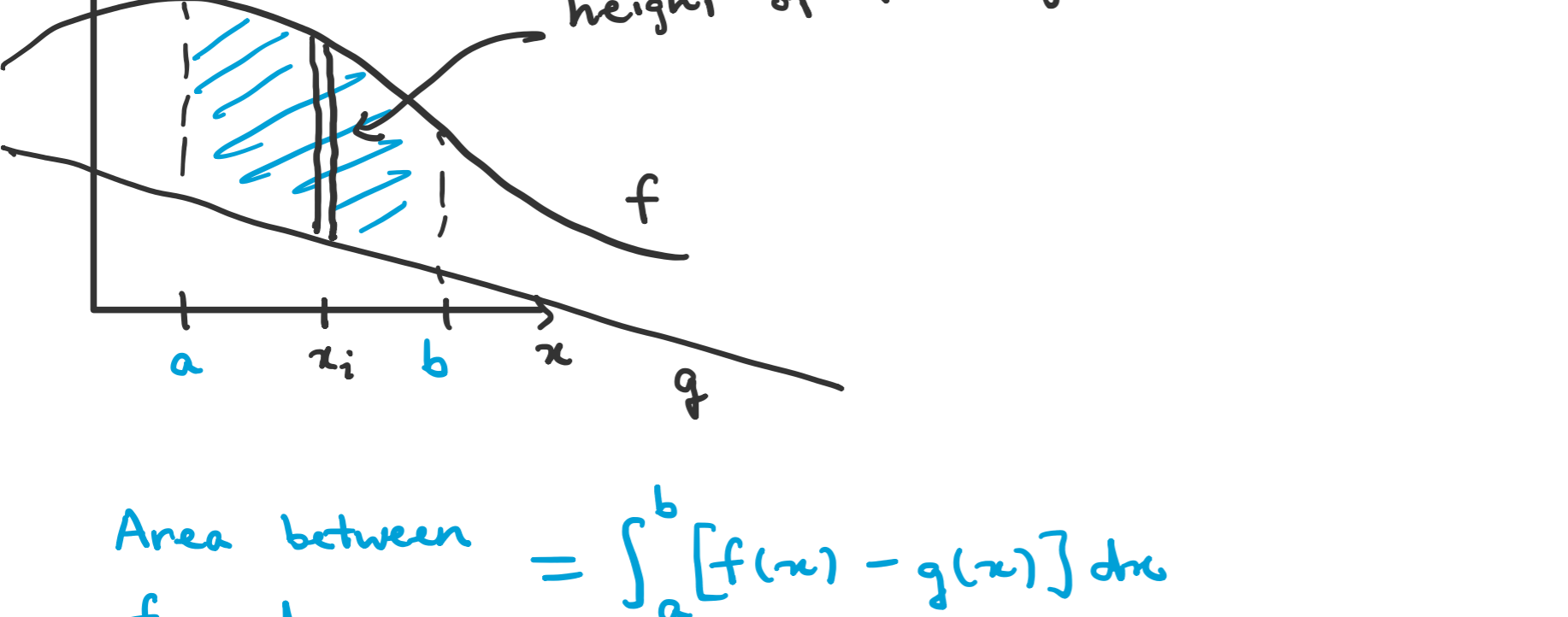
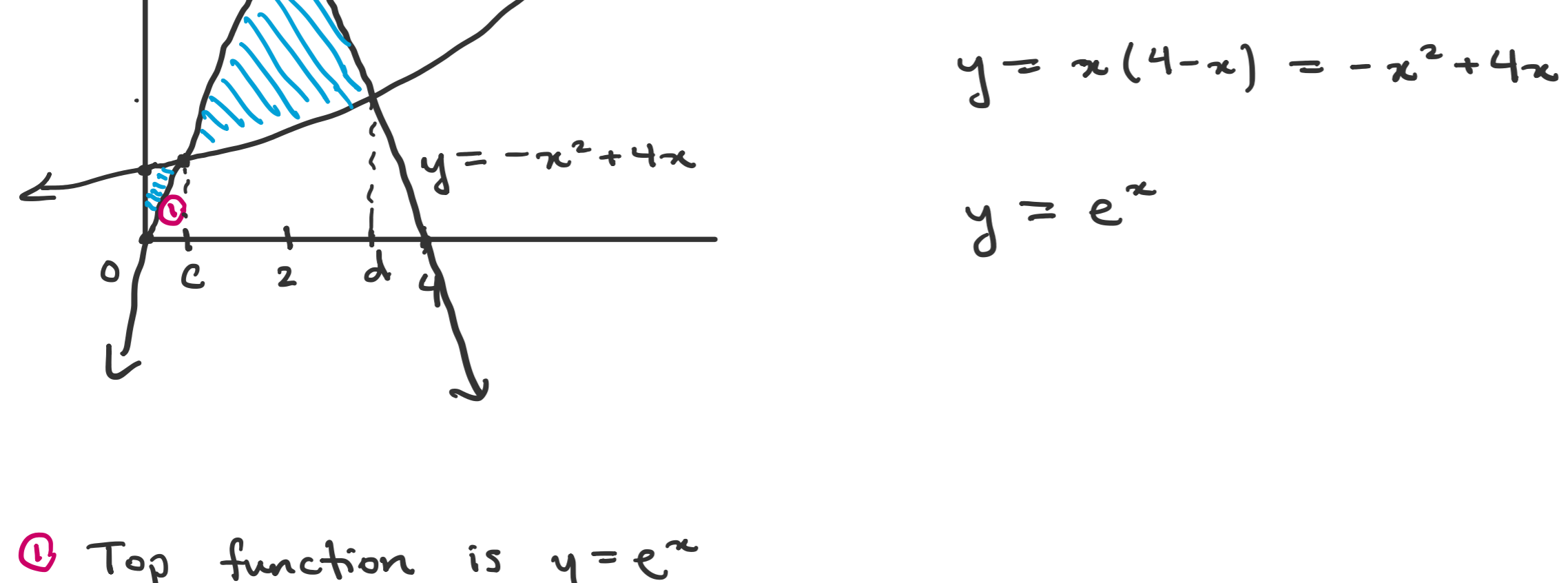


