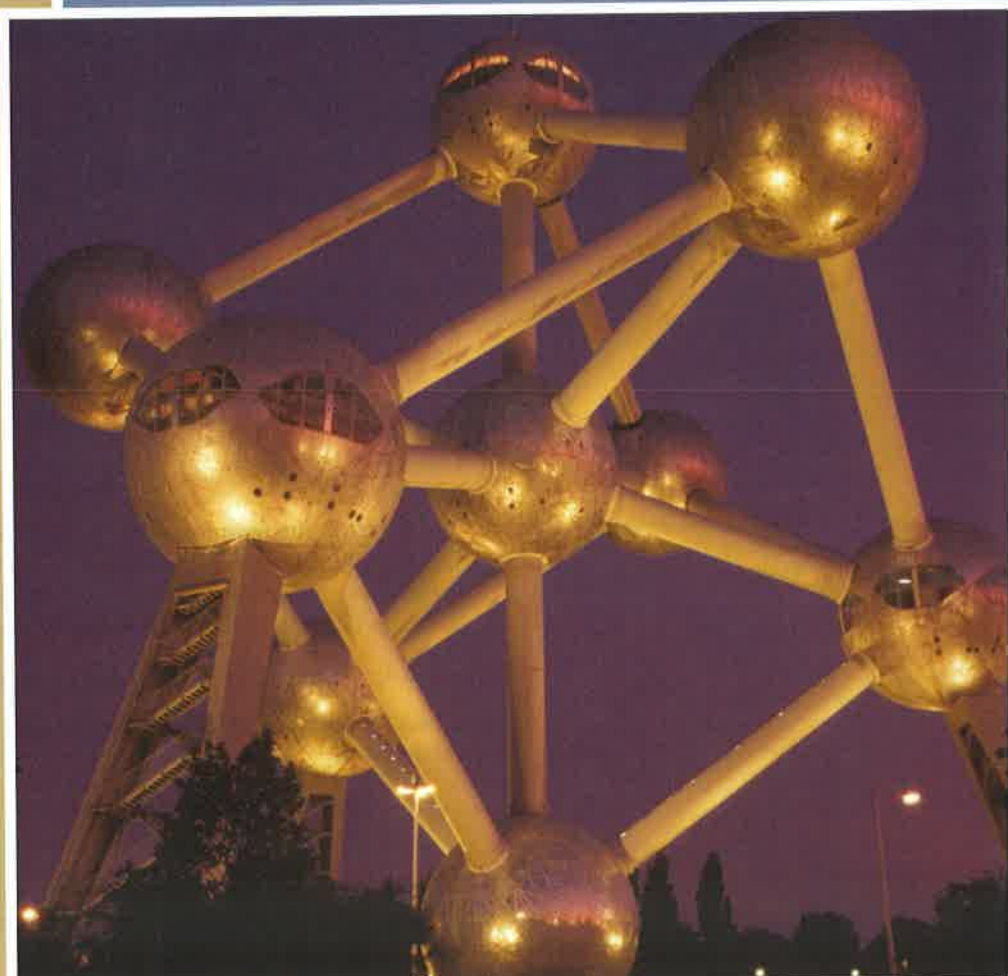
7 Applications of Integration

The Atomium, located in Belgium, represents an iron crystal molecule magnified 165 billion times. The structure contains nine spheres connected with cylindrical tubes. The central sphere has one tube passing directly through its center. Explain how to find the volume of the portion of the central sphere that does not include the tube.



Andre Jenny/Alamy Images

The *disk method* is one method that is used to find the volume of a solid. This method requires finding the sum of the volumes of representative disks to approximate the volume of the solid. As you increase the number of disks, the approximation tends to become more accurate. In Section 7.2, you will use limits to write the exact volume of the solid as a definite integral.

Section 7.1

Area of a Region Between Two Curves

- **Find the area of a region between two curves using integration.**
- **Find the area of a region between intersecting curves using integration.**
- **Describe integration as an accumulation process.**

Area of a Region Between Two Curves

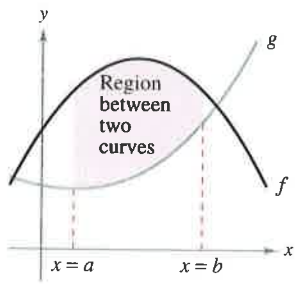
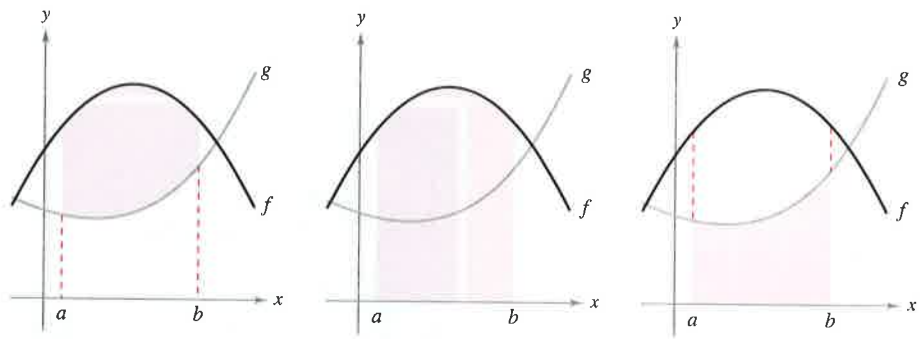


Figure 7.1

With a few modifications you can extend the application of definite integrals from the area of a region *under* a curve to the area of a region *between* two curves. Consider two functions f and g that are continuous on the interval $[a, b]$. If, as in Figure 7.1, the graphs of both f and g lie above the x-axis, and the graph of g lies below the graph of f, you can geometrically interpret the area of the region between the graphs as the area of the region under the graph of g subtracted from the area of the region under the graph of f, as shown in Figure 7.2.



Area of region between f and g	=	Area of region under f	−	Area of region under g
$\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx$	=	$\int_a^b f(x)\,dx$	−	$\int_a^b g(x)\,dx$

Figure 7.2

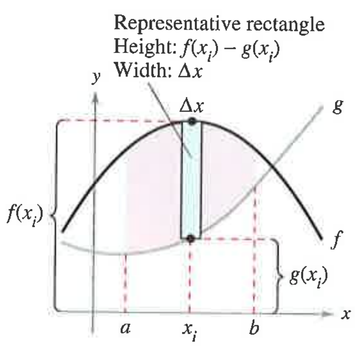


Figure 7.3

To verify the reasonableness of the result shown in Figure 7.2, you can partition the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals, each of width Δx. Then, as shown in Figure 7.3, sketch a **representative rectangle** of width Δx and height $f(x_i) - g(x_i)$, where x_i is in the ith interval. The area of this representative rectangle is

$$\Delta A_i = (\text{height})(\text{width}) = [f(x_i) - g(x_i)]\,\Delta x.$$

By adding the areas of the n rectangles and taking the limit as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$, you obtain

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(x_i) - g(x_i)]\,\Delta x.$$

Because f and g are continuous on $[a, b]$, $f - g$ is also continuous on $[a, b]$ and the limit exists. So, the area of the given region is

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [f(x_i) - g(x_i)]\,\Delta x \\ &= \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx.\end{aligned}$$

Area of a Region Between Two Curves

If f and g are continuous on $[a, b]$ and $g(x) \leq f(x)$ for all x in $[a, b]$, then the area of the region bounded by the graphs of f and g and the vertical lines $x = a$ and $x = b$ is

$$A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\, dx.$$

In Figure 7.1, the graphs of f and g are shown above the x-axis. This, however, is not necessary. The same integrand $[f(x) - g(x)]$ can be used as long as f and g are continuous and $g(x) \leq f(x)$ for all x in the interval $[a, b]$. This result is summarized graphically in Figure 7.4.

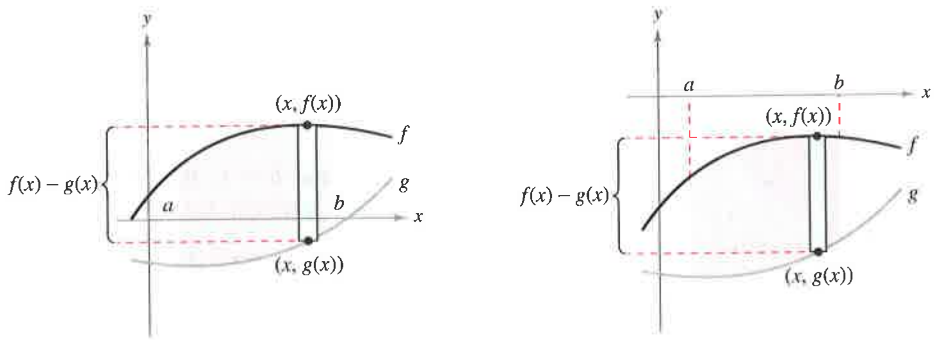


Figure 7.4

NOTE The height of a representative rectangle is $f(x) - g(x)$ regardless of the relative position of the x-axis, as shown in Figure 7.4.

Representative rectangles are used throughout this chapter in various applications of integration. A vertical rectangle (of width Δx) implies integration with respect to x, whereas a horizontal rectangle (of width Δy) implies integration with respect to y.

EXAMPLE 1 Finding the Area of a Region Between Two Curves

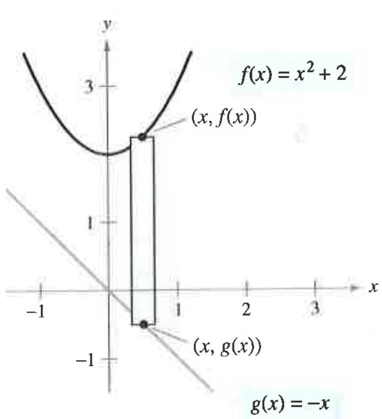
Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^2 + 2$, $y = -x$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$.

Solution Let $g(x) = -x$ and $f(x) = x^2 + 2$. Then $g(x) \leq f(x)$ for all x in $[0, 1]$, as shown in Figure 7.5. So, the area of the representative rectangle is

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta A &= [f(x) - g(x)]\,\Delta x\\ &= [(x^2 + 2) - (-x)]\,\Delta x\end{aligned}$$

and the area of the region is

$$\begin{aligned}A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\, dx &= \int_0^1 [(x^2 + 2) - (-x)]\, dx\\ &= \left[\frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x\right]_0^1\\ &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\\ &= \frac{17}{6}.\end{aligned}$$



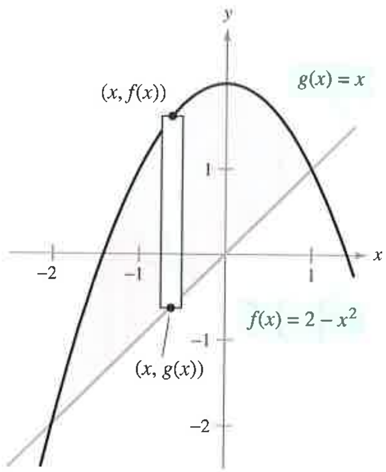
Region bounded by the graph of f, the graph of g, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$
Figure 7.5

Area of a Region Between Intersecting Curves

In Example 1, the graphs of $f(x) = x^2 + 2$ and $g(x) = -x$ do not intersect, and the values of a and b are given explicitly. A more common problem involves the area of a region bounded by two *intersecting* graphs, where the values of a and b must be calculated.

EXAMPLE 2 A Region Lying Between Two Intersecting Graphs

Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $f(x) = 2 - x^2$ and $g(x) = x$.



Region bounded by the graph of f and the graph of g
Figure 7.6

Solution In Figure 7.6, notice that the graphs of f and g have two points of intersection. To find the x-coordinates of these points, set $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ equal to each other and solve for x.

$$\begin{aligned} 2 - x^2 &= x && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to } g(x). \\ -x^2 - x + 2 &= 0 && \text{Write in general form.} \\ -(x+2)(x-1) &= 0 && \text{Factor.} \\ x &= -2 \text{ or } 1 && \text{Solve for } x. \end{aligned}$$

So, $a = -2$ and $b = 1$. Because $g(x) \le f(x)$ for all x in the interval $[-2, 1]$, the representative rectangle has an area of

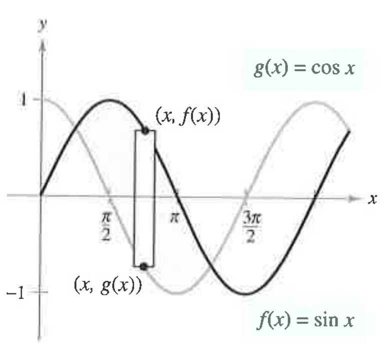
$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A &= [f(x) - g(x)]\,\Delta x \\ &= [(2 - x^2) - x]\,\Delta x \end{aligned}$$

and the area of the region is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-2}^{1} [(2 - x^2) - x]\,dx = \left[-\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 2x\right]_{-2}^{1} \\ &= \frac{9}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE 3 A Region Lying Between Two Intersecting Graphs

The sine and cosine curves intersect infinitely many times, bounding regions of equal areas, as shown in Figure 7.7. Find the area of one of these regions.



One of the regions bounded by the graphs of the sine and cosine functions
Figure 7.7

Solution

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \cos x && \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to } g(x). \\ \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} &= 1 && \text{Divide each side by } \cos x. \\ \tan x &= 1 && \text{Trigonometric identity} \\ x &= \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ or } \frac{5\pi}{4}, \quad 0 \le x \le 2\pi && \text{Solve for } x. \end{aligned}$$

So, $a = \pi/4$ and $b = 5\pi/4$. Because $\sin x \ge \cos x$ for all x in the interval $[\pi/4, 5\pi/4]$, the area of the region is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} [\sin x - \cos x]\,dx = \Big[-\cos x - \sin x\Big]_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

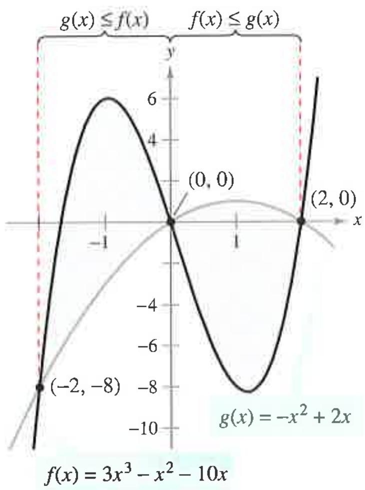
If two curves intersect at more than two points, then to find the area of the region between the curves, you must find all points of intersection and check to see which curve is above the other in each interval determined by these points.

