$$\int \mathcal{I} = \omega x^3 t$$

$$\int \mathcal{I} = 0.3 t \quad (0 < t < 5)$$

$$\int \mathcal{X} = \omega x^3 t$$

$$(y = Rin^3 t) \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} a & y = f(x) \\ & & \\ &$$

$$F = 4 \int_{0}^{a} y dx$$

$$S = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \alpha dx^{3} t \left(-3\alpha \omega z t \lambda_{in} t\right) dt$$

$$= 12\alpha^{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R_{in}^{4} t \omega z^{2} t dt$$

$$= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Rin^4 t \left(1 - Rin^2 t\right) dt$$

=
$$120^{2}$$
 | $\sqrt{1 - Rin^{2}t}$ | $\sqrt{1 - Rin^$

$$= |2\alpha| \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{$$

$$= \frac{12\alpha(4.2.2-6.4.2.2)}{4.2.2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4.2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1-\frac{5}{6})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4.2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

により 媒介受数表示 tれる 曲線
$$y = f(\alpha)$$
 をアステロイド という。 χ $\chi^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \alpha^{\frac{2}{3}}$ $\chi^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = \alpha^{\frac{2}{3}}$

$$\mathcal{H} = \alpha \omega^{3} t$$

$$y = \alpha k_{1}^{3} t$$

$$(0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$dd = \alpha (\omega \omega^{3} t) dt$$

$$= \alpha \cdot 3 \omega \omega^{2} t \cdot (\omega \omega t) dt$$

$$= -3 \alpha \omega^{3} t Rint dt$$

 $0 = \alpha \omega s t$ $\alpha = \alpha \omega s t$ Copt=1 Copt = 0

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$t = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Rint dt =$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} Rint dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(n:奇)

$$\frac{171}{17011'} = (1 = \alpha(t - \lambda m t))$$

$$(y = \alpha(1 - \omega x t)) = (0 \le t \le 2\pi)$$

とス軸で田まれた図形の面積らを求めよ。

$$S = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi a} f(x) dx$$

$$f = \alpha (f - Rin t) + 2x(1 - Rin t) dx$$

$$f = \alpha (f - Rin t) dx$$

$$f = \alpha (f - Rin t) dx$$

$$f = \alpha (f - Rin t) dx$$

$$S = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \alpha (1 - \omega xt) \cdot \alpha (1 - \omega xt) dt$$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \omega xt)^2 dt \dots (x)$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \omega xt)^2 dt \dots (x)$$

$$= 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - 2a\omega t + a\omega^{2}t) dt$$

$$= 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - 2a\omega t + \frac{1 + a\omega^{2}t}{2}) dt$$

$$= 2a^2$$
) $o(1-2axt+\frac{1+axt}{2})dt$

$$= 2a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cos t\right) dt$$

$$(*) = 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} (2Rm^{2} \frac{t}{2})^{2} dt$$

$$= 2a^{3} \cdot 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{t}{2} \right)^{4}$$

$$=2^{3}\alpha^{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}R_{m}^{4}\frac{t}{2}dt\cdots(x)'$$

$$U = \frac{1}{2}x \dot{x}(x)$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2}dt \iff 2du = dt \qquad U = 0 \qquad \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 2^{4} \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= 3\pi a^{2} + \frac{1}{4}$$

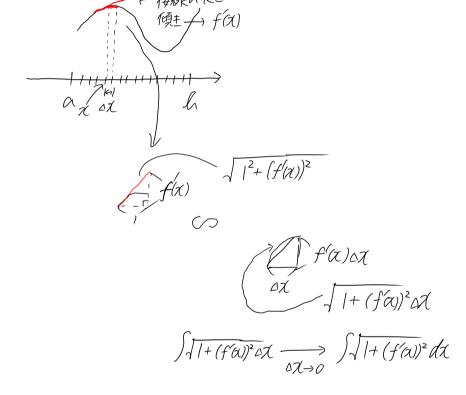
媒介変数表示はた曲線の長さ

$$y = f(x)$$
 $(a \le x \le h)$
 $f(x)$ $y = f(x)$
 $f(x)$ $f(x$

定理関数表示はた曲線の長生 上の設定の下で、チェfの(asxse)が表す曲線の長生を

$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{1 + (f(\alpha))^2} d\alpha$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{1 + (\frac{df}{d\alpha})^2} d\alpha$$



<u>例1.8</u> 次の曲線Lの長さを求めよ

(1)
$$y = \frac{2}{3}\chi^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
 (0 \(\text{ } \times \) \(\text{ } \)

 $y = \frac{2}{3}\chi^{\frac{3}{2}}$ (0 \(\text{ } \times \) \(\text{ } \)

 $y = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}\chi^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \chi^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \left[\frac{2}{3}(1+\chi)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{0}^{1}$
 $\sqrt{1+(y')^{2}} = \sqrt{1+\chi}$
 $= \frac{2}{3}(2^{\frac{3}{2}}-1^{\frac{3}{2}})$

= = (2/2-1)

