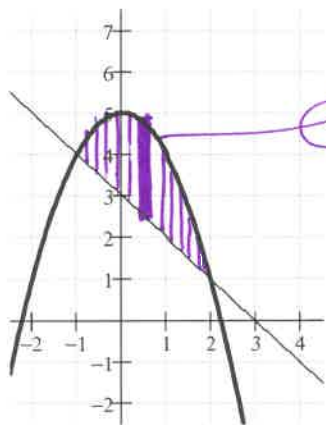


Write legibly. Show your work. Graph neatly. Use a ruler for all straight lines.

- (1) Set up an integral that would find the area between the two curves  $y = 5 - x^2$  (the bold line) and  $y = -x + 3$  (the thin line). Follow the steps as given below.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{top } y - \text{bot } y \\ dx &= (5 - x^2) - (-x + 3) \\ &= -x^2 + x + 2 \end{aligned}$$

- a. Show (with algebra!) how to find the intersections of the two functions.

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 5 - x^2 \quad \text{and} \quad y = -x + 3 \\ \text{so...} \quad 5 - x^2 &= -x + 3 \\ 0 &= x^2 - x - 2 \\ 0 &= (x - 2)(x + 1) \\ \Rightarrow x &= 2, -1 \end{aligned}$$

$x = 2$ $y = 5 - 4 = 1$ $(2, 1)$	$x = -1$ $y = 1 - 4 = -3$ $(-1, -3)$
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- b. On the graph above, draw and label your representative rectangle. Explain why you chose either vertical or horizontal rectangles.

I chose vertical rectangles so that I would always have the same function on the top, and the same function on the bottom, of each rectangle.

- c. Set up the integral that will find the area between the curves. Simplify.

$$\int_{x=-1}^{x=2} (-x^2 + x + 2) dx$$

- d. Finally, show how to solve the integral. Compare to the graph to see if your final answer is reasonable.

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{8}{3} + 2 + 4 \right] - \left[ \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} - 2 \right]$$

$$= \frac{10}{3} + \frac{7}{6} = \frac{27}{6} = \frac{9}{2} = 4.5$$

Seems about right!