

## Today's Plan:

**Learning Target (standard):** I will find the volume of a solid of revolution.

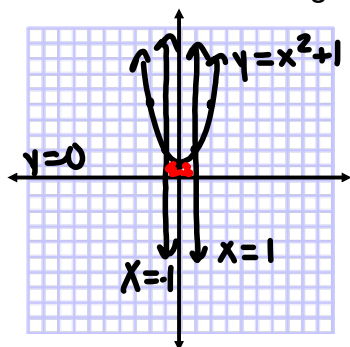
**Students will:** Complete practice problems over previous concepts at the boards, put up homework problems on the board and make necessary corrections to their own work, take notes over new material and complete practice problems over new concepts.

**Teacher will:** Provide practice problems over previous concepts, check homework problems for accuracy and provide students feedback, describe and provide examples of new concepts and assign students assessment problems over new concepts.

**Assessment:** Board work, homework check and homework assignment

**Differentiation:** Students will work at the board, go over and correct homework at their seats, actively engage in lecture over new concepts, practice new concepts with the aid of other students and the teacher and complete homework assignment.

Find the area of the region bounded by:



$$y = x^2 + 1$$

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 1$$

$$y = 0$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^1 [(x^2 + 1) - 0] dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

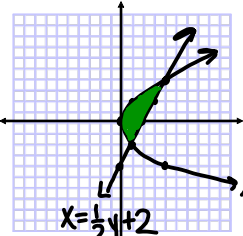
$$= \left[ \frac{1}{3}(1)^3 + 1 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{3}(-1)^3 - 1 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} + 1 + \frac{1}{3} + 1$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{3}$$

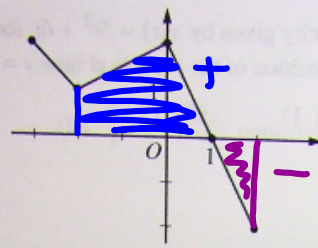
$$A = \frac{8}{3} \text{ u}^2$$

Find the area of the region bounded by:



$y^2 = 4x$      $x = \frac{1}{4}y^2$      $\begin{array}{c|c} x & y \\ \hline 4 & -4 \\ 1 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{array}$   
 $y = 2x - 4$   
 $y + 4 = 2x$      $x = \frac{1}{2}y + 2$   
 $x = \frac{1}{4}y^2$

$\frac{1}{4}y^2 = \frac{1}{2}y + 2$      $A = \int_{-2}^4 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2}y + 2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{4}y^2 \right) \right] dy$   
 $\frac{1}{4}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y - 2 = 0$      $= \int_{-2}^4 \left( \frac{1}{2}y + 2 - \frac{1}{4}y^2 \right) dy$   
 $\frac{1}{4}(y^2 - 2y - 8) = 0$      $= \left( \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 2y - \frac{1}{12}y^3 \right) \Big|_{-2}^4$   
 $\frac{1}{4}(y-4)(y+2) = 0$      $= \left[ 4 + 8 - \frac{16}{3} \right] - \left[ 1 - 4 + \frac{2}{3} \right]$   
 $y = -2, 4$      $= 12 - \frac{16}{3} + 3 - \frac{2}{3}$   
 $= 15 - 6$   
 $A = 9 \text{ u}^2$



Graph of  $f$

Area

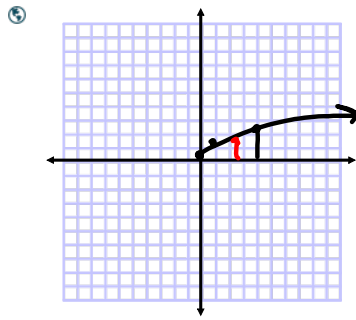
9. The graph of the piecewise linear function  $f$  is shown in the figure above. If  $g(x) = \int_{-2}^x f(t) dt$ , which of the following values is greatest?

(A)  $g(-3)$     (B)  $g(-2)$     (C)  $g(0)$     (D)  $g(1)$     (E)  $g(2)$

The correct choice is D.

Volumes of Solids of Revolution:

Solids formed by rotating around the x-axis (disc method)



$$y = \sqrt{x} ; [0, 4]$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \pi (\sqrt{x})^2 dx$$

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

$$= \pi \int_0^4 x dx$$

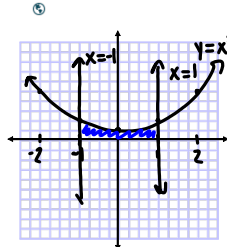
$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16 \right)$$

$$V = 8\pi u^3$$

Volumes of Solids of Revolution:

Solids formed by rotating around the x-axis (disc method)



$$f(x) = x^2 + 1$$

about x-axis

$$x = -1$$

$$x = 1$$

"Axis of Rotation"  
 • slices are perpendicular to it  
 • indicates the variable of integration

$$\text{Volume of a disc} = \pi r^2 \frac{dx}{dy}$$

$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

$$V = \pi (x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{5} x^5 + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x \right) \Big|_{-1}^1$$

$$= \pi \left[ \left( \frac{1}{5} \cdot 1^5 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1^3 + 1 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{5} \cdot (-1)^5 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot (-1)^3 + (-1) \right) \right]$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right]$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + 2 \right)$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{6 + 20 + 30}{15} \right)$$

$$V = \frac{56\pi}{15} u^3$$

# Assignment:

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