

$$1.29 \quad D: x=0, y=1, y=-1, y=\log_{1/2}(x).$$

$y = \log_{1/2}(x) \Rightarrow x = (\frac{1}{2})^y$ ; при  $y=1$   $x = (\frac{1}{2})^1 = \frac{1}{2}$ , при  $y=-1$   $x = (\frac{1}{2})^{-1} = 2$ .

$$a) \quad D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq 1/2, -1 \leq y \leq 1; \\ 1/2 \leq x \leq 2, -1 \leq y \leq \log_{1/2}(x). \end{cases}$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{1/2} dx \int_{-1}^1 f(x,y) dy + \int_{1/2}^2 dx \int_{-1}^{\log_{1/2}(x)} f(x,y) dy.$$

$$b) \quad D: -1 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq (\frac{1}{2})^y.$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_0^{(\frac{1}{2})^y} f(x,y) dx.$$

$$2.29 \quad a) \quad D: x=y^2, y^2=4-x.$$

$$x=y^2, y^2=4-x \Rightarrow x=2, y=-\sqrt{x} \text{ или } y=\sqrt{x}; \quad y^2=4-x \Rightarrow x=4-y^2;$$

$$D: -\sqrt{x} \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, \quad y^2 \leq x \leq 4-y^2.$$

Площадь области  $D$  равна

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} dy \int_{y^2}^{4-y^2} dx = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} dy \cdot x \Big|_{x=y^2}^{x=4-y^2} = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} (4-y^2-y^2) dy = \int_{-\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{x}} (4-2y^2) dy = \left(4y - \frac{2y^3}{3}\right) \Big|_{y=-\sqrt{x}}^{y=\sqrt{x}} = 4(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{2(2\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x})}{3} = \frac{16\sqrt{x}}{3}.$$

$$b) \quad D: x^2-4x+y^2=0, x^2-6x+y^2=0, y=-x/\sqrt{3}, y=-\sqrt{3}x.$$

$$\text{Переходим к полярным координатам } x=r \cdot \cos \varphi, y=r \cdot \sin \varphi$$

$$x^2+y^2=4x \Rightarrow r=4 \cos \varphi; \quad x^2+y^2=6x \Rightarrow r=6 \cos \varphi;$$

$$y = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} \quad (x > 0) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6};$$

$$y = -\sqrt{3}x \quad (x > 0) \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \varphi = -\sqrt{3}, \quad \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3};$$

$$D: -\frac{\pi}{3} \leq \varphi \leq -\frac{\pi}{6}, \quad 4 \cos \varphi \leq r \leq 6 \cos \varphi.$$

Площадь области  $D$  равна

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \iint_D r \cdot d\varphi dr = \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} d\varphi \int_{r=4 \cos \varphi}^{r=6 \cos \varphi} r dr = \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} d\varphi \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} \Big|_{r=4 \cos \varphi}^{r=6 \cos \varphi} = \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} (18 \cos^2 \varphi - 8 \cos^2 \varphi) d\varphi = \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} 10 \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi = 5 \int_{-\pi/6}^{\pi/6} (1 + \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi = 5 \left( \varphi + \frac{\sin 2\varphi}{2} \right) \Big|_{\varphi=-\pi/6}^{\varphi=\pi/6} = 5 \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{-\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{6}.$$

$$3.29 \quad D: y=x^2+1, \quad x+y=3; \quad \mu(x,y)=4x+5y+2.$$

$$x+y=3 \Rightarrow y=3-x;$$

$$y=x^2+1, \quad y=3-x \Rightarrow x=-2, y=5 \text{ или } x=1, y=2;$$

$$D: -2 \leq x \leq 1, \quad x^2+1 \leq y \leq 3-x.$$

Масса пластины  $D$  равна

$$m = \iint_D \mu(x,y) dx dy = \int_{-2}^1 dx \int_{x^2+1}^{3-x} (4x+5y+2) dy = \int_{-2}^1 dx \cdot (4xy + \frac{5y^2}{2} + 2y) \Big|_{y=x^2+1}^{y=3-x} = \int_{-2}^1 \left( 12x - 4x^3 - 4x^5 + \frac{5(9-6x+x^2-x^4-2x^2-1)}{2} + 6-2x-2x^2-2 \right) dx = \int_{-2}^1 \left( 24 - 9x - \frac{17x^2}{2} - 4x^3 - \frac{5x^4}{2} \right) dx = \left( 24x - \frac{9x^2}{2} - \frac{17x^3}{6} - x^4 - \frac{x^5}{2} \right) \Big|_{x=-2}^{x=1} = 24(1+2) - \frac{9(1+4)}{2} - \frac{17(1+8)}{6} - 1+16 - \frac{1+32}{2} = \frac{117}{2} = 58,5.$$