EXAMPLE 4 Curves That Intersect at More Than Two Points

Find the area of the region between the graphs of $f(x) = 3x^3 - x^2 - 10x$ and $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x$.

Solution Begin by setting $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ equal to each other and solving for x. This yields the x-values at each point of intersection of the two graphs.

$$3x^3 - x^2 - 10x = -x^2 + 2x \qquad \text{Set } f(x) \text{ equal to } g(x).$$
$$3x^3 - 12x = 0 \qquad \text{Write in general form.}$$
$$3x(x-2)(x+2) = 0 \qquad \text{Factor.}$$
$$x = -2, 0, 2 \qquad \text{Solve for } x.$$



On $[-2, 0]$, $g(x) \leq f(x)$, and on $[0, 2]$, $f(x) \leq g(x)$
Figure 7.8

So, the two graphs intersect when $x = -2, 0,$ and 2. In Figure 7.8, notice that $g(x) \leq f(x)$ on the interval $[-2, 0]$. However, the two graphs switch at the origin, and $f(x) \leq g(x)$ on the interval $[0, 2]$. So, you need two integrals—one for the interval $[-2, 0]$ and one for the interval $[0, 2]$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-2}^{0} [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx + \int_{0}^{2} [g(x) - f(x)]\,dx \\ &= \int_{-2}^{0} (3x^3 - 12x)\,dx + \int_{0}^{2} (-3x^3 + 12x)\,dx \\ &= \left[\frac{3x^4}{4} - 6x^2\right]_{-2}^{0} + \left[\frac{-3x^4}{4} + 6x^2\right]_{0}^{2} \\ &= -(12 - 24) + (-12 + 24) = 24 \end{aligned}$$

NOTE In Example 4, notice that you obtain an incorrect result if you integrate from -2 to 2. Such integration produces

$$\int_{-2}^{2} [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx = \int_{-2}^{2} (3x^3 - 12x)\,dx = 0.$$

If the graph of a function of y is a boundary of a region, it is often convenient to use representative rectangles that are *horizontal* and find the area by integrating with respect to y. In general, to determine the area between two curves, you can use

$$A = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \underbrace{[(\text{top curve}) - (\text{bottom curve})]}_{\text{in variable } x}\,dx \qquad \text{Vertical rectangles}$$

$$A = \int_{y_1}^{y_2} \underbrace{[(\text{right curve}) - (\text{left curve})]}_{\text{in variable } y}\,dy \qquad \text{Horizontal rectangles}$$

where (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) are either adjacent points of intersection of the two curves involved or points on the specified boundary lines.

indicates that in the HM mathSpace® *CD-ROM and the online* Eduspace® *system for this text, you will find an Open Exploration, which further explores this example using the computer algebra systems* Maple, Mathcad, Mathematica, *and* Derive.

EXAMPLE 5 Horizontal Representative Rectangles

Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $x = 3 - y^2$ and $x = y + 1$.

Solution Consider

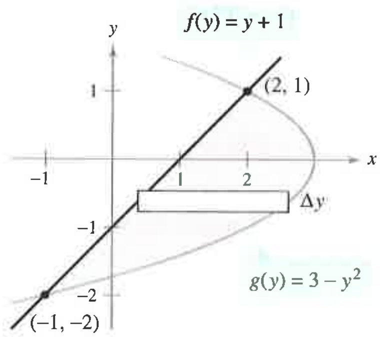
$$g(y) = 3 - y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad f(y) = y + 1.$$

These two curves intersect when $y = -2$ and $y = 1$, as shown in Figure 7.9. Because $f(y) \le g(y)$ on this interval, you have

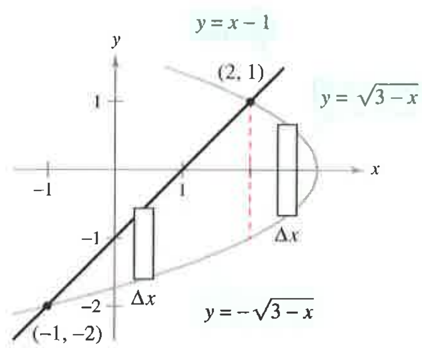
$$\Delta A = [g(y) - f(y)]\,\Delta y = [(3 - y^2) - (y + 1)]\,\Delta y.$$

So, the area is

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-2}^{1} [(3 - y^2) - (y + 1)]\,dy \\ &= \int_{-2}^{1} (-y^2 - y + 2)\,dy \\ &= \left[\frac{-y^3}{3} - \frac{y^2}{2} + 2y\right]_{-2}^{1} \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 2\right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 2 - 4\right) \\ &= \frac{9}{2}. \end{aligned}$$



Horizontal rectangles (integration with respect to y)
Figure 7.9



Vertical rectangles (integration with respect to x)
Figure 7.10

In Example 5, notice that by integrating with respect to y you need only one integral. If you had integrated with respect to x, you would have needed two integrals because the upper boundary would have changed at $x = 2$, as shown in Figure 7.10.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_{-1}^{2} \left[(x - 1) + \sqrt{3 - x}\right] dx + \int_{2}^{3} \left(\sqrt{3 - x} + \sqrt{3 - x}\right) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^{2} [x - 1 + (3 - x)^{1/2}]\,dx + 2\int_{2}^{3} (3 - x)^{1/2}\,dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - x - \frac{(3 - x)^{3/2}}{3/2}\right]_{-1}^{2} - 2\left[\frac{(3 - x)^{3/2}}{3/2}\right]_{2}^{3} \\ &= \left(2 - 2 - \frac{2}{3}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 - \frac{16}{3}\right) - 2(0) + 2\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) \\ &= \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

Integration as an Accumulation Process

In this section, the integration formula for the area between two curves was developed by using a rectangle as the *representative element*. For each new application in the remaining sections of this chapter, an appropriate representative element will be constructed using precalculus formulas you already know. Each integration formula will then be obtained by summing or accumulating these representative elements.

Known precalculus formula ⇨ Representative element ⇨ New integration formula

For example, in this section the area formula was developed as follows.

$$A = (\text{height})(\text{width}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Delta A = [f(x) - g(x)]\,\Delta x \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx$$

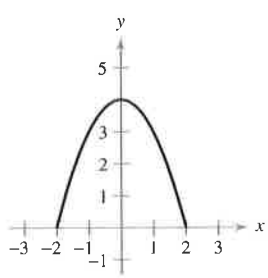
EXAMPLE 6 Describing Integration as an Accumulation Process

Find the area of the region bounded by the graph of $y = 4 - x^2$ and the x-axis. Describe the integration as an accumulation process.

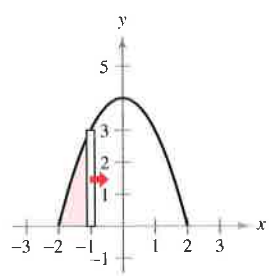
Solution The area of the region is given by

$$A = \int_{-2}^{2} (4 - x^2)\,dx.$$

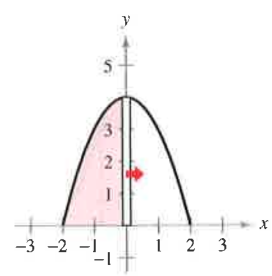
You can think of the integration as an accumulation of the areas of the rectangles formed as the representative rectangle slides from $x = -2$ to $x = 2$, as shown in Figure 7.11.



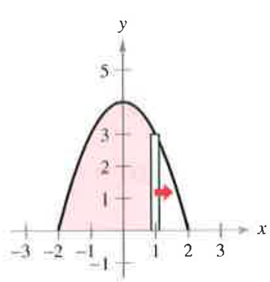
$A = \int_{-2}^{-2} (4 - x^2)\,dx = 0$



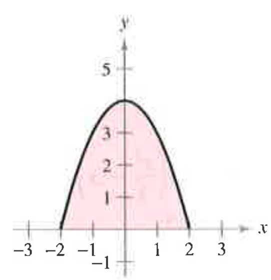
$A = \int_{-2}^{-1} (4 - x^2)\,dx = \frac{5}{3}$



$A = \int_{-2}^{0} (4 - x^2)\,dx = \frac{16}{3}$



$A = \int_{-2}^{1} (4 - x^2)\,dx = 9$



$A = \int_{-2}^{2} (4 - x^2)\,dx = \frac{32}{3}$

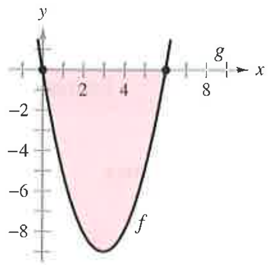
Figure 7.11

Exercises for Section 7.1

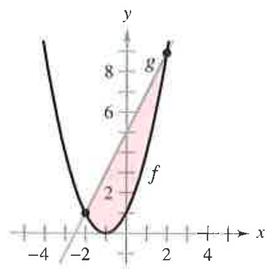
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

In Exercises 1–6, set up the definite integral that gives the area of the region.

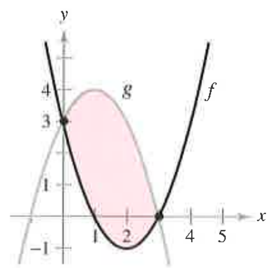
1. $f(x) = x^2 - 6x$
   $g(x) = 0$



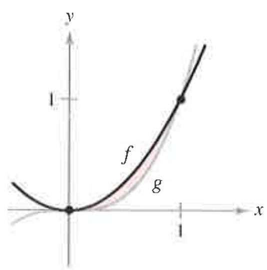
2. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1$
   $g(x) = 2x + 5$



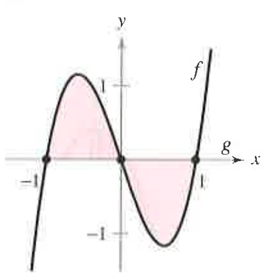
3. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$
   $g(x) = -x^2 + 2x + 3$



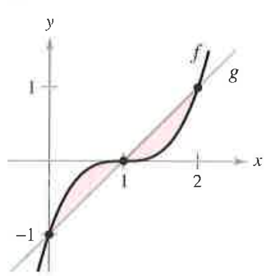
4. $f(x) = x^2$
   $g(x) = x^3$



5. $f(x) = 3(x^3 - x)$
   $g(x) = 0$



6. $f(x) = (x - 1)^3$
   $g(x) = x - 1$



In Exercises 7–12, the integrand of the definite integral is a difference of two functions. Sketch the graph of each function and shade the region whose area is represented by the integral.

7. $\displaystyle\int_0^4 \left[(x + 1) - \frac{x}{2}\right] dx$

8. $\displaystyle\int_{-1}^1 [(1 - x^2) - (x^2 - 1)]\, dx$

9. $\displaystyle\int_0^6 \left[4(2^{-x/3}) - \frac{x}{6}\right] dx$

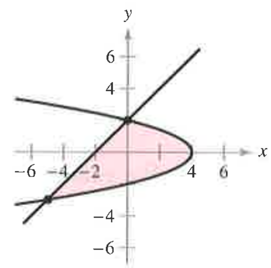
10. $\displaystyle\int_2^3 \left[\left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right) - \frac{x}{3}\right] dx$

11. $\displaystyle\int_{-\pi/3}^{\pi/3} (2 - \sec x)\, dx$

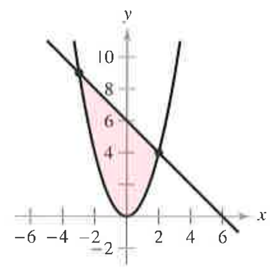
12. $\displaystyle\int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (\sec^2 x - \cos x)\, dx$

In Exercises 13 and 14, find the area of the region by integrating (a) with respect to x and (b) with respect to y.

13. $x = 4 - y^2$
    $x = y - 2$



14. $y = x^2$
    $y = 6 - x$



Think About It **In Exercises 15 and 16, determine which value best approximates the area of the region bounded by the graphs of f and g. (Make your selection on the basis of a sketch of the region and not by performing any calculations.)**

15. $f(x) = x + 1, \quad g(x) = (x - 1)^2$
    (a) -2 (b) 2 (c) 10 (d) 4 (e) 8

16. $f(x) = 2 - \frac{1}{2}x, \quad g(x) = 2 - \sqrt{x}$
    (a) 1 (b) 6 (c) -3 (d) 3 (e) 4

In Exercises 17–32, sketch the region bounded by the graphs of the algebraic functions and find the area of the region.

17. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + 2, \; y = x + 1, \; x = 0, \; x = 2$

18. $y = -\frac{3}{8}x(x - 8), \; y = 10 - \frac{1}{2}x, \; x = 2, \; x = 8$

19. $f(x) = x^2 - 4x, \; g(x) = 0$

20. $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 1, \; g(x) = x + 1$

21. $f(x) = x^2 + 2x + 1, \; g(x) = 3x + 3$

22. $f(x) = -x^2 + 4x + 2, \; g(x) = x + 2$

23. $y = x, \; y = 2 - x, \; y = 0$

24. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2}, \; y = 0, \; x = 1, \; x = 5$

25. $f(x) = \sqrt{3x} + 1, \; g(x) = x + 1$

26. $f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x - 1}, \; g(x) = x - 1$

27. $f(y) = y^2, \; g(y) = y + 2$

28. $f(y) = y(2 - y), \; g(y) = -y$

29. $f(y) = y^2 + 1, \; g(y) = 0, \; y = -1, \; y = 2$

30. $f(y) = \dfrac{y}{\sqrt{16 - y^2}}, \; g(y) = 0, \; y = 3$

31. $f(x) = \dfrac{10}{x}, \; x = 0, \; y = 2, \; y = 10$

32. $g(x) = \dfrac{4}{2 - x}, \; y = 4, \; x = 0$

In Exercises 33–42, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the region bounded by the graphs of the equations, (b) find the area of the region, and (c) use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to verify your results.