Area between curves



Area between f and g =  $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$

Ex. Find area between



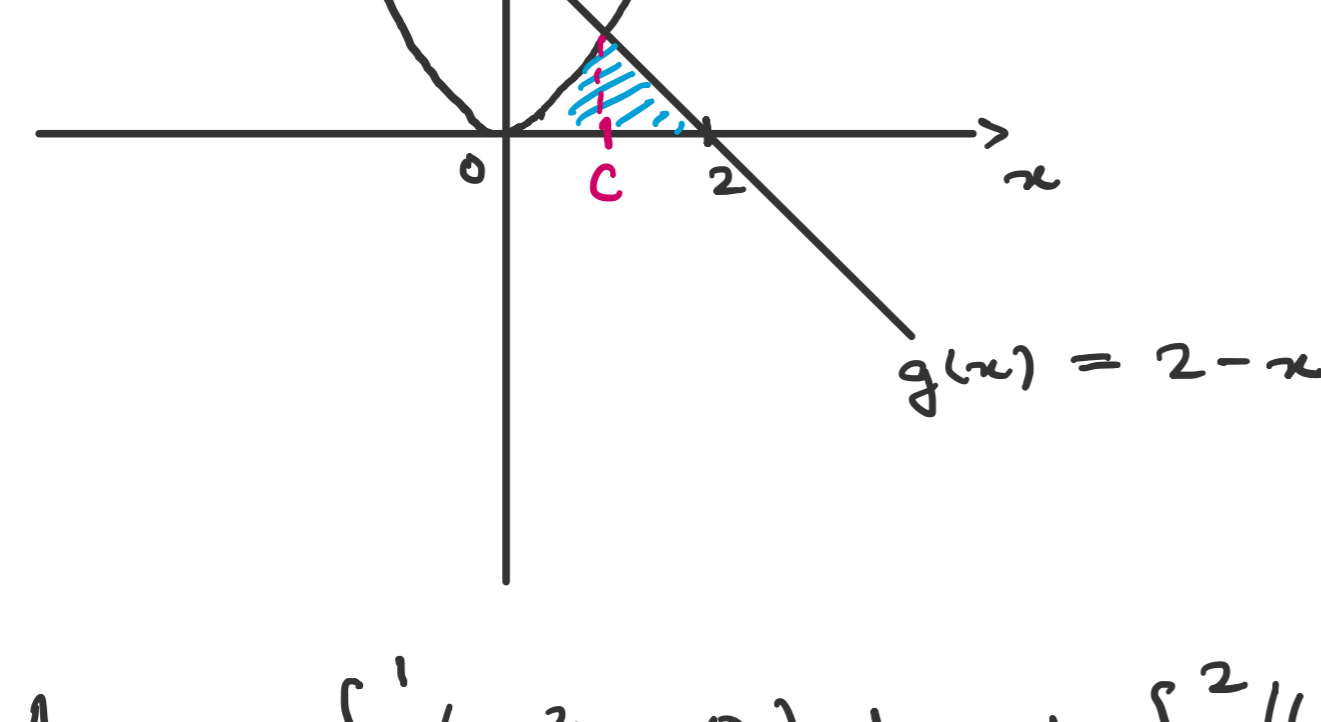
Ⓐ Top function is  $y = e^x$   
 bottom function is  $y = -x^2 + 4x$

Ⓑ Top function is  $y = -x^2 + 4x$   
 bottom function is  $y = e^x$

Say that  $y = e^x$  and  $y = -x^2 + 4x$  intersect at  $x=c$  and  $x=d$ .

Total Area = Area of Ⓐ + Area of Ⓑ  
 $= \int_c^d e^x - (-x^2 + 4x) dx + \int_c^d (-x^2 + 4x) - e^x dx$

Ex. Find the area of the shaded region

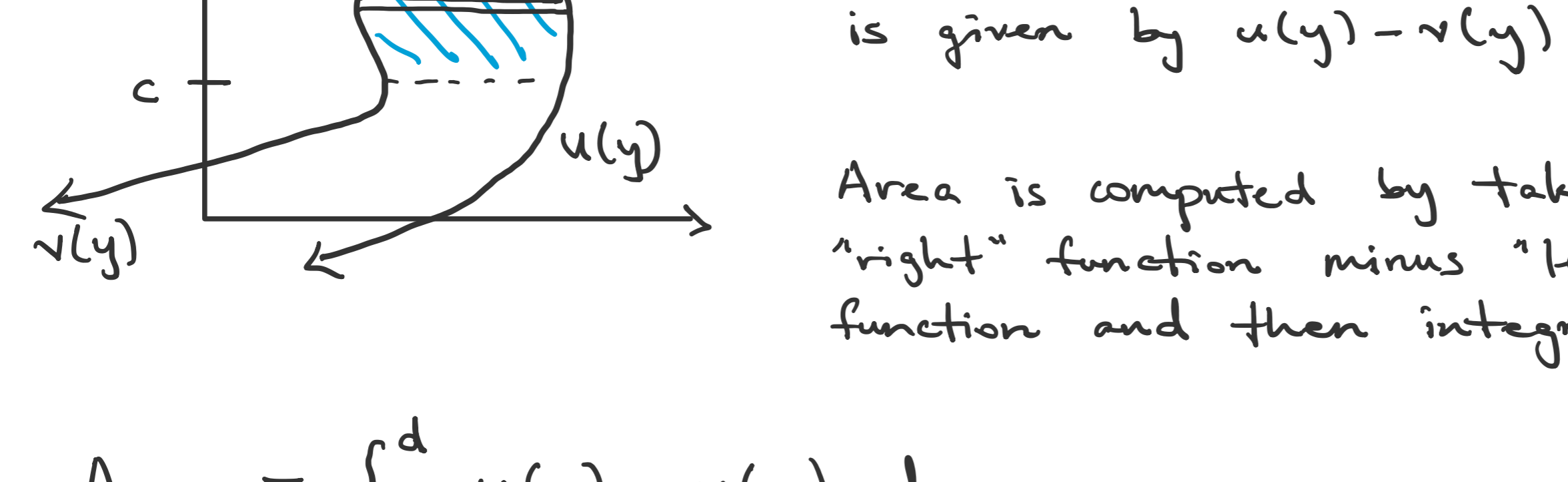


Find x-value such that  
 $x^2 = 2-x \Leftrightarrow x^2 + x - 2 = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow (x+2)(x-1) = 0$   
 $\Leftrightarrow x = -2$  or  $x = 1$ .

