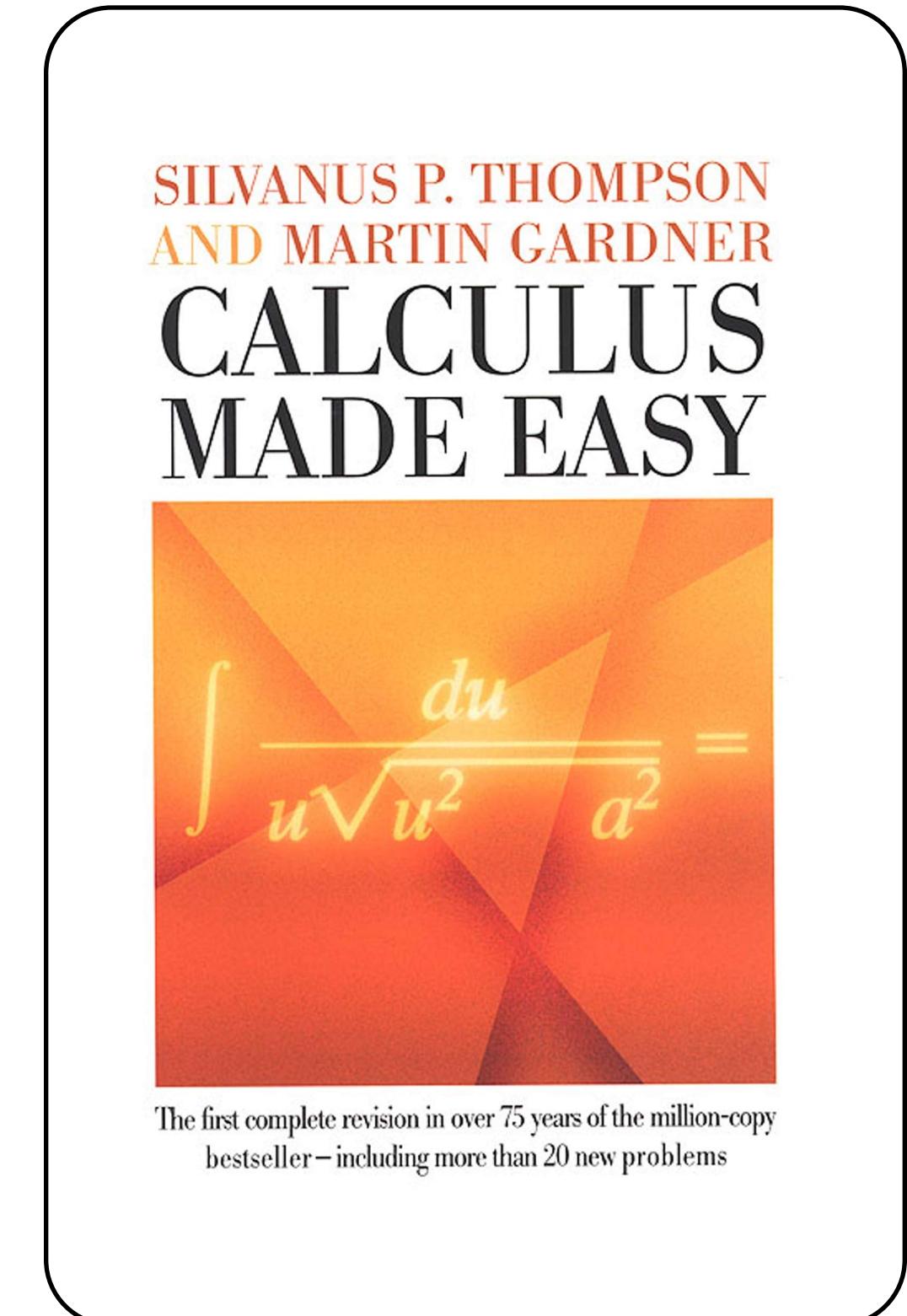