33. $f(x) = x(x^2 - 3x + 3),\ \ g(x) = x^2$

34. $f(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1,\ \ g(x) = -2x,\ \ x = 1$

35. $y = x^2 - 4x + 3,\ \ y = 3 + 4x - x^2$

36. $y = x^4 - 2x^2,\ \ y = 2x^2$

37. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2,\ \ g(x) = x^2 - 4$

38. $f(x) = x^4 - 4x^2,\ \ g(x) = x^3 - 4x$

39. $f(x) = 1/(1 + x^2),\ \ g(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

40. $f(x) = 6x/(x^2 + 1),\ \ y = 0,\ \ 0 \le x \le 3$

41. $y = \sqrt{1 + x^3},\ \ y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2,\ \ x = 0$

42. $y = x\sqrt{\dfrac{4 - x}{4 + x}},\ \ y = 0,\ \ x = 4$

In Exercises 43–48, sketch the region bounded by the graphs of the functions, and find the area of the region.

43. $f(x) = 2\sin x,\ \ g(x) = \tan x,\ \ -\dfrac{\pi}{3} \le x \le \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

44. $f(x) = \sin x,\ \ g(x) = \cos 2x,\ \ -\dfrac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \dfrac{\pi}{6}$

45. $f(x) = \cos x,\ \ g(x) = 2 - \cos x,\ \ 0 \le x \le 2\pi$

46. $f(x) = \sec\dfrac{\pi x}{4}\tan\dfrac{\pi x}{4},\ \ g(x) = (\sqrt{2} - 4)x + 4,\ \ x = 0$

47. $f(x) = xe^{-x^2},\ \ y = 0,\ \ 0 \le x \le 1$

48. $f(x) = 3^x,\ \ g(x) = 2x + 1$

In Exercises 49–52, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the region bounded by the graphs of the equations, (b) find the area of the region, and (c) use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to verify your results.

49. $f(x) = 2\sin x + \sin 2x,\ \ y = 0,\ \ 0 \le x \le \pi$

50. $f(x) = 2\sin x + \cos 2x,\ \ y = 0,\ \ 0 < x \le \pi$

51. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2}e^{1/x},\ \ y = 0,\ \ 1 \le x \le 3$

52. $g(x) = \dfrac{4\ln x}{x},\ \ y = 0,\ \ x = 5$

In Exercises 53–56, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the region bounded by the graphs of the equations, (b) explain why the area of the region is difficult to find by hand, and (c) use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to approximate the area to four decimal places.

53. $y = \sqrt{\dfrac{x^3}{4 - x}},\ \ y = 0,\ \ x = 3$

54. $y = \sqrt{x}\,e^x,\ \ y = 0,\ \ x = 0,\ \ x = 1$

55. $y = x^2,\ \ y = 4\cos x$

56. $y = x^2,\ \ y = \sqrt{3 + x}$

In Exercises 57–60, find the accumulation function F. Then evaluate F at each value of the independent variable and graphically show the area given by each value of F.

57. $F(x) = \displaystyle\int_0^x \left(\tfrac{1}{2}t + 1\right) dt$ (a) $F(0)$ (b) $F(2)$ (c) $F(6)$

58. $F(x) = \displaystyle\int_0^x \left(\tfrac{1}{2}t^2 + 2\right) dt$ (a) $F(0)$ (b) $F(4)$ (c) $F(6)$

59. $F(\alpha) = \displaystyle\int_{-1}^{\alpha} \cos\frac{\pi\theta}{2}\, d\theta$ (a) $F(-1)$ (b) $F(0)$ (c) $F\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)$

60. $F(y) = \displaystyle\int_{-1}^{y} 4e^{x/2}\, dx$ (a) $F(-1)$ (b) $F(0)$ (c) $F(4)$

In Exercises 61–64, use integration to find the area of the figure having the given vertices.

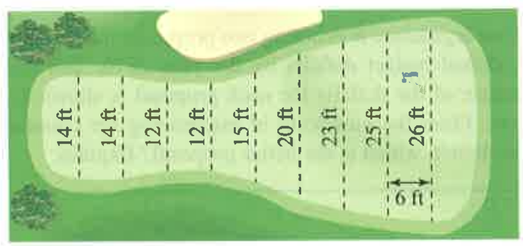
61. $(2, -3), (4, 6), (6, 1)$

62. $(0, 0), (a, 0), (b, c)$

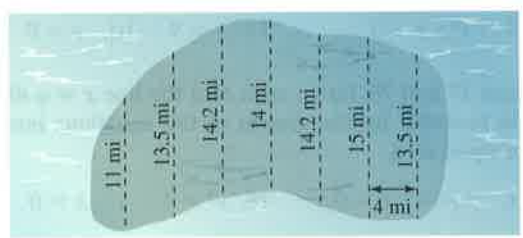
63. $(0, 2), (4, 2), (0, -2), (-4, -2)$

64. $(0, 0), (1, 2), (3, -2), (1, -3)$

65. ***Numerical Integration*** Estimate the surface area of the golf green using (a) the Trapezoidal Rule and (b) Simpson's Rule.



66. ***Numerical Integration*** Estimate the surface area of the oil spill using (a) the Trapezoidal Rule and (b) Simpson's Rule.



In Exercises 67–70, set up and evaluate the definite integral that gives the area of the region bounded by the graph of the function and the tangent line to the graph at the given point.

67. $f(x) = x^3,\ \ (1, 1)$

68. $y = x^3 - 2x,\ \ (-1, 1)$

69. $f(x) = \dfrac{1}{x^2 + 1},\ \ \left(1, \dfrac{1}{2}\right)$

70. $y = \dfrac{2}{1 + 4x^2},\ \ \left(\dfrac{1}{2}, 1\right)$

Writing About Concepts

71. The graphs of $y = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$ and $y = 1 - x^2$ intersect at three points. However, the area between the curves *can* be found by a single integral. Explain why this is so, and write an integral for this area.

Writing About Concepts *(continued)*

72. The area of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^3$ and $y = x$ *cannot* be found by the single integral $\int_{-1}^{1} (x^3 - x)\, dx$. Explain why this is so. Use symmetry to write a single integral that does represent the area.

73. A college graduate has two job offers. The starting salary for each is \$32,000, and after 8 years of service each will pay \$54,000. The salary increase for each offer is shown in the figure. From a strictly monetary viewpoint, which is the better offer? Explain.

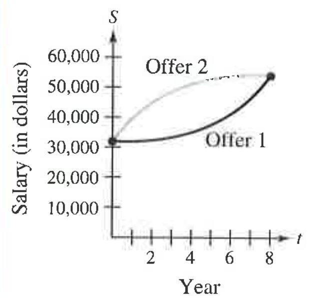


Figure for 73

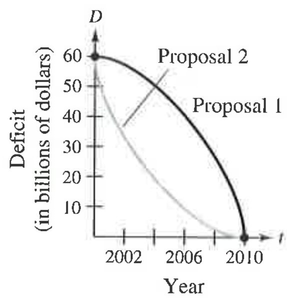


Figure for 74

74. A state legislature is debating two proposals for eliminating the annual budget deficits by the year 2010. The rate of decrease of the deficits for each proposal is shown in the figure. From the viewpoint of minimizing the cumulative state deficit, which is the better proposal? Explain.

In Exercises 75 and 76, find b such that the line $y = b$ divides the region bounded by the graphs of the two equations into two regions of equal area.

75. $y = 9 - x^2, \quad y = 0$

76. $y = 9 - |x|, \quad y = 0$

In Exercises 77 and 78, find a such that the line $x = a$ divides the region bounded by the graphs of the equations into two regions of equal area.

77. $y = x, \quad y = 4, \quad x = 0$

78. $y^2 = 4 - x, \quad x = 0$

In Exercises 79 and 80, evaluate the limit and sketch the graph of the region whose area is represented by the limit.

79. $\lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i - x_i^2)\, \Delta x$, where $x_i = i/n$ and $\Delta x = 1/n$

80. $\lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (4 - x_i^2)\, \Delta x$, where $x_i = -2 + (4i/n)$ and $\Delta x = 4/n$

Revenue **In Exercises 81 and 82, two models R_1 and R_2 are given for revenue (in billions of dollars per year) for a large corporation. The model R_1 gives projected annual revenues from 2000 to 2005, with $t = 0$ corresponding to 2000, and R_2 gives projected revenues if there is a decrease in the rate of growth of corporate sales over the period. Approximate the total reduction in revenue if corporate sales are actually closer to the model R_2.**

81. $R_1 = 7.21 + 0.58t$
$R_2 = 7.21 + 0.45t$

82. $R_1 = 7.21 + 0.26t + 0.02t^2$
$R_2 = 7.21 + 0.1t + 0.01t^2$

83. ***Modeling Data*** The table shows the total receipts R and total expenditures E for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (Social Security Trust Fund) in billions of dollars. The time t is given in years, with $t = 1$ corresponding to 1991. *(Source: Social Security Administration)*

t	1	2	3	4	5	6
R	299.3	311.2	323.3	328.3	342.8	363.7
E	245.6	259.9	273.1	284.1	297.8	308.2

t	7	8	9	10	11
R	397.2	424.8	457.0	490.5	518.1
E	322.1	332.3	339.9	358.3	377.5

(a) Use a graphing utility to fit an exponential model to the data for receipts. Plot the data and graph the model.

(b) Use a graphing utility to fit an exponential model to the data for expenditures. Plot the data and graph the model.

(c) If the models are assumed to be true for the years 2002 through 2007, use integration to approximate the surplus revenue generated during those years.

(d) Will the models found in parts (a) and (b) intersect? Explain. Based on your answer and news reports about the fund, will these models be accurate for long-term analysis?

84. ***Lorenz Curve*** Economists use *Lorenz curves* to illustrate the distribution of income in a country. A Lorenz curve, $y = f(x)$, represents the actual income distribution in the country. In this model, x represents percents of families in the country and y represents percents of total income. The model $y = x$ represents a country in which each family has the same income. The area between these two models, where $0 \le x \le 100$, indicates a country's "income inequality." The table lists percents of income y for selected percents of families x in a country.

x	10	20	30	40	50
y	3.35	6.07	9.17	13.39	19.45

x	60	70	80	90
y	28.03	39.77	55.28	75.12

(a) Use a graphing utility to find a quadratic model for the Lorenz curve.

(b) Plot the data and graph the model.

(c) Graph the model $y = x$. How does this model compare with the model in part (a)?

(d) Use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility to approximate the "income inequality."

85. ***Profit*** The chief financial officer of a company reports that profits for the past fiscal year were \$893,000. The officer predicts that profits for the next 5 years will grow at a continuous annual rate somewhere between $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 5%. Estimate the cumulative difference in total profit over the 5 years based on the predicted range of growth rates.

86. ***Area*** The shaded region in the figure consists of all points whose distances from the center of the square are less than their distances from the edges of the square. Find the area of the region.

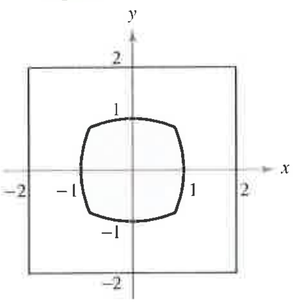


Figure for 86

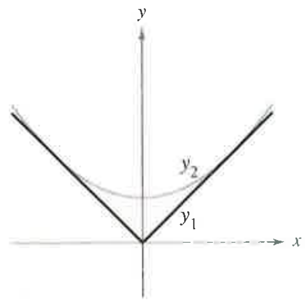


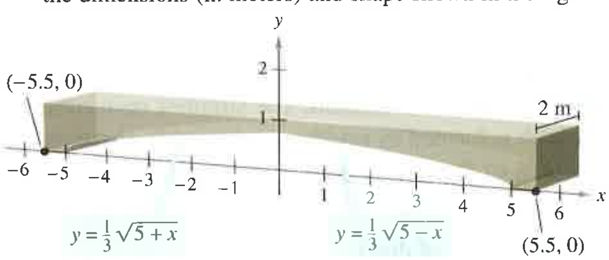
Figure for 87

87. ***Mechanical Design*** The surface of a machine part is the region between the graphs of $y_1 = |x|$ and $y_2 = 0.08x^2 + k$ (see figure).

(a) Find k if the parabola is tangent to the graph of y_1.

(b) Find the area of the surface of the machine part.

88. ***Building Design*** Concrete sections for a new building have the dimensions (in meters) and shape shown in the figure.

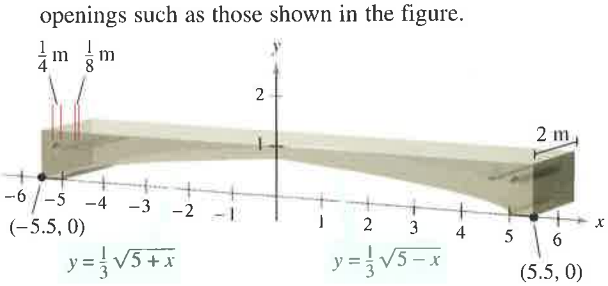


(a) Find the area of the face of the section superimposed on the rectangular coordinate system.

(b) Find the volume of concrete in one of the sections by multiplying the area in part (a) by 2 meters.

(c) One cubic meter of concrete weighs 5000 pounds. Find the weight of the section.

89. ***Building Design*** To decrease the weight and to aid in the hardening process, the concrete sections in Exercise 88 often are not solid. Rework Exercise 88 to allow for cylindrical openings such as those shown in the figure.



True or False? **In Exercises 90–92, determine whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, explain why or give an example that shows it is false.**

90. If the area of the region bounded by the graphs of f and g is 1, then the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $h(x) = f(x) + C$ and $k(x) = g(x) + C$ is also 1.

91. If $\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx = A$, then $\int_a^b [g(x) - f(x)]\,dx = -A$.

92. If the graphs of f and g intersect midway between $x = a$ and $x = b$, then

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx = 0.$$

93. ***Area*** Find the area between the graph of $y = \sin x$ and the line segments joining the points $(0, 0)$ and $\left(\frac{7\pi}{6}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$, as shown in the figure.

