

Ex 1  $y = f(x) = \frac{2}{3}(x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$  on  $[1, 2]$

$$L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{Arc } L = \int_1^2 \sqrt{1 + ((x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}})^2} dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (2^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1)$$

□

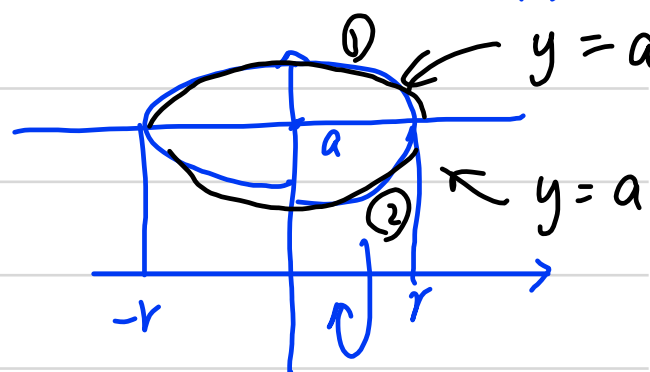
Ex 2.  $x^2 + (y-a)^2 = r^2$   $x \in [-r, r]$

revolve about  $x$ -axis

$$x^2 + (y-a)^2 = r^2$$

$$f(x) = y = a \pm \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$$

$$f'(x) = \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} (-2x) = \mp \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}$$



$$S = \int_a^b 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + f'(x)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-r}^r 2\pi (a + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}) \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} dx \quad (1)$$

$$+ \int_{-r+\epsilon}^{r-\epsilon} 2\pi (a - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}) \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}\right)^2} dx \quad (2)$$

$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$   $\pi = r$   $\frac{\pi}{0}$

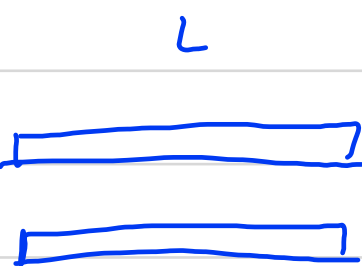
$$= \int_{-r}^r 2\pi (2a) \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-r}^r 4\pi a \sqrt{\frac{r^2}{r^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4\pi ar \int_{-r}^r \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4\pi ar \left( \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{r} \right) \Big|_{-r}^r$$

$$= 4\pi ar \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = 4\pi^2 ar \quad \square$$

Ex 3.   $\rho_A(x) = 4e^{-x}$   
 $\rho_B(x) = 6e^{-2x}$

$$\text{Mass} = \int_a^b \rho(x) dx$$

$$m_A = \int_0^L 4e^{-x} dx = -4e^{-x} \Big|_0^L = 4 - 4e^{-L}$$

$$m_B = \int_0^L 6e^{-2x} dx = -3e^{-2x} \Big|_0^L = 3 - 3e^{-2L}$$

If  $m_A > m_B$

$$4 - 4e^{-L} > 3 - 3e^{-2L}$$

$$3(e^{-L})^2 - 4e^{-L} + 1 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (3e^{-L} - 1)(e^{-L} - 1) > 0$$

$$\textcircled{1} e^{-L} < \frac{1}{3}$$

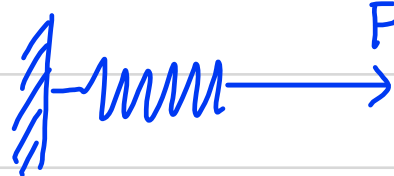
$$\underline{\underline{L > \ln 3}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad e^{-L} > 1$$

$$L < 0 \quad \times$$

□

Ex 4.



$$F(x) = 16x - \frac{1}{10}x^3$$

$$x \in [0, 7]$$

$$x=0 \rightarrow x=2$$

$$W = \int_a^b \bar{F}(x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (16x - \frac{1}{10}x^3) dx$$

$$= \left( 8x^2 - \frac{1}{40}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 dx$$

$$= \left( 32 - \frac{1}{40} \cdot 16 \right) - 0$$

$$= 32 - \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= 31.6$$

□.