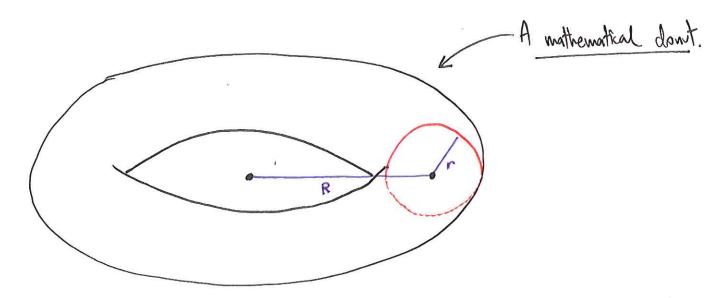
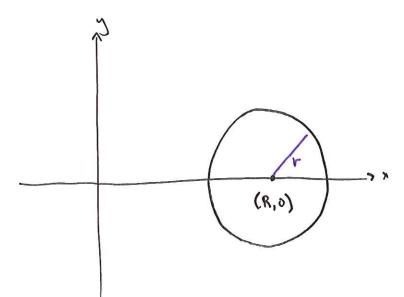
Math 2: Honework Hart Problem 6.2.61.

In his problem you are asked to compute the volume of a torus, which is the mathematical word for donat. The torus can be described by two radii:



If you want to apply techniques from class to compute he volume, you need to recognize the torus as a solid of revolution. How can we do this?



Take the circle of radius r centered at (R,O) in the plane. Rotate

this about the y-axis. What

solid do you get? A torus!

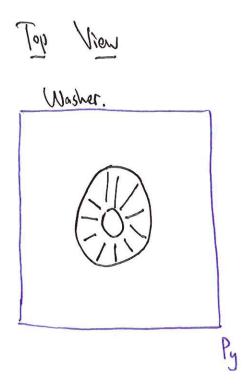
Because we are notating his circle around the y-axis, to get the volume of the torus we shall look at $V = \int_a^b Aly dy$ an integral in the variable y.

What is he area function A(y)? We need to know southing about cross-sections.

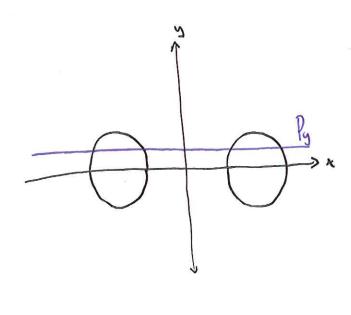
Because we are notating about the y-axis, our cross sections are perpendicular to the y-axis.

Let Py be the plane perpendicular to the y-axis throughly.

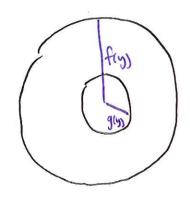
Cross souther at Py:

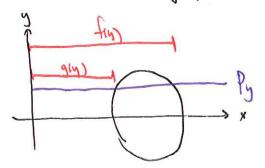




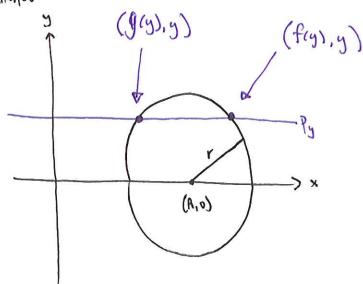


So Aly) will be the area of the master pictured above. Let fuy denote its outer rodius and guy) denote its inner radius. Then



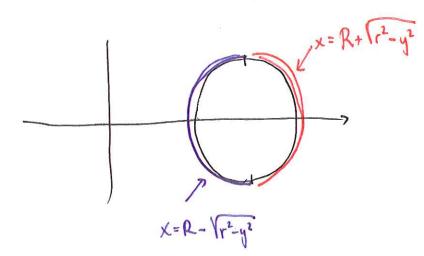


let's find fry) and gry). In our original picture; the functions fry) and gry) appear as coordinates:



What is he equation of the above circle? It has radius r and is centered at (R,0), so it's given by $(x-R)^2 + (y-0)^2 = r^2$. We can solve for x:

$$X = R \pm \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$$



This gives $g(y) = R - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$ and $f(y) = R + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$.

Newfore Aug) = TT (R+ (12-y2) - TT (R-12-y2).

Expect some nice cancellation after you expand this.