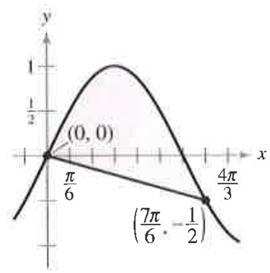


Figure for 93

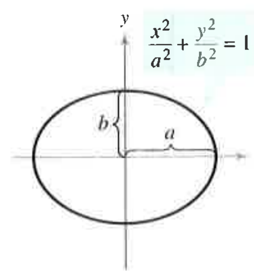


Figure for 94

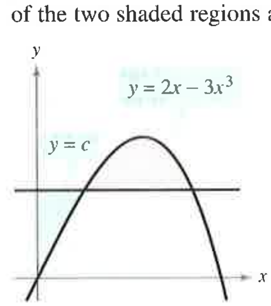
94. ***Area*** Let $a > 0$ and $b > 0$. Show that the area of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

is πab (see figure).

Putnam Exam Challenge

95. The horizontal line $y = c$ intersects the curve $y = 2x - 3x^3$ in the first quadrant as shown in the figure. Find c so that the areas of the two shaded regions are equal.



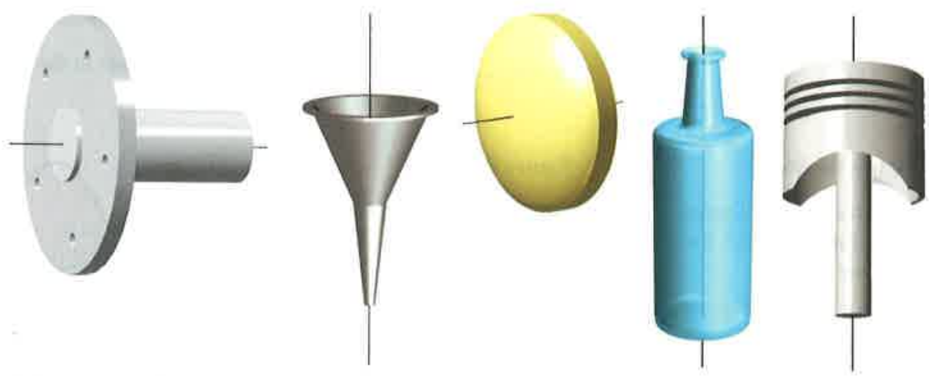
This problem was composed by the Committee on the Putnam Prize Competition.

Section 7.2 Volume: The Disk Method

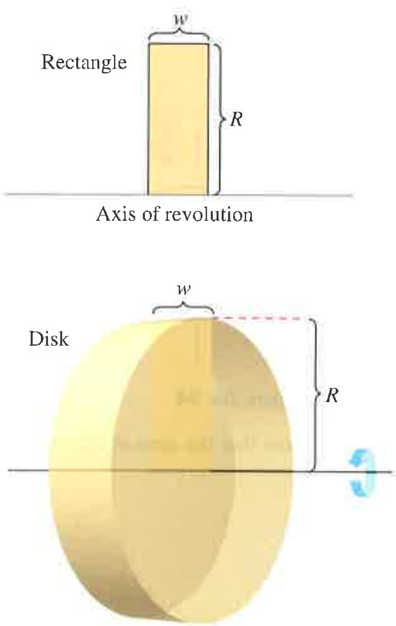
- **Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the disk method.**
- **Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the washer method.**
- **Find the volume of a solid with known cross sections.**

The Disk Method

In Chapter 4 we mentioned that area is only one of the *many* applications of the definite integral. Another important application is its use in finding the volume of a three-dimensional solid. In this section you will study a particular type of three-dimensional solid—one whose cross sections are similar. Solids of revolution are used commonly in engineering and manufacturing. Some examples are axles, funnels, pills, bottles, and pistons, as shown in Figure 7.12.



Solids of revolution
Figure 7.12



Volume of a disk: $\pi R^2 w$
Figure 7.13

If a region in the plane is revolved about a line, the resulting solid is a **solid of revolution,** and the line is called the **axis of revolution.** The simplest such solid is a right circular cylinder or **disk,** which is formed by revolving a rectangle about an axis adjacent to one side of the rectangle, as shown in Figure 7.13. The volume of such a disk is

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume of disk} &= (\text{area of disk})(\text{width of disk})\\ &= \pi R^2 w\end{aligned}$$

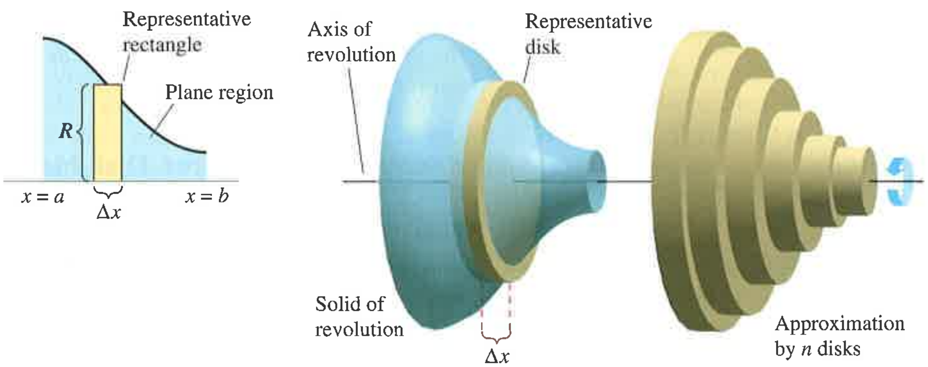
where R is the radius of the disk and w is the width.

To see how to use the volume of a disk to find the volume of a general solid of revolution, consider a solid of revolution formed by revolving the plane region in Figure 7.14 about the indicated axis. To determine the volume of this solid, consider a representative rectangle in the plane region. When this rectangle is revolved about the axis of revolution, it generates a representative disk whose volume is

$$\Delta V = \pi R^2 \Delta x.$$

Approximating the volume of the solid by n such disks of width Δx and radius $R(x_i)$ produces

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Volume of solid} &\approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \pi[R(x_i)]^2\,\Delta x\\ &= \pi\sum_{i=1}^{n} [R(x_i)]^2\,\Delta x.\end{aligned}$$



Disk method
Figure 7.14

This approximation appears to become better and better as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$. So, you can define the volume of the solid as

$$\text{Volume of solid} = \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \pi \sum_{i=1}^{n} [R(x_i)]^2 \, \Delta x = \pi \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 \, dx.$$

Schematically, the disk method looks like this.

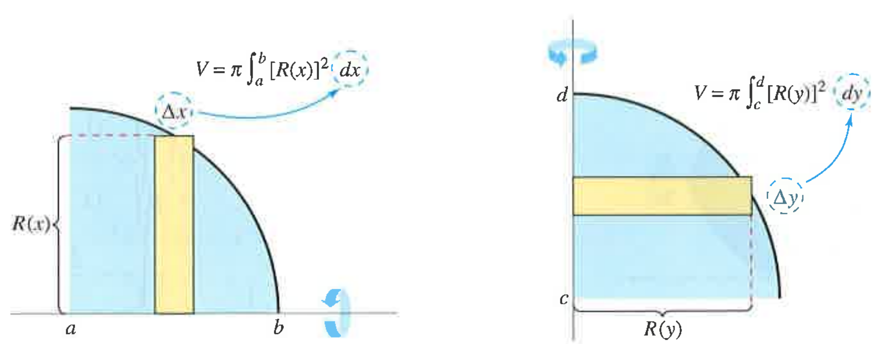
Known Precalculus Formula		*Representative Element*		*New Integration Formula*
Volume of disk $V = \pi R^2 w$	⇒	$\Delta V = \pi [R(x_i)]^2 \, \Delta x$	⇒	Solid of revolution $V = \pi \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 \, dx$

A similar formula can be derived if the axis of revolution is vertical.

The Disk Method

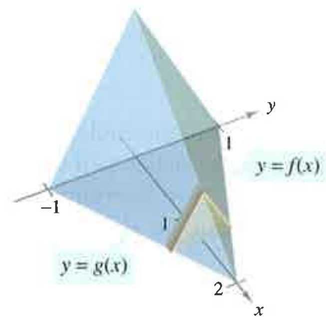
To find the volume of a solid of revolution with the **disk method,** use one of the following, as shown in Figure 7.15.

Horizontal Axis of Revolution	*Vertical Axis of Revolution*
$\text{Volume} = V = \pi \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 \, dx$	$\text{Volume} = V = \pi \int_c^d [R(y)]^2 \, dy$

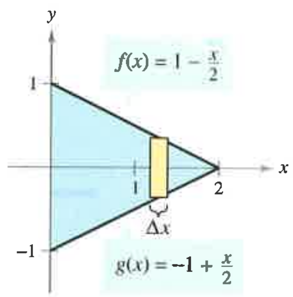


Horizontal axis of revolution   Vertical axis of revolution
Figure 7.15

NOTE In Figure 7.15, note that you can determine the variable of integration by placing a representative rectangle in the plane region "perpendicular" to the axis of revolution. If the width of the rectangle is Δx, integrate with respect to x, and if the width of the rectangle is Δy, integrate with respect to y.



Cross sections are equilateral triangles.



Triangular base in xy-plane

Figure 7.25

EXAMPLE 6 Triangular Cross Sections

Find the volume of the solid shown in Figure 7.25. The base of the solid is the region bounded by the lines

$$f(x) = 1 - \frac{x}{2}, \qquad g(x) = -1 + \frac{x}{2}, \qquad \text{and} \qquad x = 0.$$

The cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are equilateral triangles.

Solution The base and area of each triangular cross section are as follows.

$$\text{Base} = \left(1 - \frac{x}{2}\right) - \left(-1 + \frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 - x \qquad \text{Length of base}$$

$$\text{Area} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(\text{base})^2 \qquad \text{Area of equilateral triangle}$$

$$A(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2 - x)^2 \qquad \text{Area of cross section}$$

Because x ranges from 0 to 2, the volume of the solid is

$$V = \int_a^b A(x)\,dx = \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2 - x)^2\,dx$$
$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\left[\frac{(2 - x)^3}{3}\right]_0^2 = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

EXAMPLE 7 An Application to Geometry

Prove that the volume of a pyramid with a square base is $V = \frac{1}{3}hB$, where h is the height of the pyramid and B is the area of the base.

Solution As shown in Figure 7.26, you can intersect the pyramid with a plane parallel to the base at height y to form a square cross section whose sides are of length b'. Using similar triangles, you can show that

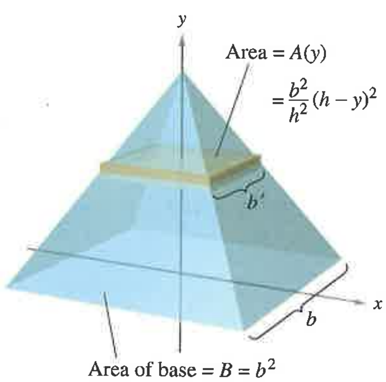
$$\frac{b'}{b} = \frac{h - y}{h} \qquad \text{or} \qquad b' = \frac{b}{h}(h - y)$$

where b is the length of the sides of the base of the pyramid. So,

$$A(y) = (b')^2 = \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h - y)^2.$$

Integrating between 0 and h produces

$$V = \int_0^h A(y)\,dy = \int_0^h \frac{b^2}{h^2}(h - y)^2\,dy$$
$$= \frac{b^2}{h^2}\int_0^h (h - y)^2\,dy$$
$$= -\left(\frac{b^2}{h^2}\right)\left[\frac{(h - y)^3}{3}\right]_0^h$$
$$= \frac{b^2}{h^2}\left(\frac{h^3}{3}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3}hB. \qquad B = b^2$$



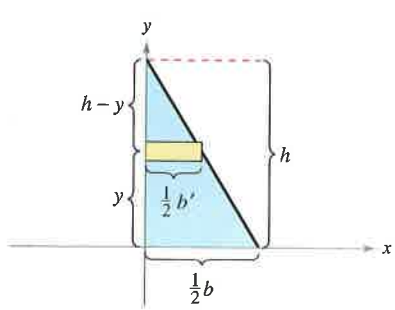


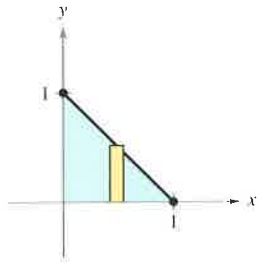
Figure 7.26

Exercises for Section 7.2

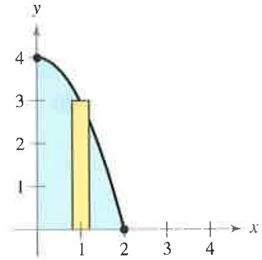
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

In Exercises 1–6, set up and evaluate the integral that gives the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region about the x-axis.

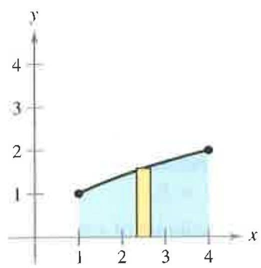
1. $y = -x + 1$



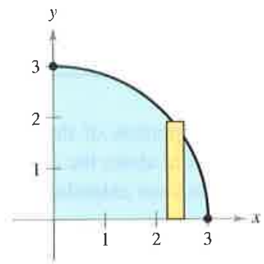
2. $y = 4 - x^2$



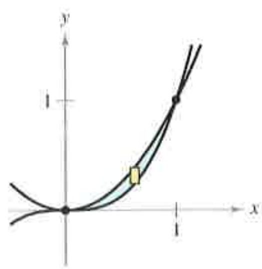
3. $y = \sqrt{x}$



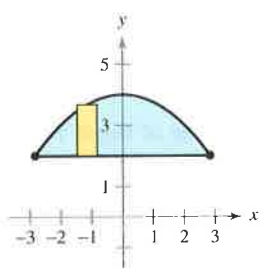
4. $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$



5. $y = x^2, \; y = x^3$

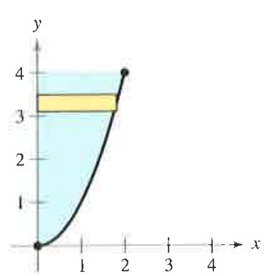


6. $y = 2, \; y = 4 - \dfrac{x^2}{4}$

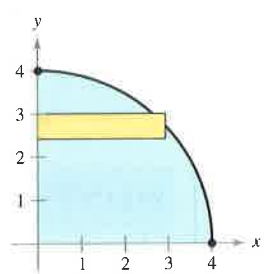


In Exercises 7–10, set up and evaluate the integral that gives the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region about the y-axis.

