

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Площадь области D равна

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

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

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

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

$y=-\frac{x}{\sqrt{3}} (x \geq 0) \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{6};$

$y=-\sqrt{3}x (x \geq 0) \Rightarrow \tan \varphi = -\sqrt{3}, \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3};$

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

Площадь области D равна

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

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

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

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

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

Масса пластины D равна

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

4.29) а) $\int_{MN} (xy-y)dx + \frac{x^2}{2}dy$; $L: y=-2\sqrt{x}$, $M(0;0)$, $N(1;-2)$.

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

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

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

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

$$\oint_{\Gamma+} (3x+2y)dx - x^2dy = \int_{BA} (-2)^2 dy + \int_{AC} (3x + \frac{16x-28}{5} - \frac{8}{5}x^2)dx + \int_{CB} (3x+2 \cdot 2)dx = -4 \int_{y=-6}^{y=2} dy + \int_{x=-2}^3 (\frac{16x^2}{5} - \frac{32x}{5} - \frac{28}{5})dx + \int_{x=-2}^3 (3x+4)dx = -4(y \Big|_{y=-6}^{y=2}) + (-\frac{28x}{5} + \frac{32x^2}{10} - \frac{28x}{5}) \Big|_{x=-2}^{x=3} + (\frac{3x^2}{2} + 4x) \Big|_{x=-2}^{x=3} = -4(-6-2) - \frac{28(3+2)}{5} + \frac{32(9-4)}{10} - \frac{8(27+8)}{15} + 3(4-9) + 4(-2-3) = -\frac{80}{3}.$$

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

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

в) $\int_K xdx + y^2dy - zdz$; $K: x=\sqrt{2}\cos t$, $y=2\sin t$, $z=\sqrt{2}\cos t$ 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

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

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

а) В алгебраической форме

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

б) В тригонометрической форме

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

$$\text{где } |z| = \sqrt{a^2+b^2} = \sqrt{(\frac{71}{2})^2 + (-\frac{31}{2})^2} = \frac{\sqrt{6002}}{2},$$

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

в) В показательной форме

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

$$2) z^{n+10} = z^{13} = |z|^{13} \cdot [\cos(13 \arg z) + i \cdot \sin(13 \arg z)] = (\frac{\sqrt{6002}}{2})^{13} \cdot [\cos(-13 \arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}}) + i \cdot \sin(-13 \arccos \frac{71}{\sqrt{6002}})].$$

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

Корни уравнения $w^3 = z_3$ определяем по формуле

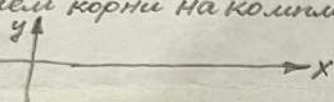
$$W_K = \sqrt[3]{|Z_3|} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\arg Z_3 + 2(K-1)\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg Z_3 + 2(K-1)\pi}{3} \right) \text{ при } K=1, 2, 3:$$

$$W_1 = \sqrt[3]{|Z_3|} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\arg Z_3}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg Z_3}{3} \right) = \sqrt[3]{20} \cdot \left[\cos \left(-\arccos \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) + i \cdot \sin \left(-\arccos \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \right) \right) \right] \approx 1,537 - i \cdot 0,594;$$

$$W_2 = \sqrt[3]{|Z_3|} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\arg Z_3 + 2\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg Z_3 + 2\pi}{3} \right) \approx -0,254 + i \cdot 1,628;$$

$$W_3 = \sqrt[3]{|Z_3|} \cdot \left(\cos \frac{\arg Z_3 + 4\pi}{3} + i \cdot \sin \frac{\arg Z_3 + 4\pi}{3} \right) \approx -1,283 - i \cdot 1,034.$$

Изобразим корни на комплексной плоскости ($z = x + i \cdot y$):



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

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

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

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

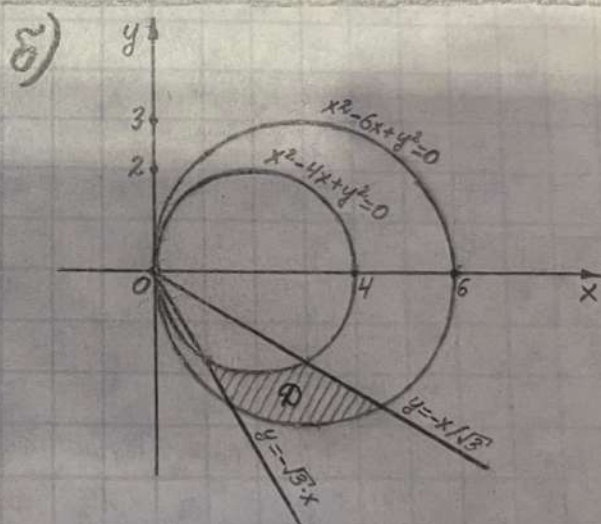
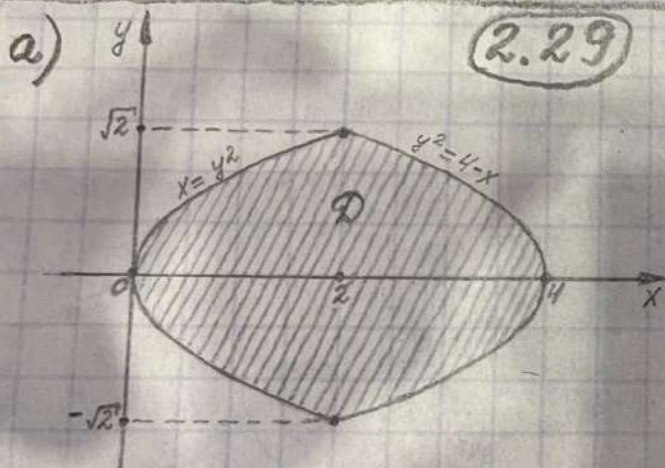
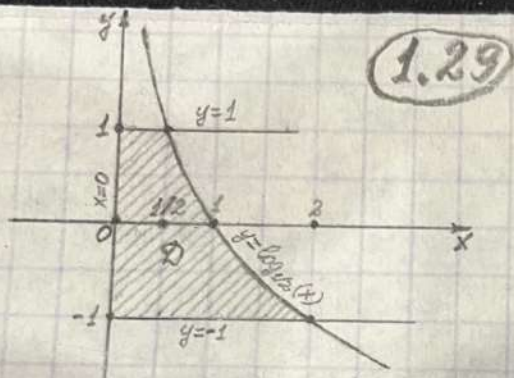
$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2$;

