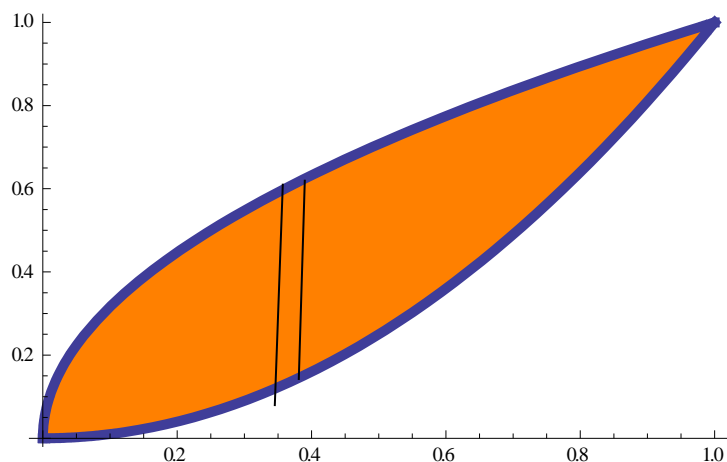


1. [20 pts] Consider the region  $\mathbb{R}$  in the first quadrant that is bounded by the curves  $y = x^2$  and  $y = \sqrt{x}$ . Sketch this region!



This region is rotated about the axis  $x = 2$  to create a solid.

- (a) Using the *shell method* write the volume of this solid of revolution as a Riemann integral. Show your work. Do not evaluate.

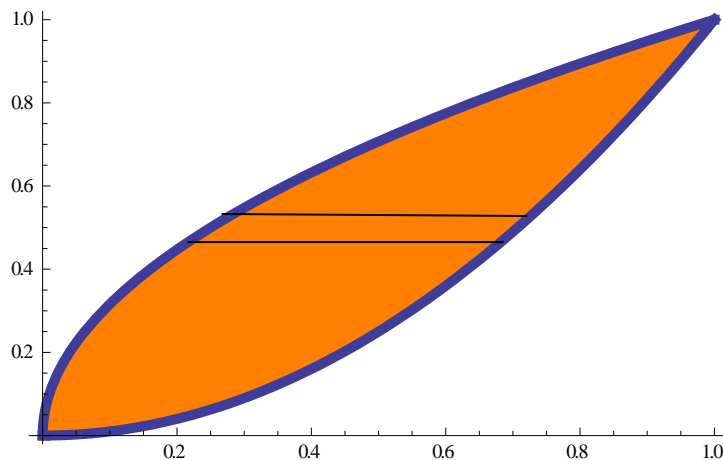
*Solution:* We choose a vertical rectangle by fixing  $x$ , where  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . Rotating this rectangle about the axis  $x = 2$ , we obtain a shell of height  $\sqrt{x} - x^2$  and of radius  $2 - x$ . Thus the shell will have area  $= 2 \pi r h = 2 \pi (2 - x) (\sqrt{x} - x^2)$ . The thickness of the “label” (shell) is  $\Delta x$ . Thus the volume of the shell is  $2 \pi (2 - x) (\sqrt{x} - x^2) \Delta x$ .

Summing, we obtain

$$\text{Volume} = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 - x)(\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx$$

(b) Using the *washer method* write the volume of this solid of revolution as a Riemann integral.

Show your work. Do not evaluate.



