Vv156 Lecture 21

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- By definition the area under a continuous curve $y = f(x)$ over the interval $[a, b]$

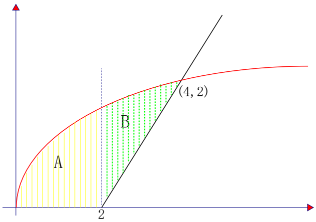
$$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$$

Exercise

Find the area of the region in the first quadrant that is bounded above by

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

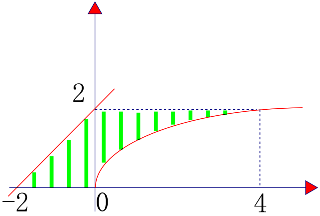
and below by the x-axis and the line $y = x - 2$.



Exercise

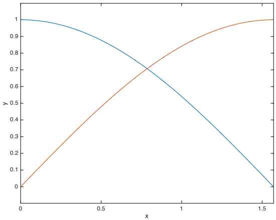
(a) Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves.

$$y = x + 2; \quad y = \sqrt{x}; \quad y = 2; \quad y = 0.$$



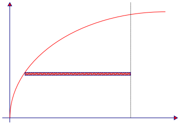
(b) Find the area of the region enclosed by the curves.

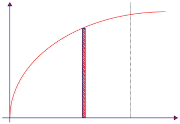
$$y = \sin x; \quad y = \cos x; \quad x = \frac{\pi}{2}; \quad x = 0.$$



- Recall the underlying principle for defining and finding the area is to:

1. Divide the region into thin strips,





2. Approximate the area of each strip by the area of a rectangle,

$$\text{small} \approx \text{Height} \times \text{Width}$$

3. Add the approximations to form a Riemann sum,

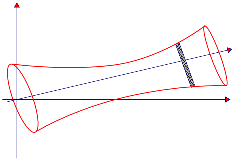
$$\sum f(x_k^*)\Delta x_k \qquad \text{or} \qquad \sum g(y_k^*)\Delta y_k$$

4. Take the limit of the Riemann sum to find the area.

$$\int_a^b \Big(\text{Height}\Big)\, dx \qquad \text{or} \qquad \int_c^d \Big(\text{Width}\Big)\, dy$$

- The same idea can be used to define and find the volume of a solid object.

1. Divide the solid into thin slices,



2. Approximate the volume of each slice by the volume of a cylinder,

$$\text{small} \approx \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$$

3. Add the approximations to form a Riemann sum,

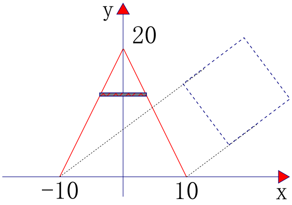
$$\sum A(x_k^*)\Delta x_k$$

4. Take the limit of the Riemann sum to find the volume.

$$\int_a^b \left(Area\right) dx$$

Exercise

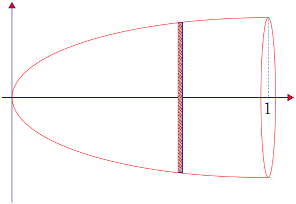
(a) *Find the volume of a pyramid with a square base that is 20 meters tall and 20 meters on a side at the base.*



(b) *Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region under the curve*

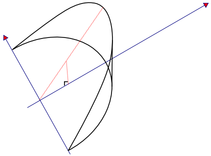
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

about the x-axis from 0 *to* 1.



Exercise

(a) *A curved wedge is cut from a circular cylinder of radius 3 by two planes. One plane is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. The second plane crosses the first plane at a* 45° *angle at the centre of the cylinder.*



Find the volume of the wedge.

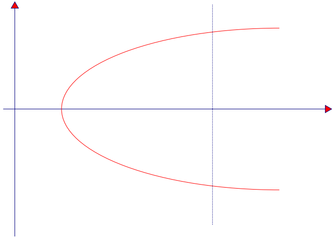
(b) *Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the line* $x = 3$

the region between the parabola

$$x = y^2 + 1$$

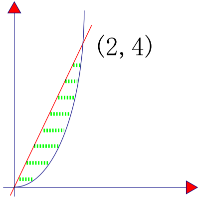
and the line

$$x = 3$$



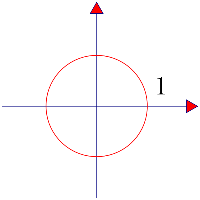
Exercise

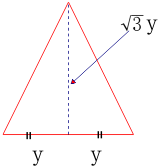
(a) *The region bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line $y = 2x$ in the first quadrant is revolved about the y-axis to generate a solid.*

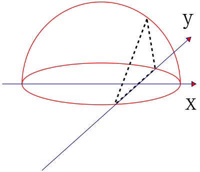


Find the volume of the solid.

