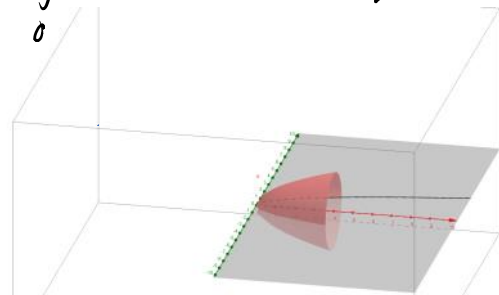


Finn volum til legemet som fremkommer når vi driver området under grafen til  $f$  om  $x$ -aksen på det gitte intervallet. Lag skisse

a)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $[0, 4]$

$$V = \int_0^4 \pi f(x)^2 dx = \int_0^4 \pi x dx = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right]_0^4 = \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4^2 - 0 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{8\pi}}$$



$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$\text{surface} [u, f(u), f(u) \sin(t), f(u) \cos(t), u, 0, 4, t, 0, 2\pi]$$

b)  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $[0, 2]$

$$V = \int_0^2 \pi (x^2)^2 dx = \int_0^2 \pi x^4 dx = \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^2 = \pi \left( \frac{1}{5} 2^5 - 0 \right)$$

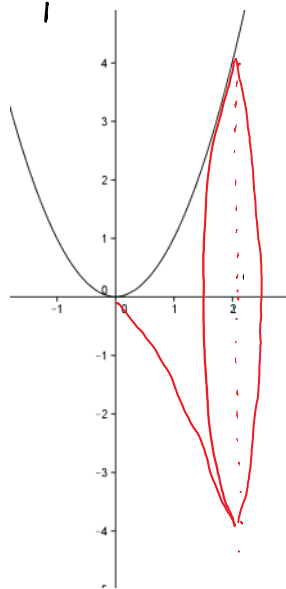
$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{32\pi}{5}}}$$

c)  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $[1, 3]$

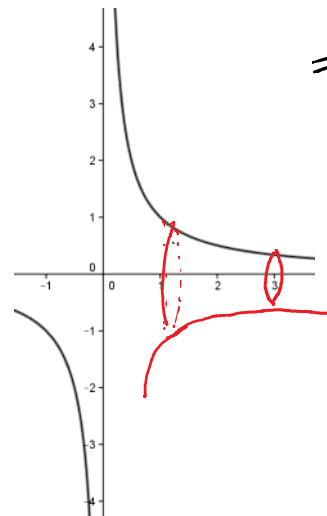
$$V = \int_1^3 \pi \left( \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_1^3 \pi \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \pi \left[ -\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^3 = \pi \left( -\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{1} \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{2\pi}{3}}}$$

b)



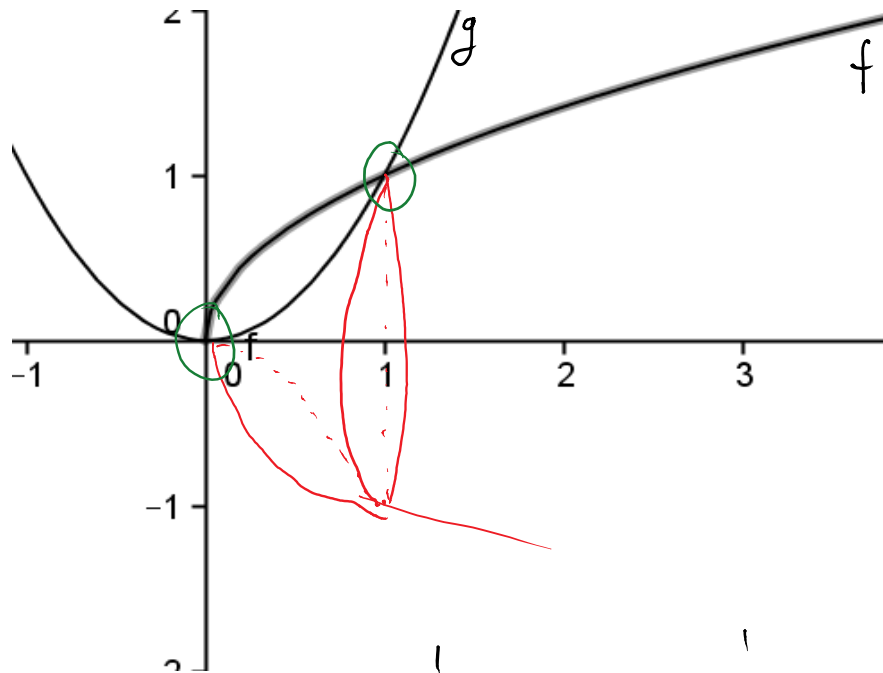
c)





