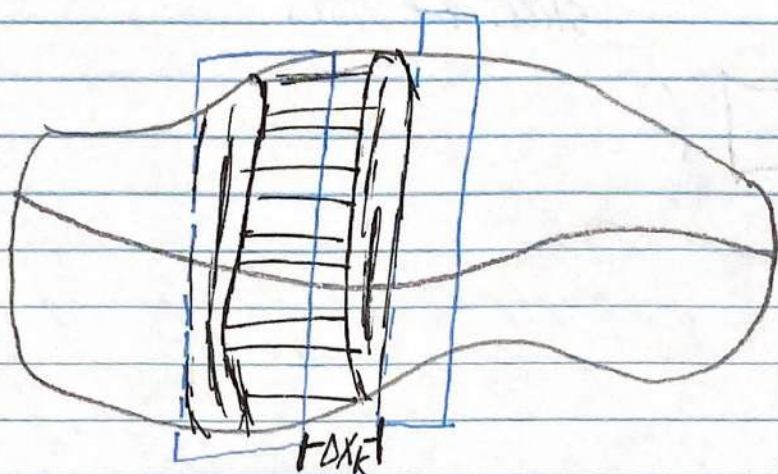


Math 142
9/14/22

6.2 volumes

- Slice solid into cross-sections
- Approximate slices with "cylinders"



$$V(k^{\text{th}} \text{ slice}) \approx V(k^{\text{th}} \text{ cylinder})$$

$$= A(x_k) \cdot \Delta x_k$$

$$V \approx \sum V_k$$

$$= \sum A(x_k) \Delta x_k \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Riemann} \\ \text{Sum} \end{array}$$

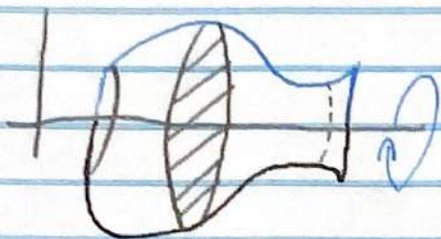
$$\xrightarrow{\text{take limit}} \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

Volume of solid with cross-sectional area $A(x)$ is $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$

Solid of revolution

- rotate plan region around axis

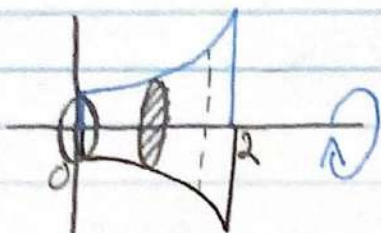
slices are disks



$$A(x) = \pi r^2 = \pi [R(x)]^2$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 dx$$

6.2 (con.)

ex. $R(x) = e^x$, $[0, 2]$ about x -axis

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

$$= \pi \int_0^2 e^{2x} dx$$

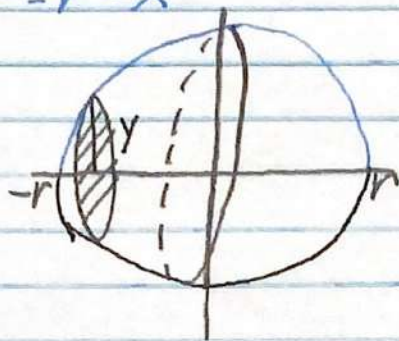
$$= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - 1)}$$

Sphere - rotate circle

$$x^2 + y^2 = r^2 \text{ about } x\text{-axis}$$

$$y^2 = r^2 - x^2$$



$$V = \pi \int_{-r}^r (r^2 - x^2) dx$$

$$r^2 = C$$

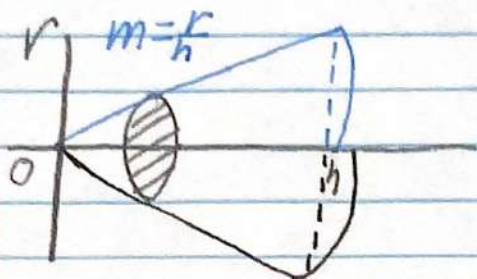
$$= \pi \left(r^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-r}^r$$

$$= \left(r^3 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 - (-r^3 + \frac{1}{3} r^3) \right)$$

$$V_{sp} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$

6.2 (con.)

