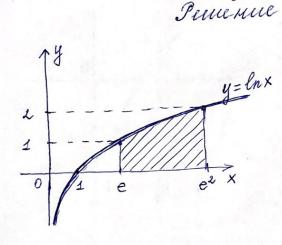
Сешнар 9

Boonecienne mousagen moeniex gourge

1. 1.
$$S = \left| \int f(x) dx \right| - gropningen give$$

вынисиения пиощади кривошнейной трапини (кривая задана в декарт. коорд.)

6.453 Haumu mousage grunper, orpanimen - moû kpuboù $y = \ln x$ u premounu $x = e^2$, y = 0



$$S = \int \ln x \, dx = \left| \begin{array}{c} u = \ln x \\ du = \frac{dx}{x} \end{array} \right| =$$

$$e \quad \left| \begin{array}{c} e^{2} \\ dv = dx \end{array} \right| =$$

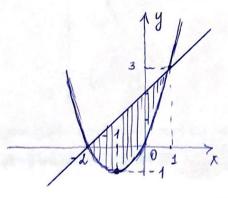
$$= V \cdot \ln x \left| \begin{array}{c} e^{2} \\ - \int dx \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= \left(x \ln x - x \right) \left| \begin{array}{c} e^{2} \\ e \end{array} \right| =$$

$$= x \left(\ln x - 1 \right) \left| \begin{array}{c} e^{2} \\ e \end{array} \right| = e^{2} - 0 = e^{2} \left(x \theta \cdot e g \cdot \right)$$

$$Ombe m : e^{2} \left(x \theta \cdot e g \cdot \right)$$

6.456 Haume mousage querypoe, orpanurennoù naparonoù $y = x^2 + \lambda x$ u npeneoù $y = x + \lambda$.



 $y = x^{2} + \lambda x = x^{2} + \lambda x + 1 - 1 =$ $= (x + 1)^{2} - 1$ $= (x + 1)^{2} - 1$ =

$$S' = \left| \int_{2}^{6} f_{2}(x) - f_{1}(x) \right|$$

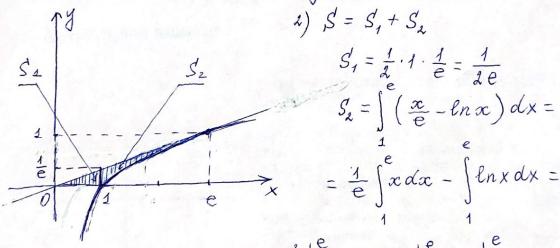
$$S = \int_{2}^{6} (x + 2 - x^{2} - 2x) dx = \int_{2}^{6} (2 - x - x^{2}) dx = \int_{2}^{6$$

6.467 Hairmu mousage gnerypoe, orpaniverenoù e present $y = \ln \infty$, kacamenenoù k ren b morke x = e u b co b o x

Princerice

1)
$$y = \ln x$$

Haugene yp - ние касативной $b m$ - ке $x = e$
 $y' = \frac{1}{x}$; $y'(e) = \frac{1}{e}$; $y(e) = 1$
 yp - ние касатемной: $y - 1 = \frac{1}{e}(x - e)$
 $y - 1 = \frac{1}{e}x - 1$
 $y = \frac{1}{e}x$



$$= \frac{x^{2}}{2e} \Big|_{1}^{e} - x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} + x \Big|_{1}^{e} =$$

$$= \frac{e}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2e} - e + e - 1 = \frac{e}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2e} - 1$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2e} + \frac{e}{\lambda} - \frac{1}{2e} - 1 = \frac{e}{\lambda} - 1$$

гаранетие плоизади доннуры, заданной

$$\begin{cases} 3c = 3c(t) \\ y = y(t) \end{cases} - napamemp \quad yp - mue \quad npuebole,$$

$$npuemore \quad n = \alpha, \quad x = b \quad n \quad oce \quad 0x$$

$$S = \begin{cases} y(t) x'(t) dt = \int y(t) dx(t), \quad rge \\ t, \quad t, \quad t, \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 3c(t_1) \quad n \quad b = 3c(t_2)$$

6.478 Hayimu mousage querypoi, orpanimensioù acmpongon $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = a\sin^3 t$

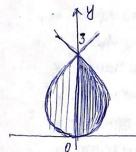
$$\alpha_{s}=0; \ \alpha\cos^{3}t_{s}=0; \ t_{s}=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha_{s}=\alpha; \ \alpha\cos^{3}t_{s}=\alpha; \ t_{s}=0$$

$$S=4\int \alpha\sin^{3}t \ d\left(\alpha\cos^{3}t\right)=\frac{\pi}{2}$$

 $= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} a \sin^{3} t \cdot 3a \cos^{2} t \left(-\sin t\right) dt = 12a^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{4} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \sin^{4} t dt = 3a^{2} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{2} t dt \cdot \frac{1 - \cos^{2} t}{dt} dt = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{2} t t dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{2} t t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\infty} \sin^{4} t dt \sin t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \sin t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt \cos t dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \sin^{4} t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \cos t dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt - \int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2} dt dt\right) = \frac{3}{4} a^{2} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi/2}$

Houmu mousage nemme apubois $x = \frac{1}{3} \pm (3 - t^2)$; $y = t^2$ Pemerue.



