

1.26 $y = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2}$ $y = 0$ $x = 2$ $x = 1$

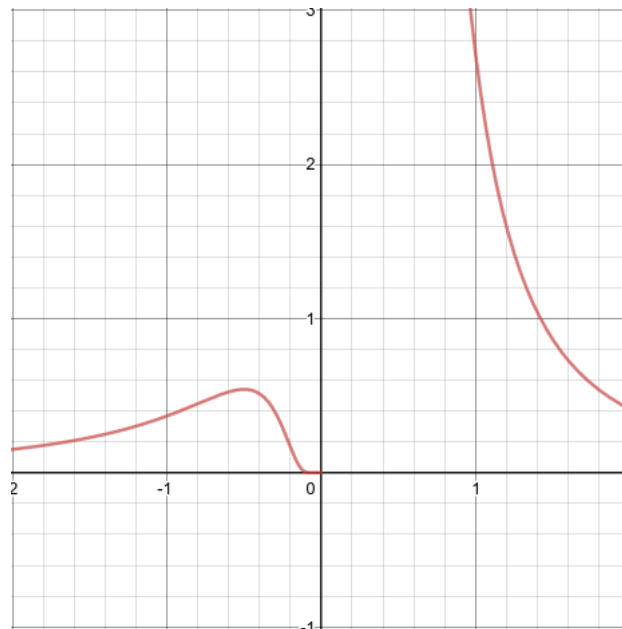
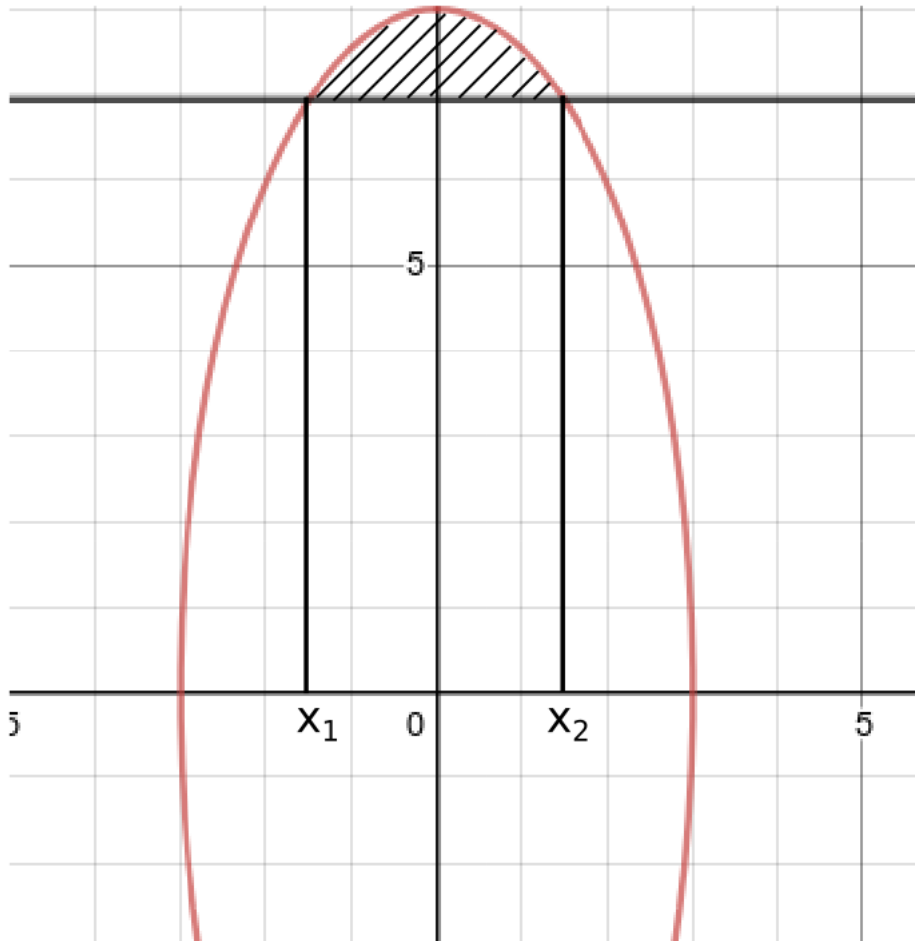