So  $c = 1$ .

Area =  $\int_0^1 (x^2 - 0) dx + \int_1^2 ((2-x) - 0) dx$   
 $= [\frac{x^3}{3}]_0^1 + [2x - \frac{x^2}{2}]_1^2$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} + [4 - 2] - [2 - \frac{1}{2}]$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} + 2 - \frac{3}{2} = 2 + \frac{2}{6} - \frac{9}{6} = \frac{5}{6}$

Area between curves (with horizontal rectangles)



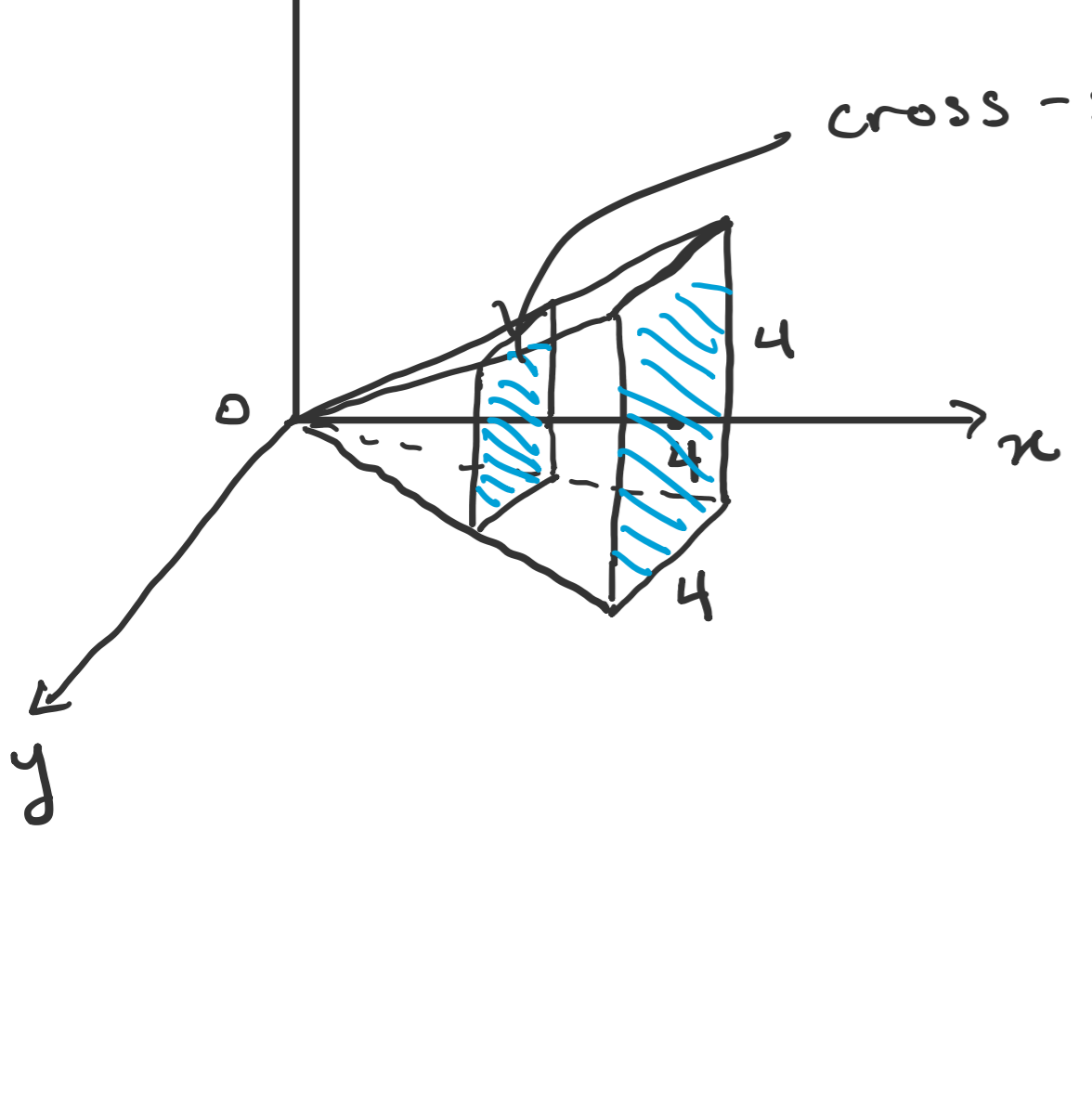
Area is computed by taking "right" function minus "left" function and then integrating

Area =  $\int_c^d u(y) - v(y) dy$

Ex. find area between  $y = x^3$  and  $y = x^2 + x$ .

↑ should have two regions.