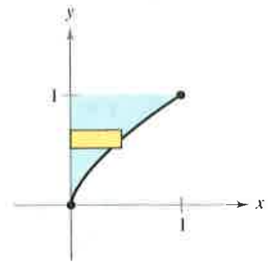
7. $y = x^2$



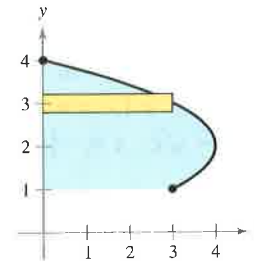
8. $y = \sqrt{16 - x^2}$



9. $y = x^{2/3}$



10. $x = -y^2 + 4y$



In Exercises 11–14, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the given lines.

11. $y = \sqrt{x}, \; y = 0, \; x = 4$
    (a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis
    (c) the line $x = 4$ (d) the line $x = 6$

12. $y = 2x^2, \; y = 0, \; x = 2$
    (a) the y-axis (b) the x-axis
    (c) the line $y = 8$ (d) the line $x = 2$

13. $y = x^2, \; y = 4x - x^2$
    (a) the x-axis (b) the line $y = 6$

14. $y = 6 - 2x - x^2, \; y = x + 6$
    (a) the x-axis (b) the line $y = 3$

In Exercises 15–18, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the line $y = 4$.

15. $y = x, \; y = 3, \; x = 0$

16. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^3, \; y = 4, \; x = 0$

17. $y = \dfrac{1}{1 + x}, \; y = 0, \; x = 0, \; x = 3$

18. $y = \sec x, \; y = 0, \; 0 \le x \le \dfrac{\pi}{3}$

In Exercises 19–22, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the line $x = 6$.

19. $y = x, \; y = 0, \; y = 4, \; x = 6$

20. $y = 6 - x, \; y = 0, \; y = 4, \; x = 0$

21. $x = y^2, \; x = 4$

22. $xy = 6, \; y = 2, \; y = 6, \; x = 6$

In Exercises 23–30, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the x-axis.

23. $y = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x + 1}}, \; y = 0, \; x = 0, \; x = 3$

24. $y = x\sqrt{4 - x^2}, \; y = 0$

25. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 1, \quad x = 4$

26. $y = \dfrac{3}{x+1}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 8$

27. $y = e^{-x}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 1$

28. $y = e^{x/2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 4$

29. $y = x^2 + 1, \quad y = -x^2 + 2x + 5, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 3$

30. $y = \sqrt{x}, \quad y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 4, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 8$

In Exercises 31 and 32, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the y-axis.

31. $y = 3(2 - x), \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0$

32. $y = 9 - x^2, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 2, \quad x = 3$

In Exercises 33–36, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the x-axis. Verify your results using the integration capabilities of a graphing utility.

33. $y = \sin x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = \pi$

34. $y = \cos x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = \dfrac{\pi}{2}$

35. $y = e^{x-1}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 1, \quad x = 2$

36. $y = e^{x/2} + e^{-x/2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = -1, \quad x = 2$

In Exercises 37–40, use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility to approximate the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the x-axis.

37. $y = e^{-x^2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 2$

38. $y = \ln x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 1, \quad x = 3$

39. $y = 2\arctan(0.2x), \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 5$

40. $y = \sqrt{2x}, \quad y = x^2$

Writing About Concepts

In Exercises 41 and 42, the integral represents the volume of a solid. Describe the solid.

41. $\pi \displaystyle\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \, dx$

42. $\pi \displaystyle\int_2^4 y^4 \, dy$

Think About It **In Exercises 43 and 44, determine which value best approximates the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the x-axis. (Make your selection on the basis of a sketch of the solid and *not* by performing any calculations.)**

43. $y = e^{-x^2/2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 2$

(a) 3 (b) -5 (c) 10 (d) 7 (e) 20

44. $y = \arctan x, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 1$

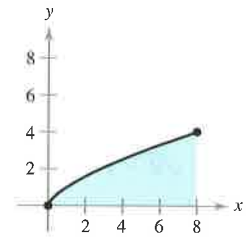
(a) 10 (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ (c) 5 (d) -6 (e) 15

Writing About Concepts *(continued)*

45. A region bounded by the parabola $y = 4x - x^2$ and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis. A second region bounded by the parabola $y = 4 - x^2$ and the x-axis is revolved about the x-axis. Without integrating, how do the volumes of the two solids compare? Explain.

46. The region in the figure is revolved about the indicated axes and line. Order the volumes of the resulting solids from least to greatest. Explain your reasoning.

(a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) $x = 8$



47. If the portion of the line $y = \frac{1}{2}x$ lying in the first quadrant is revolved about the x-axis, a cone is generated. Find the volume of the cone extending from $x = 0$ to $x = 6$.

48. Use the disk method to verify that the volume of a right circular cone is $\frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius of the base and h is the height.

49. Use the disk method to verify that the volume of a sphere is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.

50. A sphere of radius r is cut by a plane h ($h < r$) units above the equator. Find the volume of the solid (spherical segment) above the plane.

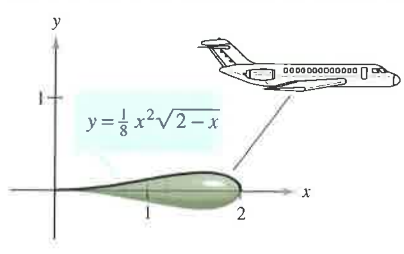
51. A cone of height H with a base of radius r is cut by a plane parallel to and h units above the base. Find the volume of the solid (frustum of a cone) below the plane.

52. The region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, and $x = 4$ is revolved about the x-axis.

(a) Find the value of x in the interval $[0, 4]$ that divides the solid into two parts of equal volume.

(b) Find the values of x in the interval $[0, 4]$ that divide the solid into three parts of equal volume.

53. ***Volume of a Fuel Tank*** A tank on the wing of a jet aircraft is formed by revolving the region bounded by the graph of $y = \frac{1}{8}x^2\sqrt{2 - x}$ and the x-axis about the x-axis (see figure), where x and y are measured in meters. Find the tank's volume.



54. ***Volume of a Lab Glass*** A glass container can be modeled by revolving the graph of

$$y = \begin{cases} \sqrt{0.1x^3 - 2.2x^2 + 10.9x + 22.2}, & 0 \le x \le 11.5 \\ 2.95, & 11.5 < x \le 15 \end{cases}$$

about the x-axis, where x and y are measured in centimeters. Use a graphing utility to graph the function and find the volume of the container.

55. Find the volume of the solid generated if the upper half of the ellipse $9x^2 + 25y^2 = 225$ is revolved about (a) the x-axis to form a prolate spheroid (shaped like a football), and (b) the y-axis to form an oblate spheroid (shaped like half of a candy).

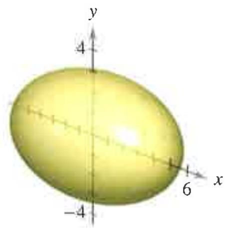


Figure for 55(a)

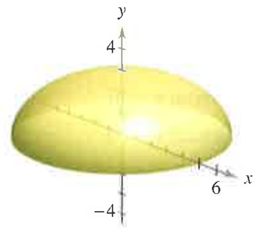


Figure for 55(b)

56. ***Minimum Volume*** The arc of

$$y = 4 - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

on the interval $[0, 4]$ is revolved about the line $y = b$ (see figure).

(a) Find the volume of the resulting solid as a function of b.

(b) Use a graphing utility to graph the function in part (a), and use the graph to approximate the value of b that minimizes the volume of the solid.

(c) Use calculus to find the value of b that minimizes the volume of the solid, and compare the result with the answer to part (b).

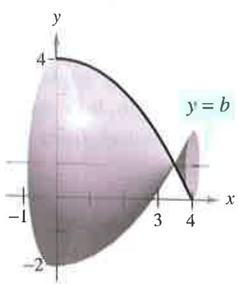


Figure for 56

Figure for 58

57. ***Water Depth in a Tank*** A tank on a water tower is a sphere of radius 50 feet. Determine the depths of the water when the tank is filled to one-fourth and three-fourths of its total capacity. (*Note:* Use the *zero* or *root* feature of a graphing utility after evaluating the definite integral.)

58. ***Modeling Data*** A draftsman is asked to determine the amount of material required to produce a machine part (see figure in first column). The diameters d of the part at equally spaced points x are listed in the table. The measurements are listed in centimeters.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
d	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.7

x	6	7	8	9	10
d	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.6

(a) Use these data with Simpson's Rule to approximate the volume of the part.

(b) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find a fourth-degree polynomial through the points representing the radius of the solid. Plot the data and graph the model.

(c) Use a graphing utility to approximate the definite integral yielding the volume of the part. Compare the result with the answer to part (a).

59. ***Think About It*** Match each integral with the solid whose volume it represents, and give the dimensions of each solid.

(a) Right circular cylinder (b) Ellipsoid

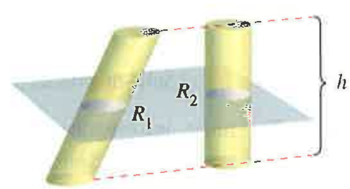
(c) Sphere (d) Right circular cone (e) Torus

(i) $\pi\int_0^h \left(\frac{rx}{h}\right)^2 dx$ (ii) $\pi\int_0^h r^2\,dx$

(iii) $\pi\int_{-r}^{r} \left(\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}\right)^2 dx$ (iv) $\pi\int_{-b}^{b} \left(a\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}}\right)^2 dx$

(v) $\pi\int_{-r}^{r} \left[\left(R + \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}\right)^2 - \left(R - \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}\right)^2\right] dx$

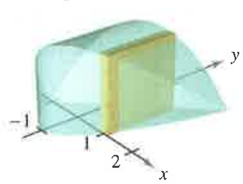
60. ***Cavalieri's Theorem*** Prove that if two solids have equal altitudes and all plane sections parallel to their bases and at equal distances from their bases have equal areas, then the solids have the same volume (see figure).

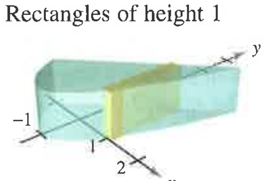


Area of R_1 = area of R_2

61. Find the volume of the solid whose base is bounded by the graphs of $y = x + 1$ and $y = x^2 - 1$, with the indicated cross sections taken perpendicular to the x-axis.

(a) Squares (b) Rectangles of height 1



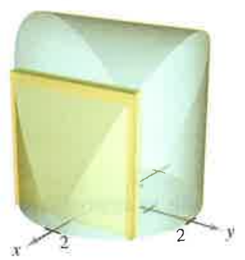


62. Find the volume of the solid whose base is bounded by the circle

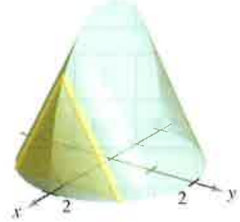
$$x^2 + y^2 = 4$$

with the indicated cross sections taken perpendicular to the x-axis.

(a) Squares



(b) Equilateral triangles

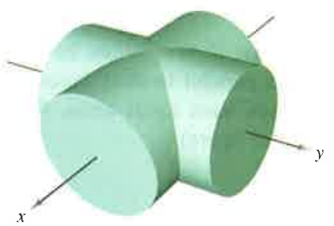


(c) Semicircles

(d) Isosceles right triangles

63. The base of a solid is bounded by $y = x^3$, $y = 0$, and $x = 1$. Find the volume of the solid for each of the following cross sections (taken perpendicular to the y-axis): (a) squares, (b) semicircles, (c) equilateral triangles, and (d) semiellipses whose heights are twice the lengths of their bases.

64. Find the volume of the solid of intersection (the solid common to both) of the two right circular cylinders of radius r whose axes meet at right angles (see figure).



Two intersecting cylinders

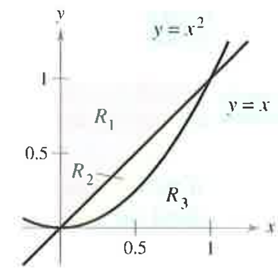
Solid of intersection

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION For more information on this problem, see the article "Estimating the Volumes of Solid Figures with Curved Surfaces" by Donald Cohen in *Mathematics Teacher*. To view this article, go to the website *www.matharticles.com*.

65. A manufacturer drills a hole through the center of a metal sphere of radius R. The hole has a radius r. Find the volume of the resulting ring.

66. For the metal sphere in Exercise 65, let $R = 5$. What value of r will produce a ring whose volume is exactly half the volume of the sphere?

In Exercises 67–74, find the volume generated by rotating the given region about the specified line.



67. R_1 about $x = 0$

68. R_1 about $x = 1$

69. R_2 about $y = 0$

70. R_2 about $y = 1$

71. R_3 about $x = 0$

72. R_3 about $x = 1$

73. R_2 about $x = 0$

74. R_2 about $x = 1$

75. The solid shown in the figure has cross sections bounded by the graph of $|x|^a + |y|^a = 1$, where $1 \le a \le 2$.

(a) Describe the cross section when $a = 1$ and $a = 2$.

(b) Describe a procedure for approximating the volume of the solid.

$|x|^1 + |y|^1 = 1$ $|x|^a + |y|^a = 1$ $|x|^2 + |y|^2 = 1$

76. Two planes cut a right circular cylinder to form a wedge. One plane is perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder and the second makes an angle of θ degrees with the first (see figure).

(a) Find the volume of the wedge if $\theta = 45°$.

(b) Find the volume of the wedge for an arbitrary angle θ. Assuming that the cylinder has sufficient length, how does the volume of the wedge change as θ increases from 0° to 90°?