Cone - base radius r
height h



$$V = \pi \int_0^h \left(\frac{r}{h}x\right)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \int_0^h x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^h = \frac{\pi r^2}{h^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} h^3 - 0$$

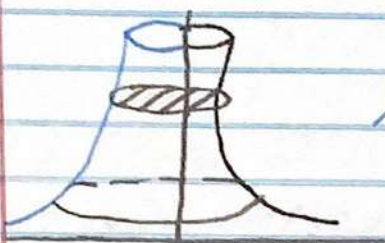
$$V_{\text{cone}} = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$

Revolve around y -axis

$$V = \int_a^b A(y) dy$$

ex. $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ about y -axis

$$1 \leq y \leq 3$$



$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}$$

$$V = \pi \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}\right)^2 dy$$

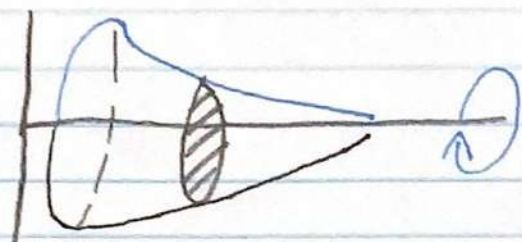
$$= \pi \int_1^3 \frac{1}{y} dy$$

$$= \pi \ln|y| \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \pi \ln 3$$

6.2 (cont.)

Gabriel's Trumpet

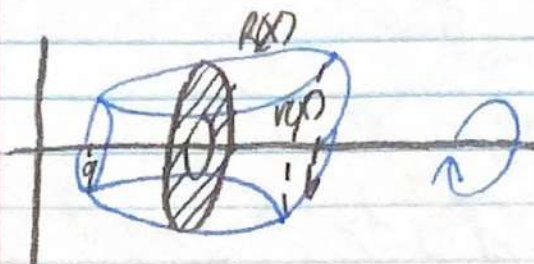
 $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $[1, \infty)$ about x -axis

$$V = \pi \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_1^{\infty} x^{-2} dx$$

$$= \pi \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_1^{\infty} = \pi(0 - -1) = \pi$$

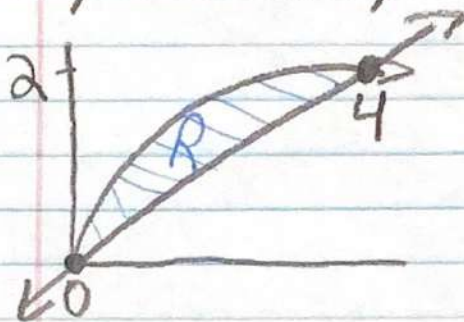
6.2 (con.) Region between two curves

- Slices are



$$V = \pi \int_a^b (R^2(x) - r^2(x)) dx \quad \text{washer method}$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{2}x$$



$$\frac{1}{2}x = \sqrt{x}$$

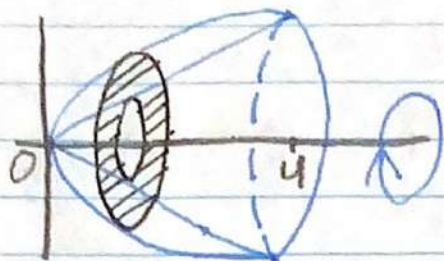
$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 = x$$

$$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x = 0$$

$$x\left(\frac{1}{4}x - 1\right) = 0$$

$$x = 0, 4$$

R about x-axis



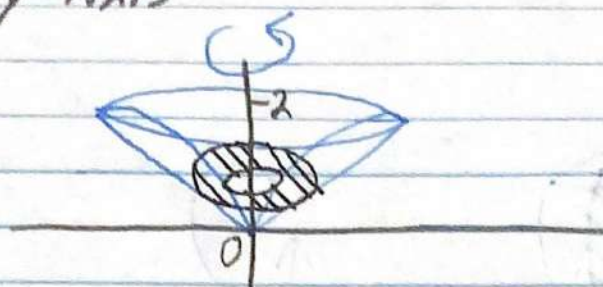
$$V = \pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt{x}^2 - (\frac{1}{2}x)^2) dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^4 (x - \frac{1}{4}x^2) dx$$

$$= \pi (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{12}x^3) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \pi (8 - \frac{16}{3}) = \boxed{\frac{8}{3} \pi}$$

Rot about y-Axis



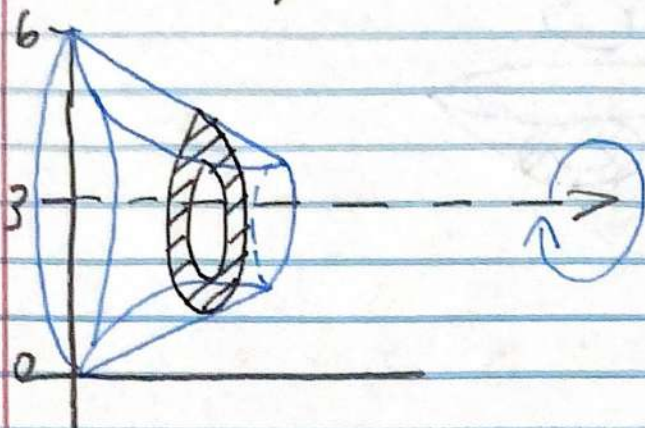
$$V = \pi \int_0^2 ((2y)^2 - (y^2)^2) dy$$