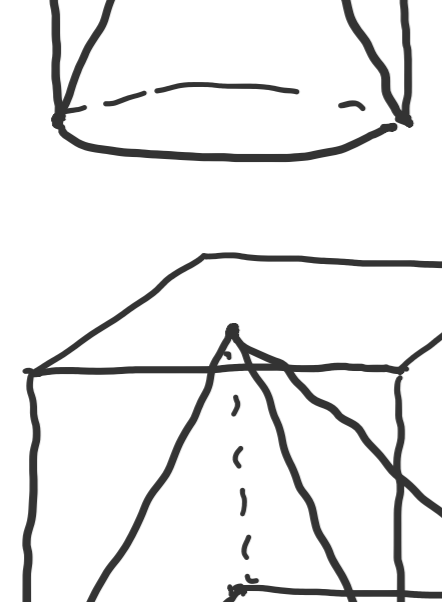
Volume of solids:



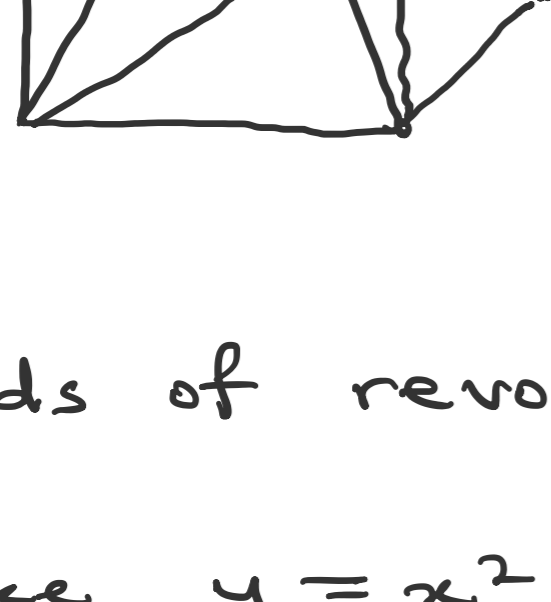
cross-section has area  $x^2$  at  $x$   
 e.g. at  $x=4$ , cross section has area  $4^2 = 16$

Volume =  $\int_0^4 x^2 dx$   
 $= [\frac{x^3}{3}]_0^4$   
 $= \frac{4^3}{3}$   
 $= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 4^3 = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Vol}_{\text{cube } 4 \times 4 \times 4}$

Given a cone or pyramid, we can find the volume:



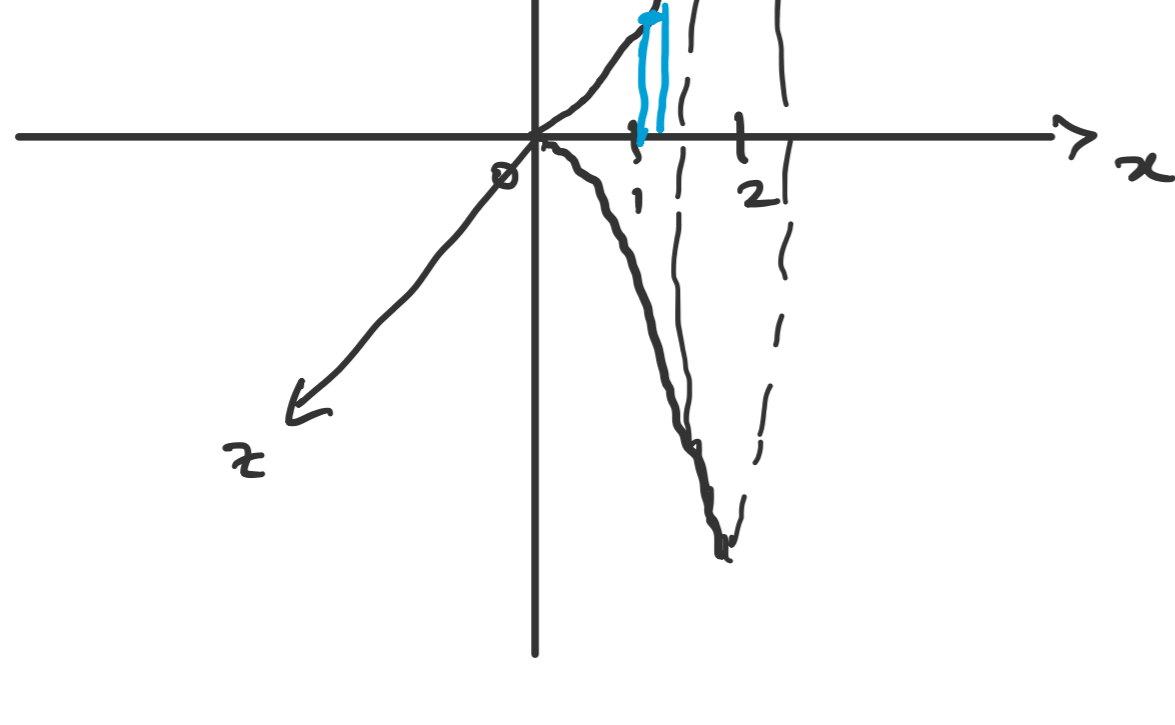
$\text{Vol}_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \text{Vol}_{\text{cylinder}}$



$\text{Vol}_{\text{pyramid}} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ Vol}_{\text{cube/rect. prism}}$

Solids of revolution:

Take  $y = x^2$  and rotate around  $x$ -axis, look at  $x$  in  $[0, 2]$ .



