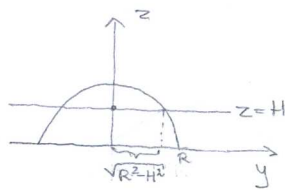


①



$$V = \iiint dx dy dz, \quad r = \text{sfery } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

wsp. cylindryczne: (ρ, φ, z)

$$\rho^2 + z^2 = R^2$$

$$V = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - H^2}} d\rho \int_H^{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2 - H^2}} d\rho \rho (\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} - H)$$

$$= \left. \pi \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \right|_{H^2}^{R^2} - \pi H (R^2 - H^2) = \frac{1}{5} \pi (R^3 + H^3 - 4R^2 H)$$

②

$$\int_C xy ds$$

$$C = \{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0 \}$$

$$y = 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3(-\frac{x}{2})}{2\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}} = -\frac{3x}{4\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}}$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \sqrt{1 + \frac{9x^2}{16(1 - \frac{x^2}{4})}} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{16 - 4x^2 + 9x^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}}$$

$$\int_C xy ds = \int_0^2 dx \times 3\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \frac{\sqrt{16 + 5x^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{4}}} = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^2 dx \times \sqrt{16 + 5x^2} = \left. \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \int_{16}^{36} dt \sqrt{t} \right| = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{3/2} \Big|_{16}^{36} = \frac{1}{20} (6^3 - 4^3) = \frac{38}{5}$$

③

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{A}, \quad \vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^3} (\vec{e}_x \vec{r} - \vec{r} \vec{e}_x), \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad \vec{e}_x = (1, 1, 1)$$

$$\vec{A} = \frac{1}{r^3} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{r^3} \begin{pmatrix} z - y \\ x - z \\ y - x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \operatorname{div} \vec{A} = \partial_x A_x + \partial_y A_y + \partial_z A_z = (z - y) \partial_x \left[\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right] + (x - z) \partial_y \left[\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right] + (y - x) \partial_z \left[\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{-3}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} [(z - y)x + (x - z)y + (y - x)z] = 0$$

④

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1}{2y}, \quad z = y^2 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = \pm \sqrt{z} \\ y' = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} z' \end{cases} \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}} z' - \frac{\pm \sqrt{z}}{x} = \frac{\pm 1}{2\sqrt{z}} \Rightarrow z' - \frac{2z}{x} = 1$$

r. jednorodna: $z' - \frac{2z}{x} = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{dz}{z} = 2 \int \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \ln z = 2 \ln x + C_1 \Rightarrow z = Cx^2$

uzupełnienie stałej C: $z(x) = C(x)x^2 \Rightarrow C'x^2 + 2Cx - \frac{2Cx^2}{x} = 1 \Rightarrow C'x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow C' = \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{x} + C_2$

$z = C_2 x^2 - x \Rightarrow y(x) = \pm \sqrt{C_2 x^2 - x}$

⑤

$$y y'' - y'^2 = 6x y^2 \Rightarrow e^u (e^u (u')^2 + e^u u'') - e^{2u} (u')^2 = 6x e^{2u}$$

$$y = e^u$$

$$y' = e^u u'$$

$$y'' = e^u (u')^2 + e^u u''$$

$$\cancel{e^{2u}} (u'^2 + u'') - \cancel{e^{2u}} (u')^2 = 6x \cancel{e^{2u}} \Rightarrow u'' = 6x \rightarrow u' = 3x^2 + C$$

$$u' = 3x^2 + C$$

$$u = x^3 + Cx + D \Leftarrow u' = 3x^2 + C$$

$$y(x) = e^{x^3 + Cx + D}$$