

Calculus 2 11/21 Note

Module Class 07

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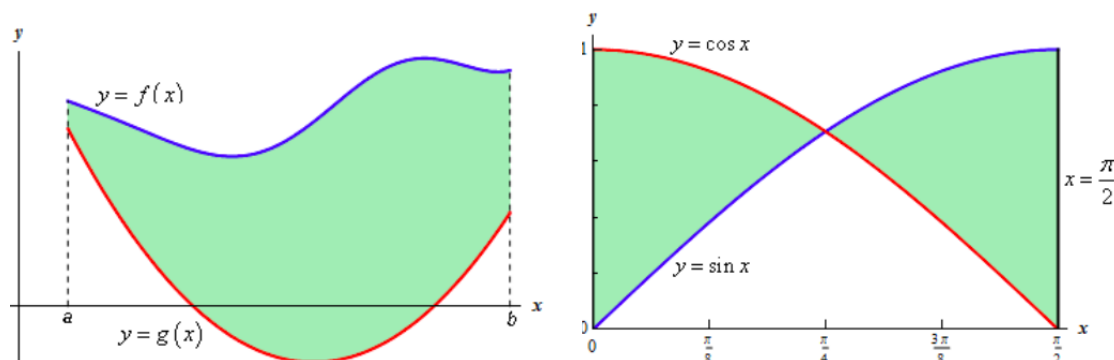
Section 6.1: Areas and Distances

Area Formula

The area A of the region bounded by the curves $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, and the lines $x = a$, $x = b$, where f and g are continuous for all x in $[a, b]$, is

$$A = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

Graph:



Example:

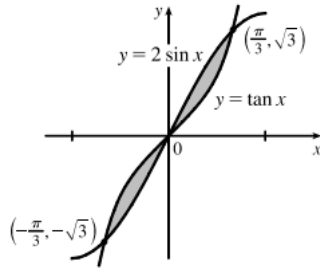
Sketch the region enclosed by the given curves and find its area.

1. $y = \tan x$, $y = 2 \sin x$, $-\pi/3 \leq x \leq \pi/3$

Sol.

The curves intersect when $\tan x = 2 \sin x$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \tan x = 2 \sin x &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 2 \sin x \cos x \Leftrightarrow \sin x(2 \cos x - 1) = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \sin x = 0 \text{ or } \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow x = 0, \pm \frac{\pi}{3} \end{aligned}$$

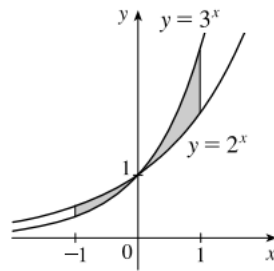


Since $\tan x$ and $\sin x$ are odd functions, if $f(x) = 2 \sin x - \tan x$, then f is odd [$f(x) = f(-x)$].

$$A = 2 \int_0^{\pi/3} (2 \sin x - \tan x) dx = 2 [-2 \cos x - \ln |\sec x|]_{x=0}^{\pi/3} = 2 - 2 \ln 2$$

2. $y = 3^x$, $y = 2^x$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

Sol.



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^1 |3^x - 2^x| dx = \int_{-1}^0 (2^x - 3^x) dx + \int_0^1 (3^x - 2^x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2^x}{\ln 2} - \frac{3^x}{\ln 3} \right]_{x=-1}^0 + \left[\frac{3^x}{\ln 3} - \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \right]_{x=0}^1 \\ &= \frac{4}{3 \ln 3} - \frac{1}{2 \ln 2} \end{aligned}$$

Exercise:

Find the area enclosed by the given curves.

1. $y = x^3$, $y = x$
2. $y = \sinh x$, $y = e^{-x}$, $x = 0$, $x = 2$

Sol.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. $2 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}e^2 + \frac{3}{2}e^{-2}$

