

8.2: Area of a Surface of Revolution - Problem Set

Tashfeen Omran

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Instructions

For each problem, find the area of the surface generated by revolving the given curve about the specified axis. For "Setup Only" problems, write down the definite integral for the surface area but do not evaluate it. For all other problems, find the exact area.

Problems

Part 1: Basic Integrals and U-Substitution

1. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = x^3$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis.
2. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{5x - 1}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis.
3. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $x = \frac{1}{3}(y^2 + 2)^{3/2}$ for $1 \leq y \leq 2$ about the y-axis.
4. The curve $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ from $(1, 1)$ to $(8, 2)$ is rotated about the y-axis. Find the surface area. (Hint: It is easier to integrate with respect to y).
5. Find the exact area of the surface generated by revolving the curve $y = \cos(x)$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ about the x-axis.
6. A section of a sphere is formed by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis. Find its surface area.
7. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $x = e^{2y}$ for $0 \leq y \leq \ln(3)$ about the y-axis.

Part 2: Radical Cancellation Problems

8. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{12 - x}$ for $3 \leq x \leq 8$ about the x-axis.
9. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating $y = \sqrt{25 - x^2}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 3$ about the x-axis.

10. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{2x + 1}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 4$ about the x-axis.
11. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = 2\sqrt{x}$ from $x = 3$ to $x = 8$ about the x-axis.
12. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{x - 1}$ for $2 \leq x \leq 5$ about the x-axis.
13. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = 2\sqrt{3 - x}$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$ about the x-axis.
14. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $x = \sqrt{4 - y}$ from $y = 0$ to $y = 3$ about the y-axis.
15. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \sqrt{x}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 6$ about the x-axis.
16. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 3$ about the x-axis.

Part 3: The "Perfect Square Trick"

17. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis.
18. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $y = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x)$ for $1 \leq x \leq e$ about the y-axis.
19. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $x = \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{1}{8y^2}$ for $1 \leq y \leq 2$ about the y-axis.
20. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1}{12x^3}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis.
21. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$ about the x-axis.
22. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^2}$ for $1 \leq x \leq 2$ about the x-axis.
23. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $x = \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4y}$ for $1 \leq y \leq 3$ about the y-axis.
24. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4x}$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 2$ about the x-axis.
25. Find the exact area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $x = \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^2}$ for $1 \leq y \leq 2$ about the y-axis.

Part 4: Rotation About Arbitrary Lines

26. Set up the integral for the surface area generated by rotating $y = x^2$ for $0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the line $y = -3$. (Setup Only)
27. Set up the integral for the surface area generated by rotating $y = e^x$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$ about the line $x = 2$. (Setup Only)
28. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the curve $y = x + 1$ for $0 \leq x \leq 3$ about the line $y = 1$.
29. Find the exact area of the surface generated by rotating the line $x = 2y + 1$ for $0 \leq y \leq 2$ about the line $x = -1$.

Part 5: Parametric Curves

30. Find the surface area of a sphere of radius R by rotating the semicircle $x = R \cos(t)$, $y = R \sin(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \pi$ about the x-axis.
31. Find the area of the surface obtained by rotating the curve $x = t^3$, $y = t^2$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$ about the x-axis.
32. Find the area of the surface obtained by rotating the astroid $x = \cos^3(t)$, $y = \sin^3(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ about the x-axis.
33. Set up the integral for the area of the surface generated by rotating the cycloid arc $x = t - \sin(t)$, $y = 1 - \cos(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ about the y-axis. (Setup Only)

Part 6: Improper Integrals

34. The curve $y = e^{-x}$ for $x \geq 0$ is rotated about the x-axis. Find the surface area, if it is finite.
35. Consider the curve $y = \frac{1}{x^2}$ for $x \geq 1$. Is the surface area generated by rotating this curve about the x-axis finite or infinite? Use a comparison test.