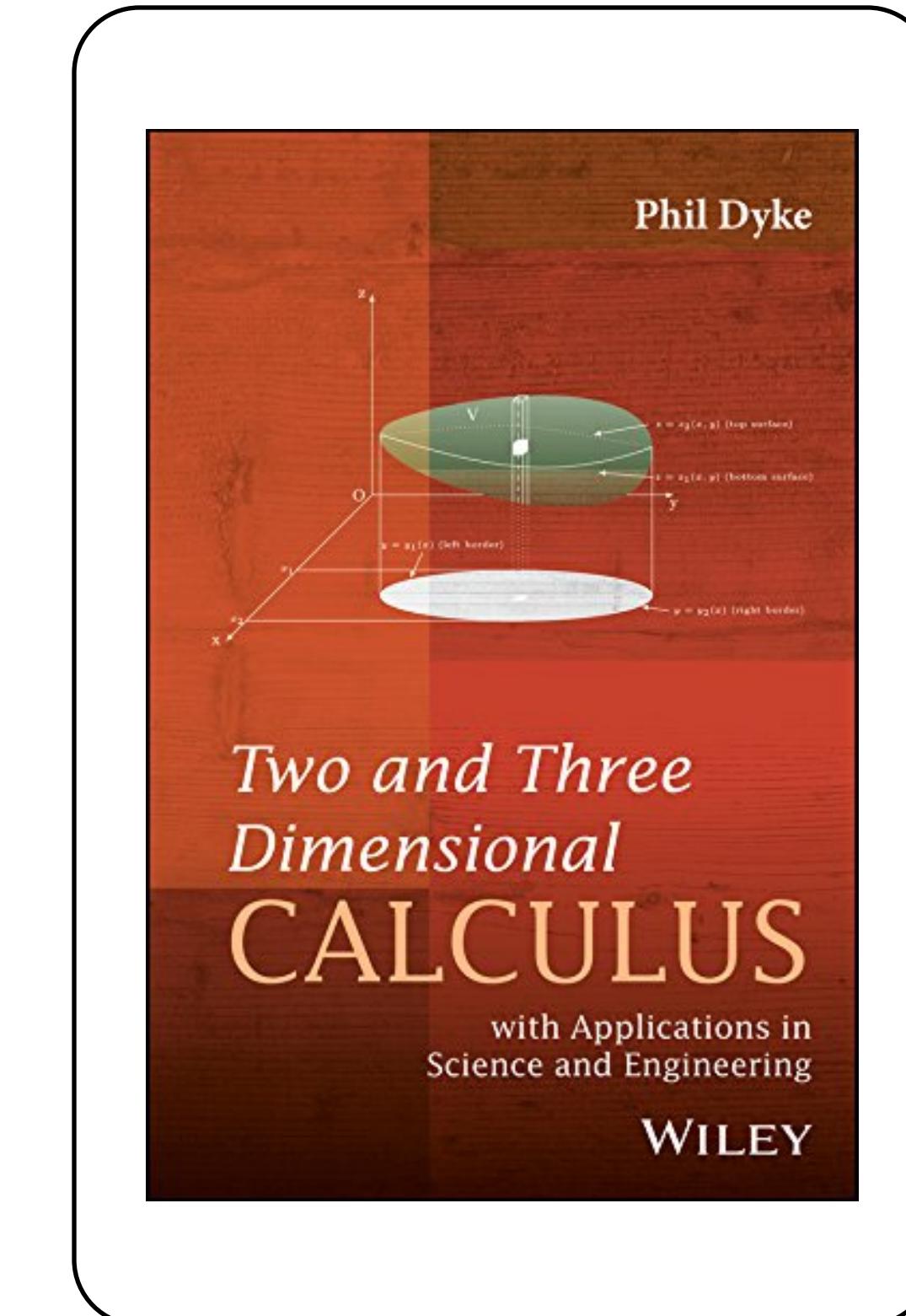
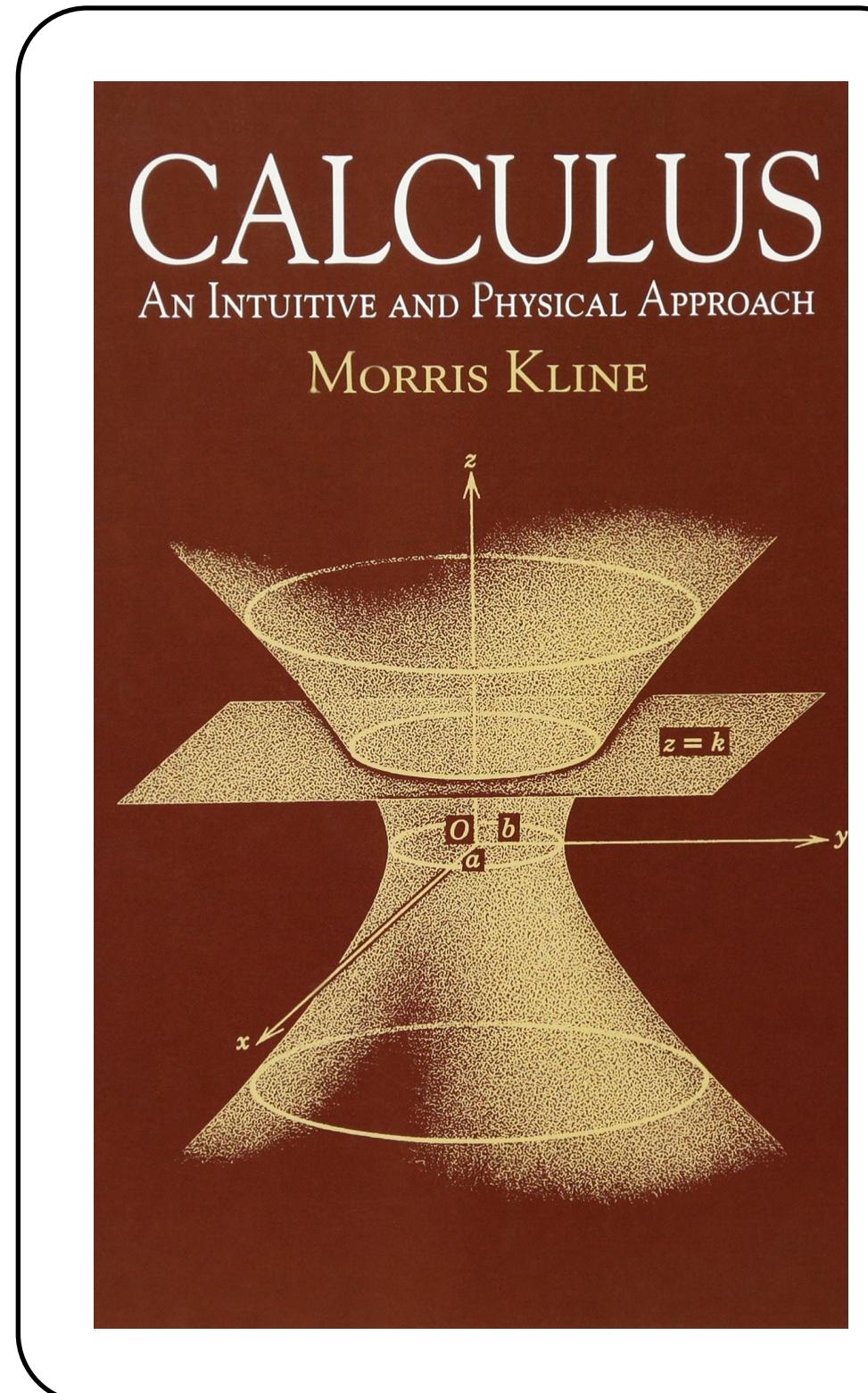