(4.29) a)  $\int_{MN} (xy - y) dx + \frac{x^2}{2} dy$ ; L:  $y = -2\sqrt{x}$ , M(0;0), N(3;-2).

На линии L  $y = -2\sqrt{x}$ ,  $dy = -\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}$  при  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Поэтому

$$\int_{MN} (xy - y) dx + \frac{x^2}{2} dy = \int_0^1 \left( -2x\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{x^2}{2\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left( 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{2} \right) dx = \left( \frac{4x\sqrt{x}}{3} - x^2\sqrt{x} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{4}{3} - 1 - 0 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

b)  $\oint_{r+} (3x+2y) dx - x^2 dy$ ; A(-2;-6), B(-2;2), C(3;2).

На линии BA  $x = -2$ ,  $dx = 0$  при  $-6 \leq y \leq 2$ ; на линии AC  $y = y_A + \frac{y_C - y_A}{x_C - x_A}(x - x_A) = -6 + \frac{2+6}{3+2}(x+2) = \frac{8x+14}{5}$ ,  $dy = \frac{8}{5} dx$  при  $-2 \leq x \leq 3$ ; на линии CB  $y = 2$ ,  $dy = 0$  при  $-2 \leq x \leq 3$ . Поэтому

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{r+} (3x+2y) dx - x^2 dy &= \int_{BA} (-2)^2 dy + \int_{AC} \left( 3x + \frac{16x-28}{5} - \frac{8}{5}x^2 \right) dx + \int_{CB} (3x+2 \cdot 2) dx = -4 \int_{BA} dy + \int_{CB} \left( \frac{-28}{5} + \frac{31x^2}{5} - \frac{8x^3}{15} \right) dx \\ &+ \int_{CB} (3x+4) dx = -4y \Big|_{y=6}^{y=2} + \left( -\frac{28x}{5} + \frac{31x^2}{10} - \frac{8x^3}{15} \right) \Big|_{x=-2}^{x=3} + \left( \frac{3x^2+4x}{2} \right) \Big|_{x=3}^{x=-2} = -4(-6-2) - \frac{28(3+2)}{5} + \frac{31(9-4)}{10} - \\ &- \frac{8(27+8)}{15} + \frac{3(4-9)}{2} + 4(-2-3) = -\frac{80}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

Контур  $\Gamma = ABCA$  охватывает область D:  $-2 \leq x \leq 3$ ,  $\frac{8x+14}{5} \leq y \leq 2$ ; то есть по формуле Грина

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma+} (3x+2y) dx - x^2 dy &= \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial(-x^2)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(3x+2y)}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D (-2x-2) dx dy = \int_{-2}^3 (-2x-2) dx \int_{y=2}^{\frac{8x+14}{5}} dy = \\ &= \int_{-2}^3 (-2x-2) dx \cdot y \Big|_{y=2}^{\frac{8x+14}{5}} = \int_{-2}^3 (-2x-2)(2 - \frac{8x+14}{5}) dx = \int_{-2}^3 (\frac{16x^2}{5} - \frac{32x}{5} - \frac{48}{5}) dx = \frac{16}{5} \int_{-2}^3 (x^2 - 2x - 3) dx = \\ &= \frac{16}{5} \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - x^2 - 3x \right) \Big|_{x=-2}^{x=3} = \frac{16}{5} (9 - 9 - 9 + \frac{8}{3} + 4 - 6) = -\frac{80}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\int_K x dx + y^2 dy - z dz$ ; K:  $x = \sqrt{2} \cos t$ ,  $y = 2 \sin t$ ,  $z = \sqrt{2} \cos t$  при  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