Part 7: Mixed Concepts and "Setup Only"

36. Set up the integral for the surface area obtained by rotating the curve $y = \tan(x)$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ about the x-axis. (Setup Only)
37. Set up the integral for the surface area obtained by rotating the curve $y = \ln(\cos(x))$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$ about the y-axis. (Setup Only)
38. Find the exact surface area generated by rotating the curve $y = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}$ for $0 \leq x \leq 3$ about the y-axis.
39. Find the exact surface area generated by rotating the curve $9x = y^2 + 18$ for $2 \leq x \leq 6$ about the x-axis.
40. A decorative light bulb is shaped by rotating the graph of $y = \frac{1}{3}x^{1/2} - x^{3/2}$ for $0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{3}$ about the y-axis. Set up the integral for the surface area. (Setup Only)

41. The circle $(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 1$ is rotated about the y-axis to form a torus. Set up the integral(s) for its surface area. (Hint: Solve for x and consider the two resulting functions). (Setup Only)
42. Find the surface area of the torus generated by rotating the circle $(x - R)^2 + y^2 = r^2$ (where $R > r$) about the y-axis. (Hint: Use the parametric representation $x = R + r \cos(t)$, $y = r \sin(t)$ for $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$).

Solutions

Solution to Problem 1

$$y = x^3, \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2. S = \int_0^2 2\pi x^3 \sqrt{1 + (3x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^2 2\pi x^3 \sqrt{1 + 9x^4} dx. \text{ Let } u = 1 + 9x^4, du = 36x^3 dx \Rightarrow x^3 dx = \frac{du}{36}. \text{ Bounds: } x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1, x = 2 \Rightarrow u = 1 + 9(16) = 145. S = \int_1^{145} 2\pi \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{36} = \frac{\pi}{18} \int_1^{145} u^{1/2} du = \frac{\pi}{18} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_1^{145} = \frac{\pi}{27} (145\sqrt{145} - 1).$$

Solution to Problem 2

$$y = \sqrt{5x - 1}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{5x-1}}. 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{25}{4(5x-1)} = \frac{20x-4+25}{4(5x-1)} = \frac{20x+21}{4(5x-1)}. S = \int_1^2 2\pi \sqrt{5x-1} \sqrt{\frac{20x+21}{4(5x-1)}} dx = \int_1^2 2\pi \sqrt{5x-1} \frac{\sqrt{20x+21}}{2\sqrt{5x-1}} dx = \pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{20x+21} dx. \text{ Let } u = 20x + 21, du = 20dx. S = \pi \int_{41}^{61} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{20} = \frac{\pi}{20} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_{41}^{61} = \frac{\pi}{30} (61\sqrt{61} - 41\sqrt{41}).$$

Solution to Problem 3

$$x = \frac{1}{3}(y^2 + 2)^{3/2}, \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{2}(y^2 + 2)^{1/2} \cdot 2y = y\sqrt{y^2 + 2}. 1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2 = 1 + y^2(y^2 + 2) = 1 + y^4 + 2y^2 = (y^2 + 1)^2. S = \int_1^2 2\pi y \sqrt{(y^2 + 1)^2} dy = \int_1^2 2\pi y(y^2 + 1) dy = 2\pi \int_1^2 (y^3 + y) dy = 2\pi \left[\frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_1^2 = 2\pi \left((4 + 2) - \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) = 2\pi(6 - \frac{3}{4}) = \frac{21\pi}{2}.$$

Solution to Problem 4

$$y = x^{1/3} \Rightarrow x = y^3. \frac{dx}{dy} = 3y^2. \text{ Bounds for } y \text{ are 1 to 2. } S = \int_1^2 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2} dy = \int_1^2 2\pi y^3 \sqrt{1 + 9y^4} dy. \text{ Let } u = 1 + 9y^4, du = 36y^3 dy \Rightarrow y^3 dy = \frac{du}{36}. S = \int_{10}^{145} 2\pi \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{36} = \frac{\pi}{18} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right]_{10}^{145} = \frac{\pi}{27} (145\sqrt{145} - 10\sqrt{10}).$$

Solution to Problem 5

$$y = \cos(x), \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(x). S = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi \cos(x) \sqrt{1 + \sin^2(x)} dx. \text{ Let } u = \sin(x), du = \cos(x) dx. \text{ Bounds: } x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 0, x = \pi/2 \Rightarrow u = 1. S = \int_0^1 2\pi \sqrt{1 + u^2} du. \text{ This is a standard integral: } 2\pi \left[\frac{u}{2} \sqrt{1 + u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}| \right]_0^1 = \pi[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})].$$

