

MATH 172-501 Homework Solutions

09/12

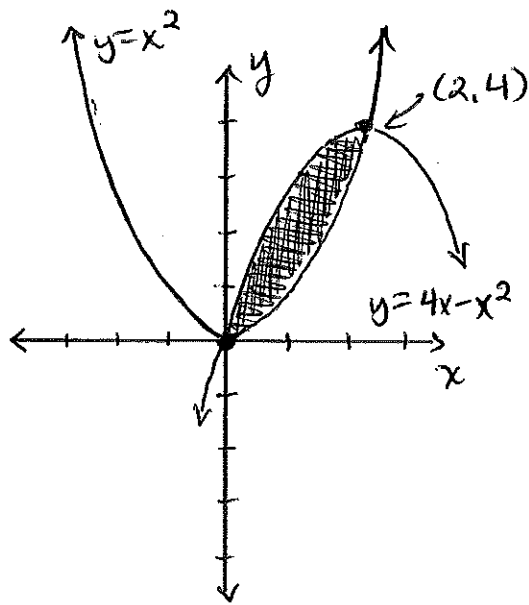
Section 6.1:

14. Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves and find its' area.

$$y = x^2, \quad y = 4x - x^2$$

$$x^2 = 4x - x^2 \iff 2x^2 - 4x = 0 \iff x = 0 \text{ or } 2.$$

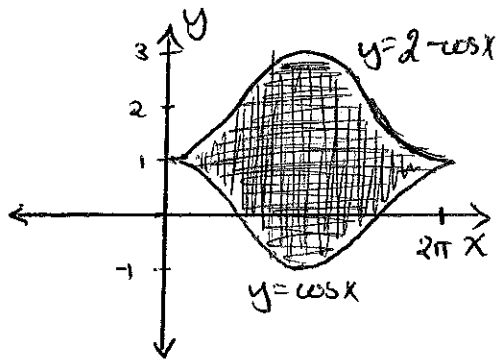
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^2 [(4x - x^2) - (x^2)] dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (4x - 2x^2) dx \\ &= \left[2x^2 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left(8 - \frac{16}{3} \right) - (0 - 0) = \frac{8}{3} \end{aligned}$$



16. Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves and find its' area.

$$y = \cos(x), \quad y = 2 - \cos(x), \quad 0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(2 - \cos(x)) - (\cos(x))] dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (2 - 2\cos(x)) dx \\ &= \left[2x - 2\sin(x) \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= (4\pi - 0) - (0 - 0) = 4\pi \end{aligned}$$



22. Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves and find its area.

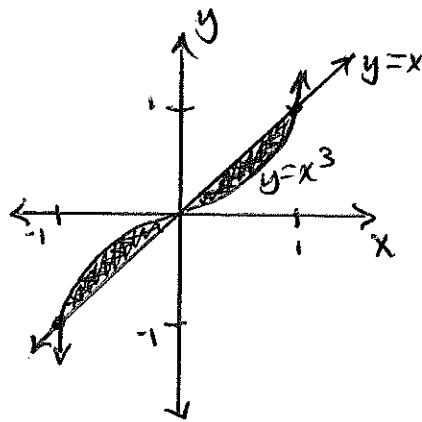
$$y = x^3, y = x$$

$$x^3 = x \Leftrightarrow x^3 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ or } \pm 1.$$

$$A = 2 \int_0^1 (x - x^3) dx$$

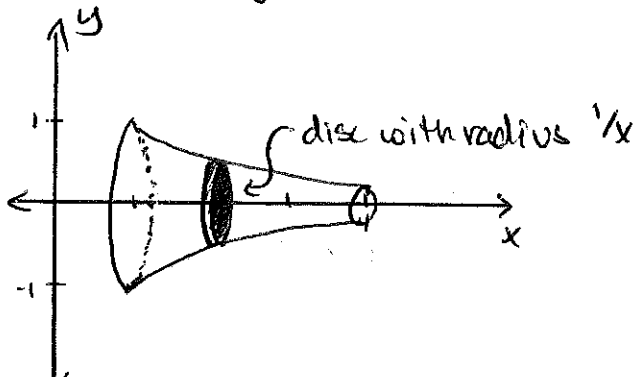
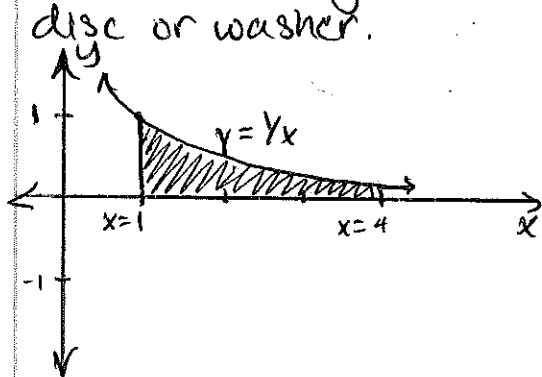
$$= 2 \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} x^4 \right]_0^1$$

