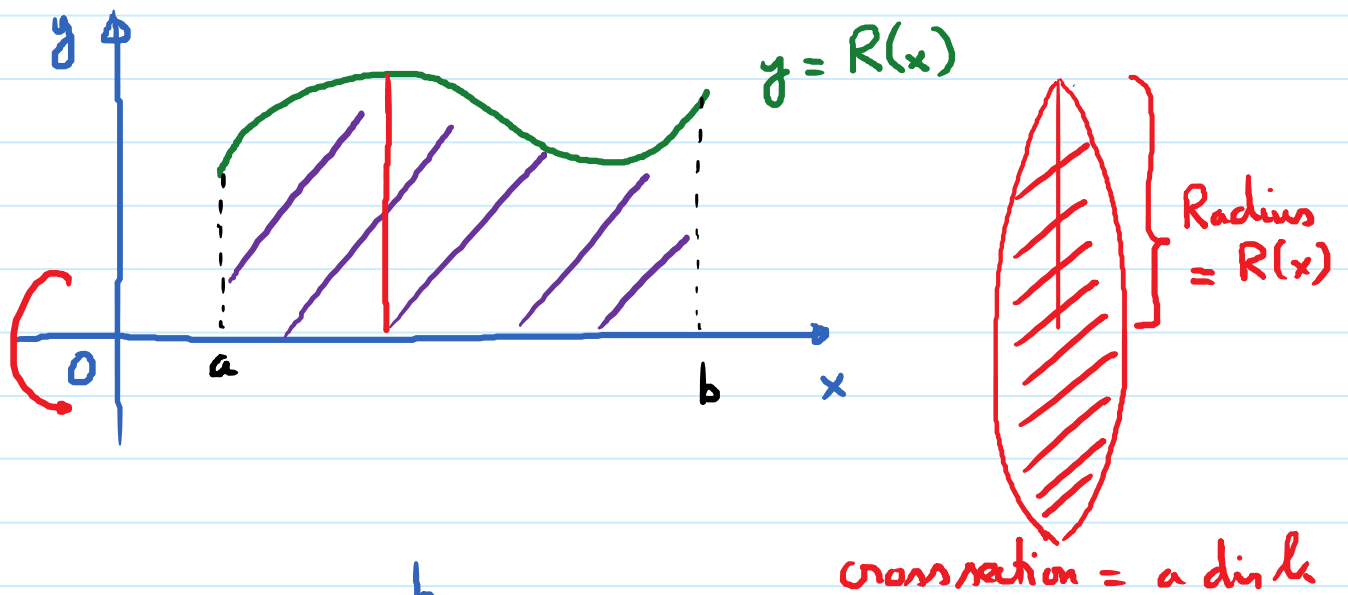


# Lecture 2 (Disk and Washer Method)

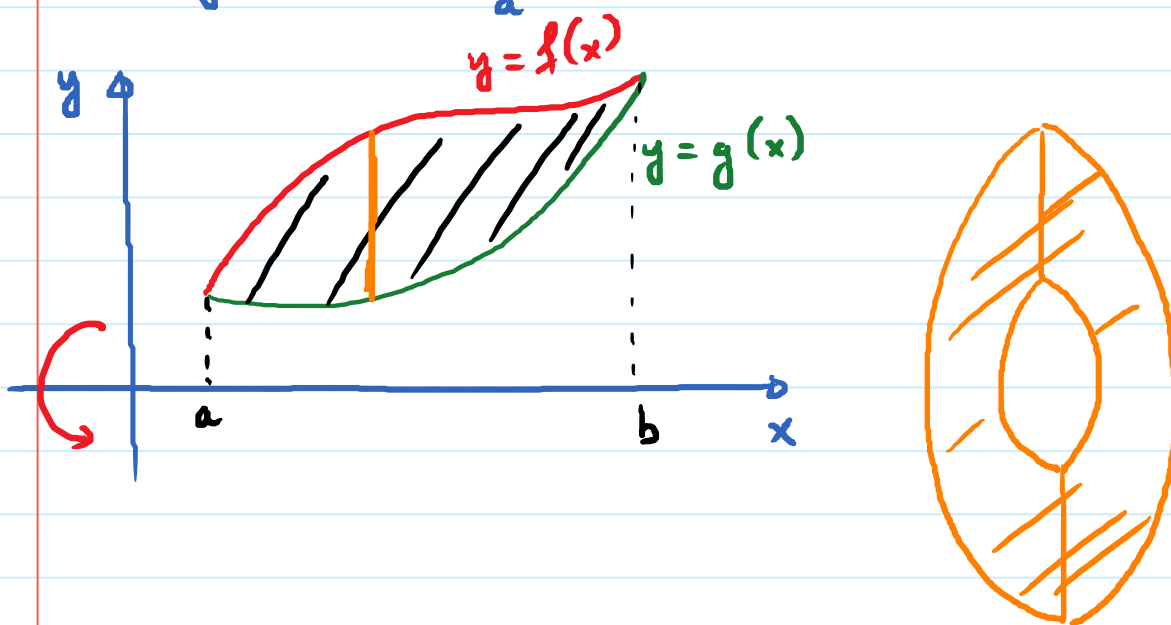
Tuesday, September 3, 2019

1:02 PM

Recall:



$$V_{\text{object}} = \pi \cdot \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 dx$$

