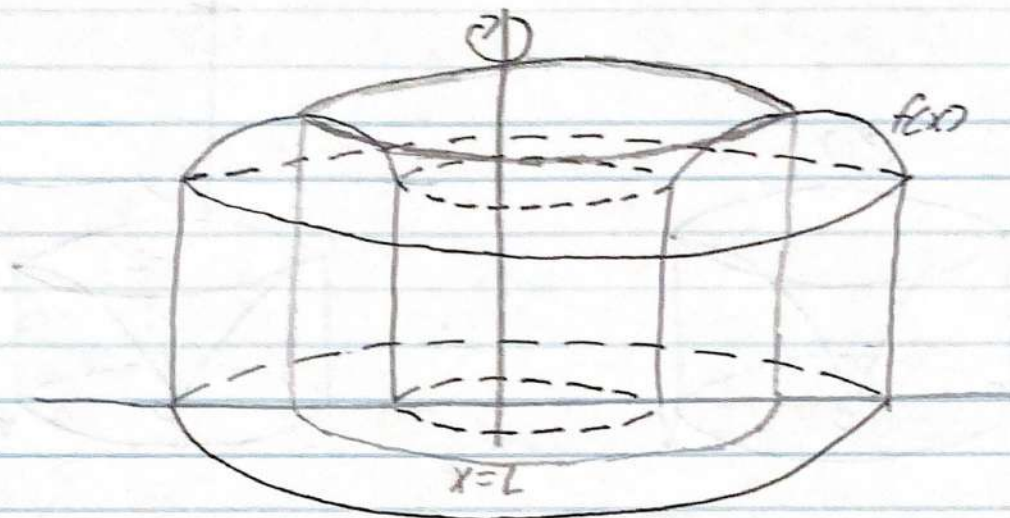
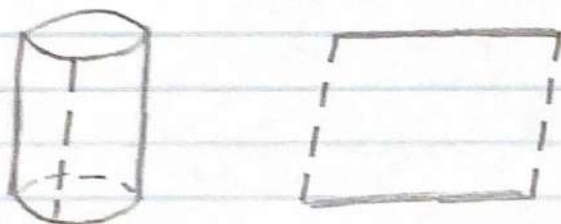


6.3 the shell method



- Slice solid into cylindrical shells
- Approx. shells with thin boxes



$$\Delta V_k \approx \text{circumference} \cdot \text{height} \cdot \text{thickness}$$

$$\approx 2\pi (y_k - L) f(y_k) \Delta y_k$$

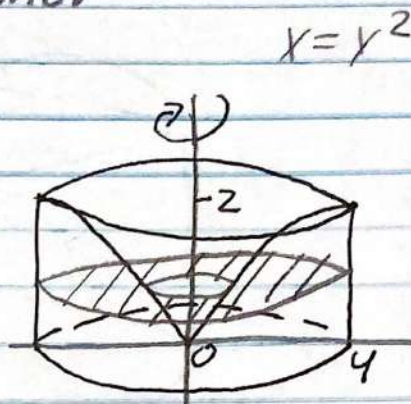
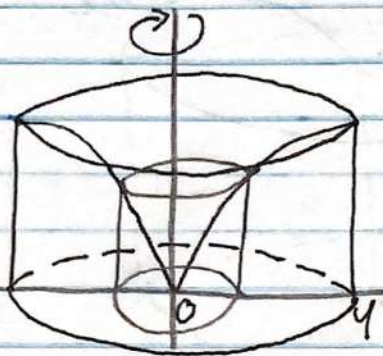
$$V \approx \sum V_k \text{ take limit}$$

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi (x-L) f(x) dx$$

The shell method

ex: $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, $[0, 4]$, y -Axis

- use both shell and washer



$$V = \int_0^4 2\pi x \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^4 x^{3/2} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \left. \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} \right|_0^4 = \boxed{\frac{128\pi}{5}}$$

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

$$= \pi \int_0^2 16 - y^4 dy$$

$$= \pi \left. 16y - \frac{1}{5} y^5 \right|_0^2 = \pi \left(32 - \frac{32}{5} \right) = \boxed{\frac{128\pi}{5}}$$