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



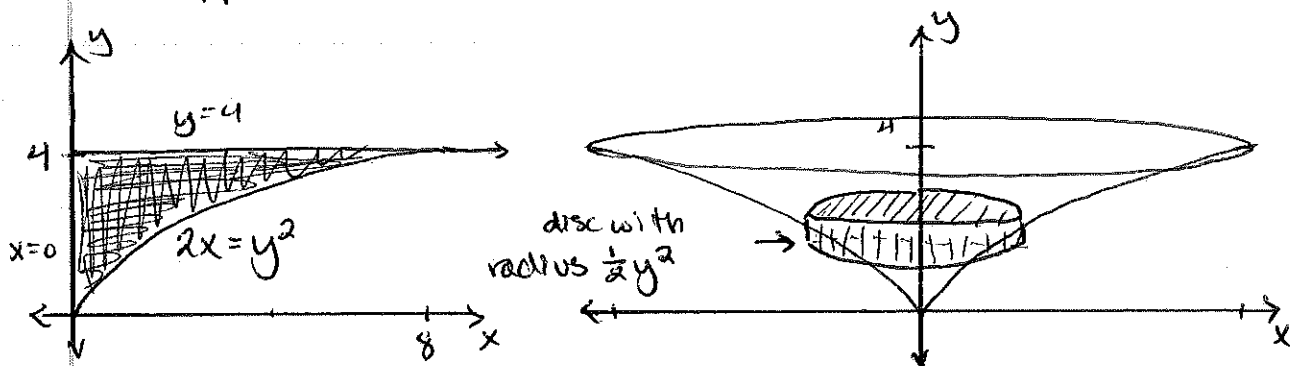
Section 6.2:

2. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by the curves $y = 1/x$, $y = 0$, $x = 1$, and $x = 4$ about the x -axis. Sketch the region, the solid and a typical disc or washer.



$$V = \int_1^4 \frac{\pi}{x^2} dx = \pi \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^4 = \pi \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \right] = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

6. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by the curves $2x=y^2$, $x=0$, and $y=4$ about the y -axis. Sketch the region, the solid, and a typical disc or washer.



$$V = \int_0^4 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} y^4 \right) dy = \frac{\pi}{4} \left[\frac{1}{5} y^5 \right]_0^4 = \frac{\pi}{20} [4^5 - 0]$$

$$= \frac{\pi \cdot 4^4}{5} = \frac{256\pi}{5}$$

14. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by the curves $y=\sin x$, $y=\cos x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi/4$ about $y=-1$. Sketch the region, the solid, and a typical disc or washer.

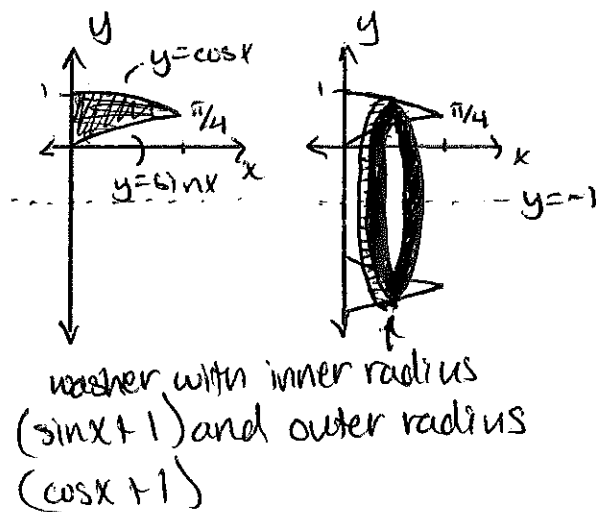
$$V = \int_0^{\pi/4} \pi \left[(\cos x + 1)^2 - (\sin x + 1)^2 \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + 2\cos x - 2\sin x \, dx$$