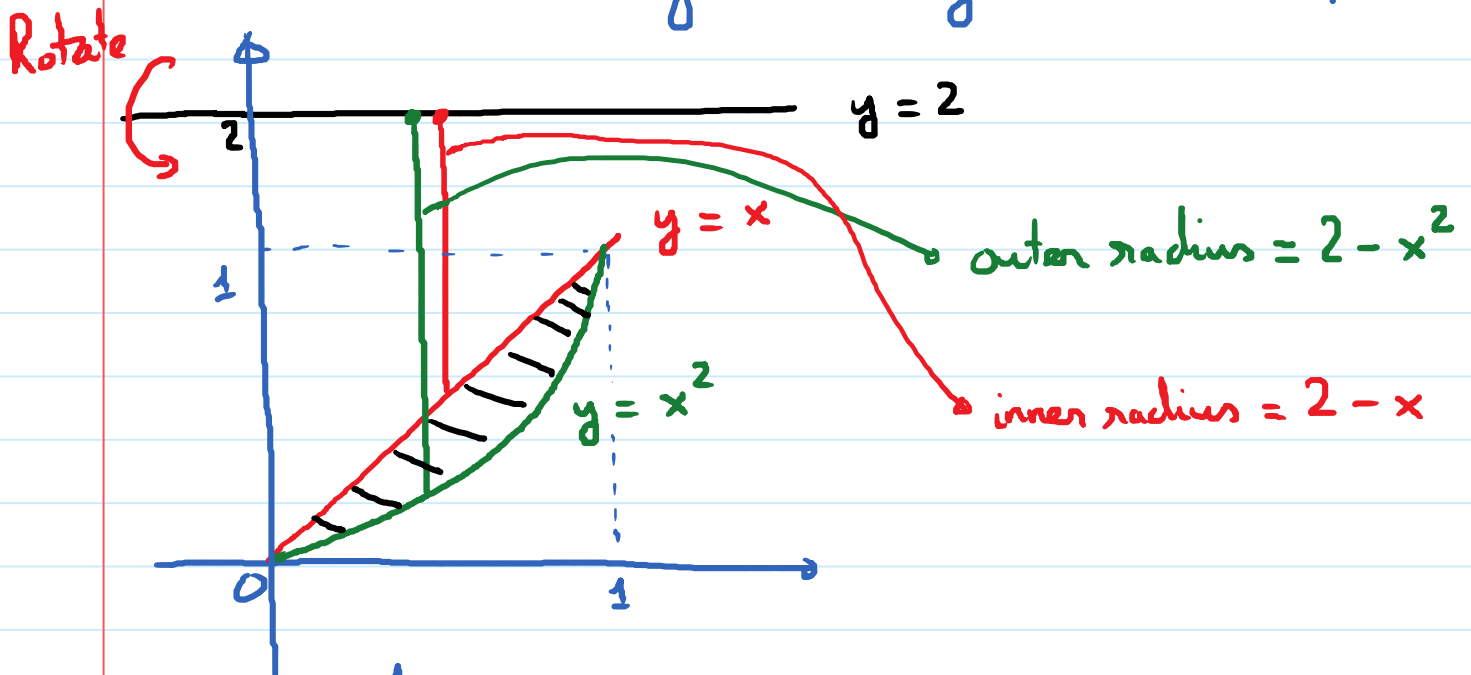


$$V = \pi \int_a^b \underbrace{(\text{outer radius})^2}_{f(x)} - \underbrace{(\text{inner radius})^2}_{g(x)} dx$$
$$= \pi \int_a^b ([f(x)]^2 - [g(x)]^2) dx$$

Now, rotate about an axis other than  $x$  or  $y$ .

E.g. 4  $y = x$  ;  $y = x^2$ .

Rotate the region about  $y = 2$ . Find  $V$ .



$$V = \pi \int_0^1 \left[ \underbrace{(2 - x^2)^2}_{\text{out. R.}} - \underbrace{(2 - x)^2}_{\text{inner. R.}} \right] dx$$