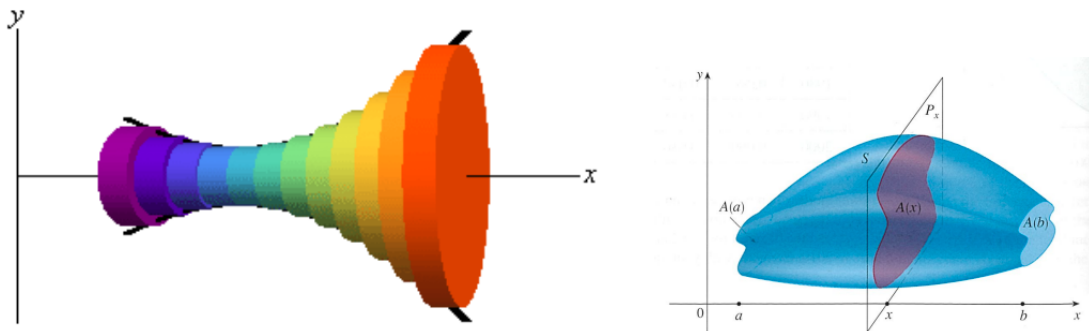
Section 6.2: Volumes

Definition of Volume

Let S be a solid that lies between $x = a$ and $x = b$. If the cross-sectional area of S in the plane P_x , through x and perpendicular to the x -axis, is $A(x)$, where A is a continuous function, then the **volume** of S is

$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

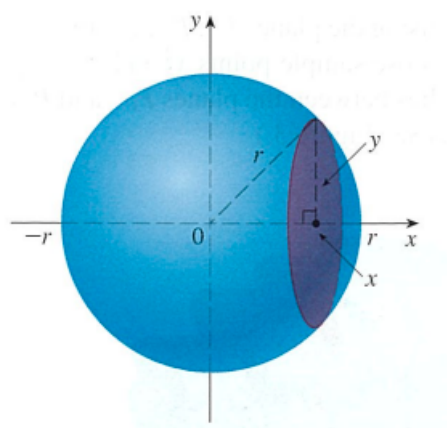
Graph:



Example:

1. Show that the volume of a sphere of radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.

Sol.



See the above figure, then $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$. So the cross-sectional area is

$$A(x) = \pi y^2 = \pi(r^2 - x^2)$$

Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{-r}^r A(x) dx = \int_{-r}^r \pi(r^2 - x^2) dx = 2\pi \int_0^r (r^2 - x^2) dx \\ &= 2\pi \left[r^2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{x=0}^r = 2\pi \left(r^3 - \frac{r^3}{3} \right) \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \end{aligned}$$

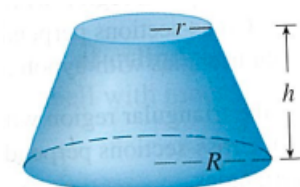
Exercise:

- Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the given curves about the specified line.

(a) $y = x^3$, $y = 1$, $x = 2$; about $y = -3$.

(b) $y = \sin x$, $y = \cos x$, $0 \leq x \leq \pi/4$; about $y = -1$.

- A frustum of a right circular cone with height h , lower base radius R , and top radius r . Find the volume of a frustum.



Sol.

1.(a) $\frac{471\pi}{14}$ (b) $(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{3}{2})\pi$

2. $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + Rr + r^2)$ or $V = \frac{h}{3} \left[\pi R^2 + \pi r^2 + \sqrt{(\pi R^2)(\pi r^2)} \right]$

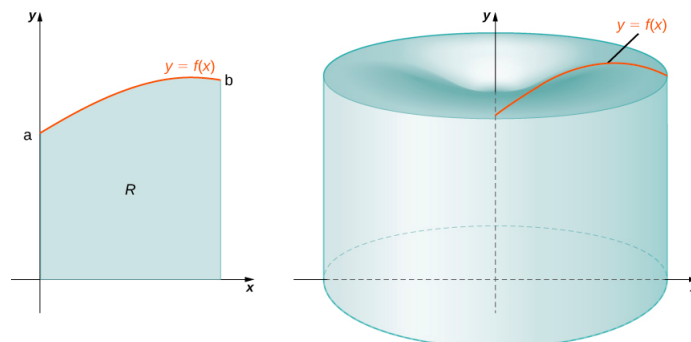
Section 6.3: Volumes by Cylindrical Shells

Volume Formula

The volume of the solid in the following graph, obtained by rotating about the y -axis the region under the curve $y = f(x)$ from a to b , is

$$V = \int_a^b 2\pi x f(x) dx \quad \text{where } 0 \leq a < b$$

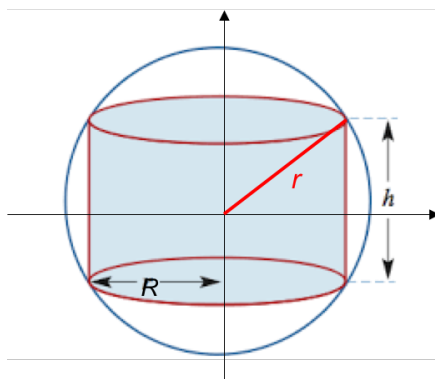
Graph:



Example:

1. Show that the volume of a sphere of radius r is $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.

Sol.