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

$$= \pi \left(\frac{4}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{5} y^5 \right) \Big|_0^2$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{32}{3} - \frac{32}{5} \right) = \boxed{\frac{64}{15} \pi}$$

R about $y=3$



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

$$= \pi \int_0^4 (9 - 3x + \frac{1}{4}x^2 - (9 - 6\sqrt{x} + x)) dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^4 (\frac{1}{4}x^2 - 4x + 6\sqrt{x}) dx$$

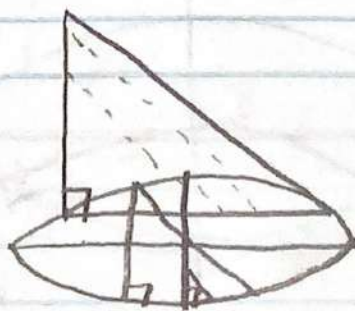
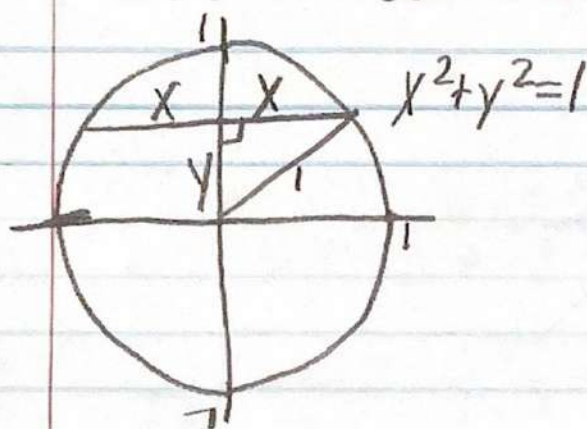
$$= \pi \left(\frac{1}{12}x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x^{3/2} \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{16}{3} \pi}$$

General Solids

1. Sketch solid, cross-section
2. Find formula for $A(x)$
3. Find limits of integration
4. Integrate $A(x)$

ex solid with unit circle base, slices are isosceles right triangles



$$A(y) = \frac{1}{2}bh = \frac{1}{2}(2x)^2 = 2x^2 = 2(1-y^2)$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 2(1-y^2) dy$$

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

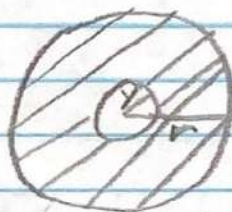
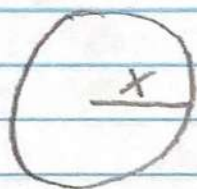
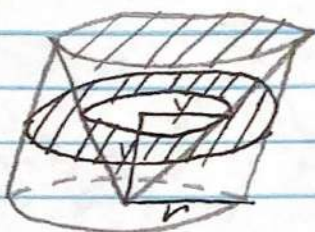
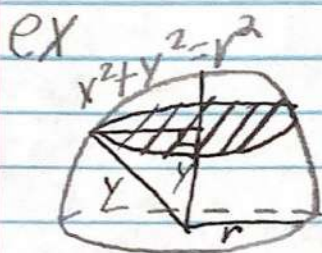
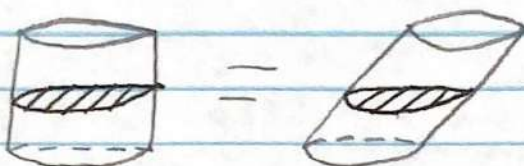
$$2\left[\left(1 - \frac{1^3}{3}\right) - \left(-1 - \frac{(-1)^3}{3}\right)\right] = 2\left(\frac{2}{3} - -\frac{2}{3}\right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{8}{3}}$$

6.2 (con.)

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

cavalieri's principle: slices have same area
 same volume



$$A_{ns}(y) = \pi x^2 = \pi(r^2 - y^2) \stackrel{!}{=} \pi r^2 - \pi y^2 = A_{cc}(y)$$

$$V_{cc} = \pi r^2 r - \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 r = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3$$

$$V_{sp} = 2V_{ns} = 2V_{cc} = \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$