Solution to Problem 6

$$y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{9-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{9-x^2}}. 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{9-x^2+x^2}{9-x^2} = \frac{9}{9-x^2}. S = \int_0^2 2\pi \sqrt{9 - x^2} \sqrt{\frac{9}{9-x^2}} dx = \int_0^2 2\pi \sqrt{9 - x^2} \frac{3}{\sqrt{9-x^2}} dx = \int_0^2 6\pi dx = 6\pi[x]_0^2 = 12\pi.$$

Solution to Problem 7

$$x = e^{2y}, \frac{dx}{dy} = 2e^{2y}. S = \int_0^{\ln 3} 2\pi e^{2y} \sqrt{1 + 4e^{4y}} dy. \text{ Let } u = 2e^{2y}, du = 4e^{2y} dy \Rightarrow e^{2y} dy = du/4. S = \int_2^{18} 2\pi \sqrt{1 + u^2} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_2^{18} \sqrt{1 + u^2} du. \text{ Using standard formula: } \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{u}{2} \sqrt{1 + u^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln |u + \sqrt{1 + u^2}| \right]_2^{18} = \frac{\pi}{4} [18\sqrt{325} + \ln(18 + \sqrt{325}) - 2\sqrt{5} - \ln(2 + \sqrt{5})].$$

Solution to Problem 8

$$y = \sqrt{12-x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{12-x}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4(12-x)} = \frac{48-4x+1}{4(12-x)} = \frac{49-4x}{4(12-x)}. \quad S = \int_3^8 2\pi \sqrt{12-x} \frac{\sqrt{49-4x}}{2\sqrt{12-x}} dx = \pi \int_3^8 \sqrt{49-4x} dx. \text{ Let } u = 49-4x, du = -4dx. \quad S = \pi \int_{37}^{17} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{-4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{17}^{37} u^{1/2} du = \frac{\pi}{4} [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_{17}^{37} = \frac{\pi}{6} (37\sqrt{37} - 17\sqrt{17}).$$

Solution to Problem 9

This is the same calculation as problem 6. $y = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \Rightarrow ds = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dx$. Here $R = 5$.

$$S = \int_0^3 2\pi \sqrt{25 - x^2} \frac{5}{\sqrt{25-x^2}} dx = \int_0^3 10\pi dx = 10\pi[x]_0^3 = 30\pi.$$

Solution to Problem 10

$$y = \sqrt{2x+1}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x+1}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{2x+1} = \frac{2x+2}{2x+1}. \quad S = \int_1^4 2\pi \sqrt{2x+1} \frac{\sqrt{2x+2}}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx = 2\pi \int_1^4 \sqrt{2x+2} dx. \text{ Let } u = 2x+2, du = 2dx. \quad S = 2\pi \int_4^{10} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{2} = \pi [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_4^{10} = \frac{2\pi}{3} (10\sqrt{10} - 8).$$

Solution to Problem 11

$$y = 2\sqrt{x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x+1}{x}. \quad S = \int_3^8 2\pi (2\sqrt{x}) \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx = 4\pi \int_3^8 \sqrt{x} \frac{\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 4\pi \int_3^8 \sqrt{x+1} dx. \text{ Let } u = x+1, du = dx. \quad S = 4\pi \int_4^9 u^{1/2} du = 4\pi [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_4^9 = \frac{8\pi}{3} (27 - 8) = \frac{152\pi}{3}.$$

Solution to Problem 12

$$y = \sqrt{x-1}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4(x-1)} = \frac{4x-4+1}{4(x-1)} = \frac{4x-3}{4(x-1)}. \quad S = \int_2^5 2\pi \sqrt{x-1} \frac{\sqrt{4x-3}}{2\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \pi \int_2^5 \sqrt{4x-3} dx. \text{ Let } u = 4x-3, du = 4dx. \quad S = \pi \int_5^{17} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_5^{17} = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5}).$$

Solution to Problem 13

$$y = 2\sqrt{3-x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = 2 \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{3-x}} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{3-x}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{3-x} = \frac{3-x+1}{3-x} = \frac{4-x}{3-x}. \quad S = \int_1^2 2\pi (2\sqrt{3-x}) \sqrt{\frac{4-x}{3-x}} dx = 4\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{4-x} dx. \text{ Let } u = 4-x, du = -dx. \quad S = 4\pi \int_3^2 \sqrt{u} (-du) = 4\pi \int_2^3 u^{1/2} du = 4\pi [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_2^3 = \frac{8\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2}).$$

