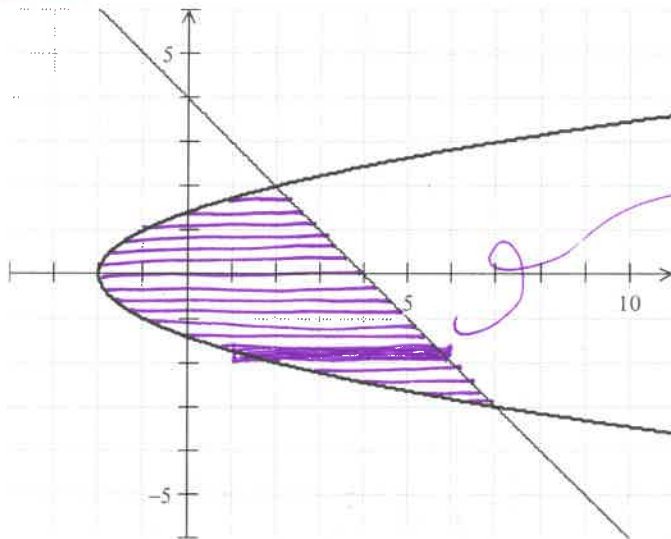


Write legibly. Show your work. Graph neatly. Use a ruler for all straight lines.

- (1) Set up an integral that would find the area between the two curves $x = y^2 - 2$ (the bold line) and $x + y = 4$ (the thin line). Follow the steps as given below.

So?
 $x = 4 - y$



$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Right } x - \text{Left } x \, dy \\ &= (4 - y) - (y^2 - 2) \\ &= (-y^2 - y + 6) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} x &= y^2 - 2 \quad \rightarrow \quad x + y = 4 \\ y^2 + y - 2 &= 4 \\ y^2 + y - 6 &= 0 \\ (y + 3)(y - 2) &= 0 \\ y &= -3, 2 \end{aligned}$$

$y = -3$ $x = 9 - 2$ $x = 7$ $(7, -3)$	$y = 2$ $x = 4 - 2$ $x = 2$ $(2, 2)$
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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 horizontal rectangles so that I would always have the same functions on left and right of each rectangle. Also, solving $x = y^2 - 2$ for y would be a pain.

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

$$\int_{-3}^2 (-y^2 - y + 6) \, dy$$

over! →

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

$$\int_{-3}^2 -y^2 - y + 6 \, dy$$

$$= \left[-\frac{y^3}{3} - \frac{y^2}{2} + 6y \right]_{-3}^2$$

$$= \left[-\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 12 \right] - \left[-\frac{(-3)^3}{3} - \frac{(-3)^2}{2} + 18 \right]$$

$$= \left[-\frac{8}{3} + 10 \right] - \left[9 - \frac{9}{2} + 18 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{8 \cdot 2}{3 \cdot 2} + \frac{9 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 3} + 10 + 9$$

$$= -\frac{16}{6} + \frac{27}{6} + \frac{114}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{125}{6}}$$