

## Week 2 in Review

courtesy: David J. Manuel

(covering 6.1 and 6.2)

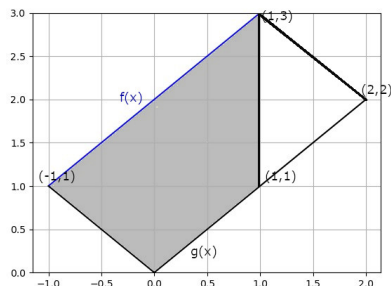
(Problems with a \* beside them will also be done in Python)

### 1 Section 6.1

1. Find the area of the region(s) enclosed by the following curves:

- (a)  $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ ,  $g(x) = 3 - x^2$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 2$
- (b)  $x = 0$ ,  $x = 1 + y^2$ ,  $y = 1$ ,  $y = 3$
- (c) The parabola  $f(x) = x^2$ , the  $x$ -axis, and the line tangent to  $f$  at the point  $(1, 1)$ . \*
- (d)  $y = \sin(x)$ ,  $y = \cos(x)$ ,  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \pi$
- (e)  $y = \ln(x)$ , the  $x$ -axis, the  $y$ -axis, and  $y = 2$

2. Write an integral which represents the area shaded in the figure below. Use actual functions for  $f$  and  $g$ .



### 2 Section 6.2

1. Find the volume of the solid formed by rotating the given region about the given line:

- (a)  $y = x^2$ ,  $y = 4$ , about the  $x$ -axis
- (b)  $x = 2y^3$ ,  $x = 4y^2$ , about the  $y$ -axis
- (c)  $x = 2y^3$ ,  $x = 4y^2$ , about the line  $y = -2$  (SET UP the integral only!) \*
- (d)  $x = 0$ ,  $y = 2\sin(x)$ ,  $y = \sec(x)$  about the  $x$ -axis \*
- (e) The region described in #1e in the section above about the line  $x = -1$

2. Find the volume of the solid whose base is the ellipse  $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$  and whose cross-sections perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are squares.

3. DERIVE the formula for the volume of a cone of radius  $R$  and height  $H$ .