$x(t=2\pi) = x(t=0) = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $y(t=2\pi) = y(t=0) = 0$ ,  $z(t=2\pi) = z(t=0) = \sqrt{2}$ . Поэтому

$$\int_K x dx + y^2 dy - z dz = \left( \frac{y^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{z^2}{2} \right) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=2\pi} = 0.$$

(5.29)  $z = 2z_1 \cdot z_2 + 3z_1/z_2$ ,  $z_1 = -3+2i$ ,  $z_2 = -5-i$ ,  $n = 3$ ,  $z_3 = -2-4i$ .

a) В алгебраической форме

$$\begin{aligned} z = a + b \cdot i &= 2z_1 \cdot z_2 + 3 \frac{z_1}{z_2} = z_1 \left( 2z_2 + \frac{3}{z_2} \right) = z_1 \left( -10 - 2i - \frac{3}{5+i} \right) = z_1 \cdot \left( -10 - 2i - \frac{3(5-i)}{25+1} \right) = z_1 \cdot \frac{-260 - 52i - 15 + 3i}{26} = \\ &= (-3+2i) \cdot \frac{-275 - 49i}{26} = \frac{825 + 98 - 550i + 147i}{26} = \frac{71}{2} - \frac{31}{2}i; \quad (a > 0, b < 0, 4-я четверть). \end{aligned}$$

b) В тригонометрической форме

$$z = |z| \cdot \left[ \cos(\arg z) + i \cdot \sin(\arg z) \right] = \frac{\sqrt{6002}}{2} \cdot \left[ \cos\left(-\arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}\right) + i \cdot \sin\left(-\arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}\right) \right],$$

$$\arg z = \frac{b}{|z|} \cdot \arccos \frac{a}{|z|} = -\arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}},$$

$$\arg z = \frac{b}{|z|} \cdot \arccos \frac{a}{|z|} = -\arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}.$$

c) В показательной форме

$$z = |z| \cdot e^{i \cdot \arg z} = \frac{\sqrt{6002}}{2} \cdot e^{-i \cdot \arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} z^n &= |z|^n \cdot \left[ \cos(n \arg z) + i \cdot \sin(n \arg z) \right] = \left( \frac{\sqrt{6002}}{2} \right)^{13} \cdot \left[ \cos\left(-13 \arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}\right) + \right. \\ &\left. + i \cdot \sin\left(-13 \arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}\right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$g) z_3 = -2-4i, |z_3| = \sqrt{(-2)^2 + (-4)^2} = \sqrt{20}, \arg z_3 = -\arccos \frac{-2}{\sqrt{20}} = -\arccos\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right).$$

Корни уравнения  $W^3 = z_3$  определены по формуле

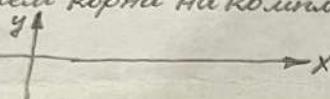
$$w_k = \sqrt[3]{|z_3|} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\arg z_3 + 2(k-1)\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg z_3 + 2(k-1)\pi}{3} \right) \text{ при } k=1, 2, 3 :$$

$$w_1 = \sqrt[3]{|z_3|} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\arg z_3}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg z_3}{3} \right) = \sqrt[3]{20} \cdot \left[ \cos \left( -\arccos \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) + i \cdot \sin \left( -\arccos \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) \right] \approx 1,537 - i \cdot 0,594 ;$$

$$w_2 = \sqrt[3]{|z_3|} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\arg z_3 + 2\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg z_3 + 2\pi}{3} \right) \approx -0,254 + i \cdot 1,628 ;$$

$$w_3 = \sqrt[3]{|z_3|} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\arg z_3 + 4\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg z_3 + 4\pi}{3} \right) \approx -1,283 - i \cdot 1,034 .$$

Изображаем корни на комплексной плоскости ( $z = x + iy$ ):



$$(6.29) u(x, y) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 - 2x, f(0) = -3i.$$

$$a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (-x^3 + 3xy^2 - 2x)'_x = -3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (-x^3 + 3xy^2 - 2x)'_y = 6xy ;$$