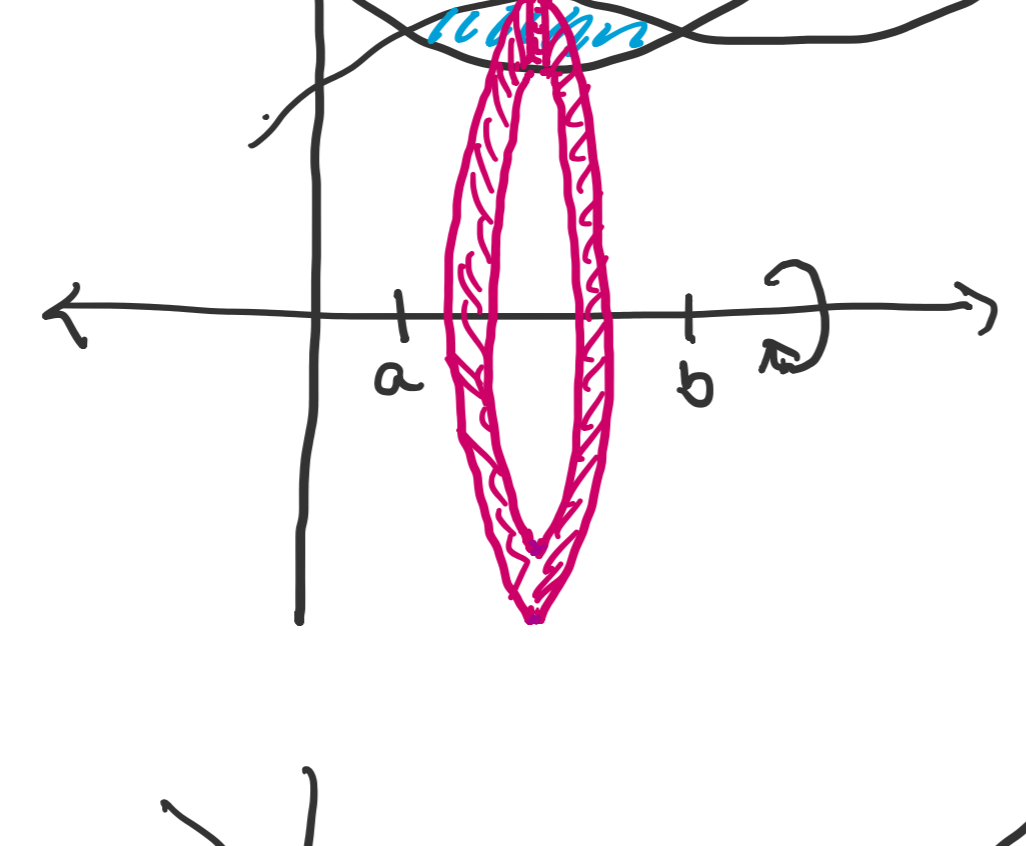
Find volume of this region:  
 Radius of each disk is  $r = x^2$  at  $x$ .  
 Area of each disk =  $\pi \cdot r^2 = \pi \cdot x^4$

Volume =  $\int_0^2 \pi \cdot x^4 \cdot dx$

In general: Given radius  $r = r(x)$ , the solid of revolution on  $[a, b]$

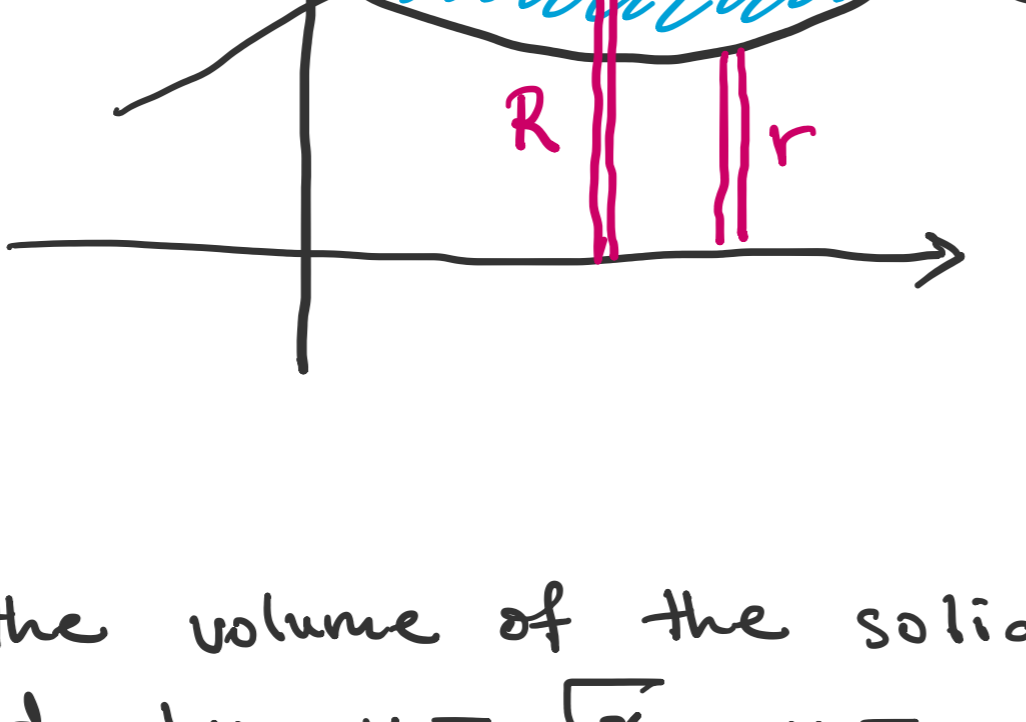
has volume  $\text{Vol} = \int_a^b \pi \cdot r^2 \cdot dx$

Variation:



