

№380

$$y^6 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)(3y^2 - x^2)$$

Прейдём к полярным координатам:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \varphi \end{cases}$$

Получим:

$$r^6 \sin^6 \varphi = a^2(r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi)(3r^2 \sin^2 \varphi - r^2 \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$r^6 \sin^6 \varphi = a^2 r^4 (3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$r^2 \sin^6 \varphi = a^2 (3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi)$$

$$r = a \frac{\sqrt{3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}}{\sin^3 \varphi}$$

$$S = \int_{\varepsilon}^{\beta} d\varphi \int_{f_1}^{f_2} r dr$$

$$S = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}}{\sin^3 \varphi}} r dr$$

$$S = \iint dx dy = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{a \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}}{\sin^3 \varphi}} p dp = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} d\varphi \frac{p^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{a \sqrt{3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}}{\sin^3 \varphi}} = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{a^2 (3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi)}{\sin^6 \varphi} d\varphi =$$

$$= 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^2 \frac{3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} * \frac{1}{\sin^2 \varphi} * \frac{d\varphi}{\sin^2 \varphi} = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} a^2 (3 - \operatorname{ctg}^2 \varphi)(1 + \operatorname{ctg}^2 \varphi)(-d \operatorname{ctg} \varphi) =$$

$$\begin{cases} \operatorname{ctg} \varphi = t \\ t_1 = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6} = \sqrt{3} \\ t_2 = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{5\pi}{6} = -\sqrt{3} \end{cases}$$

$$2 \int_{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}}} a^2 (3 - t^2)(1 + t^2)(-dt) = 2a^2 \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} (3 + 2t^2 - t^4) dt = 2a^2 \left(3t + \frac{2t^3}{3} - \frac{t^5}{5} \right) \Big|_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= 2a^2 \left(\left(3(\sqrt{3} - (-\sqrt{3})) + \frac{2}{3} \left((\sqrt{3})^3 - (-\sqrt{3})^3 - \frac{1}{5} \left((\sqrt{3})^5 - (-\sqrt{3})^5 \right) \right) \right) \right) = 2a^2 \sqrt{3} \left(6 + \frac{4}{3} 3 - \frac{1}{5} 9 \right) =$$

$$= 2a^2 \sqrt{3} \left(10 - \frac{9}{5} \right) = \frac{82a^2 \sqrt{3}}{5}$$

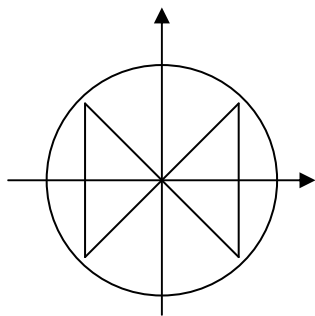
$$3 \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi \geq 0$$

$$3 \operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 \varphi \geq \frac{1}{3}$$

$$|\operatorname{tg} \varphi| \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

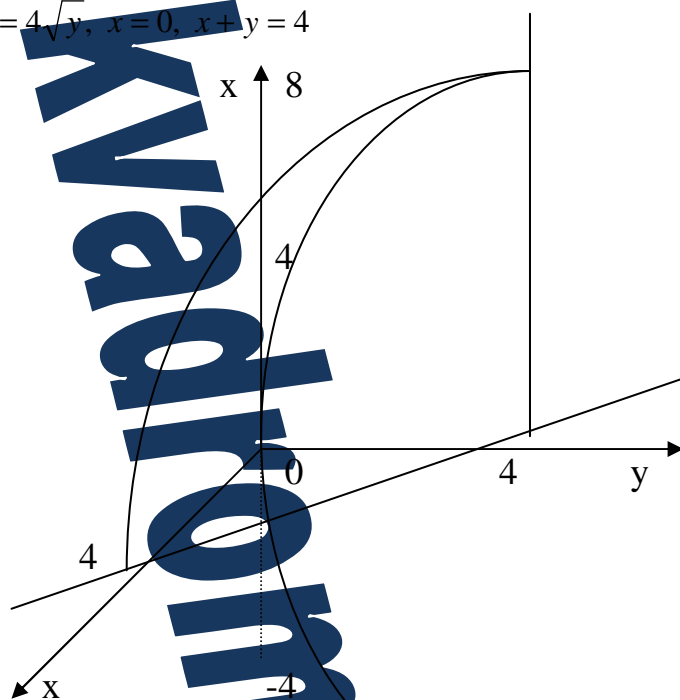
$$\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$$



http://kvadromir.com/arutunov_sbornik_9.html — решебник Арутюнова Ю.С.
Контрольная работа 9. Вариант 0. Номера 380, 390, 400, 410