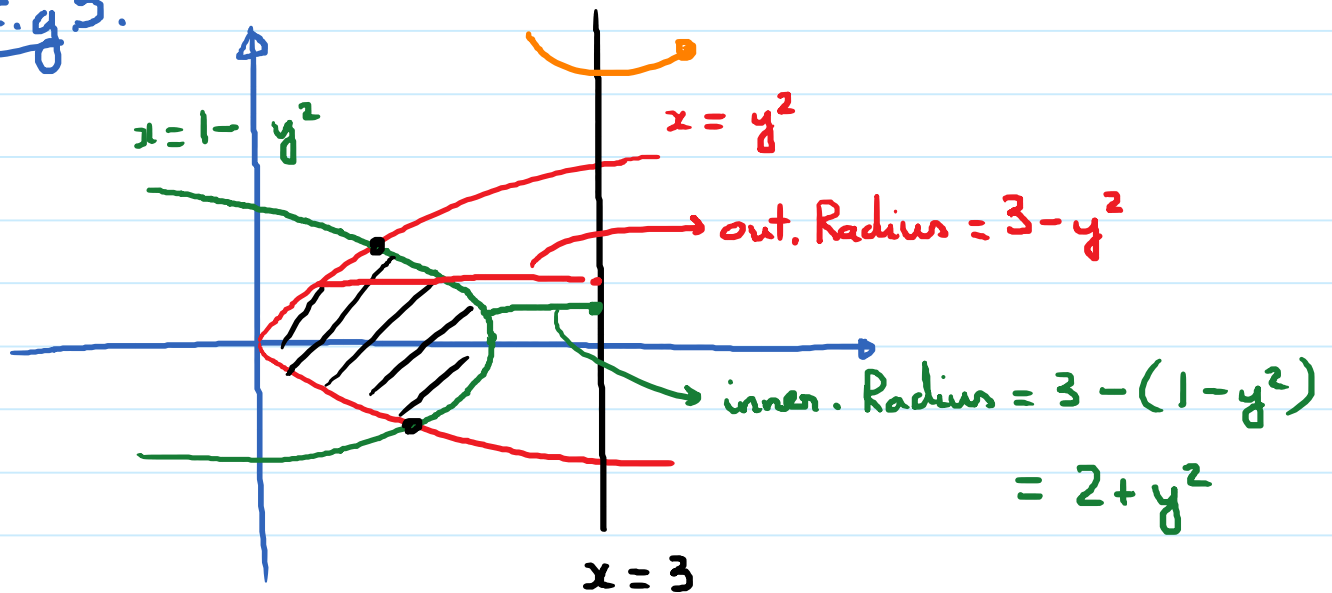
$$= \pi \cdot \int_0^1 (4 - 4x^2 + x^4 - 4 + 4x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \int_0^1 (x^4 - 5x^2 + 4x) dx$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left( \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{5x^3}{3} + 2x^2 \right) \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \pi \cdot \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{5}{3} + 2 \right) = \boxed{\frac{8\pi}{15}}$$

E.g 5.