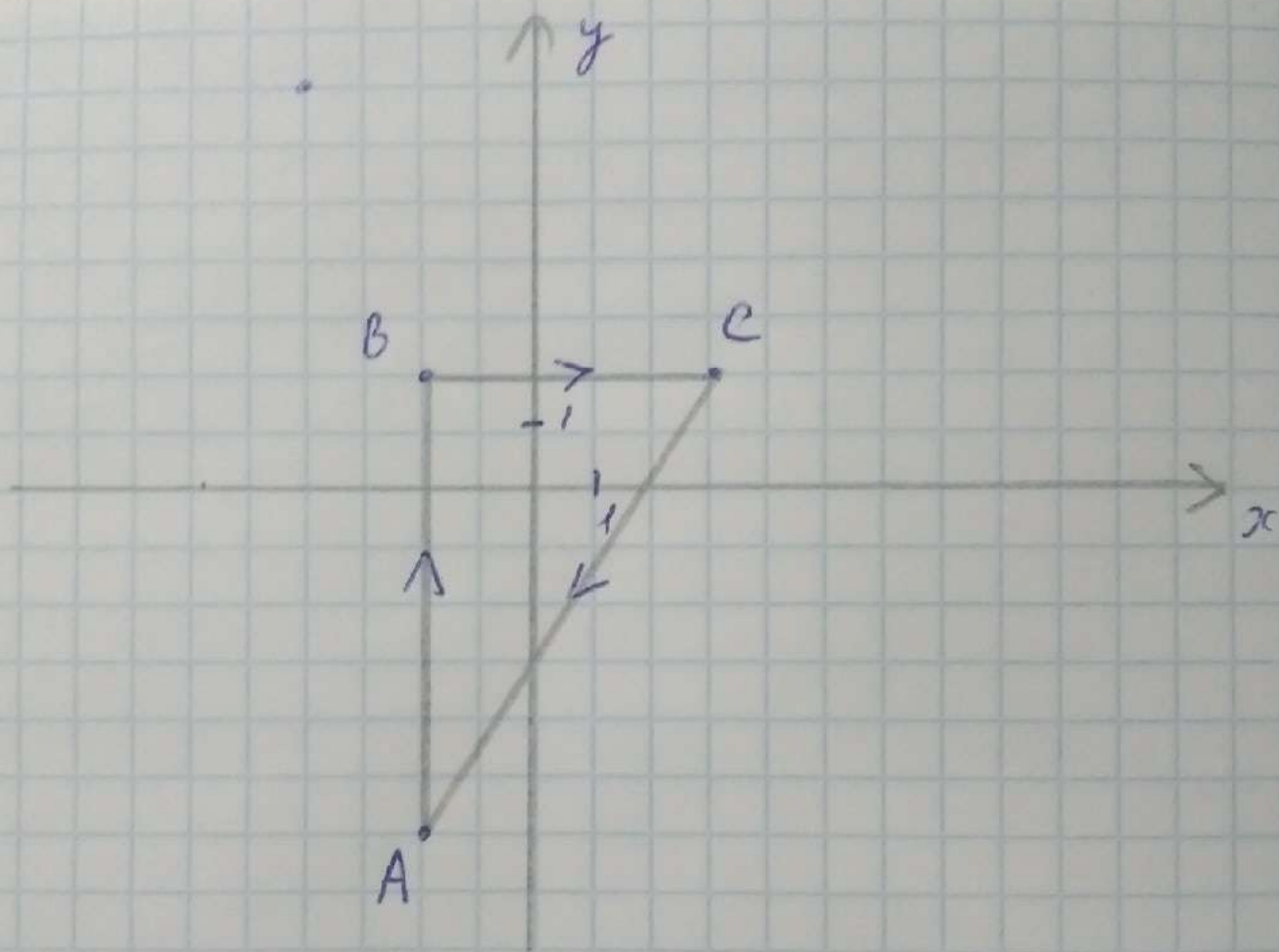
$v(x, y) = \int \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy = \int (-3x^2 + 3y^2 - 2) dy = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y + \varphi(x)$; $v(0; 0) = \varphi(0) = -3$;

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

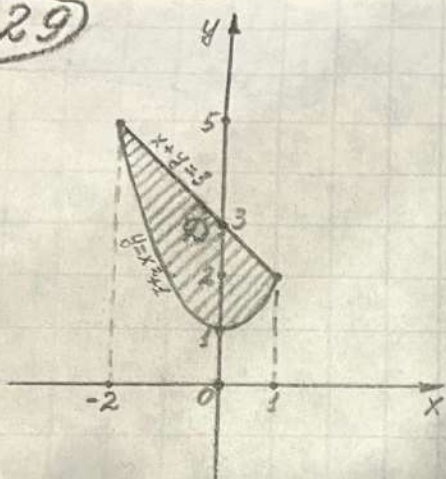
$\Rightarrow v(x, y) = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y + \varphi(x) = -3x^2 y + y^3 - 2y - 3$;

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

