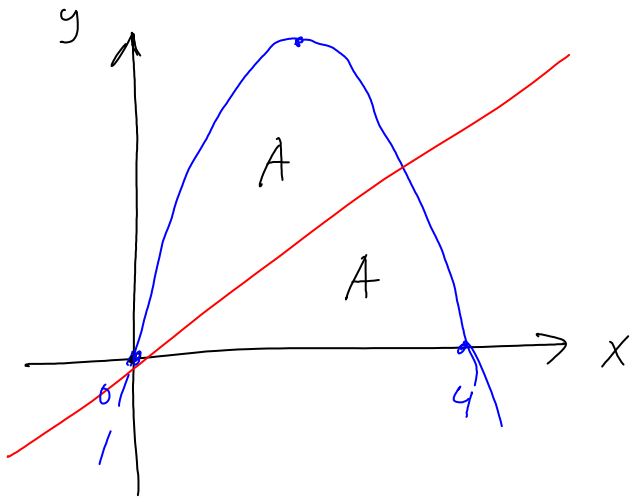


Skiss av graf till $y = 4x - x^2$.



Vi väljer en linje genom origo:

$$y = kx. \quad (\text{enklast?})$$

När skär linjen kurvan? Jo då:

$$4x - x^2 = kx \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (k-4)x = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x(x + k - 4) = 0$$

så antingen $x=0$ eller $x=4-k$
 "no surprise"

Area under $y = 4x - x^2$, $0 \leq x \leq 4$:

$$\int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^4 = 2 \cdot 4^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^3 = 32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

$$2A = \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx = \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 =$$

$$32 - \frac{64}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$

Så

$$A = \frac{16}{3}$$

Alltså

$$\int_0^{4-k} (4x - x^2 - kx) dx = \frac{16}{3}$$

$$= \left[2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{kx^2}{2} \right]_0^{4-k} =$$

$$= 2(4-k)^2 - \frac{(4-k)^3}{3} - \frac{k(4-k)^2}{2} =$$

$$= (4-k)^2 \left(2 - \frac{4-k}{3} - \frac{k}{2} \right) =$$

$$= (4-k)^2 \left(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{k}{6} \right) = (4-k)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{6} (4-k) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (4-k)^3 = \frac{16}{3}$$

vilken "br"!



⇔

$$(4-k)^3 = 32$$

$$(4-k)^3 = 32$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$4-k = 32^{1/3}$$

\Leftrightarrow

$$k = 4 - 32^{1/3}$$