 $\overline{M} - \kappa u$ repeceremine e oeieniu $\kappa oo p g u + \alpha m$ $\begin{cases}
x = 0 \\
y = 3
\end{cases} \Rightarrow t = \pm \sqrt{3}$ $\begin{cases}
x = 0 \\
y = 0
\end{cases} \Rightarrow t = 0$

Thereene no spubou ocyuje embre emal no racoboil emperke, no smorry $t_1 = \sqrt{3}$, a $t_4 = 0$.

$$S' = \lambda \int t^{2} d\left(\frac{1}{3}t\left(3-t^{2}\right)\right) = \frac{\lambda}{3} \int t^{2}\left(3-3t^{2}\right) dt =$$

$$= \lambda \int \left(-t^{2}-t^{4}\right) dt = \lambda \left(\frac{t^{3}}{3}-\frac{t^{5}}{5}\right) \Big|_{\overline{13}}^{0} = \frac{\lambda \cdot 9\sqrt{3}}{5} - \frac{\lambda \cdot 9\sqrt{3}}{3} =$$

$$= \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{5} - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{5} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{5}$$

3. Вынисиение тощадей дигур

Rpubae jagana nenp. go-ynen $r = r(\varphi)$ Nym: $\varphi = d$; $\varphi = \beta$, ege φ , r- nonep. noopgunamme $S' = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\beta} r^2 d\varphi$; $d \leq \varphi \leq \beta$.

6.483 Haumu mousage gaurypoi, orpanimensoie $r = \alpha (1 + \sin \varphi)$ Pennemue.

$$-\frac{\pi}{\lambda} \leq \Psi \leq \frac{3\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} a^{2} (1 + \sin \varphi)^{2} d\varphi = \frac{1}{\lambda} \cdot 2\pi \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} (1 + \lambda \sin \varphi + \sin^{2}\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} d\varphi + 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} \sin \varphi d\varphi + \frac{a^{2}}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} (1 - \cos \lambda \varphi) d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} d\varphi + 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} \sin \varphi d\varphi + \frac{a^{2}}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} d\varphi - \frac{a^{2}}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} \cos \lambda \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$= a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} d\varphi + 2a^{2} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} \sin \varphi d\varphi + \frac{a^{2}}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} d\varphi - \frac{a^{2}}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{3\pi/k} \cos \lambda \varphi d\varphi = \frac{3a^{2}}{\lambda} \varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}^{3\pi/k} - 2a^{2} \cos \lambda \varphi d\varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}^{3\pi/k} - 2a^{2} \sin \lambda \varphi \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}^{3\pi/k} = \frac{3\pi^{2}}{\lambda} \cdot \pi = \frac{3\pi^{2}}$$

6.486 Найти пионадь динуры, ограниченной кривыми r = a + tg + sec + q, $r = 2a \cos + q$ и помер. осью

Pemerue

$$\begin{cases} 3c = r\cos \varphi \\ y = r\sin \varphi \end{cases} - close mengy genapmobuses u \\ tg \varphi = \frac{4}{5c} \end{cases}$$

$$romepusance noopguramassus$$

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

1)
$$r = \alpha + g \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{\cos \varphi}$$
 $r = \alpha \cdot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{r}{x}$
 $\alpha y = x^{2} \quad \text{uni} \quad x^{2} = \alpha y - r$
 $r = \alpha \cdot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{r}{x}$
 $r = \alpha \cdot \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{r}{x}$

L)
$$r = \lambda \alpha \cos \varphi / r$$
 $r^2 = \lambda \alpha r \cos \varphi$
 $x^2 + y^2 = \lambda \alpha x$
 $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2 - \varphi$

oxfymnoem c yenmpon

 $\delta m \cdot \mathcal{A}(\alpha, 0) u R = \alpha$

8) Rangene m- ku nepeceremme komboux
$$a + g + \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} = 2 a \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{a}; a \neq 0$$
.

$$tg \varphi = \lambda \cos^{2} \varphi$$

$$tg \varphi = \frac{\lambda}{1 + tg^{2} \varphi}$$

$$tg^3 \varphi + tg \varphi - \lambda = 0$$

 $tg \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4} (Iremb.)$

$$\frac{S_1}{A}$$
 $\frac{S_3}{A}$ $\frac{S_3}{A}$

4)
$$S_{1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi/4} a^{2} t g^{2} \psi \cdot \frac{d\psi}{\cos^{2}\psi} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{t g^{3}\psi}{3} \Big|_{0}^{\pi/4} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{6}$$

$$S_{\lambda} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\lambda} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{6} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{3}; \quad S_{3} = \frac{\pi \alpha^{2}}{4}$$

$$S = S_{4}' + S_{3}' = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{3} + \frac{\pi \alpha^{2}}{4} = \frac{4\alpha^{2} + 3\pi \alpha^{2}}{12} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{12} \left(4 + 3\pi\right)$$

6.488 Нашти пионадь ригурог, ограниченной двуше посиедовательными ветвями инаписания иогаризамической спирами $r = e^{\varphi}$, начиная $e^{\varphi} = 0$