Рис. 1. $y = \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2}$

$$S = \int_1^2 \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}}}{x^2} dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} t = \frac{1}{x} & t(2) = \frac{1}{2} \\ dt = -\frac{1}{x^2} & t(1) = 1 \end{array} \right| = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 e^t dt = e^t \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = e - \sqrt{e}$$

2.26 Параметрически заданная функция:

$$\begin{cases} x = 3 \cos(t); \\ y = 8 \sin(t); \end{cases} \quad y = 4\sqrt{3} \quad (y \geq 4\sqrt{3})$$



$$S_{\varphi} = S_y - 4\sqrt{3}(x_2 - x_1) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1 = x(t_1); x_2 = x(t_2) \\ t_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}; t_1 = \frac{2\pi}{3} \\ x_2 = 1,5; x_1 = -1,5 \end{vmatrix} = S_y - 12\sqrt{3}$$

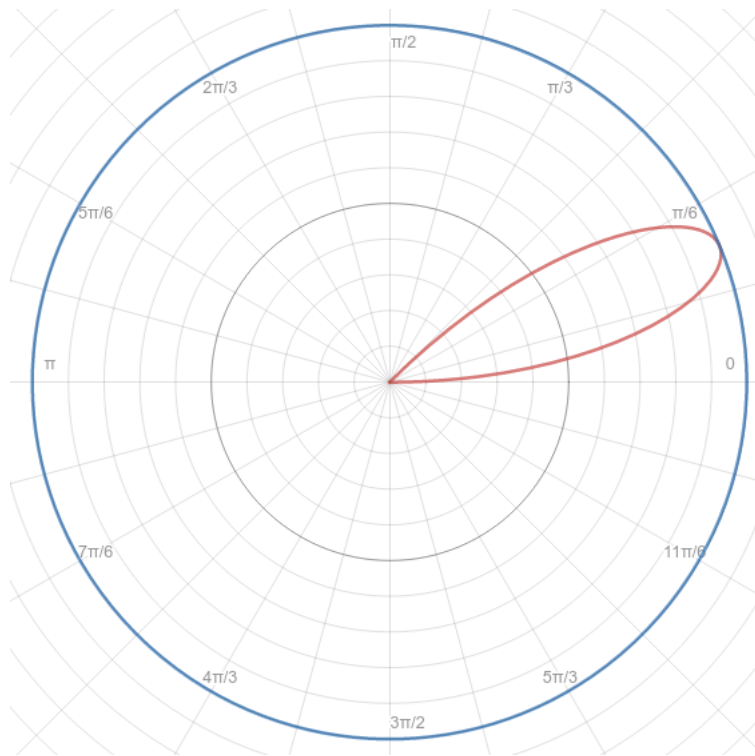
$$S_y = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} y(x) dx = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} y(t) x'(t) dt = -24 \int_{\frac{2\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2(t) dt = 12 \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} 1 - \cos(2t) dt$$

$$S_y = \left(t - \frac{\sin^2(2t)}{2} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} = 4\pi + 6\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow S_{\varphi} = S_y - 12\sqrt{3} = 4\pi - 6\sqrt{3}$$

3.26

$$r = 2 \sin(4\varphi) \quad \varphi \in [0; \frac{\pi}{4}]$$



$$S_\varphi = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4 \sin^2(4\varphi) d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 - \cos(8\varphi) d\varphi$$