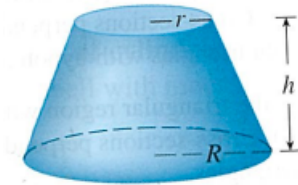


See the above figure, then $h(x) = 2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^r 2\pi x h(x) dx = \int_0^r 2\pi x (2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}) dx \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^r x(r^2 - x^2)^{1/2} dx \\ &= 4\pi \left[-\frac{1}{3}(r^2 - x^2)^{3/2} \right]_{x=0}^r \\ &= \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 \end{aligned}$$

Exercise:

1. Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume generated by rotating the region bounded by the given curves about the specified axis.
 - (a) $y = 4 - 2x$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$; about $x = -1$.
 - (b) $y = \sqrt{x}$, $x = 2y$; about $x = 5$.
2. A frustum of a right circular cone with height h , lower base radius R , and top radius r . Use the method of cylindrical shells to find the volume of a frustum.



Sol.

1.(a) $\frac{40\pi}{3}$ (b) $\frac{136\pi}{15}$

2. $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(R^2 + Rr + r^2)$ or $V = \frac{h}{3} \left[\pi R^2 + \pi r^2 + \sqrt{(\pi R^2)(\pi r^2)} \right]$

Section 6.5: Average Value of a Function

The Mean Value Theorem for Integrals

If f is continuous on $[a, b]$, then there exists a number c in $[a, b]$ such that

$$f(c) = f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

that is,

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(c)(b-a)$$

Example:

- (a) Find the average value of f on the given interval.
- (b) Find c such that $f_{\text{ave}} = f(c)$.
- (c) Sketch the graph of f and a rectangle whose area is the same as the area under the graph of f .

$$f(x) = 2 \sin x - \sin(2x), \quad [0, \pi]$$

Sol.

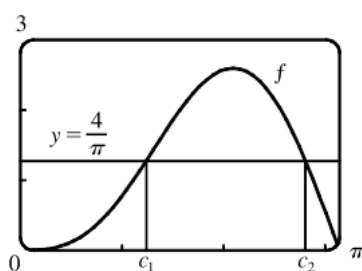
(a)

$$f_{\text{ave}} = \frac{1}{\pi - 0} \int_0^\pi [2 \sin x - \sin(2x)] dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-2 \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \right]_{x=0}^\pi = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

(b)

$$f(c) = f_{\text{ave}} \Leftrightarrow 2 \sin c - \sin(2c) = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

(c) .



- Find the numbers b such that the average value of $f(x) = 2 + 6x - 3x^2$ on the interval $[0, b]$ is equal to 3.

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b-0} \int_0^b f(x) dx &= 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{b} \int_0^b (2 + 6x - 3x^2) dx &= 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow 2 + 3b - b^2 &= 3 \\ \Leftrightarrow b^2 - 3b + 1 &= 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow b &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Both roots are valid since they are positive.

Exercise:

1. Find the average value of the function on the given interval.

(a) $f(x) = x^2\sqrt{1+x^3}$, $[0, 2]$

(b) $f(x) = (\ln x)/x$, $[1, 5]$

2. (a) Find the average value of on the given interval.

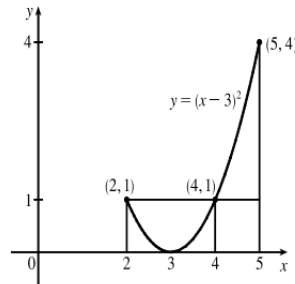
(b) Find c such that $f_{\text{ave}} = f(c)$.

(c) Sketch the graph of f and a rectangle whose area is the same as the area under the graph of f .

$$f(x) = (x-3)^2, [2, 5]$$

Sol.

1.(a) $\frac{26}{9}$ (b) $\frac{1}{8}(\ln 5)^2$



2.(a) $f_{\text{ave}} = 1$ (b) $c = 2, 4$ (c)