Maurycy Borkowski

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5 zadań (po jednym podpunkcie, podobno tyle wystarcza) z L6 po dwa punkty. Suma 10 punktów.

$\mathbf{Z}1$

Sprawdźmy punkty przecięć wykresów:

$$\begin{cases} y^2 = 6x \\ x^2 = 6y \end{cases}$$

Szukane punkty to: (0,0), (6,6).

Dla $x \in [0, 6]$:

$$\sqrt{6x} > \frac{x^2}{6}$$

Pole szukanego obszaru:

$$\int_0^6 \sqrt{6x} dx - \int_0^6 \frac{x^2}{6} dx = \sqrt{6} \int_0^6 \sqrt{x} dx - \frac{1}{6} \int_0^6 x^2 dx =$$

$$6^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2}{3} 6^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{3} 6^3 = 24 - 12 = 12$$

$\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{2}$

Długość krzywej opisanej parametrycznie:

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos^3 t)^2 + (\sin^3 t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(-3\cos^2 t \sin t)^2 + (3\sin^2 t \cos t)^2} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9\sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 3|\cos t \sin t| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9\sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^2 t \sin^2 t (\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t)} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} 3|\cos t \sin t| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^2 t \cos^2 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \sin^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4 t} dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{9\cos^4 t \cos^4 t \cos^4$$

Z własności sin:

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin 2t| dt = 3 \int_0^{\pi} |\sin 2t| dt = 3 \cdot 2 \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = 6$$

$\mathbf{Z}3$

Długość krzywej opisanej we współrzędnych biegunowych: $r = \theta^2, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 4\sqrt{2}$

$$L = \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(\theta^2)'^2 + \theta^4} d\theta = \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{4\theta^2 + \theta^4} d\theta = \int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \theta \sqrt{4 + \theta^2} d\theta$$

Całkujemy przez podstawianie:

$$\int_0^{4\sqrt{2}} \theta \sqrt{4 + \theta^2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_4^{36} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} 36^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} 4^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{208}{3}$$

$\mathbf{Z4}$

Pole powierzchni bryły obrotowej: $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3, x \in [0, \sqrt{2}]$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\right)'^2} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x^3 \sqrt{1 + x^4} dx =$$

Całkujemy przez podstawianie:

$$=\frac{\pi}{6}\int_{1}^{5}\sqrt{u}du=\frac{\pi}{6}\left[\frac{2}{3}5^{\frac{3}{2}}-\frac{2}{3}1^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]=\frac{\pi}{9}\left(5\sqrt{5}-1\right)$$

Z_5

Objętość bryły obrotowej:
$$f(x) = \frac{-1}{x}, x \in [-3, -2]$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-3}^{-2} \left(\frac{-1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-3}^{-2} x^{-2} dx = \pi \left[-x^{-1}\right]_{-3}^{-2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$