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

4.26

$$y = e^x + 26 \quad \ln \sqrt{8} \leq x \leq \ln \sqrt{24}$$

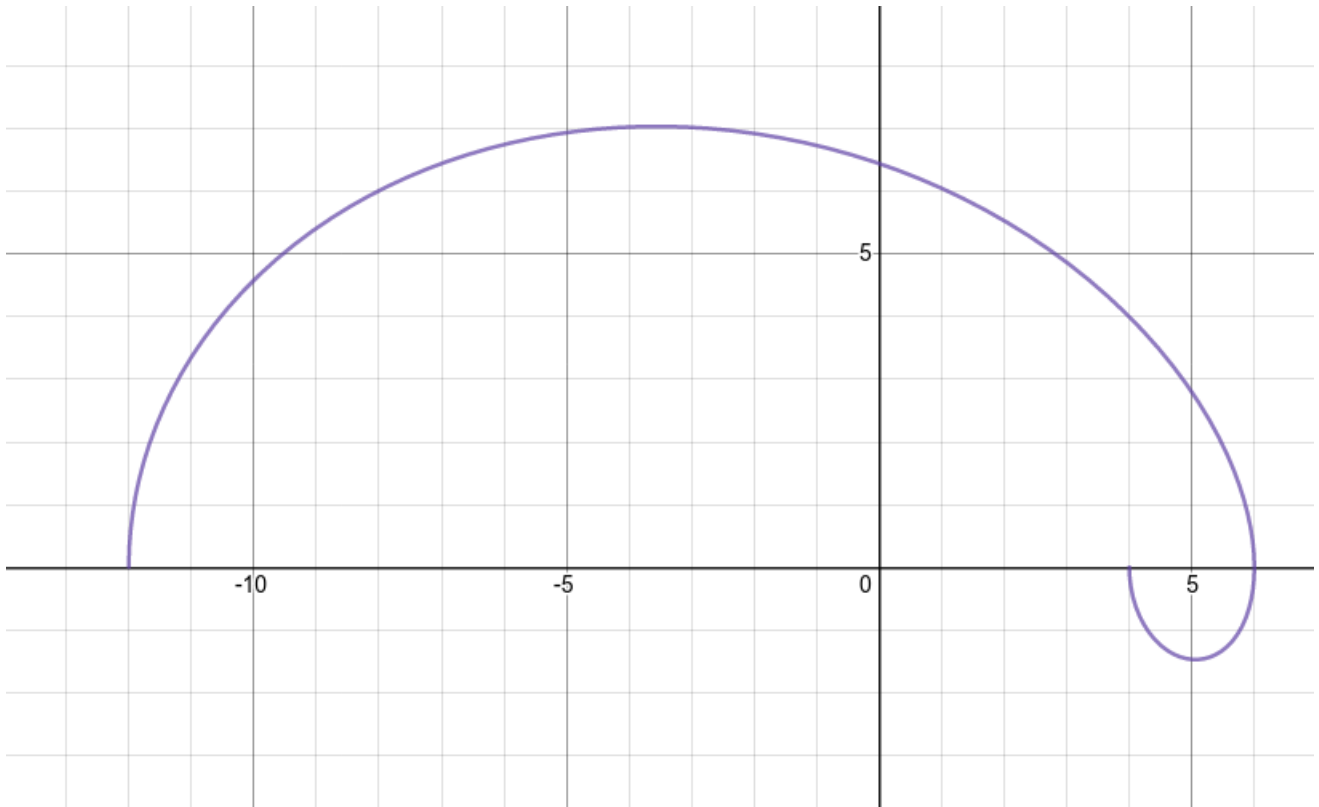
График $y(x)$ - экспонента, "поднятая" на 26 едениц вверх.

Так как мы ищем длину дуги графика функции, стандартные геометрические превращения не влияют на результат. Поэтому l_y - длина дуги заданной функции будет: $l_y = l_{e^x}$. Таким образом, получим:

$$\begin{aligned} l_y &= \int_{\ln \sqrt{8}}^{\ln \sqrt{24}} \sqrt{1 + (y'(x))^2} dx = \int_{\ln \sqrt{8}}^{\ln \sqrt{24}} \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} dx = \left| \begin{array}{ll} 1 + e^{2x} = t^2 & t = \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}} \\ 2x = \ln(t^2 - 1) & t_1 = \sqrt{9} = 3 \\ dx = \frac{t}{t^2 - 1} dt & t_2 = \sqrt{25} = 5 \end{array} \right| = \\ &= \int_3^5 \frac{t^2}{t^2 - 1} dt = \int_3^5 1 - \frac{1}{1 - t^2} dt = \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+t}{1-t} \right| \right) \Big|_3^5 = 2 + \ln \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5.26

$$\begin{cases} x = 4(2 \cos(t) - \cos(2t)) \\ y = 4(2 \sin(t) - \sin(2t)) \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi$$



