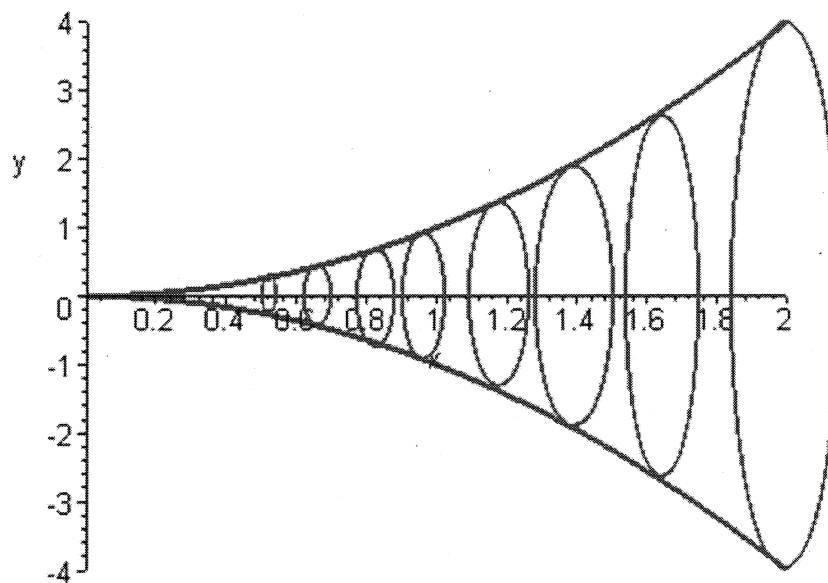


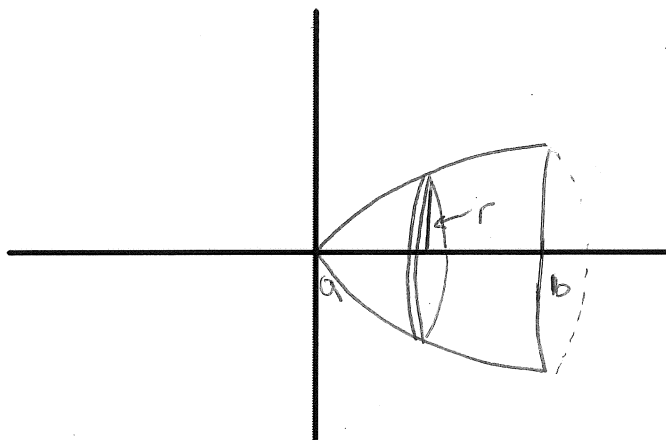
Volumes of Solids of Revolution Disk/Washer Method



Disk Method

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}$$

$$x = a \text{ to } x = b$$

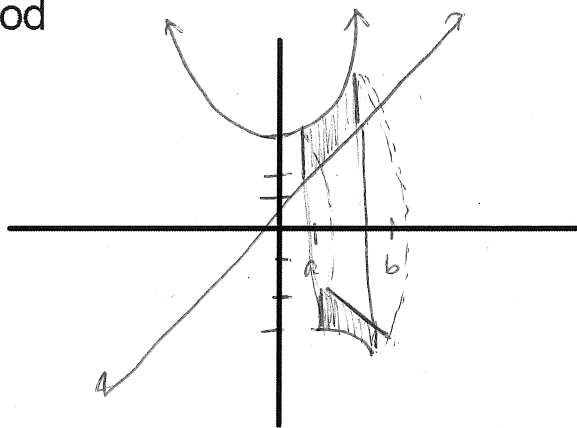


$$A_{\text{circle}} = \pi r^2$$

$$\text{radius} = f(x) - 0$$

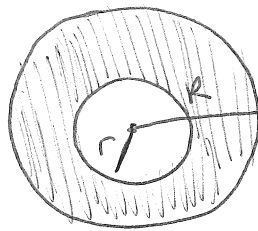
$$\int_a^b \pi r^2 dx \rightarrow \pi \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx$$

Washer Method



$$f(x) = x^2 + 3$$

$$g(x) = x$$



R - outer
radius

r - inner
radius

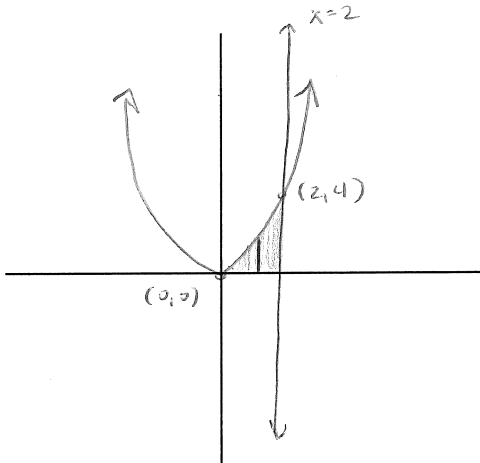
$$\text{Area} = \pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = \int_a^b \pi R^2 - \pi r^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_a^b R^2 - r^2 dx$$

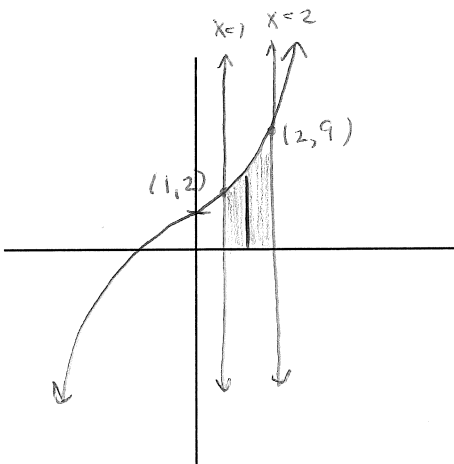
Sketch the graphs, shade the bounded region, set up the integral, and find the volume.

