



PADRE CONCEIÇÃO COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, VERNA-  
GOA

### TUTORIAL NO: 3 (Batch 1)

Semester: II (RC 2019-'20)

Course Instructor: Prof. Komal Paroolkar

Course: FE210

Mathematics-II

*Topic: Surface area of revolution (in Cartesian and polar coordinates).*

- |   | <u>CO</u> | <u>CL</u> |
|---|-----------|-----------|
|   | CO1       | CL3       |
| <b>Q1.</b> Find the area of the surface generated by the revolution of $x = \frac{y^3}{3}; 0 \leq y \leq 1$ about the Y-axis.                     |           |           |
| <b>Q2.</b> The loop of the curve $6y^2 = x(x - 2)^2$ is revolved about the X-axis. Evaluate the surface area of the surface formed.               | CO1       | CL3       |
| <b>Q3.</b> Determine the surface area of the hollow object generated by the revolution of $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 1$ about the X-axis.               | CO1       | CL3       |
| <b>Q4.</b> The curve $r = 2a \cos \theta$ is revolved about the initial line. Use integration to evaluate the surface area of the surface formed. | CO1       | CL3       |
| <b>Q5.</b> Find the area of the surface formed by the revolution of $y = \sqrt{x + 2}; 0 \leq x \leq 4$ about the X-axis.                         |           |           |
|   | CO1       | CL3       |



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Roll No: 

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**TUTORIAL NO: 3 (Batch 2)**

**Semester:** II (RC 2019-'20)

**Course Instructor:** Prof. Komal Paroolkar

**Course:** FE210

Mathematics-II

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***Topic: Surface area of revolution (in Cartesian and polar coordinates).***

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|---|---|
| <b>Q1.</b> The curve $y = \frac{5}{12}x^{6/5} - \frac{5}{8}x^{4/5}$ is revolved from $x = 0$ to $x = 1$ about the Y-axis. Evaluate the surface area of the surface generated. | <u>CO</u><br><b>CO1</b> <u>CL</u><br><b>CL3</b> |
| <b>Q2</b> The loop of the curve $9y^2 = x(x - 3)^2$ is revolved about the X-axis. Evaluate the surface area of the surface formed.  | <b>CO1   CL3</b>                                |
| <b>Q3</b> Find the area of the surface formed by the revolution of $y = \sqrt{x + 2}$ ; $0 \leq x \leq 4$ about the X-axis.   | <b>CO1   CL3</b>                                |
| <b>Q4.</b> The curve $r = 2a \sin \theta$ is revolved about the line $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Use integration to evaluate the surface area of the surface formed.           | <b>CO1   CL3</b>                                |
| <b>Q5.</b> Evaluate the surface of the surface formed by revolving the asteroid $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ about the Y-axis.  | <b>CO1   CL3</b>                                |

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GOA**

**TUTORIAL NO: 3 (Batch 3)**

**Semester:** II (RC 2019-'20)

**Course Instructor:** Prof. Komal Paroolkar

**Course:** FE210

Mathematics-II

***Topic: Surface area of revolution (in Cartesian and polar coordinates).***

- |  | <u><b>CO</b></u> | <u><b>CL</b></u> |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| <b>Q1.</b> Find the area of the surface generated by revolving $y = \sqrt{x+2}$ ; $0 \leq x \leq 4$ about the X-axis.                              | <b>CO1</b>       | <b>CL3</b>       |
| <b>Q2</b> The loop of the curve $x = t^2, y = t - \frac{t^3}{3}$ is revolved about the X-axis. Evaluate the surface area of the object generated.  | <b>CO1</b>       | <b>CL3</b>       |
| <b>Q3</b> The cardioid $r = 1 + \sin \theta$ is revolved about the line $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Find the surface area of the surface generated. | <b>CO1</b>       | <b>CL3</b>       |
| <b>Q4.</b> Find the area of the surface generated by the revolution of $y = \frac{x^3}{9}$ ; $0 \leq x \leq 2$ about the X-axis.                   | <b>CO1</b>       | <b>CL3</b>       |
| <b>Q5.</b> The curve $r = 2a \cos \theta$ is revolved about the initial line. Use integration to evaluate the surface area of the surface formed.  | <b>CO1</b>       | <b>CL3</b>       |

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