$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= 8(\sin(2t) - \sin(t)) \\ y'(t) &= 8(\cos(t) - \cos(2t)) \end{aligned} \implies (x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 = 64(2 - 2 \cos t) = 256 * \sin \frac{t}{2}$$

$$l_\varphi = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt = 16 \int_0^\pi \sin \frac{t}{2} dt = \mathbf{32}$$

6.26

$$\rho = 2 \cos \varphi \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$l_\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{(\rho'(\varphi))^2 + (\rho(\varphi))^2} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 2 \sqrt{\sin^2(t) + \cos^2(t)} d\varphi = 2\varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

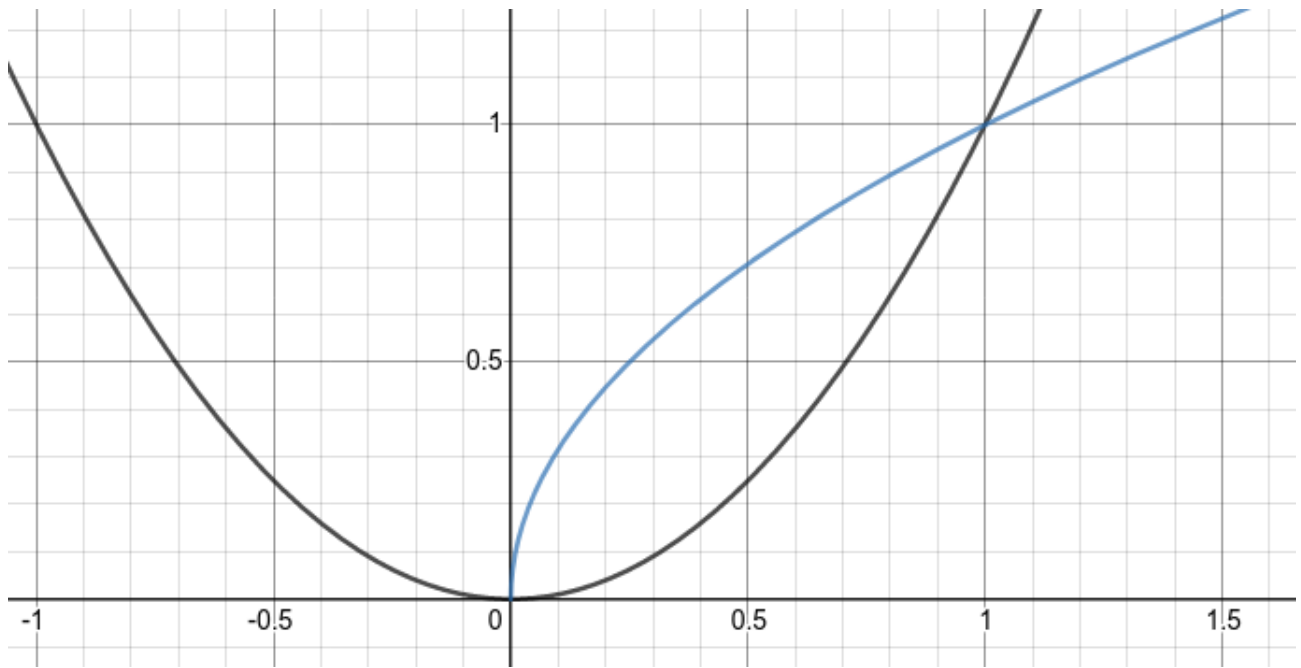
7.26

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

Вращение вокруг оси ОХ. Пусть $\exists! x_0 : f(x_0) = g(x_0)$ Значит:

$$V = \pi \left(\int_0^{x_0} g^2(x) dx - \int_0^{x_0} f^2(x) dx \right) = \pi \int_0^{x_0} g^2(x) - f^2(x) dx$$

Соответствующую точку x_0 найдём графически или из уравнения $x^2 = \sqrt{x}$:



$$x_0 = 1 \implies V = \pi \int_0^1 x - x^4 dx = \pi \left(\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \mathbf{0.3\pi}$$