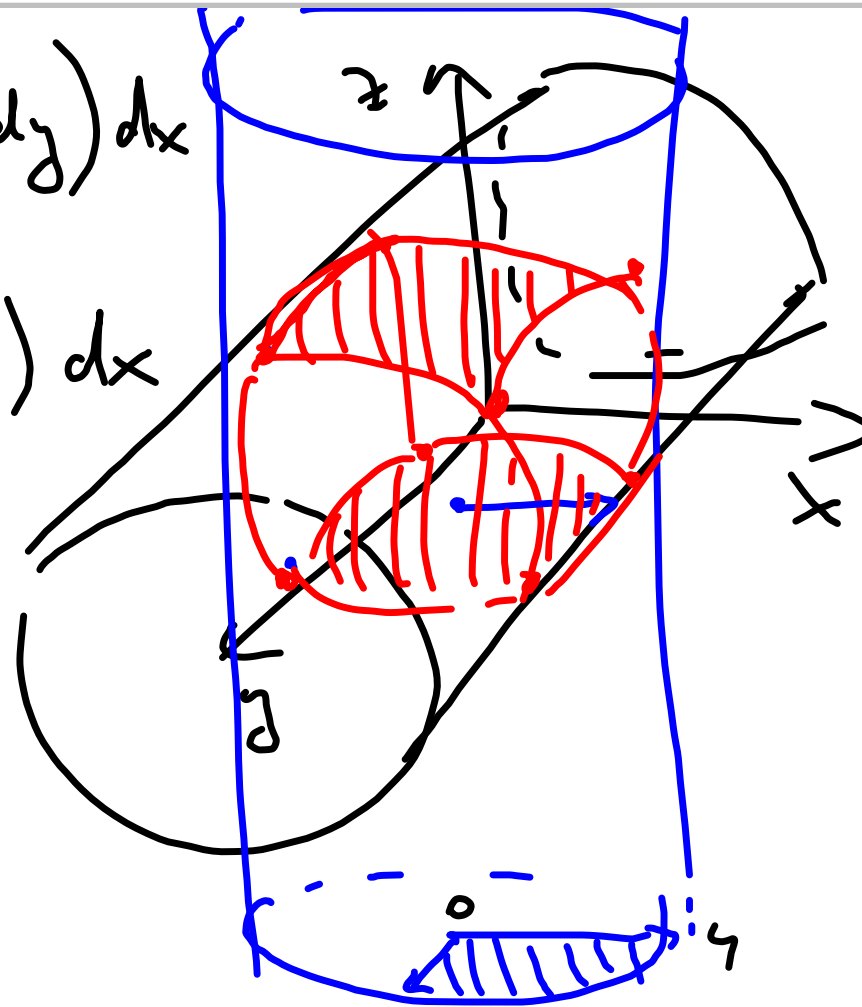


$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 4 \cdot 2 \cdot \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2} \, dy \, dx \\
 &= 8 \cdot \int_0^4 \int_0^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \sqrt{1+\frac{x^2}{16-x^2}} \, dy \, dx \\
 &= 8 \cdot \int_0^4 \frac{\int_0^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \sqrt{16} \, dy}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \, dx \\
 &= 32 \cdot \int_0^4 \left[ y \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \right]_0^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \, dx \\
 &= 32 \cdot \int_0^4 dx = 128
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 z &= \sqrt{16-x^2} \\
 z_x &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{-2x}{\sqrt{16-x^2}} \\
 z_y &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$z = c \left( 1 - x/a - y/b \right)$$

$$V = c \int_0^a \int_0^{b(1-x/a)} \left( 1 - x/a - y/b \right) dy dx$$

$$= c \int_0^a \left[ \left( 1 - x/a \right) y - \frac{1}{2} y^2 / b \right]_0^{b(1-x/a)} dx$$

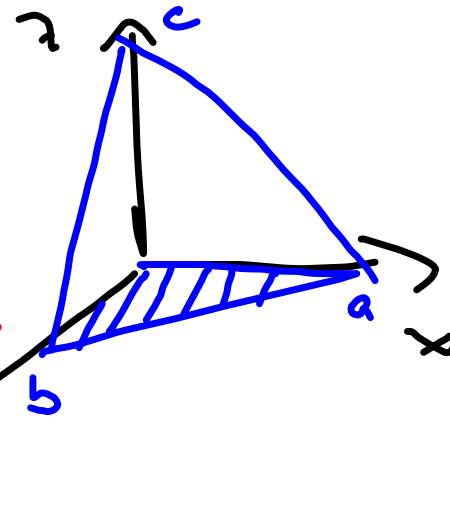
$$= \frac{1}{2} c \int_0^a \left( 1 - x/a \right)^2 b dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - x/a &= t \\ -dx &= a dt \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} bc \int_0^1 (-1) t^2 a dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} abc \left[ \frac{1}{3} t^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} abc$$



