

YOUR WORK MUST SUPPORT YOUR ANSWER FOR FULL CREDIT TO BE AWARDED!

1. (10 POINTS) Sketch the region bounded by the graphs of $f(y) = y^2$, $g(y) = y+2$.
 and find the area

$y^2 = y+2$
 $y^2 - y - 2 = 0$
 $(y-2)(y+1) = 0$
 $y = -1, 2$

limits of integration

$$A = \int_{-1}^2 [(y+2) - (y^2)] dy$$

$$A = \left(\frac{y^2}{2} + 2y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-1}^2$$

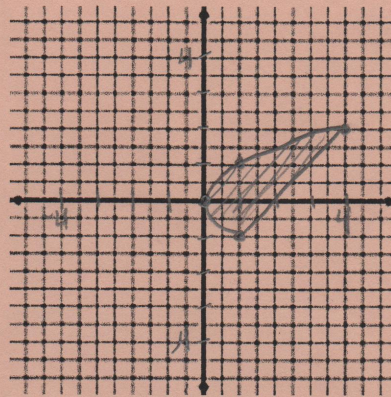
$$A = \left(\frac{4}{2} + 4 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$A = 6 - \frac{9}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2$$

$$A = 8 - 3 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = 5 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$A = \frac{9}{2} \text{ sq. units}$$



2. (10 POINTS) Sketch the region bounded by the equations $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 2$, $x = 0$ and find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region bounded by the equations about the line $x = -1$.

Washer

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 [(y^2+1)^2 - 1^2] dy$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^2 (y^4 + 2y^2) dy$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{y^5}{5} + \frac{2}{3}y^3 \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$V = \pi \left[\left(\frac{32}{5} + \frac{16}{3} \right) - (0) \right]$$

$$V = \pi \left(\frac{96 + 80}{15} \right)$$

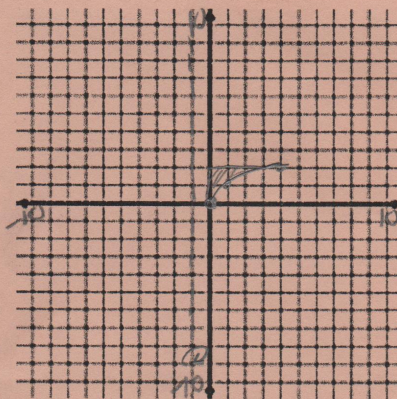
$$V = \frac{\pi}{15} (176)$$

$$V = \frac{176\pi}{15} \text{ cubic units}$$

$$R(y) = y^2 - (-1) = y^2 + 1$$

$$r(y) = 0 - (-1) = 1$$

$$x = y^2$$

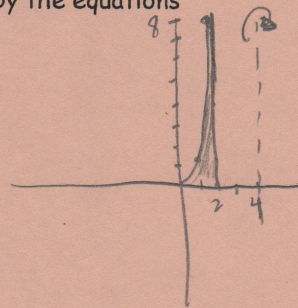


3. (14 POINTS) SET UP the definite integrals which would find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region bounded by the equations $y = x^3$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$ about the line $x = 4$.

a. Disk and washer method

$$R(y) = 4 - \sqrt[3]{y}, \quad r(y) = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^8 [(4 - \sqrt[3]{y})^2 - (2)^2] dy$$



b. Shell method

$$p(x) = 4 - x, \quad h(x) = x^3 - 0 = x^3$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^2 (4 - x)(x^3) dx$$

4. (12 POINTS) Find the arc length of the function $y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$ over the interval $[1, 2]$.

$$y' = \frac{3x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$(y')^2 = \frac{x^4}{4} - 2\left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{4x^4} = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^4}$$

$$\sqrt{(y')^2 + 1} = \sqrt{\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^4}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^2}\right)^2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^2}$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 (x^2 + x^{-2}) dx$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 1 \right) \right]$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$s = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{14 + 3}{6} \right)$$

$$s = \frac{17}{12} \text{ units}$$

5. (12 POINTS) Sketch the region bounded by the equations $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$ and find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region bounded by the equations about the y -axis.

Shell $p(x) = x$, $h(x) = (x^2 + 1) - 0 = x^2 + 1$

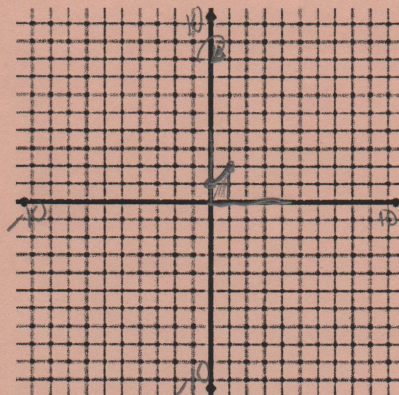
$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 (x^3 + x) dx \rightarrow V = 2\pi \left(\frac{3}{4} \right)$$

$$V = 2\pi \left(\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$V = 2\pi \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) - 0 \right]$$

$V = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ cubic units



6. (12 POINTS) Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $y = 9 - x^2$, $0 \leq x \leq 3$ about the y -axis.

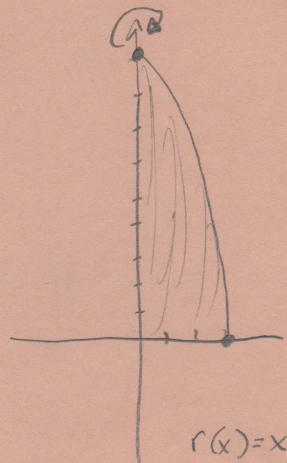
$$y' = -2x$$

$$\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}$$

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^3 x \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{2}{3} (1 + 4x^2)^{3/2} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$S = \frac{\pi}{6} \left[(1 + 36)^{3/2} - (1 + 0)^{3/2} \right]$$



$S = \frac{\pi}{6} (37^{3/2} - 1)$ sq. units