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I'm sorry for misunderstanding but I'll need the continuous function 𝑓∗(𝑥) and the limits of integration to proceed with the provided equation in the matplotlib visualisation.

Furthermore, it's fairly impossible to visualise the integral if you don't have the appropriate function to start with.

Assuming that your function 𝑓∗(𝑥) = 𝑥^2 for simplicity, then your integral equation turns into 𝑉=2π∫21𝑥\*𝑥^2𝑑𝑥.

Once we know the function, we can draft the Python code needed to visualise it via matplotlib. Here is the Python code:

python

```python

# Importing required modules

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from scipy.integrate import quad

# Defining the function

def func(x):

return x\*x\*x

# Defining the integral function

def integral\_func(start, end):

result,\_ = quad(func, start, end)

return 2 \* np.pi \* result

# Defining the X, Y for the function and its integral

x = np.linspace(0, 2, 1000)

y\_func = func(x)

y\_integ = [integral\_func(0, i) for i in x]

# Creating the plots

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))

# Plotting the function

plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)

plt.plot(x, y\_func)

plt.title('Function Plot')

plt.grid(True)

# Plotting the integral

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)

plt.plot(x, y\_integ)

plt.title('Integral Plot')

plt.grid(True)

# Displaying the plots

plt.show()

```

python

Remember to replace the function `func` with your actual function and adjust the limits for the integral if needed. This code will generate two plots side by side, one for the function 𝑓∗(𝑥) = 𝑥^3 (y = 𝑥^3) and the other for the integral from 0 to 2 (y = ∫(0 to 2)𝑥^3 dx).