Points of intersection:  $1 - y^2 = y^2 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

$$V = \pi \cdot \int_{-\sqrt{2}/2}^{\sqrt{2}/2} \left[ (3 - y^2)^2 - (2 + y^2)^2 \right] dy.$$

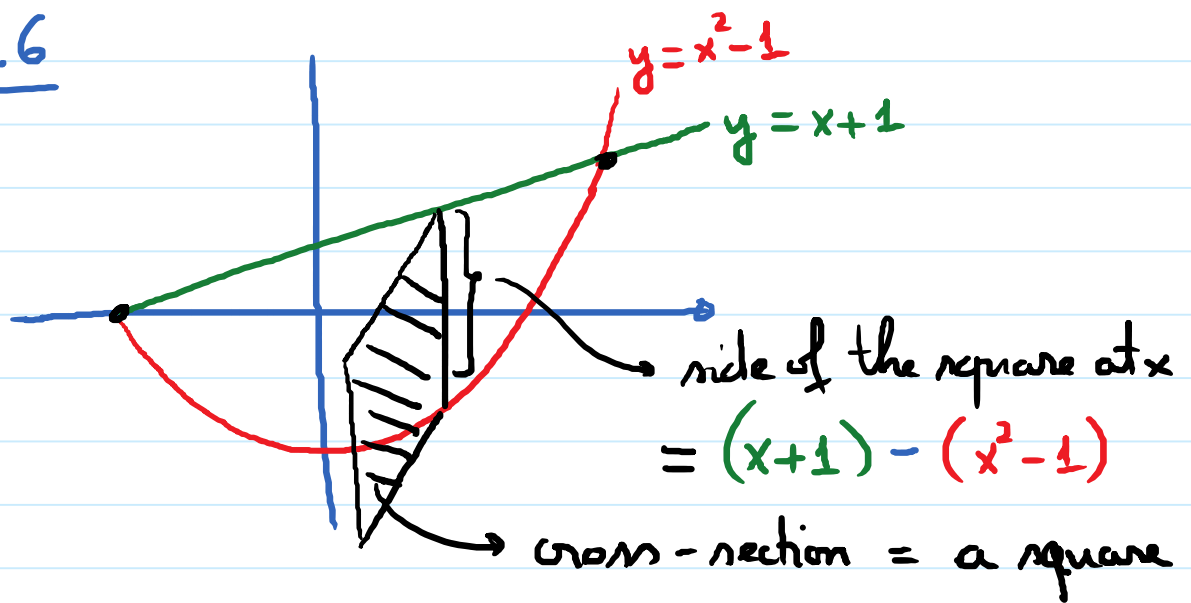
→ Main idea: To find the volume of an object

whose cross section area is known

we find  $\int_{\text{lower bound}}^{\text{upper bound}} (\text{cross section area}) (\text{thickness})$

If cross sections are perpendicular to  $x$ -axis and cross section area at  $x$  is given by the formula

$A(x)$ , then  $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$   
 $(A(y))$   $(A(y)) dy$

E.g. 6

Cross-section area formula

$$A(x) = \text{area of a square} = (\text{side})^2$$

$$\text{side} = (x+1) - (x^2-1) = -x^2 + x + 2$$

So,

$$A(x) = (-x^2 + x + 2)^2$$

Points of intersection:

$$x^2 - 1 = x + 1 \rightarrow x^2 - x - 2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = 2; x = -1$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^2 A(x) dx = \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 + x + 2)^2 dx = \boxed{8.1}$$