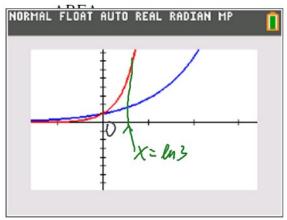
Xuemao Zhang Assignment Homework7 due 10/27/2021 at 11:59pm EDT

1. (1 point) Library/Wiley/setAnton_Section_6.1/anton_6_1_Q13.pg

Sketch the region enclosed by the curves and find its area.

$$y = e^x$$
, $y = e^{3x}$, $x = 0$, $x = \ln 3$



$$A = \int_{0}^{\ln 3} [top - bottom] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\ln 3} [e^{3x} - e^{x}] dx$$

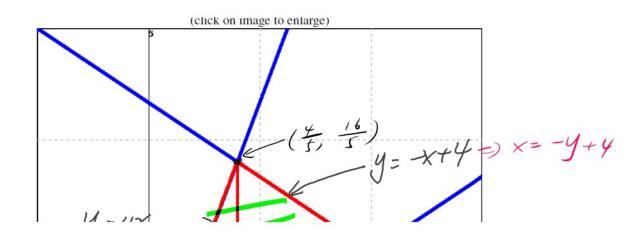
2. (1 point) Library/Wiley/setAnton_Section_6.1/anton_6_1_Q18.pg

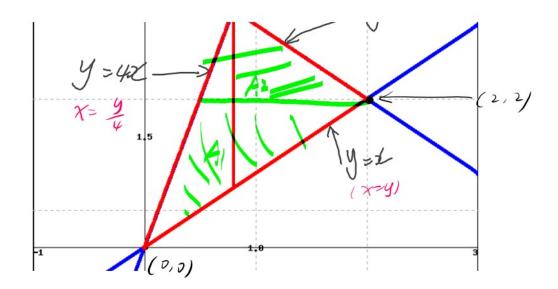
Sketch the region enclosed by the curves and find its area.

$$y = x$$
, $y = 4x$, $y = -x + 4$

$$AREA = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

Solution: (Instructor solution preview: show the student solution after due date.)





$$\begin{cases} y = 4x = -x + 4 = 5x = 4 \\ y = -x + 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 45 \\ y = \frac{16}{5} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} y = x \\ y = -x + 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = -x + 4 = 5x = 4 \\ y = -x + 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = -x + 4 = 5x = 4 \\ y = -x + 4 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} x = 2 \\ y = 2 \end{cases}$$

Method 1:

$$A = \int_{0}^{4/5} \left[top - boHom \right] dx + \int_{4}^{2} \left[top - boHom \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{4/5} \left[4x - x \right] dx + \int_{4}^{2} \left[-x + y - x \right] dx$$

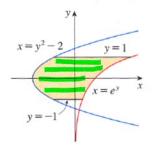
Method 2

$$A = \int_{0}^{2} \left[risht - left \right] dy + \int_{z}^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[risht - left \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} \left[y - \frac{4}{3} \right] dy + \int_{z}^{\frac{2}{3}} \left[-y + y - \frac{4}{3} \right] dy$$

6. (1 point) Library/UCSB/Stewart5_6_1/Stewart5_6_1_3/Stewart5_6_1_3.pg

Find the area of the shaded region below.



integrate interms of y

 $Area = _{-}$ Correct Answers: [[right - left] dy

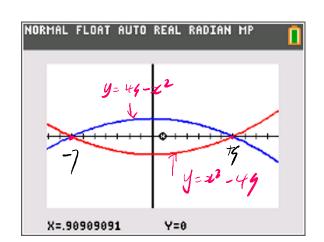
• $\exp(1)-1/\exp(1)+10/3$

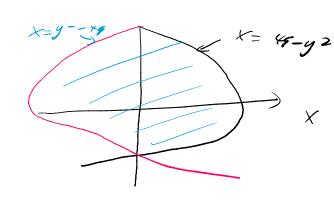
8. (1 point) Library/UMN/calculusStewartCCC/s_6_1_9.pg

Sketch the region enclosed by the curves $x = 49 - y^2$ and $x = y^2 - 49$. Decide whether to integrate with respect to x or y. Then find the area of the region.

Region: B: $y = 49 - x^2$ $y = x^2 - 49$

1- 1-7/





The two regions have same areas!

$$\begin{cases} y = 49 - x^{2} \\ y = x^{2} - 49 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 49 - x^{2} = x^{2} - 49 \\ y = x^{2} - 49 \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 2x^{2} = 2x + 45 \\ -x^{2} = 49 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = t$$

$$= A - \int_{-7}^{7} \left[49 - 2^{2} - (2^{2} - 49) \right] dx$$