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = (-3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2)'_x + (6xy)'_y = -6x + 6x = 0$ , то есть  $u(x, y)$  является действительной частью аналитической функции  $f(z=x+iy) = u(x, y) + i \cdot v(x, y)$ .

$$b) u(0; 0) = 0, f(0) = u(0; 0) + i \cdot v(0; 0) = i \cdot v(0; 0) = -3i \Rightarrow v(0; 0) = -3;$$

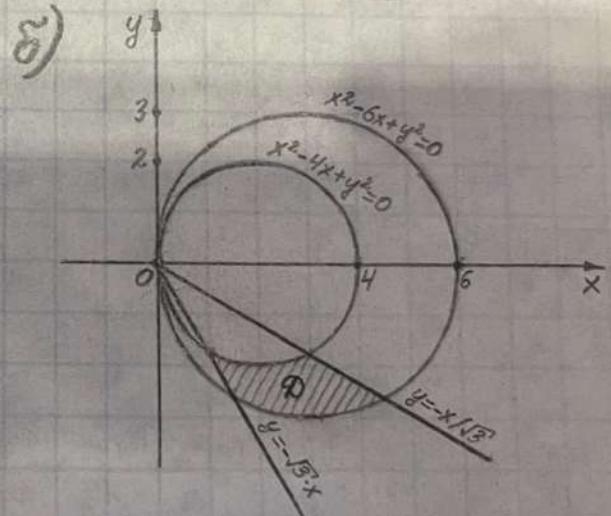
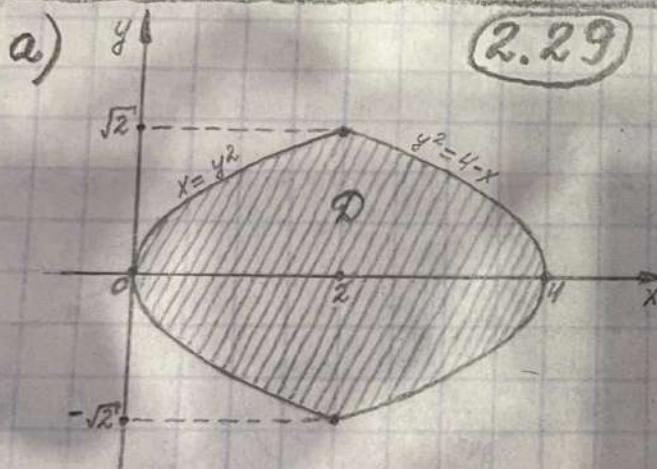
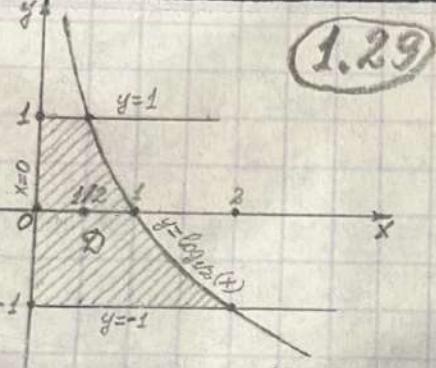
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2 ;$$