Oppg. 69

Lag skisse av legemet som fremkommer når vi dreier området avgrenset av  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$  og  $g(x) = x^2$  om x-aksen



$$\begin{aligned} f(1) &= g(1) = 1 \\ f(0) &= g(0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$V = V_f - V_g = \int_0^1 \pi f(x)^2 dx - \int_0^1 \pi g(x)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi (f(x)^2 - g(x)^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \pi (x - x^4) dx$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right]_0^1$$

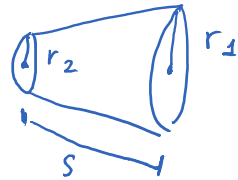
$$= \pi \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1^5 \right) - 0 \right)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{\frac{3\pi}{10}}}$$

Oppg. 70

Brake formlike trekanten og formelen for overflate til sirkulær kjegle til å vise at sideflaten til den avkappede kjeglen (s136) er

$$S_0 = \pi (r_1 + r_2) s$$



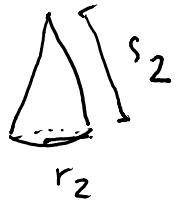
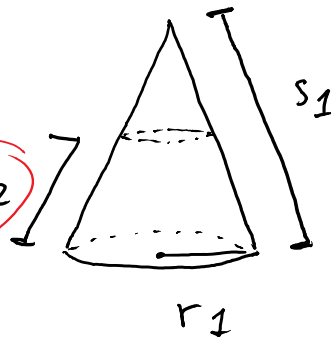
formel for sideflate til en sirkulær kjegle:

$$S = \pi r s$$

$$s = \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$$

sideflate  $S_1$

sideflate  $S_2$



$$s = s_1 - s_2$$

$$S_0 = S_1 - S_2$$

$$= \pi r_1 s_1 - \pi r_2 s_2$$

$$= \pi (r_1 s_1 - r_2 s_2)$$

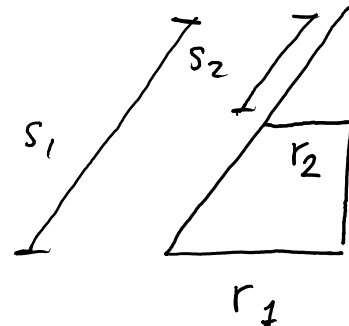
$$= \pi (r_1 s_1 + \underbrace{r_2 s_1 - r_1 s_2}_{=0} - r_2 s_2)$$

$$= \pi ((r_1 s_1 - r_1 s_2) + (r_2 s_1 - r_2 s_2))$$

$$= \pi (r_1 (s_1 - s_2) + r_2 (s_1 - s_2))$$

$$= \pi (r_1 \cdot s + r_2 \cdot s)$$

$$= \pi (r_1 + r_2) s$$



$$\frac{s_2}{r_2} = \frac{s_1}{r_1}$$

$$r_1 s_2 = r_2 s_1$$

$$\boxed{r_2 s_1 - r_1 s_2 = 0}$$

Oppg. 71

Deriver funksjonene  $A(r) = \pi r^2$  og  $V(r) = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ .

Kan du si noe om sammenheng mellom areal av og omkrets av en sirkel med radius  $r$  og sammenhengen mellom volum og overflate til ei kule med radius  $r$ ?

$$A'(r) = 2\pi r = \text{Omkrets}(r)$$

$$V'(r) = 4\pi r^2 = \text{Overflate}(r)$$

skriv følgende tall enklere

$$a) \log_5 5 = 1$$

$$\text{fordi } 5^1 = 5$$

$$a^{\log_a b} = b$$

$$b) \log_3 1 = 0$$

$$\text{fordi } 3^0 = 1$$

$$c) \log_2 4 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$d) \log_2 \frac{1}{4} = -2$$

$$2^{-2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$e) \lg \sqrt{1000} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\text{fordi } 10^{3/2} = \sqrt{1000}$$

