

Пшенинников Артём, 467205

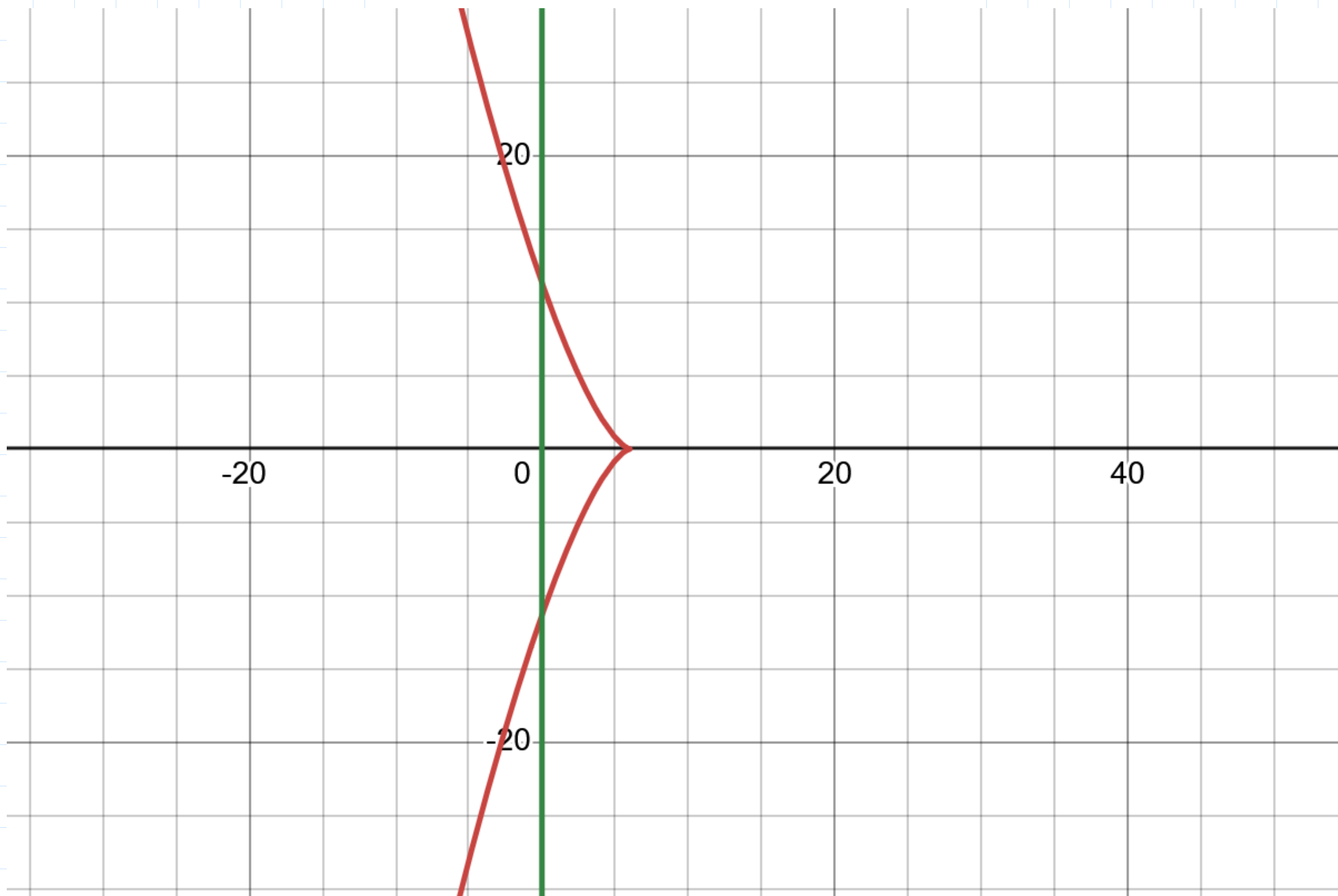
ИДЗ 2

Вариант  $467205\%10 = 5$

✓ 1

Вычислить длину кривой:

1.  $x = 6 - 3t^2, y = 4t^3, x \geq 0$



$$L = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt; \quad x \geq 0 \Rightarrow 6 - 3t^2 \geq 0$$
$$2 \geq t^2 \Rightarrow t \in [-\sqrt{2}; \sqrt{2}]$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (6 - 3t^2)' = -6t; \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = (4t^3)' = 12t^2$$

$$L = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{36t^2 + 144t^4} dt = \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} 6|t|\sqrt{1+4t^2} dt =$$

φ-е чёткое  $\Rightarrow$  вычисл. по формуле:  $= \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} 12|t|\sqrt{1+4t^2} dt =$

