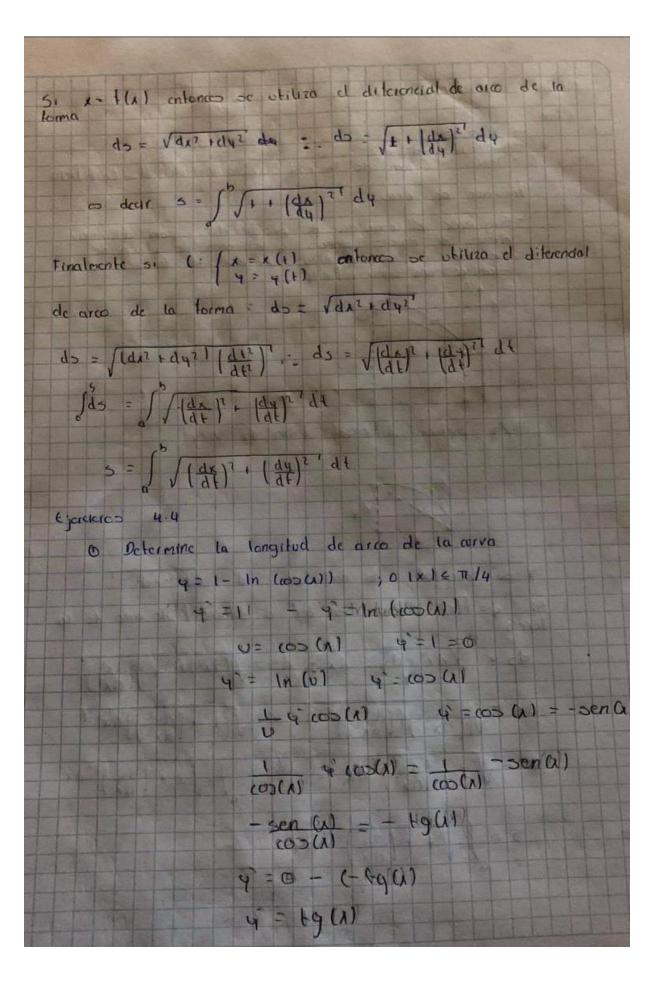
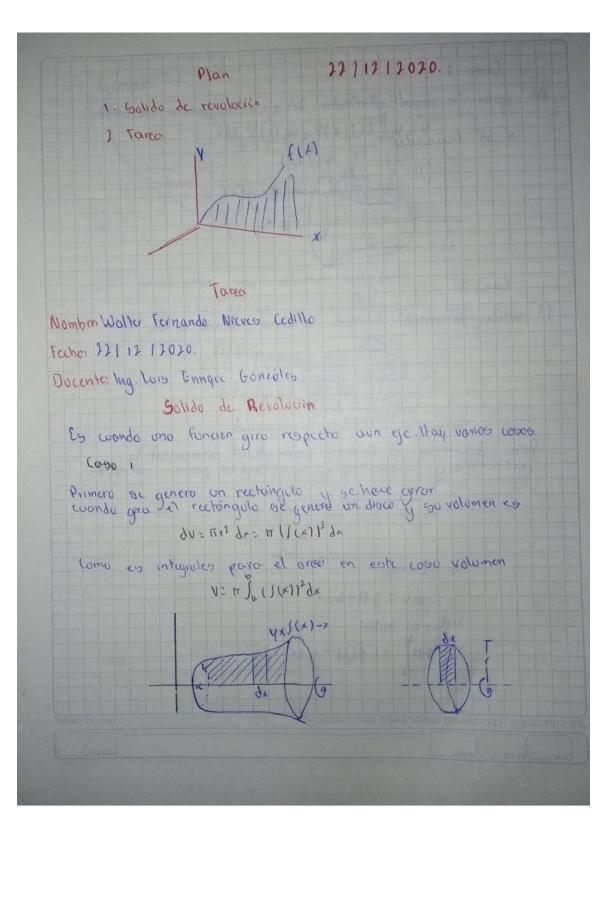


```
5= 1 1 + (dx)2 dx
              do 19 (1)
  5= /1/4 /1+ (+g(x))2 dx
   5 = 5 T/4 \( \sec^2 (x)^2 \d x = 5 \text{T/4} \) sec (x) dx
   S = [ In ( tglx) + sec (x) 1] Tola
                 3= In (1 + \forall ]
@ Determine la longitud de arco de la curva
         {x = t - son t en el intervalo o = t = 4 11
        \frac{dx}{dt} = t - sent = cost
                dx = 1 - (0) (+)
                 de = 1 - cost: de = 1 = 0 - de - cost = - sent
                        dy, son (t)
                        5= 1 (1-(0)(+))2 + (sen(+))2 dt
                         5 = 54# V1 - 2005 (t) + cos(t) + sent (t)
                       5= 197 (+12003 (+) + senz (+) = 1

5= 197 (+12003 (+) Senz (+) (+) \ \frac{40}{2} (\frac{40}{2} (\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1} (\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1} (\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1} (\
                   5 = 14 1 12 V 4003 (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (1) +1 d6
```





Cuso 2 Al gnor la region alrededor del ejex exegenero en soldo

U=17/a [(](x)]2-(y|x)]2 idx ~ Y=g(x) (aso 3 El soldo deferençal tendra la formo de una cortera. Para determinar el elemento estructural diferencial la cortemos y la assimis y scobtiene un prismo rectangular. 2 112 Su volumen du=2 trhda Volumen total V= 20 | x (f(x) - g (x) 1 dx