rotate region around  $x$ -axis

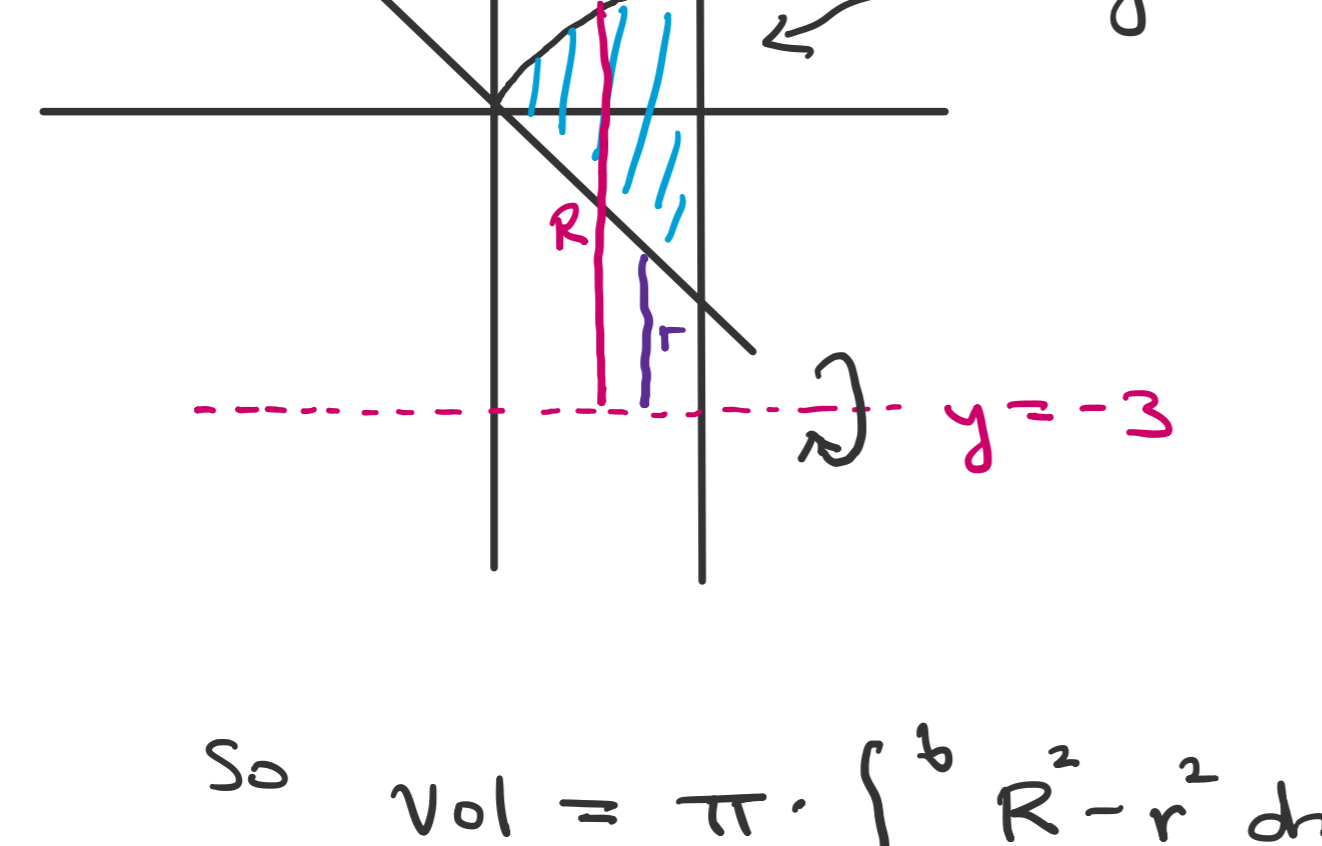
Here,  $R = R(x)$  and  $r = r(x)$



$\text{Vol} = \int_a^b (\pi \cdot R^2 - \pi \cdot r^2) dx$   
 $= \pi \cdot \int_a^b (R^2 - r^2) dx$

Ex. Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by  $y = \sqrt{x}$ ,  $y = -x$ , and  $x = 2$  around the line  $y = -3$

Sol. Here is a sketch of the region:



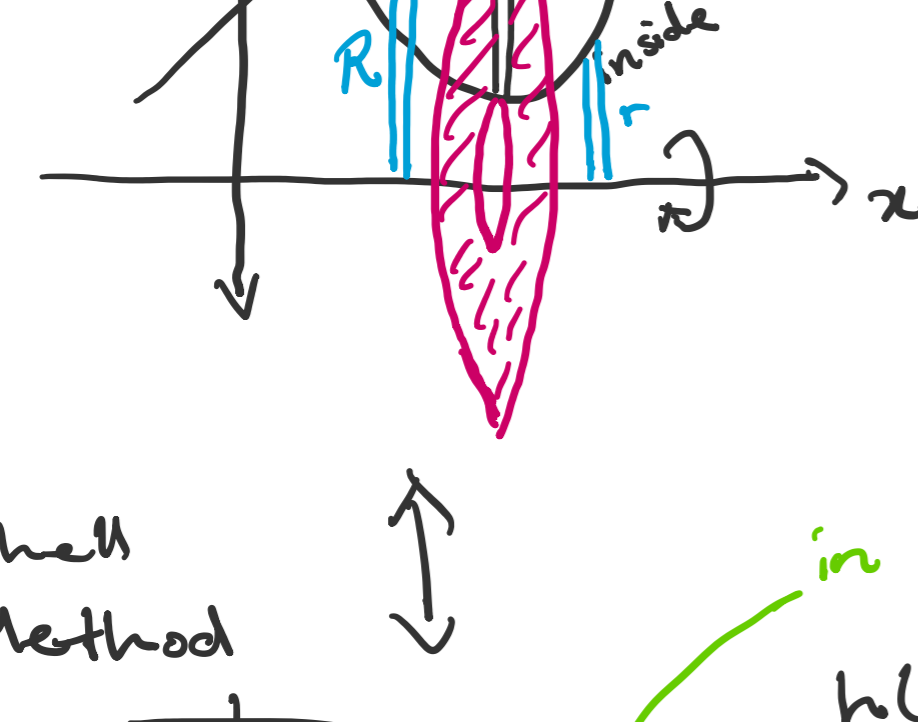
region is bounded between  $x=0$  and  $x=2$

$R = \sqrt{x} - (-3) = \sqrt{x} + 3$

$r = -x - (-3) = 3 - x$

So  $\text{Vol} = \pi \cdot \int_0^2 R^2 - r^2 dx$   
 $= \pi \cdot \int_0^2 (\sqrt{x} + 3)^2 - (3-x)^2 dx$   
 $= \pi \cdot \int_0^2 x + 6\sqrt{x} + 9 - (9 - 6x + x^2) dx$   
 $= \pi \cdot \int_0^2 (7x + 6\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$   
 $= \pi \cdot [\frac{7x^2}{2} + \frac{6 \cdot x^{3/2}}{3/2} - \frac{x^3}{3}]_0^2$   
 $= \pi \cdot [\frac{7 \cdot 2^2}{2} + 4 \cdot 2^{3/2} - \frac{8}{3}]$   
 $= \pi \cdot [14 + 4 \cdot 2^{3/2} - \frac{8}{3}]$

