

Initial Post

by Shengdong Li

20 April 2020

1 Intro

My last name starts with an L (L) so I am solving the volume for the region bound by the equations $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$, rotated around the y -axis.

2 Solution

First I decided to graph the problem on Desmos, to better visualize it.

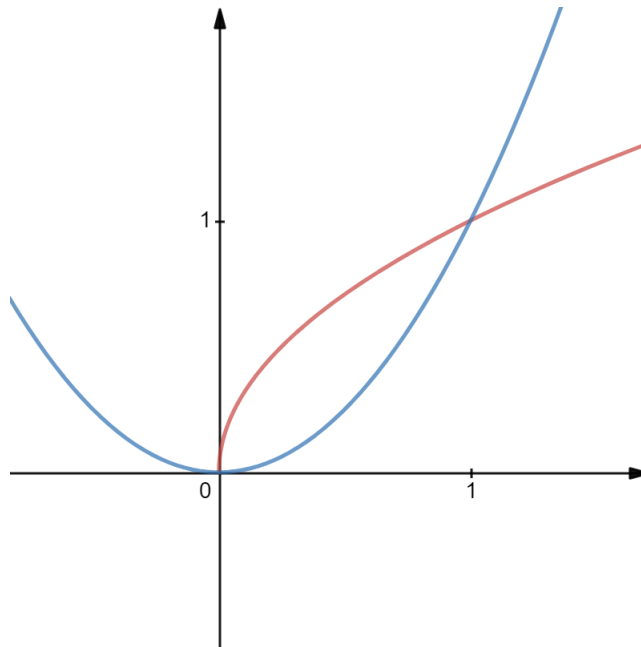


Figure 1: *Graph of $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$.* Desmos link [here](#), also see embed below.

We know that the formula for finding the volume using shells is

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b (x \cdot f(x)) dx \quad (1)$$

Now lets try to create a formula finding the volume of an area bound by 2 curves.

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b (x \cdot f(x)) dx - 2\pi \int_a^b (x \cdot g(x)) dx \quad (2)$$

This can be combined

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b (x \cdot f(x) - x \cdot g(x)) dx \quad (3)$$

The x can be factored out

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x (f(x) - g(x)) dx \quad (4)$$

Now find the difference between the top function and the bottom function to find the height of the cylinder. Looking at the graph,

$$\text{Upper} = y = \sqrt{x} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Lower} = y = x^2 \quad (6)$$

Looking at the graph, the left bound is clearly 0 and 1

$$a = \boxed{0} \quad (7)$$

$$b = \boxed{1} \quad (8)$$

Now plugin to the equation that we just made and integrate.

$$2\pi \int_a^b x (f(x) - g(x)) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 x ((\sqrt{x}) - (x^2)) dx \quad (9)$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 x \left(x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^2\right) dx \quad (10)$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x^3\right) dx \quad (11)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2x^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{x^4}{4}\right) \Big|_0^1 \quad (12)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2(1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{(1)^4}{4} - \left(\frac{2(0)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{(0)^4}{4}\right)\right) \quad (13)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2(1)^{\frac{5}{2}}}{5} - \frac{(1)^4}{4}\right) \quad (14)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4}\right) \quad (15)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{3}{20}\right) \quad (16)$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{10} \quad (17)$$

$$\approx \boxed{0.942} \quad (18)$$