Math 152, Fall 2008

Lecture 3.

09/02/2008

Section 7.1 **Areas between curves**

The area of the region S that lies between two curves $y = f(x)$ and $y = g(x)$ and between the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$, is

$$A = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

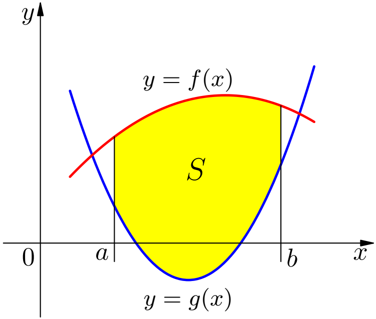

Fig.1 $S = \{(x, y) : a \le x \le b, g(x) \le y \le f(x)\}$

If a region is bounded by curves with equations $x = f(y)$, $x = g(y)$, $y = c$ and $y = d$, where f and g are continuous functions and $f(y) \geq g(y)$ for all y in $[c, d]$, then its area is

$$\boxed{A = \int_c^d [f(y) - g(y)]dy}$$

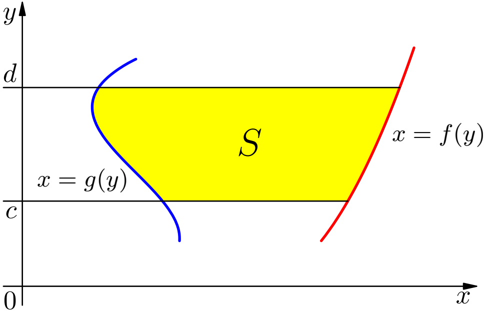

Fig.2 $\quad S = \{(x, y) : g(y) \leq x \leq f(y), c \leq y \leq d\}$

Example 1. Find the area of the region bounded by

(a) $y = \dfrac{1}{1+x^2}$ and $y = \dfrac{x^2}{2}$

(b) $x = y^3 - y$ and $x = 1 - y^4$ (see Fig.3)

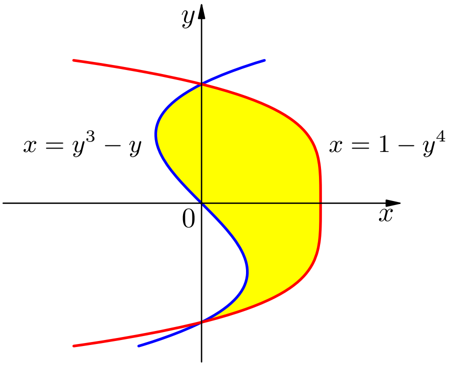

Fig.3

Section 7.2 **Volume**

We start with a simple type of solid called a **cylinder**. A cylinder is bounded by a plane region B_1, called the **base**, and a congruent region B_2 in a parallel plane. The cylinder consists of all points on line segments perpendicular to the base that join B_1 and B_2. If the area of the base is A and the height of the cylinder is h, then the volume of the cylinder is defined as $V = Ah$.

Let S be any solid. The intersection of S with a plane is a plane region that is called a **cross-section** of S. Suppose that the area of the cross-section of S in a plane P_x perpendicular to the x-axis and passing through the point x is $A(x)$, where $a \leq x \leq b$.

Let's consider a partition P of $[a, b]$ by points x_i such that $a = x_0 < x_1 < ... < x_n = b$. The planes P_{x_i} will slice S into smaller "slabs". If we choose x_i^* in $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$, we can approximate the ith slab S_i (the part of S between $P_{x_{i-1}}$ and P_{x_i}) by a cylinder with base area $A(x_i^*)$ and height $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$.

The volume of this cylinder is $A(x_i^*)\Delta x_i$, so the approximation to volume of the ith slab is $V(S_i) \approx A(x_i^*)\Delta x_i$. Thus, the approximation to the volume of S is $V \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} A(x_i^*)\Delta x_i$. This approximation appears to become better and better as $\|P\| \to 0$.

Definition of volume Let S be a solid that lies between the planes P_a and P_b. If the cross-sectional area of S in the plane P_x is $A(x)$, where A is an integrable function, then the **volume** of S is

$$\boxed{V = \lim_{\|P\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} A(x_i^*)\Delta x_i = \int_a^b A(x)dx}$$

IMPORTANT. $A(x)$ is the area of a moving cross-sectional obtained by slicing through x perpendicular to the x-axis.

Example 2. Find the volume of a right circular cone with height h and base radius r.

Let S be the solid obtained by revolving the plane region $\mathcal{R}$ bounded by $y = f(x)$, $y = 0$, $x = a$, and $x = b$ about the x-axis. A cross-section through x perpendicular to the x-axis is a circular disc with radius $|y| = |f(x)|$, the cross-sectional area is $A(x) = \pi y^2 = \pi[f(x)]^2$, thus, we have the following **formula for a volume of revolution:**

$$\boxed{V = \pi \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx}$$

The region bounded by the curves $x = g(y)$, $x = 0$, $y = c$, and $y = d$ is rotated about the y-axis, then the corresponding volume of revolution is

$$\boxed{V = \pi \int_c^d [g(y)]^2 dy}$$

Let S be the solid generated when the region bounded by the curves $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, $x = a$, and $x = b$ (where $f(x) \geq g(x)$ for all x in $[a, b]$) is rotated about the x-axis. Then the volume of S is

$$\boxed{V = \pi \int_a^b \{[f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2\} dx}$$

Example 3.

(a) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^2 + 1$, $y = 3 - x^2$ about the x-axis.

(b) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = 2x - x^2$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = 1$ about the y-axis.

(c) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^4$, $y = 1$ about $y = 2$.

Example 4. Find the volume of a frustum of a pyramid with square base of side b, square top of side a, and height h.