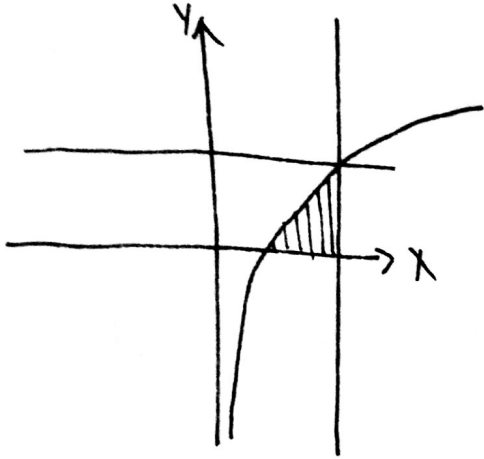


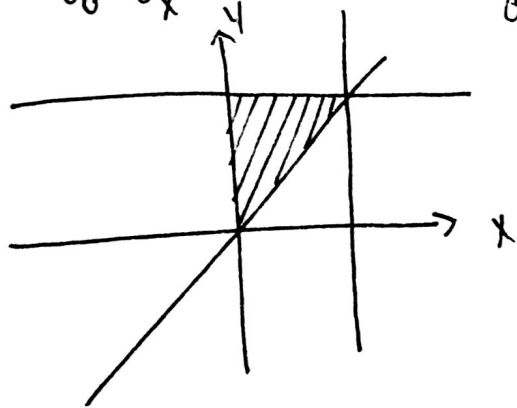
Homework 7

1. a)
$$\int_0^1 \int_{e^y}^e \frac{e^x}{\ln x} dx dy = \int_1^e \int_0^{\ln x} \frac{e^x}{\ln x} dy dx = \int_1^e (e-x) dx = e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_1^e =$$

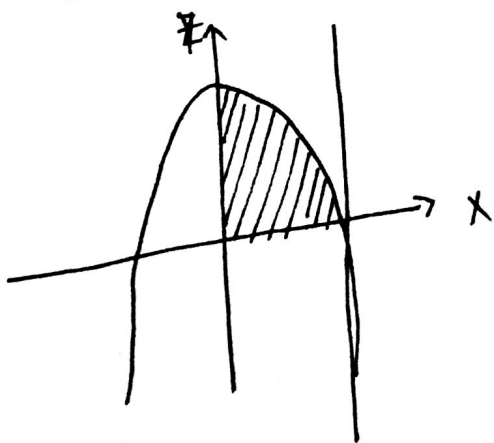
$$= e^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^2 - e + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}e^2 - e + \frac{1}{2}$$



b)
$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_x^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin y dy = -\cos y \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 1$$



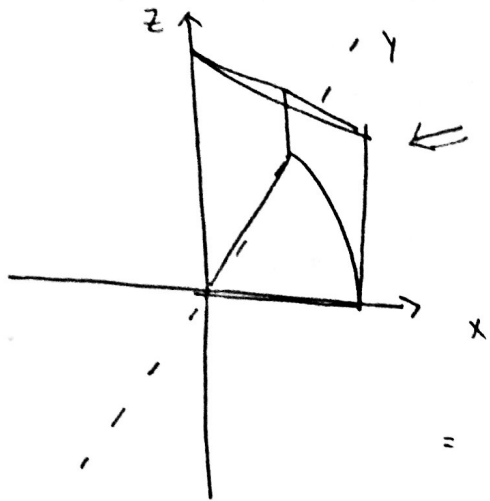
c)
$$\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2z)}{4-z} dy dz dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} \frac{x \sin(2z)}{4-z} dz dx = \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \frac{x \sin(2z)}{4-z} dx dz =$$



$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \sin(2z) dz = -\frac{1}{4} \cos(2z) \Big|_0^4 = -\frac{1}{4} (\cos(8) - \cos(0)) =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} (\cos(8) - 1)$$

2. $x^2 + y^2 = 4$; $z + y = 3$; $z, x, y \geq 0$



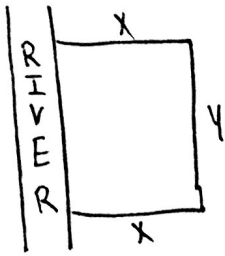
$$V = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 [(3-y) - 0] r dr d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 (3 - r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 (3r - r^2 \sin \theta) dr d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(\frac{3}{2} r^2 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \sin \theta \right) \Big|_0^2 d\theta =$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/2} \left(6 - \frac{8}{3} \sin \theta \right) d\theta = 6\theta + \frac{8}{3} \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 3\pi - \frac{8}{3}$$

3.



$f(x, y) = 2x + y$; $x, y > 0$

$g(x, y) = xy - 3200$

$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g \Rightarrow (2, 1) = \lambda (y, x)$

$\frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{x}$

$2x = y$

$3200 = xy = 2x^2$

$x = 40\text{m}; y = 80\text{m}$

4.



$f(r, L) = 2\pi rL + 4\pi r^2$ (SA) ; $r > 0$; $L \geq 0$

$g(r, L) = \pi r^2 L + \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 - V_0$ (V)

$\nabla f = \lambda \nabla g$

$(2\pi L + 8\pi r, 2\pi r) = \lambda (2\pi rL + 4\pi r^2, \pi r^2)$

$\frac{2\pi L + 8\pi r}{2\pi rL + 4\pi r^2} = \frac{2\pi r}{\pi r^2}$

$\frac{L + 4r}{rL + 2r^2} = \frac{2}{r}$

$0 = rL \Rightarrow L = 0$

\therefore If $r, L > 0$, minimum SA if

$r \gg L$