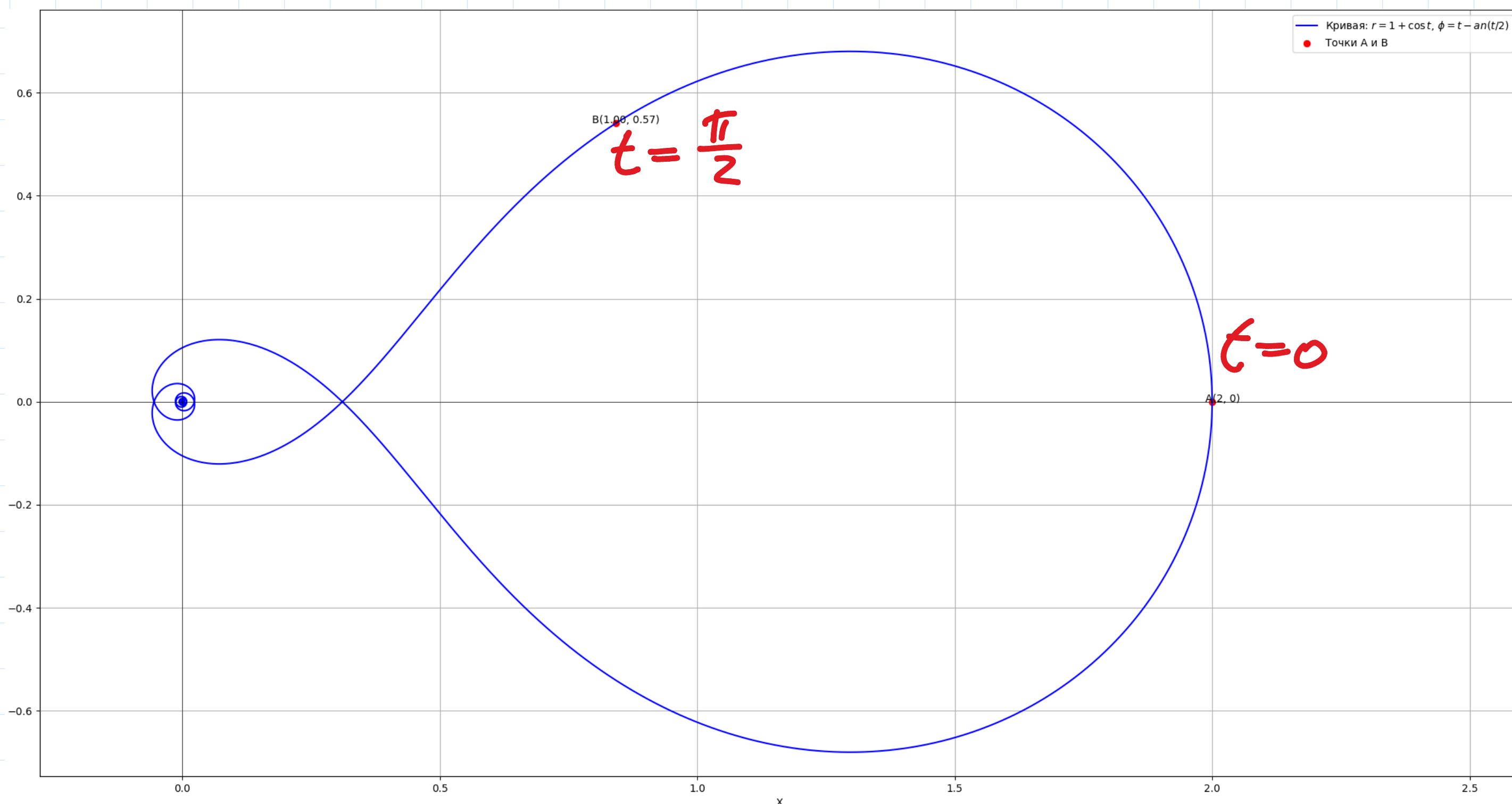
$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 12 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} t \sqrt{1+4t^2} dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} u=1+4t^2 \\ du=8t dt \\ t dt = \frac{du}{8} \end{array} \right] = \left[ \begin{array}{l} t=0: u=1 \\ t=\sqrt{2}: u=9 \end{array} \right] \\
 &= 12 \int_1^9 \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{8} = \frac{12}{8} \int_1^9 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{u^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^9 = 9^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1^{\frac{3}{2}} = \\
 &= 27 - 1 = 26
 \end{aligned}$$

Ответ: 26.

$\sqrt{2}$

$r = 1 + \cos t$ ,  $\varphi = t - \operatorname{tg}(t/2)$  от точки  $A(2, 0)$  до точки  $B(r_0, \varphi_0)$ :

$$r_0 = 1, \varphi_0 = \pi/2$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A: \quad 1 + \cos t &= 2 \Rightarrow \cos t = 1 \Rightarrow t = 0 \\
 t - \operatorname{tg}(t/2) &= 0 \Rightarrow t = \operatorname{tg}(t/2) \Rightarrow t = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$B: 1 + \cos t = 1 \Rightarrow \cos t = 0 \Rightarrow t \in \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

$$t - t \cdot \tan(t/2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$1) t = \pi/2 : \frac{\pi}{2} - t \cdot \tan(\pi/4) = \pi/2 \Rightarrow t \cdot \tan(\pi/4) = 0 \neq 1$$

$$2) t = 3\pi/2 : 3\pi/2 - t \cdot \tan(3\pi/4) = \pi/2 \Rightarrow t \cdot \tan(3\pi/4) = \pi \neq -1$$

Поэтому, что точка B не лежит на кривой.

В качестве предположения возьмем  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

$$\text{Формула длины: } L = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \sqrt{r'(t)^2 + r(t)^2 \cdot \varphi'(t)^2} dt$$

$$L = \left[ \begin{array}{l} r'(t) = -\sin t \\ \varphi'(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} \end{array} \right] =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + (1 + \cos t)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{t}{2}}\right)^2} dt = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \cos^2(\frac{x}{2}) = \\ = \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} \end{array} \right]$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + (1 + \cos t)^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \cos t}\right)^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \left( (1 + \cos t) - \frac{1 + \cos t}{1 + \cos t} \right)^2} dt =$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Ответ: } \frac{\pi}{2}$$