

UUDY PK1 Turem N^o 11(24)
 K 1

$$\rho = 2 \sin^2 \frac{\varphi}{2}$$

$$S = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 4 \sin^4 \frac{\varphi}{2} d\varphi =$$

$$= 2 \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \frac{(1 - \cos \varphi)^2}{4} d\varphi =$$

$$= \left(\frac{\varphi}{2} - \sin \varphi + \frac{\varphi}{4} + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{8} \right) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - 1 + \frac{\pi}{8} + 0 - \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} - \frac{1}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{16} - \frac{9}{8} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{3\pi - 18 + 8\sqrt{2}}{16}$$

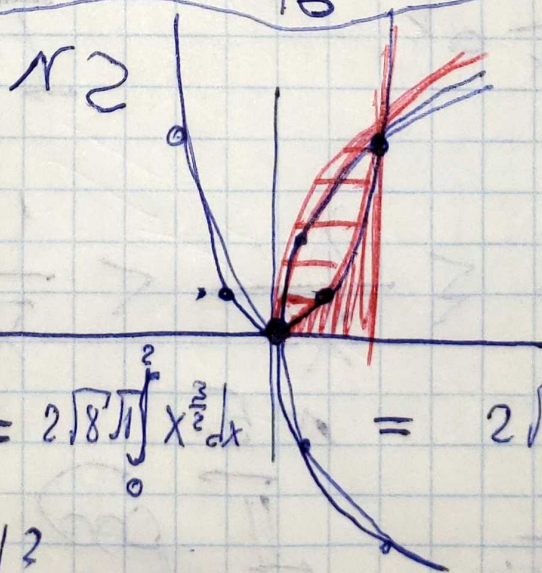
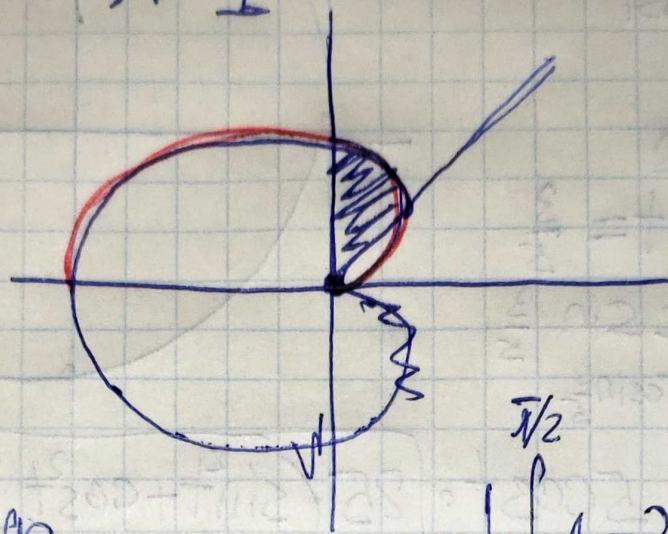
$$y = x^2$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{8x}$$

$$V_{y1} = \int_0^{2\pi} x \cdot \sqrt{8x} dx = 2\sqrt{8}\pi \int_0^2 x^{3/2} dx = 2\sqrt{8}\pi \cdot \frac{2 \cdot x^{5/2} \sqrt{x}}{5} \Big|_0^2 =$$

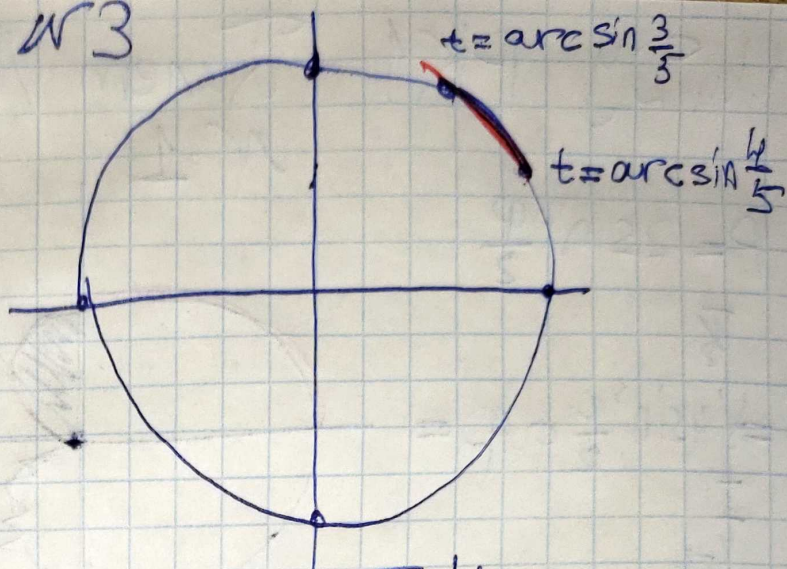
$$V_{y2} = 2\pi \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \frac{2\pi x^4}{8} \Big|_0^2 = \frac{64\pi}{5}$$

$$V_y = V_{y1} - V_{y2} = \frac{24\pi}{5}$$



$$\begin{cases} x = 5 \sin t \\ y = 5 \cos t \end{cases}$$

N^3



~~$x = 5 \sin t$~~
 $\sin t = \frac{3}{5}$
 $t = \arcsin \frac{3}{5}$

$$S = 2\pi \int_{\arcsin \frac{3}{5}}^{\arcsin \frac{4}{5}} 5 \cos t \cdot \sqrt{25(\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} dt =$$

$$= 50\pi \int_{\arcsin \frac{3}{5}}^{\arcsin \frac{4}{5}} \cos t dt = 50\pi \sin t \Big|_{\arcsin \frac{3}{5}}^{\arcsin \frac{4}{5}} = 10\pi$$

∞

N^4

$$\int \frac{x+1}{x^3 + \sin x} dx$$

I poe

$$q=2 \quad q>1$$

1

$$\frac{x+1}{|x^3 + \sin x|} \lesssim \frac{x}{x^3} < \frac{1}{x^2}$$

converge

3

$$\int \frac{x-2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4}$$

N^5

II poe

$$q=2 \quad q>1$$

2

$$\frac{x-2}{x^3 - 3x^2 + 4} \lesssim \frac{1}{x^2 - x + 2} < \frac{1}{x^2}$$

ME converge