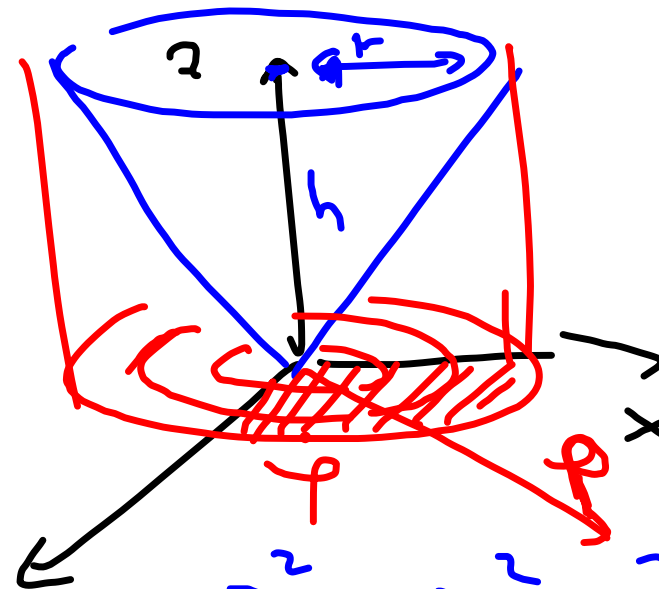
$$V = \int_0^h \int_0^{r\sqrt{z/h}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \, d\varphi \, dx \, dy$$

$$x, y, z \mapsto \rho, \phi, z$$

$$dx \, dy \, dz \mapsto \rho \, d\rho \, d\varphi \, dz$$

$$V = \int_0^h \int_0^{r\sqrt{z/h}} \int_0^{2\pi} \rho \, dz \, d\rho \, d\phi$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi h r^2$$



$$z^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$z^2 = a^2 \left( \frac{x^2 + y^2}{r^2} \right)$$

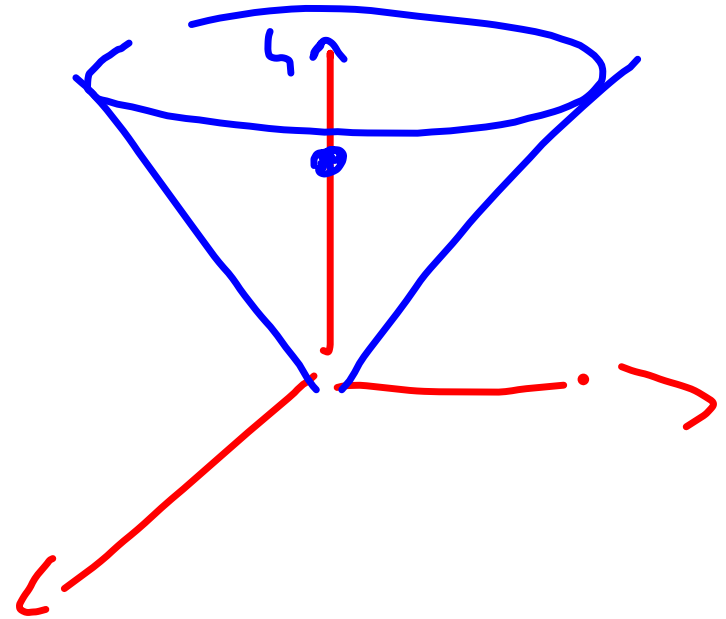
$$= \left( \frac{h}{r} \right)^2 (x^2 + y^2)$$

$$z = \frac{h}{r} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

řešíte

$$\bar{z}_{\text{těžiště}} = \frac{1}{V} \int_{\text{těžiště}} z \, dV$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^r \int_{\sigma}^h z \, \rho \, dz \, d\rho \, d\phi = \underline{\underline{\frac{3}{4} h}}$$



Diferenciální operátor  $\mathcal{D}$ :

$$f(x) \mapsto F\left(f(x), \frac{df}{dx}(x), \dots, \frac{d^k f}{dx^k}(x)\right) = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = x^2 y \quad x = f(t)$$

$$F(f(t), f'(t)) = f^2(t) \cdot f'(t)$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$y' = F(x, f(x))$$

$$y' = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}$$

vezde  
 $y = \arctan x$

$$y'(x) = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x) \cdot g(y)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{g(y)} = \int f(x) \cdot dx$$

