## Chapter 8

## Further Applications of Integrals

## 8.1 Arc Length

**Theorem 1** (Arc Length). If  $\frac{df}{dx}$  is continuous on [a,b], then the length of the curve y=f(x) where  $a \leq x \leq b$  is

$$L = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta f)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta f}{\Delta x}\right)^2} \, \Delta x = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{df}{dx}\right)^2} \, dx$$

**Problem 2.** Prove that the circumference of a circle with radius r is  $C = 2\pi r$ .

**Problem 3.** Find the length of the arc on the curve  $y^2 = x^3$  between the points (1,1) and (4,8).

**Problem 4.** Find the length of the arc of the parabola  $y^2 = x$  from (0,0) to (1,1).

**Theorem 5** (Arc Length Function). If  $\frac{df}{dx}$  is continuous, then the **arc length function** with initial point (a, f(a)) for the curve y = f(x) is

$$s(x) = \int_a^x \sqrt{1 + \left(f'(t)\right)^2} \, dt$$

**Problem 6.** Find the arc length function for the curve  $y = x^2 - \frac{1}{8} \ln(x)$  taking (1,1) as the initial point.

## 8.2 Area of a Surface of Revolution

**Theorem 7** (Surface Area). Let f be a positive function with continuous derivative. Then the area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve y = f(x) from  $a \le x \le b$  about the x-axis is

$$SA = \int_{a}^{b} 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

**Problem 8.** Prove that the surface area of a sphere with radius r is given by  $SA = 4\pi r^2$ 

**Problem 9.** Find the area of the surface generated by rotating the arc of the parabola  $y = x^2$  from (1,1) to (2,4) about the y-axis.

**Problem 10.** Find the area of the surface generated by rotating  $y = e^x$  from  $0 \le x \le 1$  about the x-axis.

**Problem 11** (Gabriel's Horn). Show that the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curve  $y = \frac{1}{x}$  and lines y = 0, x = 1 about the x-axis has infinite volume and finite surface area.

Suggested Homework: Section 8.2 numbers 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, 16