№390

$$z = 0, \quad z = 4\sqrt{y}, \quad x = 0, \quad x + y = 4$$



$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_T dx dy dz = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{4-x} dy \int_0^{4\sqrt{y}} dz = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{4-x} 4\sqrt{y} dy = 4 \int_0^4 \sqrt{y^3} \frac{2}{3} \Big|_0^{4-x} dx = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^4 \sqrt{(4-x)^3} dx = \\ &= -\frac{8}{3} \int_0^4 \sqrt{(4-x)^3} d(4-x) = -\frac{8}{3} \sqrt{(4-x)^5} \frac{2}{5} \Big|_0^4 = -\frac{16}{15} (0 - 2^5) = \frac{16}{15} * 32 = \frac{512}{15} = 34 \frac{2}{15} \text{ (куб.ед.)}. \end{aligned}$$

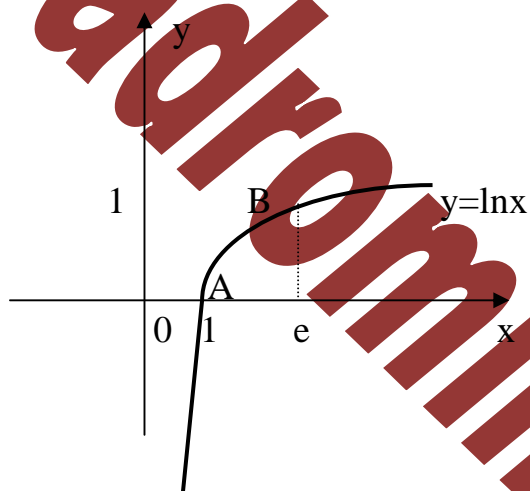
№400

$$\int_L \frac{y}{x} dx + x dy$$

$$L: y = \ln x \quad A(1;0), \quad B(e;1)$$

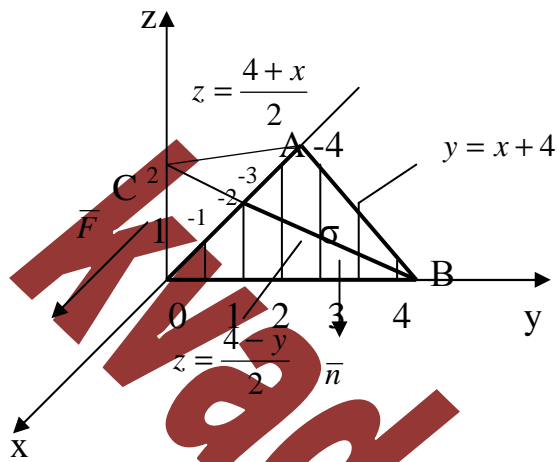
Чертёж:

$$y' = \frac{1}{x}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \frac{y}{x} dx + x dy &= \int_1^e \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} x \right) dx = \int_1^e \frac{\ln x}{x} dx + \int_1^e dx = \int_1^e \ln x d \ln x + x \Big|_1^e = \frac{\ln^2 x}{2} \Big|_1^e + e - 1 = \frac{1}{2} - 0 - 1 = \\ &= e - \frac{1}{2} = 2,22. \end{aligned}$$

№410



Векторная функция: $\vec{F} = (x - 8y + 6z)\vec{i}$;

Плоскость: $P: -x + y + 2z - 4 = 0$;

Векторная функция \vec{F} направлена
вдоль оси x .

1. Поток вектора \vec{F} через поверхность σ

$$\Phi = \iint_{\sigma} (Pdydz + Qdxdz + Rdx dy) = \iint_{\sigma} F_x dydz = 0;$$

Поскольку вектор нормали \vec{n} к поверхности σ перпендикулярен \vec{F} ;

2. Циркуляция вектора \vec{F} по контуру λ . Непосредственное вычисление.

$$C = \oint_{\lambda} (Pdx + Qdy + Rdz) = \oint_{\lambda} (x - 8y + 6z) dx$$

Контур λ состоит из трёх отрезков: OA, AB и BO.

$$C = \int_{OA} + \int_{AB} + \int_{BO};$$

1. Отрезок OA. $z = 0, y = 0$

$$-\int_0^{-4} x dx = -\left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_0^{-4} = -8;$$

2. Отрезок AB $z = 0, y = x + 4$

$$-\int_{-4}^0 (x - 8(x + 4)) dx = \int_{-4}^0 (7x + 32) dx = \left[x \left(\frac{7x}{2} + 32 \right) \right]_{-4}^0 = 4 \left(-\frac{28}{2} + 32 \right) = 72;$$

3. Отрезок BO: $\int_{BO} = 0;$

$$C = 72 - 8 = 64;$$

3. Циркуляция вектора \vec{F} . Теорема Стокса.

$$C = \oint Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = \iint_S (\vec{n}, \text{rot}\vec{F}) dS;$$

