

习题 4-7 (建议使用 matlab 作图更直观)

$$1. (1) \begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{4} \\ y = \frac{3x-4}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 } (2, 1) \text{ 和 } (4, 4).$$

取 x 为积分变量, 则

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{3x-4}{2} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{12}x^3 - \frac{3}{4}x^2 + 2x \right) \Big|_2^4 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} y^2 = -4(x-1) \\ y^2 = -2(x-2) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 } (0, 2) \text{ 和 } (0, -2)$$

取 y 为积分变量, 则

$$\text{面积 } A = \left| \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{-4} + 1 - \frac{y^2}{-2} - 2 \right) dy \right| = \left| \int_{-2}^2 \left(\frac{y^2}{4} - 1 \right) dy \right| = \left| \left(\frac{1}{12}y^3 - y \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 \right| = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(3) y = \frac{1}{x} \text{ 与 } y = x \text{ 交于 } (1, 1). \text{ 又 } x=2 \text{ 与两直线交于 } (2, \frac{1}{2}), (2, 2)$$

取 x 为积分变量, 则

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_1^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \ln x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$

(4) 考虑图像可知.

$$\text{面积 } A = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = -2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 4$$

$$(5) y = e^x \text{ 与 } y = e^{-x} \text{ 交于 } (0, 1). x=1 \text{ 与两直线交于 } (1, e) (1, e^{-1})$$

以 x 为积分变量, 则

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = (e^x + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 = e + e^{-1} - 2$$

$$(6) \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1 \text{ 与两坐标轴交于 } (0, 1) (1, 0)$$

以 x 为积分变量, 则

$$A = \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int_0^1 (1 - 2\sqrt{x} + x) dx = \left[x - \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right] \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(7) \begin{cases} y = \frac{x^2}{2} \\ y = \sqrt{8-x^2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 } (-2, 2), (2, 2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-2}^2 \left(\sqrt{8-x^2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{8-x^2} + \frac{8}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{8}} - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 \\ &= 2 + 4 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{4}{3} + 2 + 4 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{4}{3} \\ &= 2\pi + \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \begin{cases} y=x \\ y=x+\sin^2 x \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{交点为 } (0,0) \quad (\pi, \pi)$$

以 x 为积分变量, 则

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_0^{\pi} (x + \sin^2 x - x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(9) 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} = 0$. 则 $y=0$ 是其水平渐近线, 即 x 轴.

$y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 连续, 无水平渐近线

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}}{x} = 0$. 则无斜渐近线.

故只有 x 轴与其所夹.

则令 $t = -\frac{x^2}{2}$ 则 $dt = -x dx$, 又 $y = x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$ 为奇函数

$$\text{则 } A = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^t dt = 2 \int_{-\infty}^0 e^t dt = 2e^t \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = 2e^0 = 2$$

2 (1) 设切线斜率为 k , 切线为 kx , 代入 $y = x^2 - x + 2$. 得 $x^2 - (k+1)x + 2 = 0$

由判别式: $(k+1)^2 - 8 = 0$ 得 $k = -1 \pm 2\sqrt{2}$

$k = -1 - 2\sqrt{2}$ 时: $x^2 + 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = -\sqrt{2}$

$k = -1 + 2\sqrt{2}$ 时: $x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{2}$

$$\text{则 } S = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 [x^2 - x + 2 - (-1 - 2\sqrt{2})x] dx + \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} [x^2 - x + 2 - (-1 + 2\sqrt{2})x] dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \sqrt{2}x^2 + 2x \right) \Big|_{-\sqrt{2}}^0 + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \sqrt{2}x^2 + 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$= 0 - \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} + 2\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{2} \right) + \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - 2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{2} \right) - 0 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

(2) 又对 $y^2 = 2x$ 两边求导 $2y y' = 2$, 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ 处 $y' = 1$, 所以法线斜率是 $k = -1$

所以法线方程为 $x + y - \frac{3}{2} = 0$

与 $y^2 = 2x$ 联立求得 $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ $(\frac{9}{2}, -3)$

