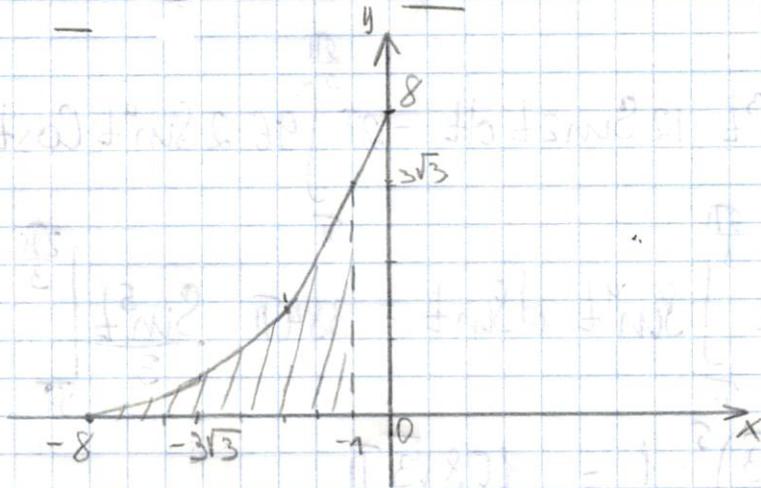
Ombem: $V_{oy} = \frac{\pi^3}{2} \sqrt{3}$.

$$\begin{cases} x = 8 \cos^3 t \\ y = 8 \sin^3 t \end{cases}$$

$$x \leq -1$$

Box - ?

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| t | π | $\frac{5\pi}{6}$ | $\frac{3\pi}{4}$ | $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ | $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| x | -8 | $-3\sqrt{3}$ | $-2\sqrt{2}$ | -1 | 0 |
| y | 0 | 1 | $2\sqrt{2}$ | $3\sqrt{3}$ | 8 |



$$C_{ox} = 2\pi \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) \cdot \sqrt{(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2} dt$$

$$(x'_t)^2 + (y'_t)^2 = (-24 \cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (24 \sin^2 t \cos t)^2 =$$

$$= 576 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 576 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t =$$

$$= 144 \cdot \cos^2 t \cdot 4 \cos^2 t \sin^2 t + 144 \sin^2 t \cdot 4 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t =$$

$$= 144 \cos^2 t \sin^2 2t + 144 \sin^2 t \sin^2 2t =$$

$$= 144 \sin^2 2t (\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t) = 144 \sin^2 2t$$

$$C_{ox} = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} 8 \sin^3 t \sqrt{144 \sin^2 2t} dt =$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} 8 \sin^3 t \cdot 12 \sin 2t dt = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} 96 \cdot 2 \sin^4 t \cos t dt =$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot 192 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \sin^4 t d \sin t = 384\pi \left. \frac{\sin^5 t}{5} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} =$$

$$= 384\pi \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^5 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = \frac{108\sqrt{3}\pi}{5}$$