Вычисляем вектор $\text{rot}\vec{F}$:

$$\text{rot}\vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x - 8y + 6z & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 6\vec{j} + 8\vec{k};$$

$$C = \iint_S (\text{rot}\vec{F})_z dx dy = 8 \int_{-4}^0 dx \int_0^{x+4} dy = 8 \int_{-4}^0 (x + 4) dx = 8 \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + 4x \right) \Big|_{-4}^0 = -8 \left(\frac{16}{2} - 4 \cdot 4 \right) = 64.$$

4. Поток векторного поля \vec{F} через поверхность пирамиды. Теорема Остроградского - Гаусса.

$$\Phi = \iint_S \vec{F} dS = \iiint_V \operatorname{div} \vec{F} dV;$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F_z}{\partial z} = 1;$$

$$\Phi = \int_{-4}^0 dx \int_0^{x+4} dy \int_0^{4+x-y} dz = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^0 dx \int_0^{x+4} (4+x-y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-4}^0 \left[(x+4)y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right] dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-4}^0 (x+4)^2 dx = \frac{(x+4)^3}{12} \Big|_{-4}^0 = 5,33;$$

5. Нахождение потока непосредственным вычислением.

$$\Phi = \iint_S (\vec{F}, \vec{n}) dS = \iint_{OAB} + \iint_{OAC} + \iint_{OBC} + \iint_{ABC};$$

Поток вектора \vec{F} через грани OAC и OAB равен 0, поскольку вектор нормали $\vec{n} \perp \vec{F}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1 &= \iint_{OBC} = \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\frac{4-y}{2}} (6z - 8y) dz = 2 \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\frac{4-y}{2}} (3z - 4y) dz = 2 \int_0^4 dy \left(\frac{3z^2}{2} - 4yz \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{4-y}{2}} = \int_0^4 \left(3 \frac{(4-y)^2}{4} - 8y \frac{4-y}{2} \right) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (4-y)(3(4-y) - 15y) dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (4-y)(12 - 19y) dy = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^4 (48 - 88y + 19y^2) dy = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(48y - 44y^2 + \frac{19}{3} y^3 \right) \Big|_0^4 = \frac{1}{4} (192 - 704 + 405,3) = -26,7; \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2 &= \iint_{ABC} = - \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\frac{4-y}{2}} (y + 2z - 4 - 8y + 6z) dz = - \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\frac{4-y}{2}} (8z - 7y - 4) dz = - \int_0^4 dy \left[4 \frac{(4-y)^2}{4} - (4+7y) \frac{(4-y)}{2} \right] = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 (4-y)[2(4-y) - 4 - 7y] dy = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 (4-y)(4-9y) dy = - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 (16 - 40y + 9y^2) dy = \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} y(16 - 40y + 9y^2) dy = - \frac{1}{2} y(16 - 20y + 3y^2) \Big|_0^4 = -2(16 - 80 + 3 \cdot 16) = 32 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi = \Phi_1 + \Phi_2 = 32 - 26,7 = 5,3.$$

№420

$$\vec{F} = (9x + 5yz)\vec{i} + (9y + 5xz)\vec{j} + (9z + 5xy)\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot}\vec{F} &= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ (9x + 5yz) & (9y + 5xz) & (9z + 5xy) \end{vmatrix} = \vec{i} \left(\frac{\partial(9z + 5xy)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial(9y + 5xz)}{\partial z} \right) - \\ &- \vec{j} \left(\frac{\partial(9y + 5xy)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(9x + 5yz)}{\partial z} \right) + \vec{k} \left(\frac{\partial(9y + 5xz)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(9x + 5yz)}{\partial y} \right) = \vec{i}(5x - 5x) - \vec{j}(5y - 5y) + \\ &+ \vec{k}(5z - 5z) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Следовательно, данное векторное поле \vec{F} является потенциальным. Найдём его потенциал по формуле:

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_{x_0}^x P(x, y_0, z_0) dx + \int_{y_0}^y Q(x, y, z_0) dy + \int_{z_0}^z R(x, y, z) dz + C, \text{ т.е.}$$

$$u(x, y, z) = \int_0^x 9x dx + \int_0^y 9y dy + \int_0^z (9z + 5xy) dz + C = \frac{9x^2}{2} + \frac{9y^2}{2} + \frac{9z^2}{2} + 5xyz;$$

Здесь, в качестве начальной точки взята точка $M_0(0;0;0)$.

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = (9x + 5xz)'_x = 9$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = (9y + 5xz)'_y = 9$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = (9z + 5xy)'_z = 9$$

$$\text{div}\vec{F} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 9 + 9 + 9 = 27 \neq 0$$

Следовательно, векторное поле \vec{F} не является соленоидальным.