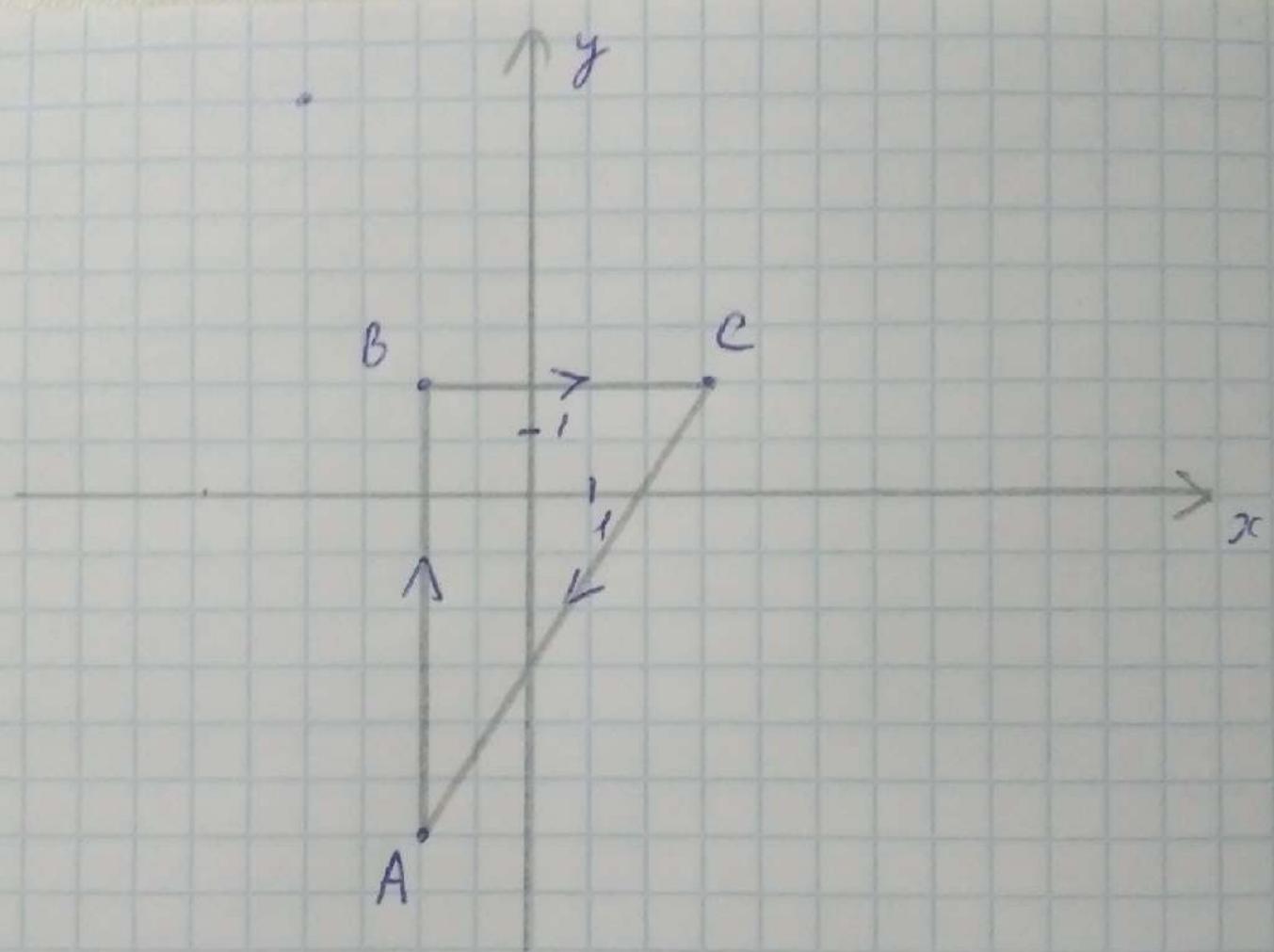
$$v(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = \int (-3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2) dy = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y + \varphi(x); v(0; 0) = \varphi(0) = -3;$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (-3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y + \varphi(x))'_x = -6xy + \varphi'(x) = -6xy \Rightarrow \varphi'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \varphi(0) = -3 \Rightarrow$$

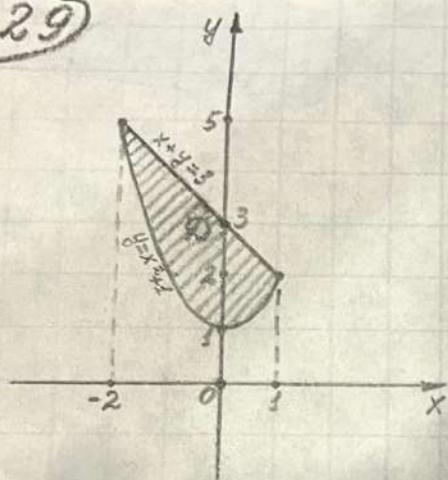
$$\Rightarrow v(x, y) = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y + \varphi(x) = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y - 3 ;$$

$$\text{то есть } f(z=x+iy) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 - 2x + i \cdot (-3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y - 3) = -z^3 - 2z - 3i .$$





(3.29)



(5.29)