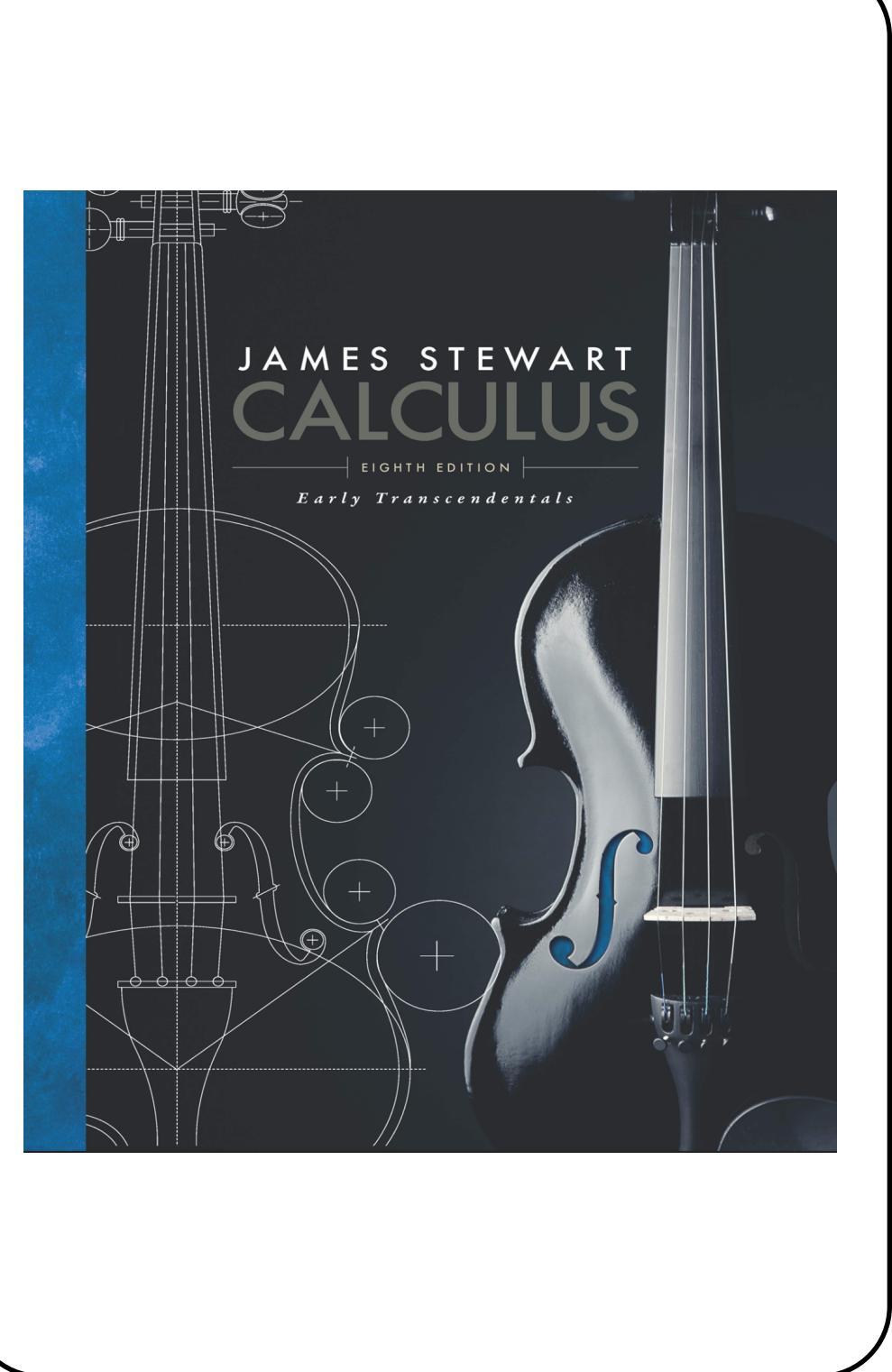


