Chase Mathison¹

Shenandoah University

29 January 2024

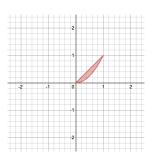


Announcements

- Homework due tonight! in MyOpenMath!
- Quiz on Friday.
- 3 Office hours: M F, 10am 11am.

We know that we arrived at the definition of the definite integral by considering the area under the curve given by y = f(x). We can use the definite integral to find more general areas. For instance, we can find the area bounded by the two curves

$$y = x$$
, and $y = x^2$



Let's see how!

Assume for now that for $a \le x \le b$ we have $f(x) \ge g(x)$. Then, to find the area between f(x) and g(x), let's look at a sketch of what's going on:

The previous slides showed that if $f(x) \ge g(x)$ for $a \le x \le b$, then the area between f(x) and g(x) is given by:

Find the area bounded by the graphs of the functions f(x) = x and $g(x) = x^4$.

Let n > 0. Find the area bounded by the graphs of the functions f(x) = x and $g(x) = x^n$ with $x \ge 0$. What is the limit of this area as $n \to \infty$?

When the curves switch

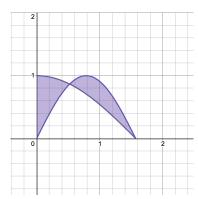
We've only considered so far the area between two curves where one function is always greater than the other function, but what about if we want to find the area between two curves where the "top curve" switches? Well, that's simply given by

$$\int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - g(x)| \ dx$$

Find the area between the curves

$$f(x) = \sin(2x)$$
 and $g(x) = \cos(x)$

between x = 0 and $x = \pi/2$.

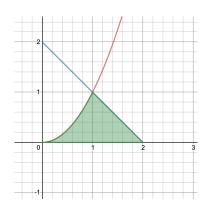


A different example

Let's consider finding the area bounded by the curves given by the functions

$$f(x) = x^2$$
, $g(x) = 2 - x$, $h(x) = 0$

for $0 \le x \le 2$.



A different example

Parting word

We'll see a simpler way to tackle that last example in the next class. Don't forget about homework!