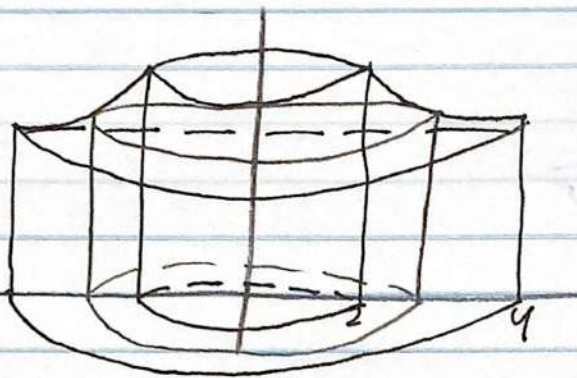
The shell
method

The washer
method

Math 142
11/13/22

6.3 (con.)

ex: $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$, $[2, 4]$, y -axis

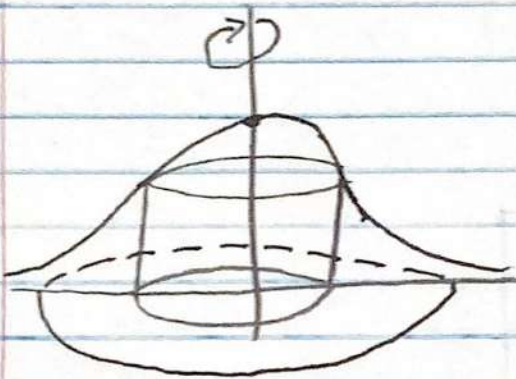


$$V = \int_2^4 2\pi x \frac{1}{x^2} dx = 2\pi \int_2^4 \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= 2\pi \ln|x| \Big|_2^4 = 2\pi (\ln 4 - \ln 2) = 2\pi \ln \frac{4}{2}$$

$$= \boxed{2\pi \ln 2}$$

$$ex: f(x) = e^{-x^2}, [0, \infty), y\text{-Axis}$$



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

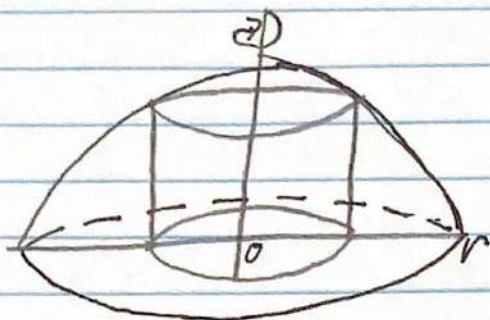
$$u = -x^2$$
$$du = -2x dx$$

$$= -\pi \int_{u=0}^{u=-\infty} e^u du = -\pi e^u \Big|_0^{-\infty}$$

$$= -\pi(0-1) = \pi$$

6.3 (cont.)

ex: Sphere $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$, y-axis



$$V = 2 \int_0^r 2\pi x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$$

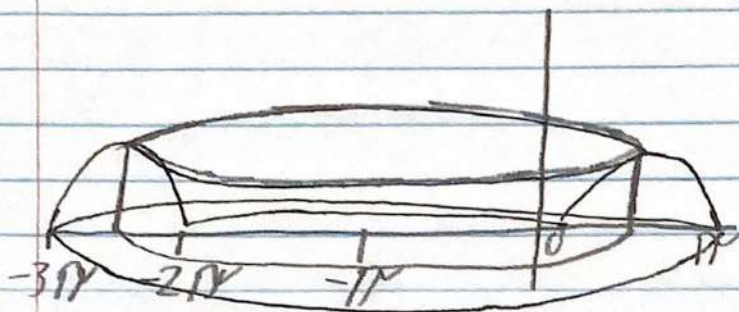
$$\begin{aligned} u = r^2 - x^2 &= 2\pi \int_{u=r^2}^{u=0} \sqrt{u} du \\ du = -2x dx &= 2\pi \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) \Big|_{r^2}^0 \end{aligned}$$

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

6.3 the shell method (con.)

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi(x-L)f(x) dx$$

ex: $y = \sin x$, $[0, \pi]$ about $x = -\pi$



$$V = \int_0^{\pi} 2\pi(x+\pi)\sin x dx$$