(b) *Find the volume of a solid with a circular base of radius one unit.*







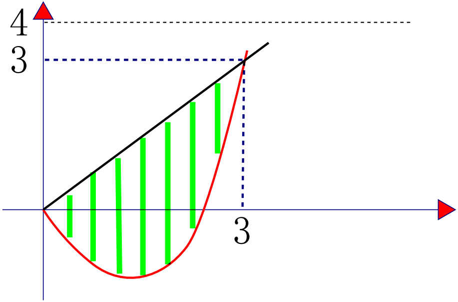
The Parallel cross-sections perpendicular to its base are equilateral triangles.

Exercise

Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by

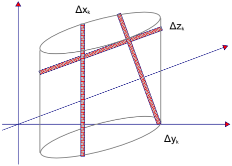
$$y = x^2 - 2x$$

and $y = x$ *about the line* $y = 4$.



Cross-sections

1. Divide the solid into thin slices,



2. Approximate the volume of each slice by the volume of a cylinder,

$$\text{small} \approx \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$$

3. Add the approximations to form a Riemann sum,

$$\sum A(x_k^*)\Delta x_k = \sum B(y_k^*)\Delta y_k = \sum C(z_k^*)\Delta z_k$$

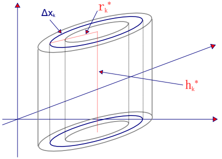
4. Take the limit of the Riemann sum to find the volume.

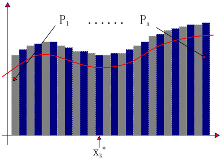
$$\int_a^b \left(Area\right) dx = \int_c^d \left(Area\right) dy = \int_g^h \left(Area\right) dz$$

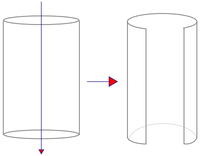
Cylindrical shells

- It is sometimes easier to find the volume by dividing in a special way:

1. Divide the solid into hollow cylinders known as cylindrical shells,







2. Approximate the volume of each shells by the volume of a box,

$$\text{small} \approx \text{circumference} \times \text{height} \times \text{thickness}$$

3. Add the approximations to form a Riemann sum,

$$\sum A(x_k^*)\Delta x_k$$

4. take the limit of the Riemann sums to find the volume.

$$\int_a^b 2\pi \begin{pmatrix}\text{Shell}\\ \text{Radius}\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix}\text{Shell}\\ \text{Height}\end{pmatrix} dx$$

Exercise

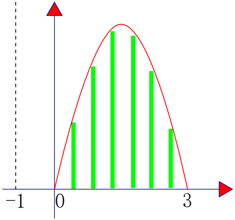
(a) *The region in the first quadrant enclosed by the x-axis and the parabola*

$$y = 3x - x^2$$

is revolved about the vertical line

$$x = -1$$

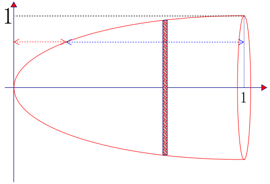
Find the volume of the solid.



(b) *Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving the region under*

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

about the x-axis from 0 to 1.



Exercise

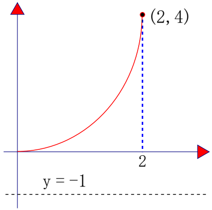
(a) *A solid is generated when the region under*

$$y = x^2$$

over the interval $[0, 2]$ *is revolved about the line*

$$y = -1$$

Use cylindrical shells to find the volume of the solid.



(b) *A solid is formed by rotating the finite region bounded by the graphs of*

$$y = \sqrt{x-1} \quad \text{and} \quad y = (x-1)^2$$

about the y*-axis. Find the volume of the solid.*