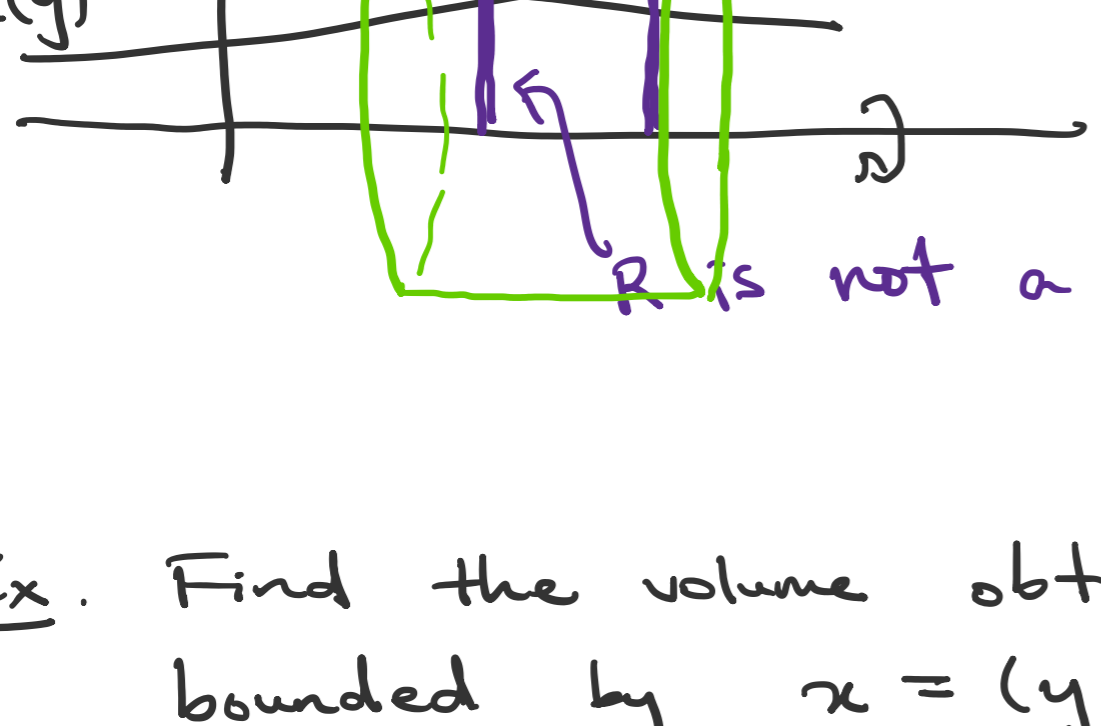
Washer-method: Solids of revolution.



Area of cross-section =  $\pi \cdot f(x)^2 - \pi \cdot g(x)^2$   
 $= \pi \cdot R^2 - \pi \cdot r^2$

$g$  and  $f$  pass the vertical line test.