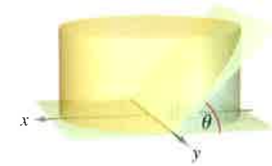


Figure for 76

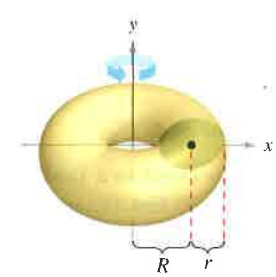


Figure for 77

77. (a) Show that the volume of the torus shown is given by the integral $8\pi R \int_0^r \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}\, dy$, where $R > r > 0$.

(b) Find the volume of the torus.

Section 7.3

Volume: The Shell Method

- **Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the shell method.**
- **Compare the uses of the disk method and the shell method.**

The Shell Method

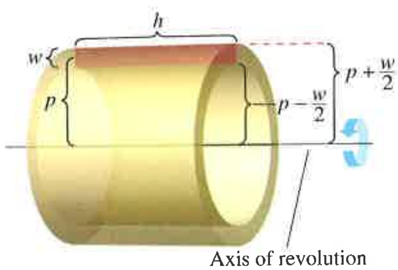


Figure 7.27

In this section, you will study an alternative method for finding the volume of a solid of revolution. This method is called the **shell method** because it uses cylindrical shells. A comparison of the advantages of the disk and shell methods is given later in this section.

To begin, consider a representative rectangle as shown in Figure 7.27, where w is the width of the rectangle, h is the height of the rectangle, and p is the distance between the axis of revolution and the *center* of the rectangle. When this rectangle is revolved about its axis of revolution, it forms a cylindrical shell (or tube) of thickness w. To find the volume of this shell, consider two cylinders. The radius of the larger cylinder corresponds to the outer radius of the shell, and the radius of the smaller cylinder corresponds to the inner radius of the shell. Because p is the average radius of the shell, you know the outer radius is $p + (w/2)$ and the inner radius is $p - (w/2)$.

$$p + \frac{w}{2} \qquad \text{Outer radius}$$

$$p - \frac{w}{2} \qquad \text{Inner radius}$$

So, the volume of the shell is

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Volume of shell} &= (\text{volume of cylinder}) - (\text{volume of hole}) \\
&= \pi\left(p + \frac{w}{2}\right)^2 h - \pi\left(p - \frac{w}{2}\right)^2 h \\
&= 2\pi p h w \\
&= 2\pi(\text{average radius})(\text{height})(\text{thickness}).
\end{aligned}$$

You can use this formula to find the volume of a solid of revolution. Assume that the plane region in Figure 7.28 is revolved about a line to form the indicated solid. If you consider a horizontal rectangle of width Δy, then, as the plane region is revolved about a line parallel to the x-axis, the rectangle generates a representative shell whose volume is

$$\Delta V = 2\pi[p(y)h(y)]\,\Delta y.$$

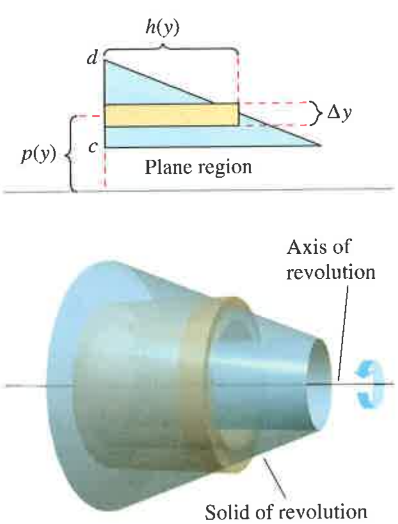


Figure 7.28

You can approximate the volume of the solid by n such shells of thickness Δy, height $h(y_i)$, and average radius $p(y_i)$.

$$\text{Volume of solid} \approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\pi[p(y_i)h(y_i)]\,\Delta y = 2\pi\sum_{i=1}^{n}[p(y_i)h(y_i)]\,\Delta y$$

This approximation appears to become better and better as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$. So, the volume of the solid is

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Volume of solid} &= \lim_{\|\Delta\|\to 0} 2\pi\sum_{i=1}^{n}[p(y_i)h(y_i)]\,\Delta y \\
&= 2\pi\int_c^d [p(y)h(y)]\,dy.
\end{aligned}$$

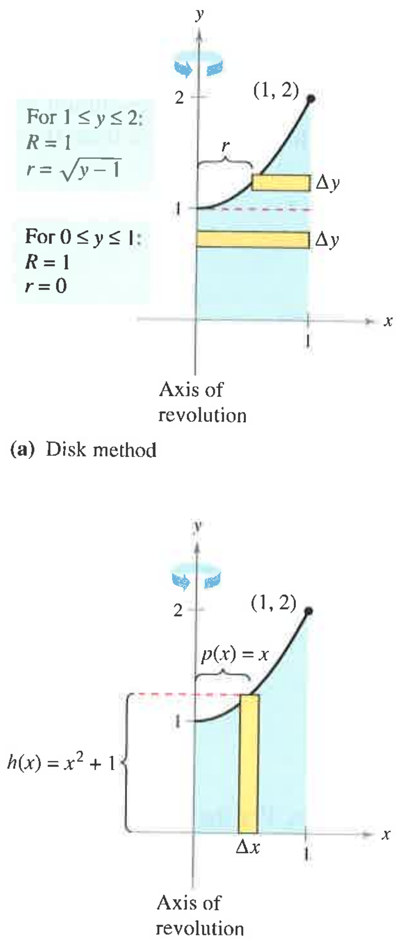
Often, one method is more convenient to use than the other. The following example illustrates a case in which the shell method is preferable.

EXAMPLE 3 Shell Method Preferable

Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of

$$y = x^2 + 1, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad x = 1$$

about the y-axis.



(a) Disk method

(b) Shell method

Figure 7.33

Solution In Example 4 in the preceding section, you saw that the washer method requires two integrals to determine the volume of this solid. See Figure 7.33(a).

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= \pi \int_0^1 (1^2 - 0^2)\,dy + \pi \int_1^2 \left[1^2 - \left(\sqrt{y-1}\right)^2\right] dy && \text{Apply washer method.} \\
&= \pi \int_0^1 1\,dy + \pi \int_1^2 (2 - y)\,dy && \text{Simplify.} \\
&= \pi \Big[y\Big]_0^1 + \pi \left[2y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right]_1^2 && \text{Integrate.} \\
&= \pi + \pi\left(4 - 2 - 2 + \frac{1}{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{3\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

In Figure 7.33(b), you can see that the shell method requires only one integral to find the volume.

$$\begin{aligned}
V &= 2\pi \int_a^b p(x)h(x)\,dx && \text{Apply shell method.} \\
&= 2\pi \int_0^1 x(x^2 + 1)\,dx \\
&= 2\pi \left[\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 && \text{Integrate.} \\
&= 2\pi\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \\
&= \frac{3\pi}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Suppose the region in Example 3 were revolved about the vertical line $x = 1$. Would the resulting solid of revolution have a greater volume or a smaller volume than the solid in Example 3? Without integrating, you should be able to reason that the resulting solid would have a smaller volume because "more" of the revolved region would be closer to the axis of revolution. To confirm this, try solving the following integral, which gives the volume of the solid.

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 (1 - x)(x^2 + 1)\,dx \qquad p(x) = 1 - x$$

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION To learn more about the disk and shell methods, see the article "The Disk and Shell Method" by Charles A. Cable in *The American Mathematical Monthly*. To view this article, go to the website *www.matharticles.com*.

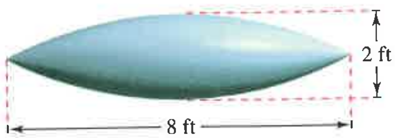


Figure 7.34

EXAMPLE 4 Volume of a Pontoon

A pontoon is to be made in the shape shown in Figure 7.34. The pontoon is designed by rotating the graph of

$$y = 1 - \frac{x^2}{16}, \qquad -4 \le x \le 4$$

about the x-axis, where x and y are measured in feet. Find the volume of the pontoon.

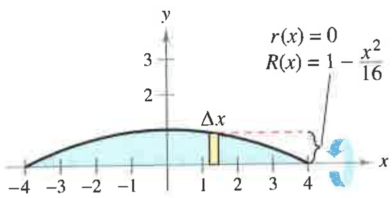
Solution Refer to Figure 7.35(a) and use the disk method as follows.

$$V = \pi \int_{-4}^{4} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{16}\right)^2 dx \qquad \text{Apply disk method.}$$

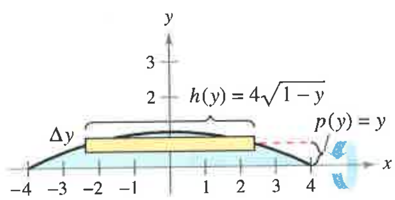
$$= \pi \int_{-4}^{4} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{8} + \frac{x^4}{256}\right) dx \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= \pi \left[x - \frac{x^3}{24} + \frac{x^5}{1280}\right]_{-4}^{4} \qquad \text{Integrate.}$$

$$= \frac{64\pi}{15} \approx 13.4 \text{ cubic feet}$$



(a) Disk method



(b) Shell method

Figure 7.35

Try using Figure 7.35(b) to set up the integral for the volume using the shell method. Does the integral seem more complicated?

For the shell method in Example 4, you would have to solve for x in terms of y in the equation

$$y = 1 - (x^2/16).$$

Sometimes, solving for x is very difficult (or even impossible). In such cases you must use a vertical rectangle (of width Δx), thus making x the variable of integration. The position (horizontal or vertical) of the axis of revolution then determines the method to be used. This is shown in Example 5.

EXAMPLE 5 Shell Method Necessary

Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^3 + x + 1$, $y = 1$, and $x = 1$ about the line $x = 2$, as shown in Figure 7.36.

Solution In the equation $y = x^3 + x + 1$, you cannot easily solve for x in terms of y. (See Section 3.8 on Newton's Method.) Therefore, the variable of integration must be x, and you should choose a vertical representative rectangle. Because the rectangle is parallel to the axis of revolution, use the shell method and obtain

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b p(x)h(x)\,dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2 - x)(x^3 + x + 1 - 1)\,dx \qquad \text{Apply shell method.}$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (-x^4 + 2x^3 - x^2 + 2x)\,dx \qquad \text{Simplify.}$$

$$= 2\pi \left[-\frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{x^4}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2\right]_0^1 \qquad \text{Integrate.}$$

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

$$= \frac{29\pi}{15}.$$

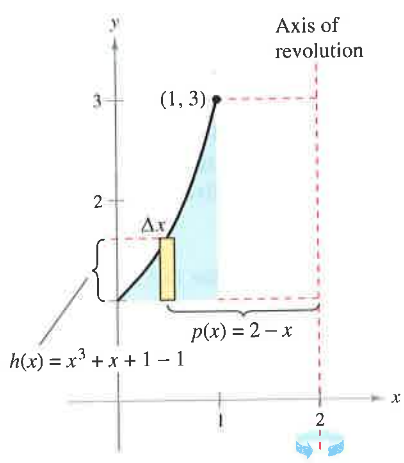


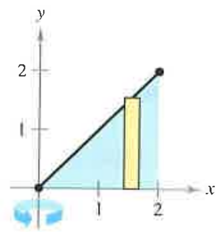
Figure 7.36

Exercises for Section 7.3

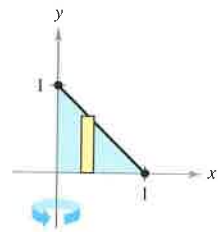
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

In Exercises 1–12, use the shell method to set up and evaluate the integral that gives the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region about the y-axis.

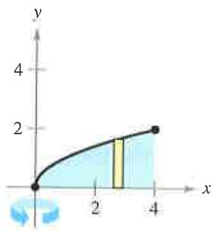
1. $y = x$



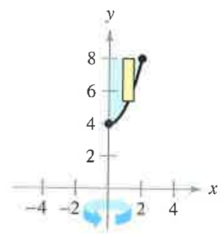
2. $y = 1 - x$



3. $y = \sqrt{x}$



4. $y = x^2 + 4$



5. $y = x^2, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 2$

6. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 6$

7. $y = x^2, \quad y = 4x - x^2$

8. $y = 4 - x^2, \quad y = 0$

9. $y = 4x - x^2, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 4$

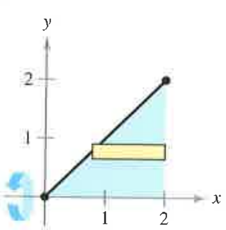
10. $y = 2x, \quad y = 4, \quad x = 0$

11. $y = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = 1$

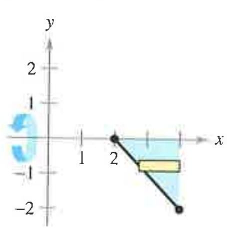
12. $y = \begin{cases} \dfrac{\sin x}{x}, & x > 0 \\ 1, & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 0, \quad x = \pi$

In Exercises 13–20, use the shell method to set up and evaluate the integral that gives the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region about the x-axis.

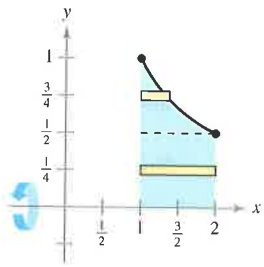
13. $y = x$



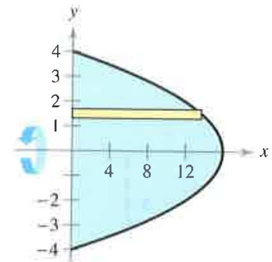
14. $y = 2 - x$



15. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}$



16. $x + y^2 = 16$



17. $y = x^3, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 8$

18. $y = x^2, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 9$

19. $x + y = 4, \quad y = x, \quad y = 0$

20. $y = \sqrt{x + 2}, \quad y = x, \quad y = 0$

In Exercises 21–24, use the shell method to find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region about the given line.

21. $y = x^2, \quad y = 4x - x^2,$ about the line $x = 4$

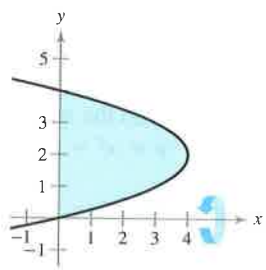
22. $y = x^2, \quad y = 4x - x^2,$ about the line $x = 2$

23. $y = 4x - x^2, \quad y = 0,$ about the line $x = 5$

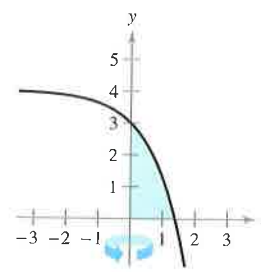
24. $y = \sqrt{x}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 4,$ about the line $x = 6$

In Exercises 25 and 26, decide whether it is more convenient to use the disk method or the shell method to find the volume of the solid of revolution. Explain your reasoning. (Do not find the volume.)

