潑ュー」中山大學本科生考试草稿纸2411/2-69.



警方 《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条:"考试作弊者不授予学士学位。"

P.164.1 水町本、ソーズ 5 x=y2

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} U \overline{\chi} - \chi^{2} d\chi = \frac{2}{3} (\chi^{\frac{3}{2}})_{0}^{1} - (\frac{\chi^{3}}{3})_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

y-dy
$$y=x$$

$$0 \quad dA = (4y-y)dy$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (y + y) dy$$

$$A = \int_{0}^{1} (y +$$

$$y = 2x+1 \quad 5 \quad x-y=1.$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2} = 1 \quad (4,3)$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^{3} [(1+y) - \frac{y^{2}-1}{2}] dy = \int_{-1}^{3} (-\frac{y^{2}}{2} + y + \frac{3}{2}) dy$$

$$= (-\frac{y^{3}}{6})_{-1}^{3} + (\frac{y^{2}}{2})_{-1}^{3} + \frac{3}{2} (y)_{-1}^{3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} (2) + 1) + \frac{1}{2} (9 - 1) + \frac{3}{2} (3 + 1) = -\frac{28}{6} + \frac{8}{2} + \frac{12}{2} = -\frac{28}{6} + \frac{20}{2} = \frac{-78 + 60}{6} = \frac{16}{3}.$$

$$y=0$$
 与 $\{x=a(t-smt)\}$ $y=a(y-est)$, $0 \le x \le 2\pi$, $0 > 0$ 程线指。

$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a \cdot (1 - \cos t) \cdot a \cdot (1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= \alpha^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt$$

$$= \alpha^2 (2\pi - 0) + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = \alpha^2 (2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi) = 3\pi \alpha^2$$