1. $y = x^2$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, and $x = 2$ rotated about the x-axis



$$\pi \int_0^2 (x^2)^2 dx$$

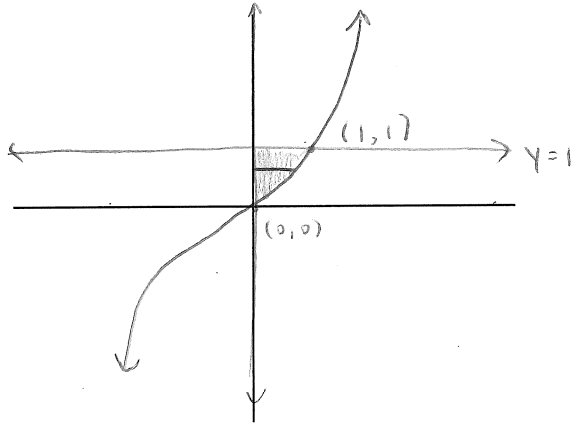
2. $y = 1 + x^3$, $y = 0$, $x = 1$, and $x = 2$ rotated about the x-axis



$$\pi \int_1^2 (1 + x^3)^2 dx$$

3. $y = x^3$, $y = 1$, and $x = 0$ rotated about the y-axis

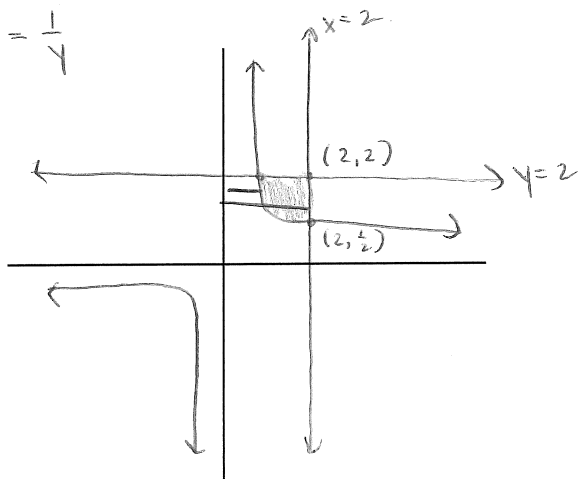
$$x = \sqrt[3]{y}$$



$$\pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt[3]{y})^2 dy$$

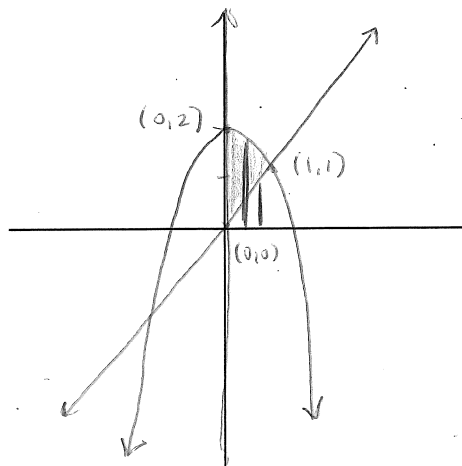
4. $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = 2$, and $x = 2$ about the y-axis

$$x = \frac{1}{y}$$



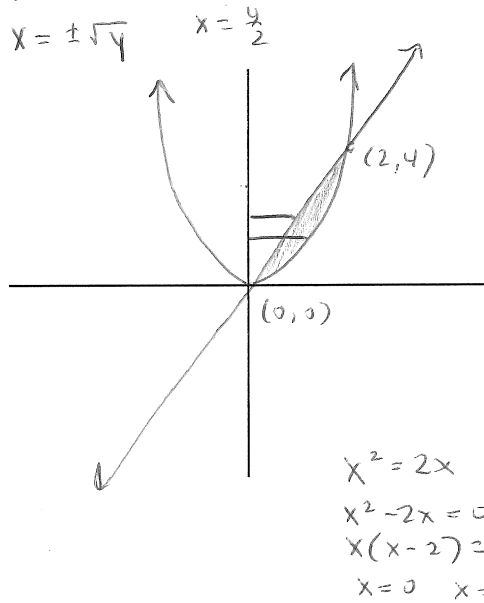
$$\pi \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 (2)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{y}\right)^2 dy$$

5. $y = x$, $y = 2 - x^2$, and $x = 0$ rotated about the x-axis



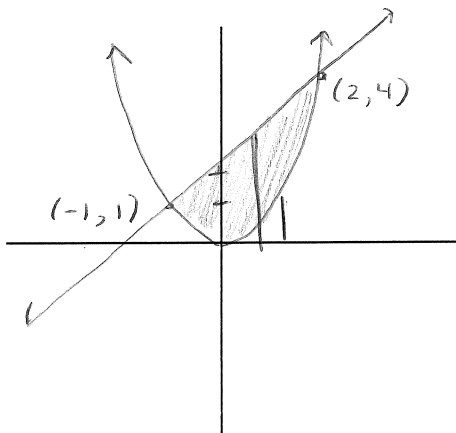
$$\pi \int_0^1 (2 - x^2)^2 - (x)^2 dx$$

6. $y = x^2$, and $y = 2x$ rotated about the y-axis



$$\pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt{y})^2 - \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 dy$$

7. $y = x^2$, and $y = x + 2$ rotated about the x-axis



$$\pi \int_{-1}^2 (x+2)^2 - (x^2)^2 dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= x + 2 \\ x^2 - x - 2 &= 0 \\ (x - 2)(x + 1) &= 0 \\ x &= 2 \quad x = -1 \end{aligned}$$