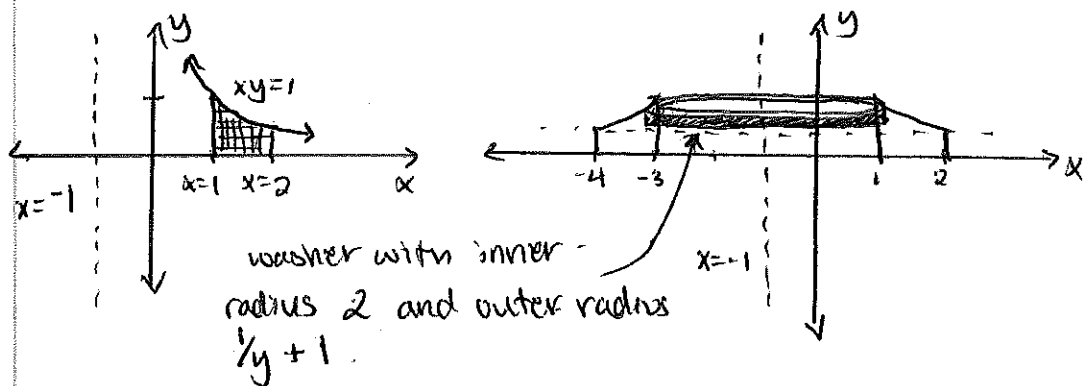
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos(2x) + 2\cos x - 2\sin x \, dx$$

$$= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) + 2\sin x + 2\cos x \right]_0^{\pi/4}$$

$$= \pi \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2} \right) - 2 \right] = \pi \left[2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2} \right]$$

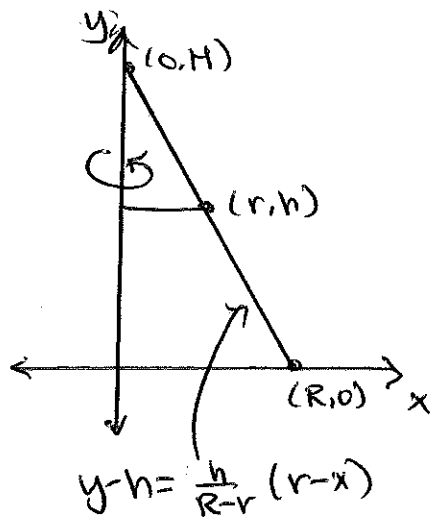
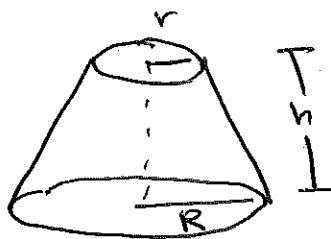


16. Find the volume of the solid generated by rotating the region bounded by the curves $xy=1$, $y=0$, $x=1$, $x=2$ about $x=-1$. Sketch the region, the solid, and a typical disc or washer.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \int_0^{1/2} (3)^2 - (2)^2 dy + \pi \int_{1/2}^1 \left(\frac{1}{y} + 1\right)^2 - (2)^2 dy \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{2} + \pi \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{2}{y} - 3 dy \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{2} + \pi \left[-\frac{1}{y} + 2 \ln|y| - 3y \right]_{1/2}^1 \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{2} + \pi \left[(-1 + 0 - 3) - \left(-2 + 2 \ln\left|\frac{1}{2}\right| - \frac{3}{2}\right) \right] \\
 &= \frac{5\pi}{2} + \pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} - 2 \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = 2\pi + 2\pi \ln(2) \\
 &= 2\pi(1 + \ln(2))
 \end{aligned}$$

48. Find the volume of a frustum of a right circular cone with height h , lower base radius R and upper radius r .



$$\Rightarrow x = R - y \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^h \left(R - y \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right) \right)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^h \left(R^2 - 2Ry \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right) + y^2 \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right)^2 \right) dy \\ &= \pi \left[R^2 y - R \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right) y^2 + \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right)^2 \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^h \\ &= \pi \left[R^2 h - R h^2 \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right) + \left(\frac{R-r}{h} \right)^2 \frac{h^3}{3} \right] \\ &= \pi \left[R^2 h - R^2 h + R r h + \frac{1}{3} h (R-r)^2 \right] \\ &= \pi \left[R r h + \frac{1}{3} R^2 h - \frac{2}{3} R r h + \frac{1}{3} r^2 h \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi h}{3} \left[R^2 + R r + r^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$