25. $(y - 2)^2 = 4 - x$



26. $y = 4 - e^x$



In Exercises 27–30, use the disk *or* the shell method to find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about each given line.

27. $y = x^3, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 2$

(a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis (c) the line $x = 4$

28. $y = \dfrac{10}{x^2}, \quad y = 0, \quad x = 1, \quad x = 5$

(a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis (c) the line $y = 10$

29. $x^{1/2} + y^{1/2} = a^{1/2}, \quad x = 0, \quad y = 0$

(a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis (c) the line $x = a$

30. $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$, $a > 0$ (hypocycloid)

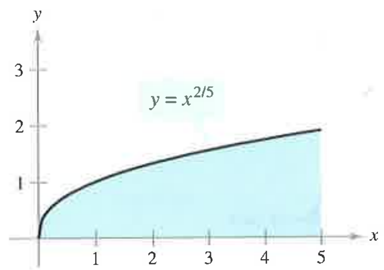
(a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis

Writing About Concepts

31. Consider a solid that is generated by revolving a plane region about the y-axis. Describe the position of a representative rectangle when using (a) the shell method and (b) the disk method to find the volume of the solid.

32. The region in the figure is revolved about the indicated axes and line. Order the volumes of the resulting solids from least to greatest. Explain your reasoning.

(a) x-axis (b) y-axis (c) $x = 5$



In Exercises 33 and 34, give a geometric argument that explains why the integrals have equal values.

33. $\pi \int_1^5 (x - 1)\, dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 y[5 - (y^2 + 1)]\, dy$

34. $\pi \int_0^2 [16 - (2y)^2]\, dy = 2\pi \int_0^4 x\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) dx$

In Exercises 35–38, (a) use a graphing utility to graph the plane region bounded by the graphs of the equations, and (b) use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to approximate the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region about the y-axis.

35. $x^{4/3} + y^{4/3} = 1$, $x = 0$, $y = 0$, first quadrant

36. $y = \sqrt{1 - x^3}$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$

37. $y = \sqrt[3]{(x - 2)^2(x - 6)^2}$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$, $x = 6$

38. $y = \dfrac{2}{1 + e^{1/x}}$, $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 3$

Think About It **In Exercises 39 and 40, determine which value best approximates the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of the equations about the y-axis. (Make your selection on the basis of a sketch of the solid and *not* by performing any calculations.)**

39. $y = 2e^{-x}$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = 2$

(a) $\frac{3}{2}$ (b) -2 (c) 4 (d) 7.5 (e) 15

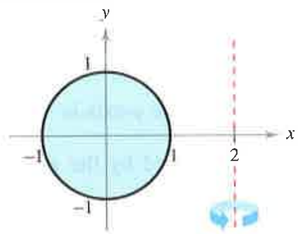
40. $y = \tan x$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, $x = \dfrac{\pi}{4}$

(a) 3.5 (b) $-\frac{9}{4}$ (c) 8 (d) 10 (e) 1

41. ***Machine Part*** A solid is generated by revolving the region bounded by $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ and $y = 2$ about the y-axis. A hole, centered along the axis of revolution, is drilled through this solid so that one-fourth of the volume is removed. Find the diameter of the hole.

42. ***Machine Part*** A solid is generated by revolving the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$ and $y = 0$ about the y-axis. A hole, centered along the axis of revolution, is drilled through this solid so that one-third of the volume is removed. Find the diameter of the hole.

43. ***Volume of a Torus*** A torus is formed by revolving the region bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ about the line $x = 2$ (see figure). Find the volume of this "doughnut-shaped" solid. (*Hint:* The integral $\int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^2}\, dx$ represents the area of a semicircle.)



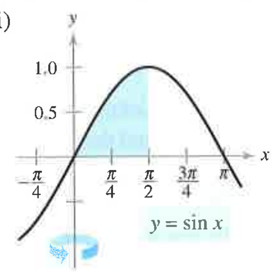
44. ***Volume of a Torus*** Repeat Exercise 43 for a torus formed by revolving the region bounded by the circle $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ about the line $x = R$, where $r < R$.

45. (a) Use differentiation to verify that

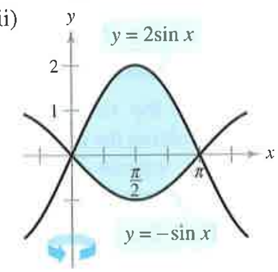
$$\int x \sin x\, dx = \sin x - x \cos x + C.$$

(b) Use the result of part (a) to find the volume of the solid generated by revolving each plane region about the y-axis.

(i)



(ii)

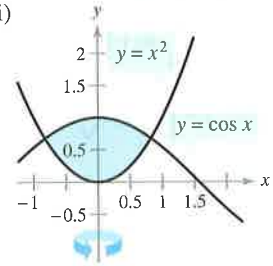


46. (a) Use differentiation to verify that

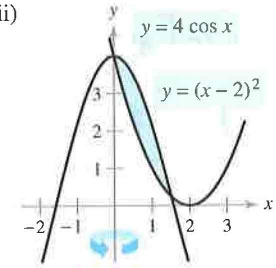
$$\int x \cos x\, dx = \cos x + x \sin x + C.$$

(b) Use the result of part (a) to find the volume of the solid generated by revolving each plane region about the y-axis. (*Hint:* Begin by approximating the points of intersection.)

(i)



(ii)



In Exercises 47–50, the integral represents the volume of a solid of revolution. Identify (a) the plane region that is revolved and (b) the axis of revolution.

47. $2\pi \int_0^2 x^3\,dx$

48. $2\pi \int_0^1 y - y^{3/2}\,dy$

49. $2\pi \int_0^6 (y + 2)\sqrt{6 - y}\,dy$

50. $2\pi \int_0^1 (4 - x)e^x\,dx$

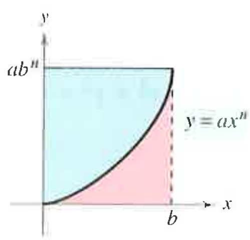
51. ***Volume of a Segment of a Sphere*** Let a sphere of radius r be cut by a plane, thereby forming a segment of height h. Show that the volume of this segment is $\frac{1}{3}\pi h^2(3r - h)$.

52. ***Volume of an Ellipsoid*** Consider the plane region bounded by the graph of

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 = 1$$

where $a > 0$ and $b > 0$. Show that the volume of the ellipsoid formed when this region revolves about the y-axis is $\frac{4\pi a^2 b}{3}$.

53. ***Exploration*** Consider the region bounded by the graphs of $y = ax^n$, $y = ab^n$, and $x = 0$ (see figure).



(a) Find the ratio $R_1(n)$ of the area of the region to the area of the circumscribed rectangle.

(b) Find $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_1(n)$ and compare the result with the area of the circumscribed rectangle.

(c) Find the volume of the solid of revolution formed by revolving the region about the y-axis. Find the ratio $R_2(n)$ of this volume to the volume of the circumscribed right circular cylinder.

(d) Find $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_2(n)$ and compare the result with the volume of the circumscribed cylinder.

(e) Use the results of parts (b) and (d) to make a conjecture about the shape of the graph of $y = ax^n$ $(0 \le x \le b)$ as $n \to \infty$.

54. ***Think About It*** Match each integral with the solid whose volume it represents, and give the dimensions of each solid.

(a) Right circular cone (b) Torus (c) Sphere

(d) Right circular cylinder (e) Ellipsoid

(i) $2\pi \int_0^r hx\,dx$

(ii) $2\pi \int_0^r hx\left(1 - \frac{x}{r}\right)dx$

(iii) $2\pi \int_0^r 2x\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}\,dx$

(iv) $2\pi \int_0^b 2ax\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{b^2}}\,dx$

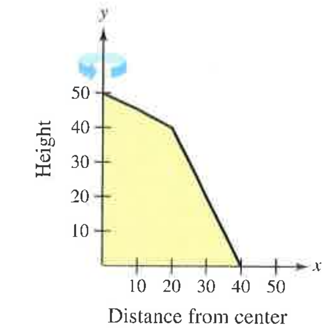
(v) $2\pi \int_{-r}^{r} (R - x)\left(2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}\right)dx$

55. ***Volume of a Storage Shed*** A storage shed has a circular base of diameter 80 feet (see figure). Starting at the center, the interior height is measured every 10 feet and recorded in the table.

x	0	10	20	30	40
Height	50	45	40	20	0

(a) Use Simpson's Rule to approximate the volume of the shed.

(b) Note that the roof line consists of two line segments. Find the equations of the line segments and use integration to find the volume of the shed.



56. ***Modeling Data*** A pond is approximately circular, with a diameter of 400 feet (see figure). Starting at the center, the depth of the water is measured every 25 feet and recorded in the table.

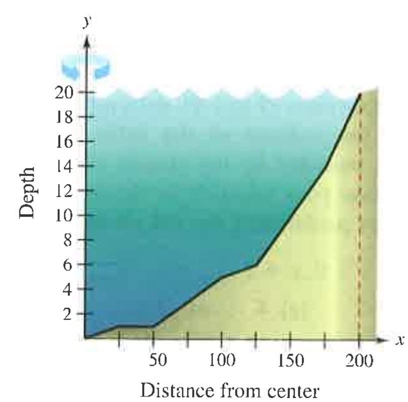
x	0	25	50	75	100	125	150	175	200
Depth	20	19	19	17	15	14	10	6	0

(a) Use Simpson's Rule to approximate the volume of water in the pond.

(b) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find a quadratic model for the depths recorded in the table. Use the graphing utility to plot the depths and graph the model.

(c) Use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility and the model in part (b) to approximate the volume of water in the pond.

(d) Use the result of part (c) to approximate the number of gallons of water in the pond if 1 cubic foot of water is approximately 7.48 gallons.



57. Consider the graph of $y^2 = x(4 - x)^2$ (see figure). Find the volumes of the solids that are generated when the loop of this graph is revolved around (a) the x-axis, (b) the y-axis, and (c) the line $x = 4$.

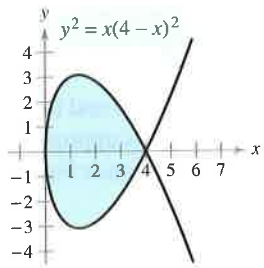


Figure for 57

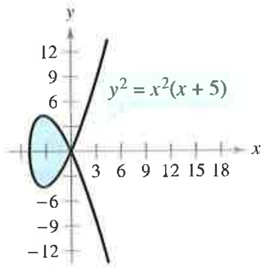


Figure for 58

58. Consider the graph of $y^2 = x^2(x + 5)$ (see figure). Find the volume of the solid that is generated when the loop of this graph is revolved around (a) the x-axis, (b) the y-axis, and (c) the line $x = -5$.

59. Let V_1 and V_2 be the volumes of the solids that result when the plane region bounded by $y = 1/x$, $y = 0$, $x = \frac{1}{4}$, and $x = c\left(c > \frac{1}{4}\right)$ is revolved about the x-axis and y-axis, respectively. Find the value of c for which $V_1 = V_2$.

Section Project: Saturn

The Oblateness of Saturn Saturn is the most oblate of the nine planets in our solar system. Its equatorial radius is 60,268 kilometers and its polar radius is 54,364 kilometers. The color enhanced photograph of Saturn was taken by Voyager 1. In the photograph, the oblateness of Saturn is clearly visible.

(a) Find the ratio of the volumes of the sphere and the oblate ellipsoid shown below.

(b) If a planet were spherical and had the same volume as Saturn, what would its radius be?

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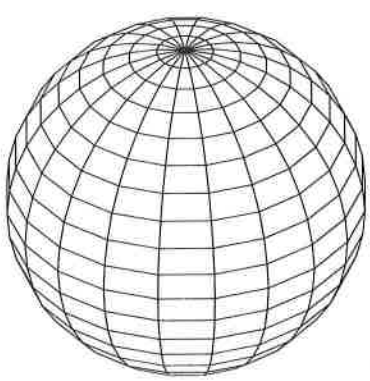
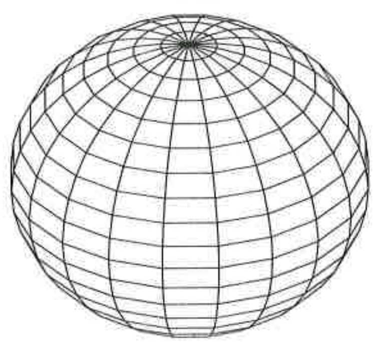


Computer model of "spherical Saturn," whose equatorial radius is equal to its polar radius. The equation of the cross section passing through the pole is

$x^2 + y^2 = 60{,}268^2.$



Computer model of "oblate Saturn," whose equatorial radius is greater than its polar radius. The equation of the cross section passing through the pole is

$$\frac{x^2}{60{,}268^2} + \frac{y^2}{54{,}364^2} = 1.$$

Section 7.4

Arc Length and Surfaces of Revolution

- **Find the arc length of a smooth curve.**
- **Find the area of a surface of revolution.**

Bettmann/Corbis

CHRISTIAN HUYGENS (1629–1695)

The Dutch mathematician Christian Huygens, who invented the pendulum clock, and James Gregory (1638–1675), a Scottish mathematician, both made early contributions to the problem of finding the length of a rectifiable curve.