以 y 为积分变量, 则:

$$\text{面积 } A = \int_{-3}^1 \left(\left(\frac{3}{2} - y \right) - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) dy = \left(\frac{3}{2}y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{6}y^3 \right) \Big|_{-3}^1$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{6} + \frac{9}{2} + \frac{9}{2} - \frac{9}{2}$$

$$= \frac{16}{3}$$

3. (1) t -拼代表 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$. 则 $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi a$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int S &= \int_0^{2\pi a} y dx = \int_0^{2\pi a} a(t - \cos t) dx = \int_0^{2\pi} a(t - \cos t) \cdot a(dt - \cos t \cdot dt) \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 dt = a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) dt \\ &= a^2 \left(t - 2\sin t + \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sin 2t + t}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= a^2 \{ 2\pi + \pi - 0 \} \\ &= 3\pi a^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 补充说明: 星形线图形:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其面积为 } S &= 4 \int_0^a y dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \sin^3 \theta da \cos^3 \theta = -4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cdot 3\cos^2 \theta (-\sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta (1 - \sin^2 \theta) d\theta = 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 \theta - \sin^6 \theta) d\theta \\ &= 12a^2 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{8} a^2 \end{aligned}$$

则其与圆 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos t \\ y = a \sin t \end{cases}$ 所夹面积为:

$$\pi a^2 - \frac{3\pi}{8} a^2 = \frac{5\pi}{8} a^2$$

4. (1) 双纽线图像: , 由极坐标面积公式.

$$\text{则 } S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{2} p^2 d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \cos 2\theta d\theta = 8 \times \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 4 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 4$$

(2) 将 $\rho = 2a \cos \theta$ 化为直角坐标形式: $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax \Rightarrow (x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$. 即: 圆.

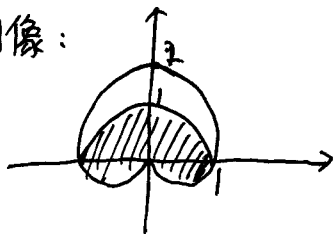
则面积为 πa^2 .

(3). 对数曲线图像:

由极坐标面积公式:

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ae^{\theta})^2 d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2\theta} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{4} e^{2\theta} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{a^2}{4} (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})$$

5. 图像:



由图像可知, 图像关于y轴对称, 则只需计算右边部分乘以2即可.

$$\text{右边面积} S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1 + \sin\theta)^2 d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (1 + \sin^2\theta + 2\sin\theta) d\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\theta - 2\cos\theta) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \sin^2\theta d\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= -1 + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$= \frac{5\pi}{8} - 1$$

$$\text{则阴影面积} = 2 \times (\frac{5\pi}{8} - 1) = \frac{5\pi}{4} - 2$$

6. 设 $y = b \sin x$ 与 $y = \cos x$ 的交点的横坐标是 B . 则由 $b \sin B = \cos B$ 得 $\tan B = \frac{1}{b}$,

$$\text{进而} \sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}}, \cos B = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2}}$$

$$\text{又} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1$$

则 $y = b \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, x 轴所围成的面积为 $\frac{1}{3}$.

$$\text{有} \frac{1}{3} = \int_0^B b \sin x dx + \int_B^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = b - b \cos B + 1 - \sin B = \frac{1}{3}, \text{代入} \cos B = \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2}}$$

$$\sin B = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} \text{ 解得 } b = \frac{5}{12}, \text{ 同样地, 可得 } a = \frac{4}{3}$$

又因为 b 与 a 是可互换的. 则 $b = \frac{4}{3}$, $a = \frac{5}{12}$ 同样满足题设.

$$\text{综上, } a = \frac{4}{3}, b = \frac{5}{12} \text{ 或 } a = \frac{5}{12}, b = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$7. V = \int_0^{80} \frac{1}{400} \cdot (x+40)^2 dx = \frac{1}{400} \int_0^{80} (x^2 + 80x + 1600) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{400} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 40x^2 + 1600x \right) \Big|_0^{80}$$

$$= \frac{1}{400} \left(\frac{1}{3} \times 80^3 + 40 \times 80^2 + 1600 \times 80 \right)$$

$$= 30976 \text{ m}^3$$

8. 以半径为R的圆的圆心为原点, 建立直角坐标系.

$$V = 2 \int_0^R \sqrt{3} (R^2 - x^2) dx = 2 \left(\sqrt{3} R^2 x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^R = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} R^3 = \frac{500\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

9. (1) 利用柱壳法, 取x为积分变量, 故

$$dV = 2\pi x (10 - x - \frac{9}{x}) dx, \text{ 又 } xy=9 \text{ 与 } x+y=10 \text{ 交于 } (1, 9) (9, 1).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } V &= \int_1^9 2\pi x (10 - x - \frac{9}{x}) dx \\ &= (10\pi x^2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi x^3 - 18\pi x) \Big|_1^9 \\ &= \frac{512}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由图像知图像关于x轴对称, 则只须考虑第一象限.

