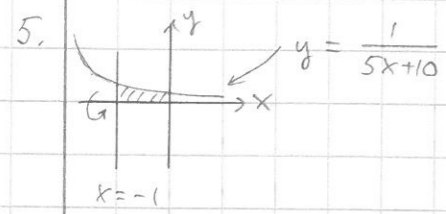


4. a) $f(x) = 3e^{-\frac{x}{5}} - 1 = 0 \Leftrightarrow 3e^{-\frac{x}{5}} = 1 \quad | :3 \Leftrightarrow e^{-\frac{x}{5}} = \frac{1}{3} \quad | \ln$
 $\Leftrightarrow -\frac{x}{5} = \ln \frac{1}{3} = \ln 1 - \ln 3 = -\ln 3 \quad | \cdot (-5) \Leftrightarrow x = 5 \ln 3 \approx 5,49$

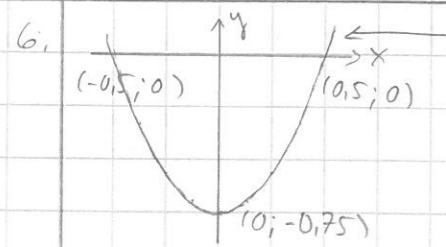


b) $A = \int_0^{5 \ln 3} (3e^{-\frac{x}{5}} - 1) dx = \int_0^{5 \ln 3} (3 \cdot (-5)e^{-\frac{x}{5}} - x) dx$
 $= (-15e^{-\frac{x}{5}} - \frac{1}{2}x^2) \Big|_0^{5 \ln 3} = (-15e^{-\ln 3} - \frac{1}{2}(5 \ln 3)^2) - (-15e^0 - 0)$
 $= (-15e^{\ln 3^{-1}} - 5 \ln 3) + 15 = -15 \cdot \frac{1}{3} - 5 \ln 3 + 15 = 10 - 5 \ln 3 \approx 4,51$



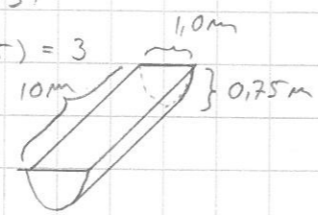
a) $A = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{5x+10} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{5}{5x+10} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\ln 15x+10} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{5} [\ln(15 \cdot 0 + 10) - \ln(15 \cdot (-1) + 10)] = \frac{1}{5} (\ln 10 - \ln 5)$
 $= \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{10}{5} = \frac{1}{5} \ln 2$

b) $V = \pi \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{1}{5x+10}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{(5x+10)^2} dx = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (5x+10)^{-2} dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1}{5} \int_{-1}^0 5(5x+10)^{-2} dx$
 $= \frac{\pi}{5} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{5}(5x+10)} dx = \frac{\pi}{5} \left[-\frac{1}{5 \cdot 0 + 10} - \left(-\frac{1}{5 \cdot (-1) + 10}\right) \right] = \frac{\pi}{5} \left(-\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \frac{\pi}{50}$

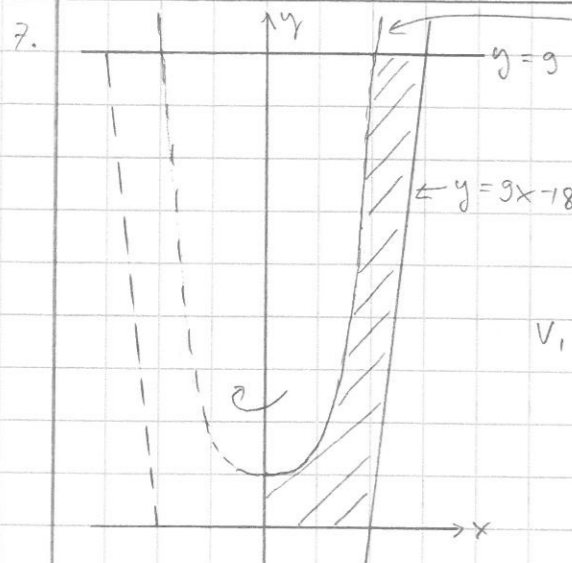


$y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$
 $\begin{cases} (0,5; 0) : a \cdot 0,5^2 + b \cdot 0,5 + c = 0 \\ (-0,5; 0) : a \cdot (-0,5)^2 + b \cdot (-0,5) + c = 0 \\ (0; -0,75) : c = -0,75 \end{cases}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} 0,25a + 0,5b + c = 0 & (1) \\ 0,25a - 0,5b + c = 0 & (2) \\ c = -0,75 & (3) \end{cases}$

(1) + (2) : $0,5a + 2c = 0 \Leftrightarrow a = -4c = -4 \cdot (-0,75) = 3$
 (1) - (2) : $b = 0$



$\Rightarrow y = 3x^2 - 0,75$ (symmetria)
 $A = -\int_{-0,5}^{0,5} (3x^2 - 0,75) dx = -2 \int_0^{0,5} (3 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 - 0,75x) dx = -2 \left[(0,5^3 - 0,75 \cdot 0,5) - 0 \right] = 0,5 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
 $\Rightarrow V = Ah = 0,5 \text{ m}^2 \cdot 10 \text{ m} = 5 \text{ m}^3$

