

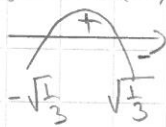
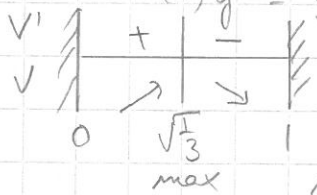
Särmion tilaemus:

$$V(y) = x \cdot 2x \cdot y = 2x^2 \cdot y = 2 \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5}y^2 \right) \cdot y = \frac{2}{5}y - \frac{2}{5}y^3$$

V jatk. ja deriiv. reäl. ]0,1[

$$V'(y) = \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} \cdot 3y^2 = 0 \quad | \cdot 5 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2 - 6y^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 2 = 6y^2 \quad | :6$$

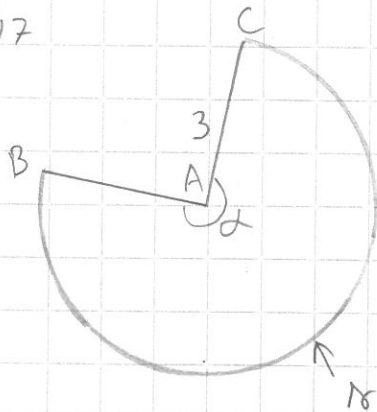
$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad | \sqrt{\quad} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad y = (\pm) \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \approx 0,57735$$



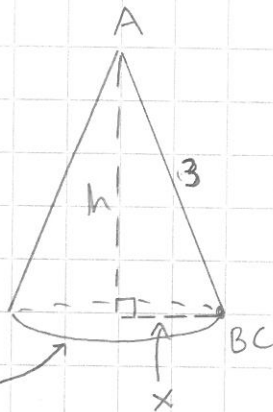
$$x^2 = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^2 \quad | \sqrt{\quad} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x \approx 0,36515$$

Varf. särmät  $x \approx 37$  cm,  $2x \approx 73$  cm,  $y \approx 58$  cm

13.17



$\Rightarrow$



Pythagoras:  $x^2 + h^2 = 3^2$

$\Leftrightarrow x^2 = 9 - h^2$

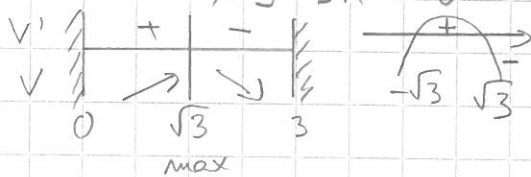
Kartion tilaemus:

$$V(h) = \frac{1}{3} \pi x^2 \cdot h = \frac{1}{3} \pi (9 - h^2) h = \frac{1}{3} \pi (9h - h^3)$$

V jatk. ja deriiv. reäl. ]0,3[

$$V'(h) = \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot (9 - 3h^2) = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{3}{\pi}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 9 - 3h^2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad h^2 = 3 \quad | \sqrt{\quad} \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad h = (\pm) \sqrt{3}$$



$$x^2 = 9 - (\sqrt{3})^2 = 9 - 3 = 6 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$$

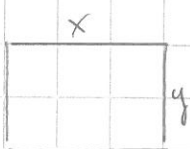
$$\Leftrightarrow x = (\pm) \sqrt{6}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{x}{3} \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3} \quad | :3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{6}}{3} = \frac{2\pi\sqrt{6}}{3} \text{ (rad)} \quad (\approx 294^\circ)$$

#### 14. Kahden muuttujan funktio

Esimerkiksi



Suorakulmion pinta-ala:

$$A(x, y) = xy$$

on 2 muuttujan funktio

Funktion A määrittelyjoukko

$$\begin{cases} x > 0 \\ y > 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{I-neljäsosa}$$