Solution to Problem 14

$$x = \sqrt{4-y}, \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{4-y}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4(4-y)} = \frac{16-4y+1}{4(4-y)} = \frac{17-4y}{4(4-y)}. \quad S = \int_0^3 2\pi \sqrt{4-y} \frac{\sqrt{17-4y}}{2\sqrt{4-y}} dy = \pi \int_0^3 \sqrt{17-4y} dy. \text{ Let } u = 17-4y, du = -4dy. \quad S = \pi \int_{17}^5 \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{-4} = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_5^{17} u^{1/2} du = \frac{\pi}{4} [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_5^{17} = \frac{\pi}{6} (17\sqrt{17} - 5\sqrt{5}).$$

Solution to Problem 15

$$y = \sqrt{x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{4x} = \frac{4x+1}{4x}. \quad S = \int_1^6 2\pi \sqrt{x} \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{2\sqrt{x}} dx = \pi \int_1^6 \sqrt{4x+1} dx. \text{ Let } u = 4x+1, du = 4dx. \quad S = \pi \int_5^{25} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4} [\frac{2}{3} u^{3/2}]_5^{25} = \frac{\pi}{6} (125 - 5\sqrt{5}).$$

Solution to Problem 16

$$y = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + \frac{1}{16x} = \frac{16x+1}{16x}. \quad S = \int_1^3 2\pi(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}) \frac{\sqrt{16x+1}}{4\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^3 \sqrt{16x+1} dx. \quad \text{Let } u = 16x+1, du = 16dx. \quad S = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{17}^{49} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{16} = \frac{\pi}{64} [\frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}]_{17}^{49} = \frac{\pi}{96}(343 - 17\sqrt{17}).$$

Solution to Problem 17

$$y = \frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^2}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + (\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^4}) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^4} = (\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^2})^2. \quad S = \int_1^2 2\pi(\frac{x^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2x})(\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^2}) dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{x^5}{12} + \frac{x}{12} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{4x^3}) dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{x^5}{12} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{4}x^{-3}) dx = 2\pi[\frac{x^6}{72} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{8x^2}]_1^2 = \frac{47\pi}{36}.$$

Solution to Problem 18

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2x}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + (\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^2}) = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^2} = (\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2x})^2. \quad S = \int_1^e 2\pi x(\frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2x}) dx = \pi \int_1^e (x^2 + 1) dx = \pi[\frac{x^3}{3} + x]_1^e = \pi(\frac{e^3}{3} + e - \frac{4}{3}).$$

Solution to Problem 19

$$x = \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{1}{8y^2}, \frac{dx}{dy} = y^3 - \frac{1}{4y^3}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2 = 1 + (y^6 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^6}) = y^6 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^6} = (y^3 + \frac{1}{4y^3})^2. \quad S = \int_1^2 2\pi(\frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{1}{8y^2})(y^3 + \frac{1}{4y^3}) dy = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{y^7}{4} + \frac{y}{16} + \frac{y}{8} + \frac{1}{32y^5}) dy = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{y^7}{4} + \frac{3y}{16} + \frac{1}{32}y^{-5}) dy = 2\pi[\frac{y^8}{32} + \frac{3y^2}{32} - \frac{1}{128y^4}]_1^2 = \frac{255\pi}{128}.$$

Solution to Problem 20

$$y = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1}{12x^3}, \frac{dy}{dx} = x^4 - \frac{1}{4x^4}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + (x^8 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16x^8}) = x^8 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16x^8} = (x^4 + \frac{1}{4x^4})^2. \quad S = \int_1^2 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_1^2 2\pi(\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{1}{12x^3})(x^4 + \frac{1}{4x^4}) dx = \frac{18433\pi}{7200}.$$

Solution to Problem 21

$$y = \cosh(x), y' = \sinh(x). \quad 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \sinh^2(x) = \cosh^2(x). \quad S = \int_0^1 2\pi \cosh(x) \sqrt{\cosh^2(x)} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \cosh^2(x) dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1+\cosh(2x)}{2} dx = \pi[x + \frac{\sinh(2x)}{2}]_0^1 = \pi(1 + \frac{\sinh(2)}{2}).$$