Shell Method

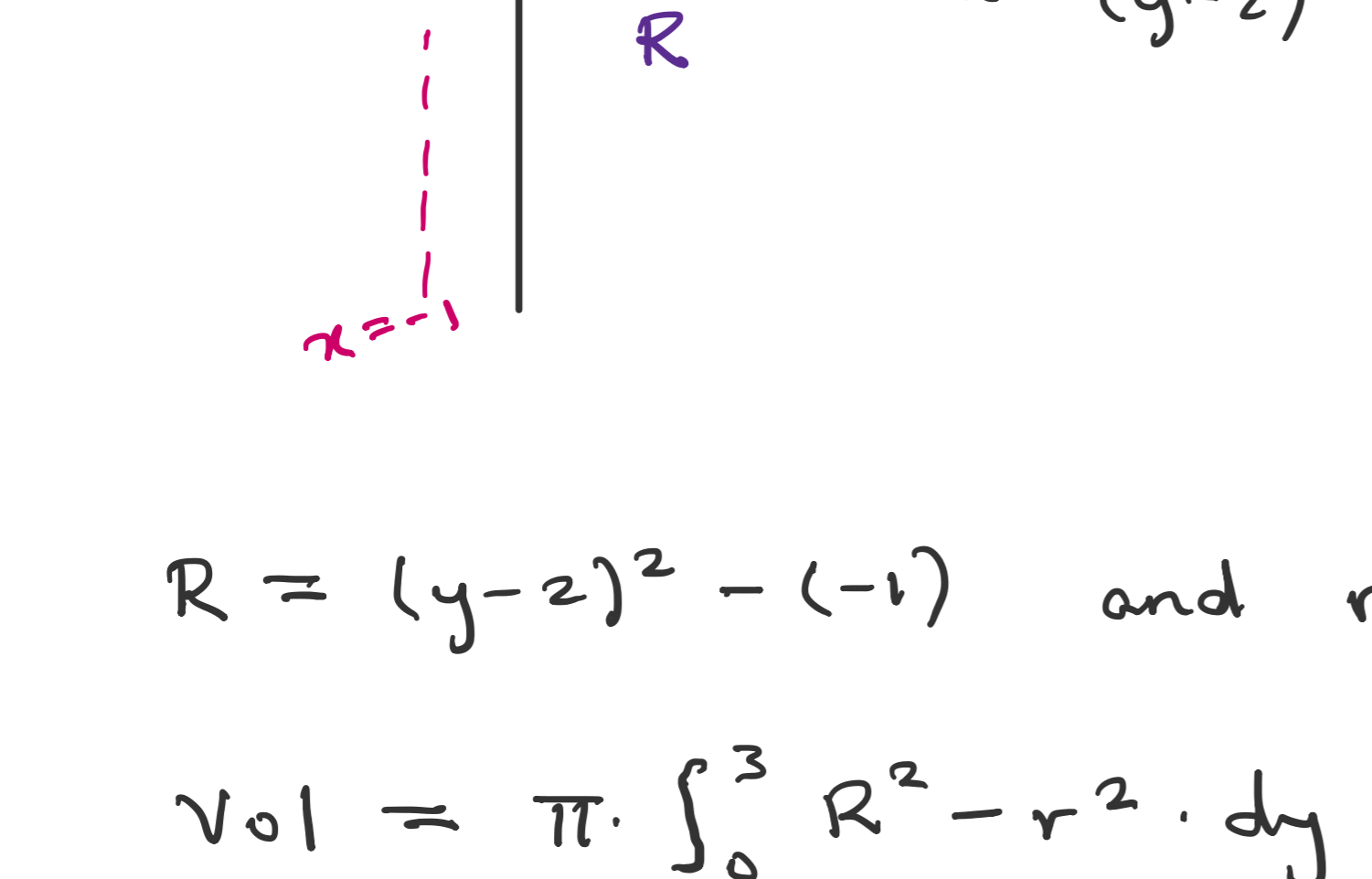


in terms of  $y$ .  $h(y) - k(y)$

$h, k$  pass the horizontal line test.

$R$ 's not a function in  $x$

Ex. Find the volume obtained by rotating the region bounded by  $x = (y-2)^2$ , the  $x$ -axis,  $y = 3$ , and  $y$ -axis around the line  $x = -1$ .



We can use the washer method.

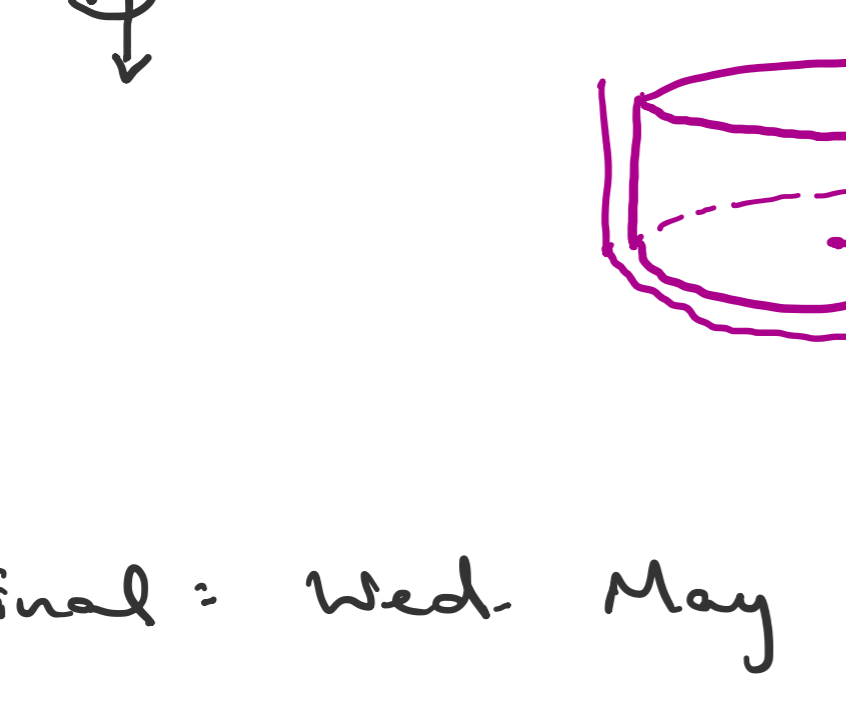
$\text{Vol} = \int_a^b \pi \cdot R^2 - \pi \cdot r^2 dy$

$R, r$  are functions of  $y$

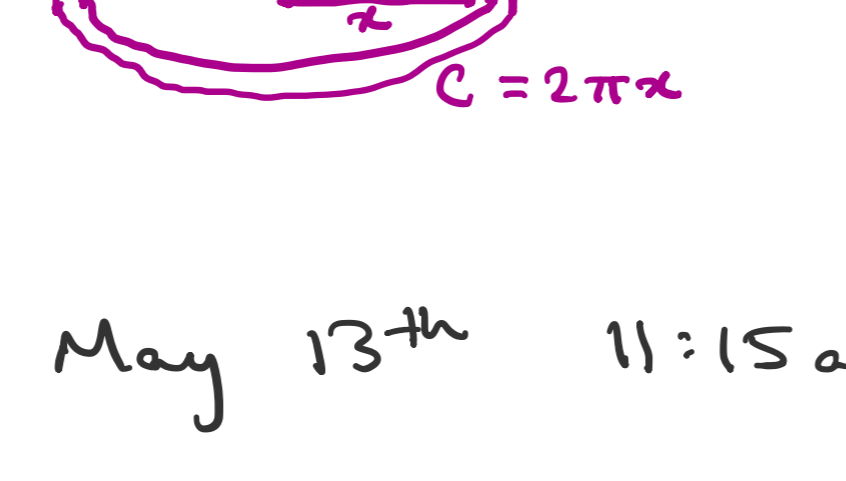
$R = (y-2)^2 - (-1)$  and  $r = 0 - (-1) = 1$

$\text{Vol} = \pi \cdot \int_0^3 R^2 - r^2 \cdot dy$   
 $= \pi \cdot \int_0^3 [(y-2)^2 + 1]^2 - 1 dy$

Ex. Region given by  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $x$ -axis,  $x = 1$ , and  $x = 3$ .



$\text{Vol} = \int_1^3 2\pi \cdot x \cdot f(x) dx = \int_1^3 2\pi \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $= 2\pi \cdot \int_1^3 dx$   
 $= 2\pi \cdot 2 = 4\pi$



Final: Wed. May 13<sup>th</sup> 11:15am - 1:45 pm

I'll send out Zoom link

Next week - arclength