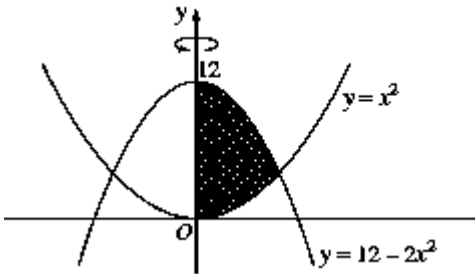


05	6c	<p>The graphs of the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 12 - 2x^2$ are shown in the diagram.</p> <p>(i) Find the points of intersection of the two curves.</p> <p>(ii) The shaded region between the curves and the y-axis is rotated about the y-axis. By splitting the shaded region into two parts, or otherwise, find the volume of the solid formed.</p>		1 3
<p>i. $x^2 = 12 - 2x^2$ $x^2 + 2x^2 = 12$ $3x^2 = 12$ $x^2 = 4$ $x = \pm 2$ Subs $x = 2$ in $y = x^2$ $\therefore y = 4$ $\therefore (2, 4)$ Subs $x = -2$ in $y = x^2$ $\therefore y = 4$ $\therefore (-2, 4)$</p> <p>ii. As $y = x^2$ and $y = 12 - 2x^2$ then $x^2 = y$ then $2x^2 = 12 - y$ $x^2 = 6 - \frac{y}{2}$</p> <p>Using Volume = $\pi \int x^2 dy$,</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Total volume = $\pi \int_4^{12} 6 - \frac{y}{2} dy + \pi \int_0^4 y dy$ $= \pi \left[6y - \frac{y^2}{4} \right]_4^{12} + \pi \left[\frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^4$ $= \pi \left[72 - \frac{144}{4} - \left(24 - \frac{16}{4} \right) \right] + \pi \left[\frac{16}{2} - 0 \right]$ $= \pi [72 - 36 - 20 + 8]$ $= 24\pi \quad \therefore \text{volume of } 24\pi \text{ unit}^3$ </p>				

* These solutions have been provided by *projectmaths* and are not supplied or endorsed by the Board of Studies

Board of Studies: Notes from the Marking Centre

- (i) Most candidates attempted this part and many were successful in getting $x = \pm 2$. However, not all of these answered the question of finding the points of intersection as shown on the diagram.
- (ii) It was challenging for most candidates to understand the process needed and the link to part (i). Many tried to use x functions, while many others could not come up with the correct split of regions and/or wanted to take a difference of volumes, or they doubled an expression because of the symmetry. Many candidates also used the wrong limits, such as using $y = 2$ rather than 4 for the middle value.

Source: http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/hsc_exams/