Solution to Problem 22

$$y = \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{1}{2x^3}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = 1 + (\frac{x^6}{4} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^6}) = \frac{x^6}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4x^6} = (\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^3})^2. \quad S = \int_1^2 2\pi(\frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{1}{4x^2})(\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{1}{2x^3}) dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{x^7}{16} + \frac{x}{16} + \frac{x}{8} + \frac{1}{8x^5}) dx = 2\pi[\frac{x^8}{128} + \frac{3x^2}{32} - \frac{1}{32x^4}]_1^2 = \frac{303\pi}{256}.$$

Solution to Problem 23

$$x = \frac{y^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4y}, \frac{dx}{dy} = y^2 - \frac{1}{4y^2}. \quad 1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2 = 1 + y^4 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^4} = y^4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^4} = (y^2 + \frac{1}{4y^2})^2. \quad S = \int_1^3 2\pi y(y^2 + \frac{1}{4y^2}) dy = 2\pi \int_1^3 (y^3 + \frac{1}{4y}) dy = 2\pi[\frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \ln y]_1^3 = 2\pi((\frac{81}{4} + \frac{\ln 3}{4}) - (\frac{1}{4})) = \frac{\pi}{2}(80 + \ln 3).$$

Solution to Problem 24

$$y = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4x}, \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 - \frac{1}{4x^2}. 1 + (\frac{dy}{dx})^2 = (x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2})^2. S = \int_1^2 2\pi(\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{4x})(x^2 + \frac{1}{4x^2})dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 (\frac{x^5}{3} + \frac{x}{12} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16x^3})dx = 2\pi[\frac{x^6}{18} + \frac{x^2}{6} - \frac{1}{32x^2}]_1^2 = \frac{589\pi}{288}.$$

Solution to Problem 25

$$x = \frac{y^4}{2} + \frac{1}{16y^2}, \frac{dx}{dy} = 2y^3 - \frac{1}{8y^3}. 1 + (\frac{dx}{dy})^2 = 1 + 4y^6 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{64y^6} = 4y^6 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{64y^6} = (2y^3 + \frac{1}{8y^3})^2. S = \int_1^2 2\pi y(2y^3 + \frac{1}{8y^3})dy = 2\pi \int_1^2 (2y^4 + \frac{1}{8y^2})dy = 2\pi[\frac{2y^5}{5} - \frac{1}{8y}]_1^2 = \frac{2053\pi}{80}.$$

Solution to Problem 26

$$\text{Axis } y = -3, \text{ so radius } r = y - (-3) = x^2 + 3. y' = 2x. ds = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2}dx. S = \int_0^2 2\pi(x^2 + 3)\sqrt{1 + 4x^2}dx.$$

Solution to Problem 27

$$\text{Axis } x = 2, \text{ so radius } r = 2 - x. y' = e^x. ds = \sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}dx. S = \int_0^1 2\pi(2 - x)\sqrt{1 + e^{2x}}dx.$$

Solution to Problem 28

$$\text{Axis } y = 1, \text{ so radius } r = y - 1 = (x + 1) - 1 = x. y' = 1. ds = \sqrt{1 + 1^2}dx = \sqrt{2}dx. S = \int_0^3 2\pi x\sqrt{2}dx = 2\pi\sqrt{2}[\frac{x^2}{2}]_0^3 = 9\pi\sqrt{2}.$$

Solution to Problem 29

$$\text{Axis } x = -1, \text{ so radius } r = x - (-1) = (2y + 1) + 1 = 2y + 2. x' = 2. ds = \sqrt{1 + 2^2}dy = \sqrt{5}dy. S = \int_0^2 2\pi(2y + 2)\sqrt{5}dy = 4\pi\sqrt{5}\int_0^2 (y + 1)dy = 4\pi\sqrt{5}[\frac{y^2}{2} + y]_0^2 = 4\pi\sqrt{5}(2 + 2) = 16\pi\sqrt{5}.$$