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Calculus Early Transcedentals

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Chapter 3: Differentiation Rules

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Chapter 5: Integrals

Chapter 6: Applications of Integration

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Calculus Early Transcedentals

Chapter 1: Functions and Models

Section 1.1: Four ways to Represent a Function

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[Question 2](#)

**Section 1.2: Mathematical Models: A Catalog
of Essential Functions**

[Question 3](#)

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**Section 1.3: New Functions from Old
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Section 1.5: Inverse Functions and Logarithms

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[Question 21](#)

[Question 22](#)

Ch. Sec. Q.

1 | 1.1 | 22

$$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1 ,$$

where $0 \leq x \leq 1$

For this problem since we have two semicircles in order to find the parametrization we can find the parametrization for one semicircle and then the parametrization for the other semicircle.

Note that the first semicircle (from $y = 0$ to $y = 2$) has radius equal to 1 and is shifted upwards by 1 unit, so we can represent that semicircle with the equation in the left.

$$x^2 + (y - 4)^2 = 4 ,$$

where $-2 \leq x \leq 0$

For the second semicircle (from $y = 2$ to $y = 6$), it has radius equals 2 and it is shifted upwards by 4 units, so we can represent that semicircle with the equation in the left:

Ch. Sec. Q.

1 | 1.1 | 22

Chapter 1: Functions and Models

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Chapter 7: Techniques of Integration

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Ch. Sec. Q.

1 | 1.1 | 22

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[Question 1](#)

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where $-2 \leq x \leq 0$

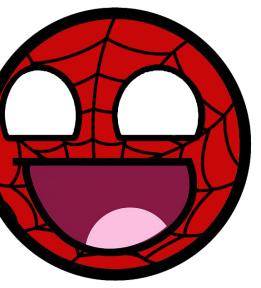
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Ch. Sec. Q.

1 | 1.1 | 22

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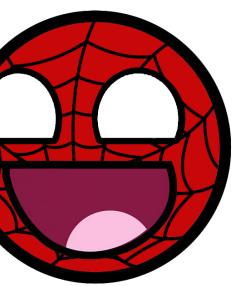


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Give a solution



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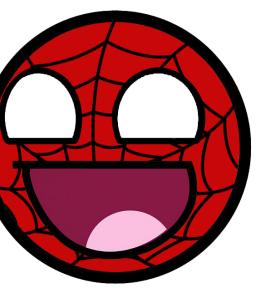
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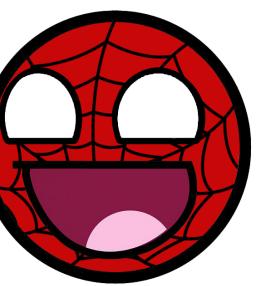
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$$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1 , \text{ where } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

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Ch. Sec. Q.

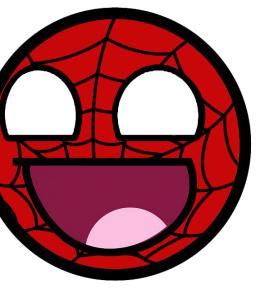
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Type your solution

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Ch. Sec. Q.

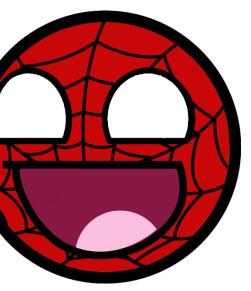
1 | 1.1 | 22

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$$x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1 , \text{ where } 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

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What is your reasoning?



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Name: Peter Parker

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