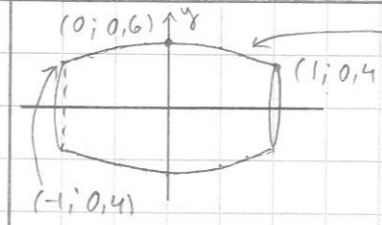


$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 + 1 \quad y(0) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0^4 + 1 = 1$
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 + 1 \quad | \cdot 2 \Leftrightarrow x^4 = 2y - 2 \quad | \sqrt{\quad}$
 $\Leftrightarrow x^2 = \sqrt{2y - 2}$
 $y = 9x - 18 \quad | :9 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{1}{9}y + 2$
 Jno kanyale:
 $V_1 = \pi \int_0^9 x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^9 \left(\frac{1}{9}y + 2\right)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^9 \left(\frac{1}{81}y^2 + \frac{4}{9}y + 4\right) dy$
 $= \pi \int_0^9 \left(\frac{1}{81} \cdot \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{4}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2}y^2 + 4y\right) dy$
 $= \pi \left[\left(\frac{1}{243} \cdot 9^3 + \frac{2}{9} \cdot 9^2 + 4 \cdot 9\right) - 0 \right] = 57\pi$

Kolo:
 $V_2 = \pi \int_1^9 x^2 dy = \pi \int_1^9 \sqrt{2y-2} dy = \pi \int_1^9 (2y-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^9 2(2y-2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dy$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\frac{3}{2}} (2y-2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{3} \left[(2 \cdot 9 - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2 \cdot 1 - 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] = \frac{\pi}{3} ((\sqrt{16})^3 - 0) = \frac{64}{3} \pi$

lozin tilavums: $V = V_1 - V_2 = 57\pi - \frac{64}{3}\pi = \frac{107}{3}\pi \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$
 lozin massa: $m = \rho V = 3120 \frac{\text{kg}}{(100\text{cm})^3} \cdot \frac{107}{3}\pi \text{ cm}^3 \approx 0,3496 \text{ kg} \approx 350 \text{ g}$

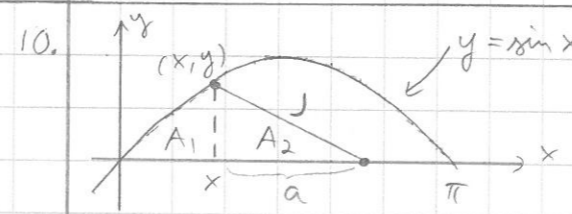
7. a) $A(t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{12}x^2 dx = \int_0^t \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 = \frac{1}{36}t^3 - \frac{1}{36} \cdot 0^3 = \frac{1}{36}t^3 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$
 b) $V = \int_0^6 A(t) dt = \int_0^6 \frac{1}{36}t^3 dt = \int_0^6 \frac{1}{36} \cdot \frac{1}{4}t^4 = \frac{1}{144} \cdot 6^4 - 0 = 9 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$



$y = ax^2 + bx + c$
 $\begin{cases} (1; 0,4) : a + b + c = 0,4 & (1) \\ (-1; 0,4) : a - b + c = 0,4 & (2) \\ (0; 0,6) : c = 0,6 & (3) \end{cases}$

(1) + (2) : $2a + 2c = 0,8 \quad | :2 \Leftrightarrow a = 0,4 - 0,6 = -0,2$
 (1) - (2) : $2b = 0 \Leftrightarrow b = 0$

$\Rightarrow y = -0,2x^2 + 0,6$ (symmetria)
 $V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (-0,2x^2 + 0,6)^2 dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (0,04x^4 - 0,24x^2 + 0,36) dx$
 $= 2\pi \int_0^1 (0,04 \cdot \frac{1}{5}x^5 - 0,24 \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 0,36x) dx = 2\pi \left[(0,04 \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1^5 - 0,24 \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 + 0,36 \cdot 1) - 0 \right]$
 $= 0,576\pi \approx 1,809557 \text{ (m}^3\text{)} \Rightarrow \text{tilavums } \underline{1800 \text{ l}}$



$A_1 = \int_0^x \sin t dt = \int_0^x -\cos t = -\cos x - (-\cos 0) = 1 - \cos x$
 $k = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{0 - \sin x}{a} = -\frac{\sin x}{a} = -\frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow a = 2 \sin x$
 $A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot y = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \sin x = \sin^2 x$
 $\Rightarrow A(x) = A_1 + A_2 = 1 - \cos x + \sin^2 x, 0 < x < \pi$
 $= 1 - \cos x + (1 - \cos^2 x) = 2 - \cos x - \cos^2 x$

Am. $t = \cos x : f(t) = 2 - t - t^2, -1 \leq t \leq 1$
 A:lla jo f:lla on samat arvoajoukot, f jätkejo deriiv. reäl. [-1, 1]
 $f'(x) = -1 - 2t = 0 \Leftrightarrow t = -\frac{1}{2}$

 $\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} = \cos \frac{2\pi}{3} \Leftrightarrow x = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + M2\pi, M \in \mathbb{Z}$
 $x \in [0, \pi] \Rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$