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} y^2 = 4x \\ y^2 = 8x + 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=2 \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=-2 \end{cases}. \text{ 即两交点为 } (1, 2), (1, -2)$$

用柱壳法, 取y为积分变量.

$$dV = 2\pi y \left(\frac{y^2+4}{8} - \frac{y^2}{4} \right) dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{-y^3+4y}{1} \right) dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } V &= \int_0^2 \frac{\pi}{4} (-y^3 + 4y) dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^2 (-y^3 + 4y) dy \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(-\frac{1}{4} y^4 + 2y^2 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \pi \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由图像关于x轴对称, 则只须考虑第一象限.

$$\text{又 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = 25 \\ 16x = 3y^2 \end{cases} \text{ 可得两交点为 } (3, 4) (3, -4).$$

用柱壳法, 取y为积分变量.

$$dV = 2\pi y \left(\sqrt{25-y^2} - \frac{3}{16} y^2 \right) dy.$$

$$\text{则 } V = \int_0^4 2\pi y \left(\sqrt{25-y^2} - \frac{3}{16} y^2 \right) dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^4 y \sqrt{25-y^2} dy - 2\pi \int_0^4 \frac{3}{16} y^3 dy$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^4 \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{25-y^2} d(25-y^2) - 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{64} y^4 \Big|_0^4$$

$$= -\pi \cdot \frac{2}{3} (25-y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^4 - 8\pi = -18\pi + \frac{250\pi}{3} - 24\pi = \frac{124}{3}\pi$$

(4) 绕 x 轴:

用薄片法, 以 x 为积分变量, 则:

$$dV = \pi \cdot \sin^2 x dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

绕 y 轴:

用柱壳法, 取 x 为积分变量.

$$dV = 2\pi x \sin x dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi x \sin x dx = -2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x d\cos x = -2\pi x \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= 2\pi^2 + 2\pi \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= 2\pi^2$$

(5) 由题可得 $y^2 = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3$ $x \in [-a, a]$

用薄片法, 取 x 为积分变量.

$$V = \int_{-a}^a \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - 3a^{\frac{4}{3}}x^{\frac{2}{3}} + 3a^{\frac{2}{3}}x^{\frac{4}{3}} - x^2) dx$$

$$= \pi (a^2 x - 3a^{\frac{4}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{5} x^{\frac{5}{3}} + 3a^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{7} x^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3) \Big|_{-a}^a$$

$$= \pi (2a^3 - \frac{18}{5}a^3 + \frac{18}{7}a^3 - \frac{2}{3}a^3)$$

$$= \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$$

(6). 用薄片法, 取 x 为积分变量, $x \in [-4, 4]$

$$V = \int_{-4}^4 \pi (5 + \sqrt{16-x^2})^2 - \pi (5 - \sqrt{16-x^2})^2 dx$$

$$= 20\pi \int_{-4}^4 \sqrt{16-x^2} dx = 20\pi \left(\frac{x}{2} \sqrt{16-x^2} + \frac{16}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{4} \right) \Big|_{-4}^4$$

$$= 20\pi (4\pi + 4\pi)$$

$$= 160\pi^2$$

10. (1) 题目应加条件 " $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ ".

用 "摆线与 $y=2a$, $x=0$, $x=2\pi a$ 围成的面积, 用外圆圆柱体减掉内圆".

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi(2a)^2 \cdot 2\pi a - \int_0^{2\pi} \pi [a(1+\cos t)^2] dx \\ &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - \int_0^{2\pi} \pi [a(1+\cos t)^2 [a(1+\cos t)]] dt. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{对于 } \int_0^{2\pi} \pi [a^2(1+\cos t)^2 [a(1-\cos t)]] dt \\ &= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1-\cos^2 t)(1+\cos t) dt \\ &= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1+\cos t - \cos^2 t - \cos^3 t) dt \\ &= \pi a^3 \left\{ \left[t + \sin t \right] \Big|_0^{2\pi} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt - 0 \right\} \\ &= \pi a^3 \left\{ 2\pi - 4 \times \frac{1!!}{2!!} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \right\} \\ &= \pi^2 a^3 \end{aligned}$$

则原图形绕 $y=2a$ 旋转后体积为:

$$V = 8\pi^2 a^3 - \pi^2 a^3 = 7\pi^2 a^3$$

(2) 由 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$ 得 $x = \pm \sqrt{4-y^2}$