$\parallel$   $\int$

$G(y)$   $F(x)$

separování proměnné

ODE 1. řádu

$$G(y) - F(x) = 0$$

implicitní řešení  
řešení

$$\left( \frac{d}{dx} (G(y) - F(x)) = \frac{1}{g(y)} \cdot y'(x) - f(x) = 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2} \quad \int \frac{dy}{1+y^2} = \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$\arctg y = \arctg x + C \quad | \quad \text{tg}$$

$$y = \text{tg}(\arctg x + C)$$

$$= \frac{x + \text{tg} C = D}{1 - x \cdot \text{tg} C} = \frac{x + D}{1 - D \cdot x}$$

$$y' = \frac{(1 - Dx) + (x + D)D}{(1 - Dx)^2} = \frac{1 + D^2}{(1 - Dx)^2}$$

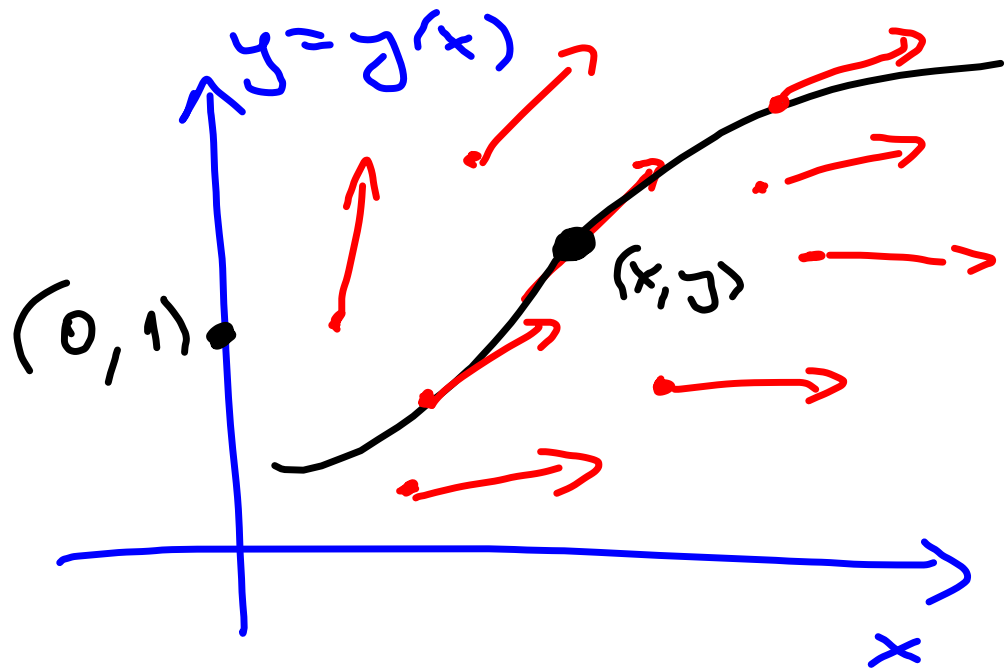
$$\frac{D^2 x + 1}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{(x + D)^2 + 1}{(1 - Dx)^2 + 1} = \frac{(x+1)^2 + (1-Dx)^2}{(1-Dx)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 + 2Dx + D^2 + 1 - 2Dx + D^2 x^2}{(x^2 + 1)(1 - Dx)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + 1)(D^2 + 1)}{(x^2 + 1)(1 - Dx)^2}$$







$$y' = F(x, y)$$

$$y = y(t)$$

$$x(t) = t$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

$$y(x) = \frac{x + D}{(1 - xD)}$$

$$y(0) = 1$$

$$0 + D = 1 \Rightarrow D = 1$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1 + x}{1 - x}$$

② rydloňá vyk'č'ání  $v$  ( $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ )

$$\frac{m}{V} v dt = dm$$

$$V = 2000 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho_{\text{obst}} = 10 \text{ (g/cm}^3\text{)}$$

$$m = m(t)$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\frac{m}{V} \cdot v \quad \Bigg| \quad \int \frac{dm}{m} = -\frac{v}{V} \int dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln m = -\frac{v}{V} t + C \quad \Bigg| \quad e^x$$

$$m(t) = e^{-\frac{v}{V} t} \cdot e^C = m_0 > 0$$

$$m_0 = 20.000 \text{ (g)}$$

$$m(T) = 20 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \text{cca } T = \underline{\underline{64,35 \text{ min}}}$$

we know that  $v = \text{ex}$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -k \cdot m(t)$$

$$\int \frac{dm}{m} = \int -k dt \Rightarrow \ln m(t) = -k t + C$$

$$m(t) = m_0 e^{-kt} \Rightarrow e^{-k(2400)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$m(2400) = \frac{1}{2} m_0$$

$$\Rightarrow k = 2,88 \cdot 10^5$$

$\Rightarrow$   $\dot{v}$  tréba 349 roků!!!