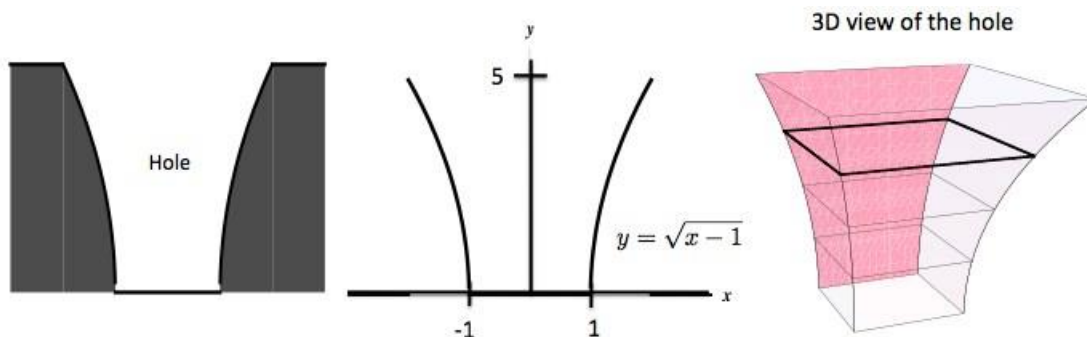
*Solution:* Here we need a horizontal rectangle since the washer method requires that the rectangle be perpendicular to the axis of rotation. To select a rectangle we specify  $y$ , where  $0 \leq y \leq 1$ . Now the outer radius of the washer is the horizontal distance from the upper curve to the axis  $x = 2$ . This is  $2 - y^2$ . Next, the inner radius of the washer is the horizontal distance from the lower curve to the axis  $x = 2$ . This distance is  $2 - \sqrt{y}$ . Now let the thickness of the washer be  $\Delta y$ .

Hence the volume of the washer is  $(\pi r_{out}^2 - \pi r_{in}^2) \Delta y = (\pi(2 - y^2)^2 - \pi(2 - \sqrt{y})^2) \Delta y$

Summing these values yields

$$Volume = \pi \int_0^1 \left( (2 - y^2)^2 - (2 - \sqrt{y})^2 \right) dy$$

2. [13 points] As part of an exploration assignment, a team of mining engineers dug a hole in the ground. The hole takes the shape of a solid region of known cross-section. The base region, which stands vertically, is pictured below. Cross-sections taken perpendicular to the  $y$ -axis are squares with one side lying on the  $xy$ -plane.



The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are given in meters.

Take a slice of soil of thickness  $\Delta y$  meters located at  $y$  meters above bottom of the hole.

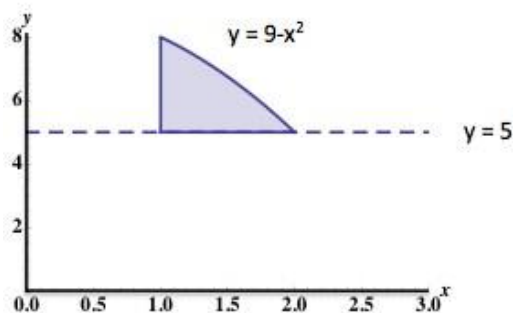
Write a Riemann integral that represents the volume of the hole. Show all work to receive full credit.

*Solution: Let  $y$  be a point on the  $y$ -axis between 0 and 5 that determines a slice of soil of thickness  $\Delta y$  that is  $y$  meters above the bottom of the hole. Then the area of the square cross-section is  $(2y^2 + 2)^2$ . Hence the volume of this square slice is:*

$$\Delta V = F_{\text{Slice}} \Delta = (2(y^2 + 1))^2 \Delta y$$

$$\text{Thus volume} = 4 \int_0^5 (y^2 + 1)^2 dy$$

3. [20 points] Consider the region in the  $xy$ -plane bounded by the curves  $y = 9 - x^2$ ,  $x = 1$ , and  $y = 5$ . This region is pictured below.



Using the disk, washer or shell method (your choice!) write a Riemann integral that represents each of the following quantities. Do not evaluate.

- a. The volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region about the  $y$ -axis.

*Solution:*

$$V = \int_5^8 \pi \left( (\sqrt{9-y})^2 - 1 \right) dy \quad \text{or} \quad V = \int_1^2 2\pi x (9 - x^2 - 5) dx = \int_1^2 2\pi x (4 - x^2) dx$$

- b. The volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region about the line  $y = 5$

*Solution:*

$$V = \int_1^2 \pi (4 - x^2)^2 dx \quad \text{or} \quad V = \int_5^8 2\pi (y - 5) (\sqrt{9-y} - 1) dy$$

*The book of nature is written in the language of mathematics.*

- Galileo