

HW

Exercise 1: (5 points)

Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2 - 2x$ about the line $y = 4$

Exercise 2: (5 points)

Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x - 1$ and $y = 2\sqrt{x - 1}$ about the line $x = -1$

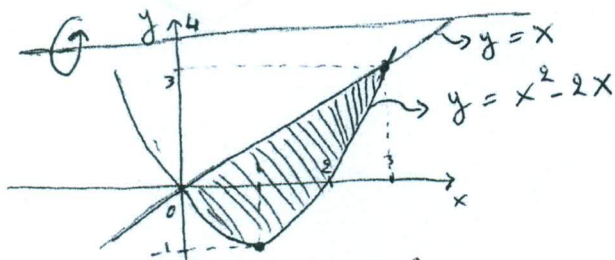
Exercise 3: (5 points)

Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $x = y^2$ and $x = y$ about the line $y = 1$

Exercise 4: (5 points)

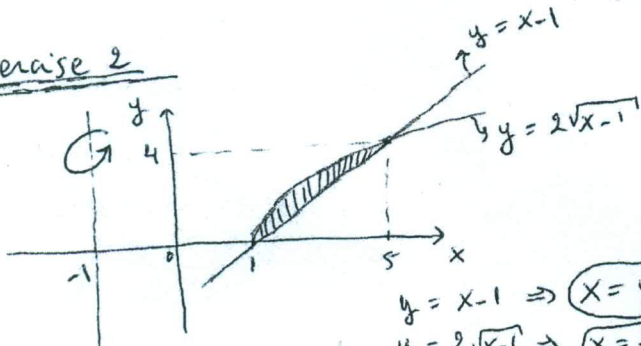
The base of a solid is a semi-circle of radius 1. Parallel cross-sections perpendicular to the base are squares with two of their vertices on the semi-circle. Find the volume of the solid.

Exercise 1



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^3 \pi \left(4 - (x^2 - 2x) \right)^2 - \pi (4 - x)^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^3 \pi \left(x^4 - 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 24x \right) dx \\
 &= \pi \left[\frac{x^5}{5} - x^4 - \frac{5x^3}{3} + 12x^2 \right]_0^3 = \frac{153}{5} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

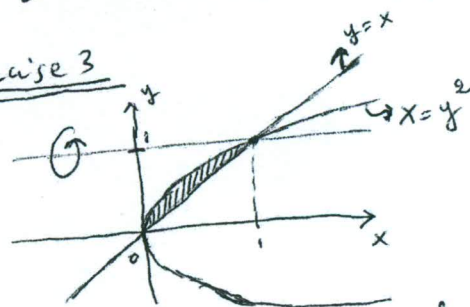
Exercise 2



$$\begin{aligned}
 y = x - 1 &\Rightarrow x = y + 1 \\
 y = 2\sqrt{x - 1} &\Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^4 \pi (y + 1 - (-1))^2 - \pi \left(\frac{1}{4}y^2 + 1 - (-1) \right)^2 dy \\
 &= \int_0^4 \pi (y + 2)^2 - \pi \left(\frac{1}{4}y^2 + 2 \right)^2 dy \\
 &= \pi \int_0^4 4y - \frac{y^4}{16} dy \\
 &= \pi \left[2y^2 - \frac{1}{80}y^5 \right]_0^4 = \frac{96}{5} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

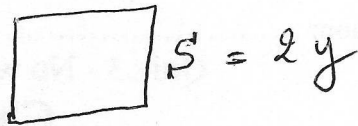
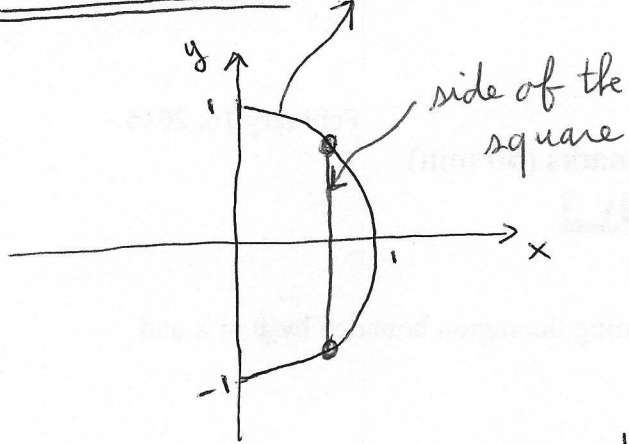
Exercise 3



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^1 \pi (1 - x)^2 - \pi (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 1 - 2x + x^2 - 1 + 2\sqrt{x} - x dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 x^2 - 3x + 2\sqrt{x} dx \\
 &= \pi \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3}{2}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}
 \end{aligned}$$

exercise 4:

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1$$



$$V = \int_0^1 \underbrace{A(x)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{area of} \\ \text{the square}}} dx = \int_0^1 s^2 dx = \int_0^1 (2y)^2 dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 4y^2 dx = \int_0^1 4(1-x^2) dx = \left[4x - \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}$$

exercise 3

$\pi \frac{123}{2}$

$\pi \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$

exercise 2

$\pi \frac{123}{2}$

$\pi \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$