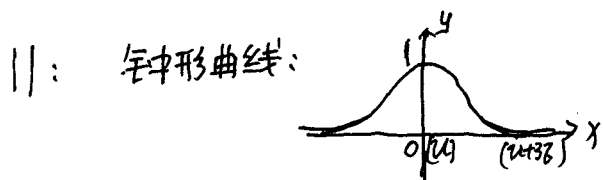
用薄片法, 取 y 为积分变量

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-2}^2 \left\{ [\sqrt{4-y^2}+3]^2 - [-\sqrt{4-y^2}+3]^2 \right\} dy \\ &= 12\pi \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-y^2} dy \\ &= 12\pi \left(\frac{y}{2} \sqrt{4-y^2} + \frac{4}{2} \arcsin \frac{y}{2} \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 \\ &= 12\pi (\pi + \pi) \\ &= 24\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

(3) "出这本书的老师真是以为我们是神, 极轴是个啥JB, 经作者查阅百度, 才得以解决!"

极轴是指: $\theta=0$ 的射线. 显然心形线是关于极轴对称的.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 64(1+\cos\theta)^3 \sin\theta d\theta = \frac{-128\pi}{3} \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos\theta)^3 d(\cos\theta+1) \\ &= \frac{-128\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{(\cos\theta+1)^4}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 160\pi \end{aligned}$$



用薄片法, 由 $y = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$, $\Rightarrow x^2 = -2\ln y$

以 y 为积分变量, 因为图形关于 y 轴对称, 则只计算第一象限旋转即可.

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 -2\ln y dy = -2\pi \cdot y \ln y \Big|_0^1 + \pi \int_0^1 (2) dy.$$

$$= 0 - \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{-2\pi \ln y}{\frac{1}{y}} + (2\pi y) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= 0 + 2\pi$$

$$= 2\pi$$

$$12. (1) S = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + (\sinh x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 |\cosh x| dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (e^x - e^{-x}) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= e - e^{-1}$$

$$(2) S = \int_1^e \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right)^2} dy$$

$$= \int_1^e \left| \frac{y}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \right| dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \left(y + \frac{1}{y} \right) dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} y^2 + \ln y \right) \Big|_1^e$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} e^2 + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad S &= \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} dx \\
 &= \left[\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}}{x} \right] \Big|_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{8}} = \sqrt{8 + 1} - \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{8 + 1}}{\sqrt{8}} - \sqrt{3 + 1} + \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{3 + 1}}{\sqrt{3}} \\
 &= 3 - \ln \sqrt{2} - 2 + \ln \sqrt{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \quad S &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-a \sin t + a \sin t + a t \cos t)^2 + (a \cos t - a \cos t + a t \sin t)^2} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 t^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 t^2 \sin^2 t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} a t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\
 &= 2\pi^2 a.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad S &= \int_0^3 \sqrt{(2\theta^2)^2 + (4\theta)^2} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^3 2\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^3 \sqrt{\theta^2 + 4} d(\theta^2 + 4) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (\theta^2 + 4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^3 \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (13\sqrt{13} - 8).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad S &= \int_0^{\varphi} \sqrt{(e^{a\theta})^2 + (ae^{a\theta})^2} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\varphi} e^{a\theta} \sqrt{1 + a^2} d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}{a} \int_0^{\varphi} e^{a\theta} da\theta \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}{a} \cdot e^{a\theta} \Big|_0^{\varphi} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}{a} (e^{a\varphi} - 1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad s &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + (\rho')^2} d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2(1+\cos\theta)^2 + (a\sin\theta)^2} d\theta \\
 &= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2+2\cos\theta} d\theta \\
 &= 2a \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos\frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta \\
 &= 2a \int_0^{\pi} \cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta + 2a \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} -\cos\frac{\theta}{2} d\theta \\
 &= 8a.
 \end{aligned}$$

14. 先求摆线第一拱长.

$$ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2} = \sqrt{[a(1-\cos t)dt]^2 + (a\sin t dt)^2} = 2a \sin\frac{t}{2} dt.$$

$$s = 2a \int_0^{2\pi} \sin\frac{t}{2} dt = -4a \cos\frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 8a.$$

再求点坐标.

· 设A点满足要求, 此时 $t=c$, 由 $s=8a$, $ds=2a\sin\frac{t}{2}dt$,

由条件OA长为 $2a$, 即 $2a \int_0^c \sin\frac{t}{2} dt = 2a$, $c = \frac{2\pi}{3}$.

点A的坐标为 $((\frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})a, \frac{3}{2}a)$.