Solution to Problem 30

$$x' = -R \sin t, y' = R \cos t. ds = \sqrt{(-R \sin t)^2 + (R \cos t)^2}dt = \sqrt{R^2}dt = Rdt. r = y(t) = R \sin t. S = \int_0^\pi 2\pi(R \sin t)(Rdt) = 2\pi R^2 \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = 2\pi R^2[-\cos t]_0^\pi = 2\pi R^2(1 - (-1)) = 4\pi R^2.$$

Solution to Problem 31

$$x = t^3, y = t^2 \Rightarrow x' = 3t^2, y' = 2t. ds = \sqrt{9t^4 + 4t^2}dt = t\sqrt{9t^2 + 4}dt. r = y = t^2. S = \int_0^1 2\pi t^2(t\sqrt{9t^2 + 4})dt = 2\pi \int_0^1 t^3\sqrt{9t^2 + 4}dt. \text{ Let } u = 9t^2 + 4, du = 18tdt, t^2 = (u - 4)/9. S = \frac{2\pi}{18} \int_4^{13} \frac{u-4}{9} \sqrt{u}du = \frac{\pi}{81} \int_4^{13} (u^{3/2} - 4u^{1/2})du = \frac{\pi}{81} [\frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{8}{3}u^{3/2}]_4^{13} = \frac{2\pi}{1215} (97\sqrt{13} - 112).$$

Solution to Problem 32

$$x' = -3 \cos^2 t \sin t, y' = 3 \sin^2 t \cos t. ds = \sqrt{9 \cos^4 t \sin^2 t + 9 \sin^4 t \cos^2 t}dt = 3|\cos t \sin t| \sqrt{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt = 3 \cos t \sin t dt \text{ for } t \in [0, \pi/2]. r = y = \sin^3 t. S = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi \sin^3 t (3 \cos t \sin t)dt = 6\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 t \cos t dt. \text{ Let } u = \sin t, du = \cos t dt. S = 6\pi \int_0^1 u^4 du = 6\pi [\frac{u^5}{5}]_0^1 = \frac{6\pi}{5}.$$

Solution to Problem 33

$x = t - \sin t, y = 1 - \cos t \Rightarrow x' = 1 - \cos t, y' = \sin t. ds = \sqrt{(1 - \cos t)^2 + \sin^2 t} dt = \sqrt{1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} dt = \sqrt{2 - 2\cos t} dt = \sqrt{4\sin^2(t/2)} dt = 2\sin(t/2) dt.$ Radius for rotation about y-axis is $r = x = t - \sin t.$ $S = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi(t - \sin t)(2\sin(t/2)) dt = 4\pi \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin(t/2) dt.$

Solution to Problem 34

$y = e^{-x}, y' = -e^{-x}. ds = \sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}} dx. S = \int_0^\infty 2\pi e^{-x} \sqrt{1 + e^{-2x}} dx.$ Let $u = e^{-x}, du = -e^{-x} dx.$ Bounds: $x = 0 \Rightarrow u = 1, x \rightarrow \infty \Rightarrow u \rightarrow 0.$ $S = \int_1^0 2\pi \sqrt{1 + u^2} (-du) = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + u^2} du = \pi[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})]$ (from problem 5). The area is finite.

Solution to Problem 35

$y = 1/x^2, y' = -2/x^3. ds = \sqrt{1 + 4/x^6} dx. S = \int_1^\infty 2\pi \frac{1}{x^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{x^6}} dx = \int_1^\infty 2\pi \frac{\sqrt{x^6+4}}{x^5} dx.$ For large $x, \frac{\sqrt{x^6+4}}{x^5} \approx \frac{\sqrt{x^6}}{x^5} = \frac{x^3}{x^5} = \frac{1}{x^2}.$ We compare to $\int_1^\infty \frac{1}{x^2} dx.$ This is a convergent p-integral ($p = 2 > 1$). By limit comparison test, the surface area integral also converges. The area is finite.