$$\lg = \log_{10}$$

- Uttrykk løsningene av følgende ligninger ved hjelp av logaritmer

$$a) \quad 4^x = 5$$

$$x = \log_4 5$$

$$b) \quad 5^x = 50$$

$$x = \log_5 50$$

$$c) \quad 5^{x+1} = 50$$

$$5^x \cdot 5 = 50$$

$$5^x = 10$$

$$x = \log_5 10$$

eventuelt:

$$x+1 = \log_5 50$$

$$x = \log_5 50 - 1$$

$$d) \quad 5^{3x+2} = 50$$

$$5^{3x} \cdot 5^2 = 50 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{25}$$

$$5^{3x} = 2$$

$$3x = \log_5 2$$

$$x = \frac{\log_5 2}{3}$$

$$x \approx 0.1436 \dots$$

eventuelt:

$$x = \log_{125} 2 \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{eller} \quad x = \frac{\log_5 50 - 2}{3} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 5^{3x} \cdot 5^2 = 50$$

$$(5^3)^x \cdot 5^2 = 50 \quad | \cdot \frac{1}{25}$$

$$(5^3)^x = 2$$

$$125^x = 2$$

$$x = \log_{125} 2$$

Hvis dere vil sjekke at de tre svarene faktisk er like, så kan man finne  $\log_a b$  på kalkulatoren ved å skrive  $\ln b / \ln a$

Løs følgende likninger på kalkulator

$$a) 10^x = 30$$

$$x = \log 30 \approx 1,477$$

$$\lg a = \log a \\ = \log_{10} a$$

$$b) 10^x = 300$$

$$x = \log 300 \approx 2,477$$

$$c) 10^x = 3000$$

$$x = \log 3000 \approx 3,477$$

Hvordan kunne vi funnet svarene til b og c uten å bruke kalkulator?

$$\log_a (b \cdot c) = \log_a b + \log_a c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log 300 &= \log (30 \cdot 10) = \log 30 + \log 10 \\ &= \log 30 + 1 \end{aligned}$$

Logaritme-regler

$$\log_a (b \cdot c) = \log_a b + \log_a c$$

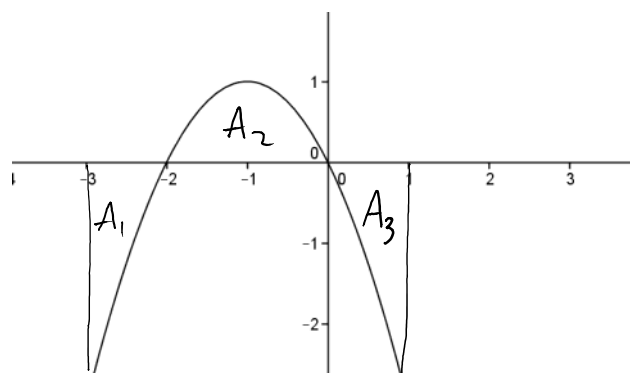
$$\log_a \left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = \log_a b - \log_a c$$

$$\log_a b^c = c \log_a b$$



# Oppgave 66 c

Thursday, October 16, 2014 11:37 AM



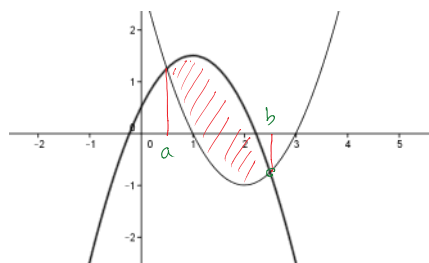
$$s(x) = -x^2 - 2x$$
$$= -(x+2)x$$

$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3$$

$$A_1 = -\int_{-3}^{-2} s(x) dx, \quad A_2 = \int_{-2}^0 s(x) dx, \quad A_3 = -\int_0^1 s(x) dx$$

## Oppgave 67 b

Thursday, October 16, 2014 11:44 AM



$$A = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}} -2x^2 + 6x - \frac{5}{2} dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{2}{3}x^3 + 3x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x \right]_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$= \left( -\frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{5}{2} \right)^3 + 3 \left( \frac{5}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{5}{2} \left( \frac{5}{2} \right) \right) - \left( -\frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 + 3 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 - \frac{5}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) \quad \text{OSV. ...}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = -x^2 + 2x + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \int_a^b g(x) - f(x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow 2x^2 - 6x + \frac{5}{2} = 0$$

$$x = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2}}}{2 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{16}}{4} = \frac{6 \pm 4}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{4} = \frac{5}{2} & b \\ \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2} & a \end{cases}$$