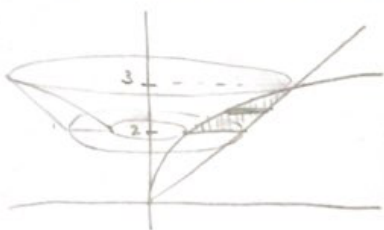


Show all work on this page for full and/or partial credit. Put a box around your final answers in each part.

1. Find the volume of: the region bounded by: $y = 2$, $y = 3$, $x = 3y$, $x = y^2$; rotated around the y -axis. You may use a calculator, but make sure to show the entire set-up.



$$dV = \pi ((3y)^2 - (y^2)^2) dy$$

Set-up Only

$$V = \int_2^3 \pi ((3y)^2 - (y^2)^2) dy$$

$$= \pi \int_2^3 (9y^2 - y^4) dy$$

$$= \pi \left[3y^3 - \frac{y^5}{5} \right]_2^3$$

$$= \pi \left(\left(3(27) - \frac{3^5}{5} \right) - \left(3(8) - \frac{32}{5} \right) \right)$$

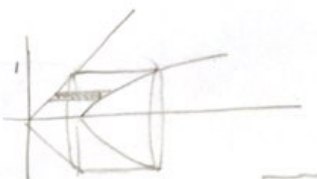
$$= \pi \left(57 - \frac{243}{5} + \frac{32}{5} \right)$$

$$= \frac{74\pi}{5}$$

$$= 46.496$$

(Optional)

2. Find the volume of: the region bounded by: $y = 0$, $y = 1$, $y = x$, $y = \sqrt{\ln(x)}$; rotated around the x -axis. Hint: solve that last equation for x . You may use a calculator, but make sure to show the entire set-up.



$$y = \sqrt{\ln x}$$

$$y^2 = \ln x$$

$$e^{y^2} = x$$



$$dV = 2\pi y (e^{y^2} - y) dy$$

$$V = \int_0^1 2\pi y (e^{y^2} - y) dy$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\int_0^1 y e^{y^2} dy - \int_0^1 y^2 dy \right)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\left[\frac{1}{2} e^{y^2} \right]_0^1 - \left[\frac{y^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \right)$$

$$= 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2} e - \frac{1}{2} - \left(\frac{1}{3} - 0 \right) \right)$$

$$= \pi \left(e - 1 - \frac{2}{3} \right) = \pi \left(e - \frac{5}{3} \right)$$

$$= 3.3034$$