Solution to Problem 36

$y = \tan x, y' = \sec^2 x. r = y = \tan x. S = \int_0^{\pi/4} 2\pi \tan x \sqrt{1 + \sec^4 x} dx.$

Solution to Problem 37

$y = \ln(\cos x), y' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x. r = x. S = \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + (-\tan x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi x \sec x dx.$

Solution to Problem 38

$y = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2}, y' = \sqrt{x}. ds = \sqrt{1 + x} dx. r = x. S = \int_0^3 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + x} dx.$ Let $u = 1 + x, x = u - 1, du = dx. S = 2\pi \int_1^4 (u - 1) \sqrt{u} du = 2\pi \int_1^4 (u^{3/2} - u^{1/2}) du = 2\pi [\frac{2}{5}u^{5/2} - \frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}]_1^4 = 2\pi[(\frac{64}{5} - \frac{16}{3}) - (\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3})] = \frac{224\pi}{15}.$

Solution to Problem 39

$x = y^2/9 + 2 \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{9x - 18} = 3\sqrt{x - 2}. y' = \frac{3}{2\sqrt{x-2}}. 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{4(x-2)} = \frac{4x-8+9}{4(x-2)} = \frac{4x+1}{4(x-2)}. S = \int_2^6 2\pi(3\sqrt{x-2}) \frac{\sqrt{4x+1}}{2\sqrt{x-2}} dx = 3\pi \int_2^6 \sqrt{4x+1} dx.$ Let $u = 4x + 1, du = 4dx. S = 3\pi \int_9^{25} \sqrt{u} \frac{du}{4} = \frac{3\pi}{4} [\frac{2}{3}u^{3/2}]_9^{25} = \frac{\pi}{2}(125 - 27) = 49\pi.$

Solution to Problem 40

$y = \frac{1}{3}x^{1/2} - x^{3/2}, y' = \frac{1}{6}x^{-1/2} - \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}. r = x. ds = \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2})^2} dx. S = \int_0^{1/3} 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + (\frac{1}{6\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2})^2} dx.$

Solution to Problem 41

$x = 2 \pm \sqrt{1 - y^2}$. The outer surface has radius $r_1 = x = 2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}$ and inner surface has $r_2 = x = 2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}$. y ranges from -1 to 1. $\frac{dx}{dy} = \pm \frac{-y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$. $ds = \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{1-y^2}} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$. $S = \int_{-1}^1 2\pi(2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}) \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + \int_{-1}^1 2\pi(2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2}) \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$. $S = \int_{-1}^1 2\pi \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} + 1 \right) dy + \int_{-1}^1 2\pi \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} - 1 \right) dy = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{8\pi}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$.

Solution to Problem 42

$x = R + r \cos t, y = r \sin t$. $x' = -r \sin t, y' = r \cos t$. $ds = \sqrt{r^2 \sin^2 t + r^2 \cos^2 t} dt = r dt$. Radius for rotation about y-axis is $r_{rot} = x(t) = R + r \cos t$. $S = \int_0^{2\pi} 2\pi(R + r \cos t)(r dt) = 2\pi r \int_0^{2\pi} (R + r \cos t) dt = 2\pi r[Rt + r \sin t]_0^{2\pi} = 2\pi r(2\pi R) = 4\pi^2 Rr$.

Concept Checklist

This checklist helps categorize the problems by the primary concept being tested.

- **Setup Only Problems:** These problems test the fundamental understanding of setting up the correct integral (radius, derivative, bounds) without the need for complex integration.
 - Questions: 26, 27, 33, 36, 37, 40, 41
- **Direct Integration via U-Substitution:** These problems result in an integral that is solvable with a standard u-substitution after setup.
 - Questions: 1, 3, 4, 5, 31, 32, 38
- **Radical Cancellation Problems:** Special problems where the function y is a square root, leading to a cancellation with a term in the denominator of the arc length element, simplifying the integral.
 - Questions: 2, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 39
- **The "Perfect Square Trick" Problems:** Problems where the expression $1+(y')^2$ or $1+(x')^2$ simplifies into a perfect square, thus eliminating the square root from the integrand. These functions are often of the form $ax^n + bx^{-m}$.
 - Questions: 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25
- **Rotation About Arbitrary Lines:** Problems where the axis of rotation is a horizontal or vertical line other than the x or y-axis, requiring a modification of the radius term r .
 - Questions: 26, 27, 28, 29
- **Surfaces from Parametric Curves:** Problems involving curves defined by parametric equations, requiring the use of the parametric form of the arc length element.
 - Questions: 30, 31, 32, 33, 42
- **Improper Integral Problems:** Problems characterized by an infinite bound of integration, which require convergence tests or direct evaluation of an improper integral to determine if the area is finite.
 - Questions: 34, 35