(1) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = e^x$, $y = x + 1$, and $x = 2$ about the $x$-axis.
(2) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by \( y = \ln x \), \( x = e \), and \( y = 0 \) about the \( y \)-axis.
(3) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = \frac{1}{x}$, $y = \sqrt{x}$, and $x = 4$ about the line $y = 3$. 
(4) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $x = y^2 + 3$ and $x = 7$ about the line $x = 7$. 

(5) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^3$, $y = 4x$, and $x \geq 0$ about the line $x = -3$. 
(6) Find the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{5 - x}$, $x = 1$, and $y = 0$ about the line $y = 7$. 
(7) Find the volume of the solid whose base is bounded by the curves $y = x^2 - 4$ and the $x$-axis. Cross-sections perpendicular to the $y$-axis are rectangles with the height double the length of the base.
(8) Find the volume of a solid whose base is bounded by the curves \( y = e^x, \ x = 0, \ y = 0, \) and \( x = 1, \) and cross-sections perpendicular to the \( x \)-axis are equilateral triangles.
(9) Find the volume of a solid whose base is bounded by the curves \( y = \sqrt{x + 5}, \ x = 4, \) and \( y = 0, \) and the cross-sections perpendicular to the \( y \)-axis are semicircles.
(10) Find the volume of a solid whose base is a circle of radius 5 and cross-sections are squares.
(11) Find the volume of a solid whose base is a triangular region with vertices $(0, 6)$, $(-3, 0)$, and $(3, 0)$ and cross-sections perpendicular to the $y$-axis are isosceles triangles with height equal to half the base.