Arc Length

In this section, definite integrals are used to find the arc lengths of curves and the areas of surfaces of revolution. In either case, an arc (a segment of a curve) is approximated by straight line segments whose lengths are given by the familiar Distance Formula

$$d = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}.$$

A **rectifiable** curve is one that has a finite arc length. You will see that a sufficient condition for the graph of a function f to be rectifiable between $(a, f(a))$ and $(b, f(b))$ is that f' be continuous on $[a, b]$. Such a function is **continuously differentiable** on $[a, b]$, and its graph on the interval $[a, b]$ is a **smooth curve.**

Consider a function $y = f(x)$ that is continuously differentiable on the interval $[a, b]$. You can approximate the graph of f by n line segments whose endpoints are determined by the partition

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_n = b$$

as shown in Figure 7.37. By letting $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ and $\Delta y_i = y_i - y_{i-1}$, you can approximate the length of the graph by

$$\begin{aligned} s &\approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(x_i - x_{i-1})^2 + (y_i - y_{i-1})^2} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + (\Delta y_i)^2} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{(\Delta x_i)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i}\right)^2 (\Delta x_i)^2} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i}\right)^2} (\Delta x_i). \end{aligned}$$

This approximation appears to become better and better as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$. So, the length of the graph is

$$s = \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i}\right)^2} (\Delta x_i).$$

Because $f'(x)$ exists for each x in (x_{i-1}, x_i), the Mean Value Theorem guarantees the existence of c_i in (x_{i-1}, x_i) such that

$$\begin{aligned} f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1}) &= f'(c_i)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \\ \frac{\Delta y_i}{\Delta x_i} &= f'(c_i). \end{aligned}$$

Because f' is continuous on $[a, b]$, it follows that $\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}$ is also continuous (and therefore integrable) on $[a, b]$, which implies that

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sqrt{1 + [f'(c_i)]^2} (\Delta x_i) \\ &= \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}\, dx \end{aligned}$$

where s is called the **arc length** of f between a and b.

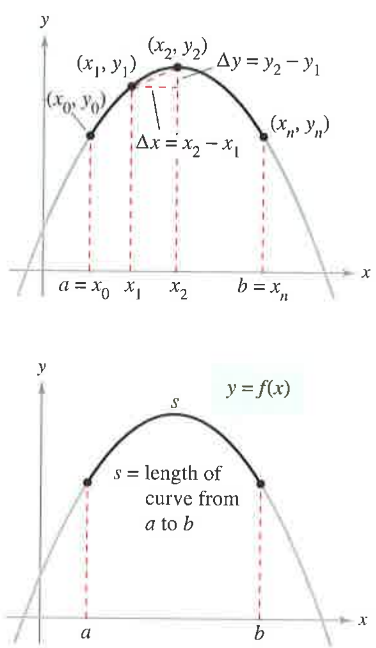


Figure 7.37

Definition of Arc Length

Let the function given by $y = f(x)$ represent a smooth curve on the interval $[a, b]$. The **arc length** of f between a and b is

$$s = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}\,dx.$$

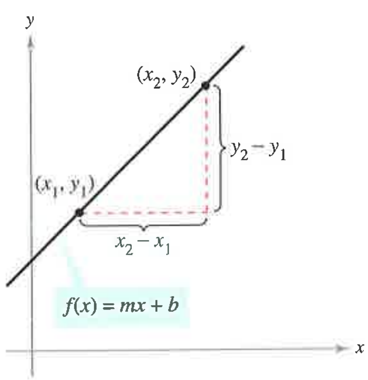
Similarly, for a smooth curve given by $x = g(y)$, the **arc length** of g between c and d is

$$s = \int_c^d \sqrt{1 + [g'(y)]^2}\,dy.$$

Because the definition of arc length can be applied to a linear function, you can check to see that this new definition agrees with the standard Distance Formula for the length of a line segment. This is shown in Example 1.

EXAMPLE 1 The Length of a Line Segment

Find the arc length from (x_1, y_1) to (x_2, y_2) on the graph of $f(x) = mx + b$, as shown in Figure 7.38.



The arc length of the graph of f from (x_1, y_1) to (x_2, y_2) is the same as the standard Distance Formula.
Figure 7.38

Solution Because

$$m = f'(x) = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
s &= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}\,dx && \text{Formula for arc length} \\
&= \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}\right)^2}\,dx \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}{(x_2 - x_1)^2}}\,(x)\Big]_{x_1}^{x_2} && \text{Integrate and simplify.} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}{(x_2 - x_1)^2}}\,(x_2 - x_1) \\
&= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}
\end{aligned}$$

which is the formula for the distance between two points in the plane.

TECHNOLOGY Definite integrals representing arc length often are very difficult to evaluate. In this section, a few examples are presented. In the next chapter, with more advanced integration techniques, you will be able to tackle more difficult arc length problems. In the meantime, remember that you can always use a numerical integration program to approximate an arc length. For instance, use the *numerical integration* feature of a graphing utility to approximate the arc lengths in Examples 2 and 3.

Work Done by a Variable Force

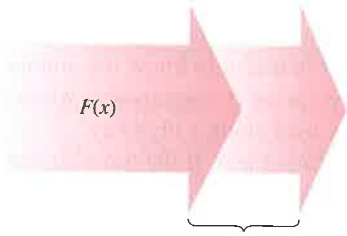
In Example 1, the force involved was *constant*. If a *variable* force is applied to an object, calculus is needed to determine the work done, because the amount of force changes as the object changes position. For instance, the force required to compress a spring increases as the spring is compressed.

Suppose that an object is moved along a straight line from $x = a$ to $x = b$ by a continuously varying force $F(x)$. Let Δ be a partition that divides the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals determined by

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdot \cdot \cdot < x_n = b$$

and let $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$. For each i, choose c_i such that $x_{i-1} \le c_i \le x_i$. Then at c_i the force is given by $F(c_i)$. Because F is continuous, you can approximate the work done in moving the object through the ith subinterval by the increment

$$\Delta W_i = F(c_i)\,\Delta x_i$$



The amount of force changes as an object changes position (Δx).
Figure 7.49

as shown in Figure 7.49. So, the total work done as the object moves from a to b is approximated by

$$\begin{aligned} W &\approx \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta W_i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n} F(c_i)\,\Delta x_i. \end{aligned}$$

This approximation appears to become better and better as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$. So, the work done is

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} F(c_i)\,\Delta x_i \\ &= \int_a^b F(x)\,dx. \end{aligned}$$

Definition of Work Done by a Variable Force

If an object is moved along a straight line by a continuously varying force $F(x)$, then the **work** W done by the force as the object is moved from $x = a$ to $x = b$ is

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta W_i \\ &= \int_a^b F(x)\,dx. \end{aligned}$$

Bettmann/Corbis

EMILIE DE BRETEUIL (1706–1749)

Another major work by de Breteuil was the translation of Newton's "Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica" into French. Her translation and commentary greatly contributed to the acceptance of Newtonian science in Europe.

The remaining examples in this section use some well-known physical laws. The discoveries of many of these laws occurred during the same period in which calculus was being developed. In fact, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, there was little difference between physicists and mathematicians. One such physicist-mathematician was Emilie de Breteuil. Breteuil was instrumental in synthesizing the work of many other scientists, including Newton, Leibniz, Huygens, Kepler, and Descartes. Her physics text *Institutions* was widely used for many years.

The following three laws of physics were developed by Robert Hooke (1635–1703), Isaac Newton (1642–1727), and Charles Coulomb (1736–1806).

1. **Hooke's Law:** The force F required to compress or stretch a spring (within its elastic limits) is proportional to the distance d that the spring is compressed or stretched from its original length. That is,

$$F = kd$$

where the constant of proportionality k (the spring constant) depends on the specific nature of the spring.

2. **Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation:** The force F of attraction between two particles of masses m_1 and m_2 is proportional to the product of the masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance d between the two particles. That is,

$$F = k\frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}.$$

If m_1 and m_2 are given in grams and d in centimeters, F will be in dynes for a value of $k = 6.670 \times 10^{-8}$ cubic centimeter per gram-second squared.

3. **Coulomb's Law:** The force between two charges q_1 and q_2 in a vacuum is proportional to the product of the charges and inversely proportional to the square of the distance d between the two charges. That is,

$$F = k\frac{q_1 q_2}{d^2}.$$

If q_1 and q_2 are given in electrostatic units and d in centimeters, F will be in dynes for a value of $k = 1$.

EXPLORATION

The work done in compressing the spring in Example 2 from $x = 3$ inches to $x = 6$ inches is 3375 inch-pounds. Should the work done in compressing the spring from $x = 0$ inches to $x = 3$ inches be more than, the same as, or less than this? Explain.

EXAMPLE 2 Compressing a Spring

A force of 750 pounds compresses a spring 3 inches from its natural length of 15 inches. Find the work done in compressing the spring an additional 3 inches.

Solution By Hooke's Law, the force $F(x)$ required to compress the spring x units (from its natural length) is $F(x) = kx$. Using the given data, it follows that $F(3) = 750 = (k)(3)$ and so $k = 250$ and $F(x) = 250x$, as shown in Figure 7.50. To find the increment of work, assume that the force required to compress the spring over a small increment Δx is nearly constant. So, the increment of work is

$$\Delta W = (\text{force})(\text{distance increment}) = (250x)\,\Delta x.$$

Because the spring is compressed from $x = 3$ to $x = 6$ inches less than its natural length, the work required is

$$W = \int_a^b F(x)\,dx = \int_3^6 250x\,dx \qquad \text{Formula for work}$$

$$= 125x^2\Big]_3^6 = 4500 - 1125 = 3375 \text{ inch-pounds.}$$

Note that you do *not* integrate from $x = 0$ to $x = 6$ because you were asked to determine the work done in compressing the spring an *additional* 3 inches (not including the first 3 inches).

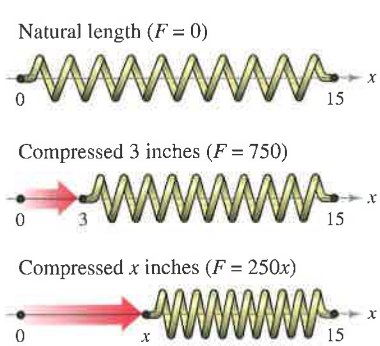


Figure 7.50

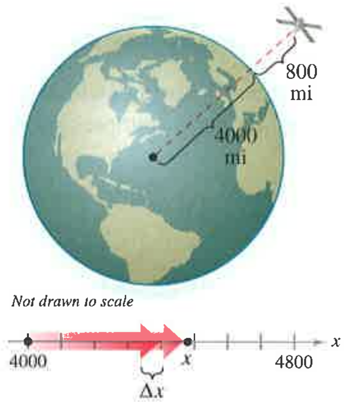


Figure 7.51

EXAMPLE 3 Moving a Space Module into Orbit

A space module weighs 15 metric tons on the surface of Earth. How much work is done in propelling the module to a height of 800 miles above Earth, as shown in Figure 7.51? (Use 4000 miles as the radius of Earth. Do not consider the effect of air resistance or the weight of the propellant.)

Solution Because the weight of a body varies inversely as the square of its distance from the center of Earth, the force $F(x)$ exerted by gravity is

$$F(x) = \frac{C}{x^2}. \qquad C \text{ is the constant of proportionality.}$$

Because the module weighs 15 metric tons on the surface of Earth and the radius of Earth is approximately 4000 miles, you have

$$\begin{aligned} 15 &= \frac{C}{(4000)^2} \\ 240{,}000{,}000 &= C. \end{aligned}$$

So, the increment of work is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta W &= (\text{force})(\text{distance increment}) \\ &= \frac{240{,}000{,}000}{x^2}\,\Delta x. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, because the module is propelled from $x = 4000$ to $x = 4800$ miles, the total work done is

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_a^b F(x)\,dx = \int_{4000}^{4800} \frac{240{,}000{,}000}{x^2}\,dx && \text{Formula for work} \\ &= \frac{-240{,}000{,}000}{x}\Bigg]_{4000}^{4800} && \text{Integrate.} \\ &= -50{,}000 + 60{,}000 \\ &= 10{,}000 \text{ mile-tons} \\ &\approx 1.164 \times 10^{11} \text{ foot-pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

In the C-G-S system, using a conversion factor of 1 foot-pound $\approx$ 1.35582 joules, the work done is

$$W \approx 1.578 \times 10^{11} \text{ joules.}$$

The solutions to Examples 2 and 3 conform to our development of work as the summation of increments in the form

$$\Delta W = (\text{force})(\text{distance increment}) = (F)(\Delta x).$$

Another way to formulate the increment of work is

$$\Delta W = (\text{force increment})(\text{distance}) = (\Delta F)(x).$$

This second interpretation of ΔW is useful in problems involving the movement of nonrigid substances such as fluids and chains.

EXAMPLE 4 Emptying a Tank of Oil

A spherical tank of radius 8 feet is half full of oil that weighs 50 pounds per cubic foot. Find the work required to pump oil out through a hole in the top of the tank.

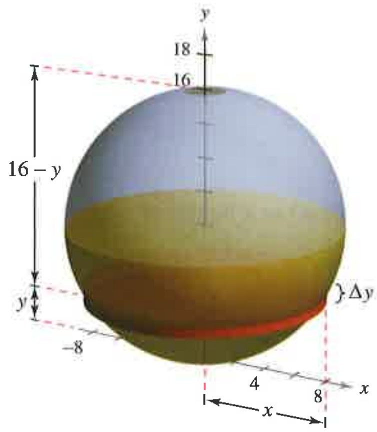


Figure 7.52

Solution Consider the oil to be subdivided into disks of thickness Δy and radius x, as shown in Figure 7.52. Because the increment of force for each disk is given by its weight, you have

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta F &= \text{weight}\\ &= \left(\frac{50 \text{ pounds}}{\text{cubic foot}}\right)(\text{volume})\\ &= 50(\pi x^2 \Delta y) \text{ pounds.}\end{aligned}$$

For a circle of radius 8 and center at (0, 8), you have

$$\begin{aligned}x^2 + (y-8)^2 &= 8^2\\ x^2 &= 16y - y^2\end{aligned}$$

and you can write the force increment as

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta F &= 50(\pi x^2 \Delta y)\\ &= 50\pi(16y - y^2)\,\Delta y.\end{aligned}$$

In Figure 7.52, note that a disk y feet from the bottom of the tank must be moved a distance of $(16 - y)$ feet. So, the increment of work is

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta W &= \Delta F(16 - y)\\ &= 50\pi(16y - y^2)\,\Delta y(16 - y)\\ &= 50\pi(256y - 32y^2 + y^3)\,\Delta y.\end{aligned}$$

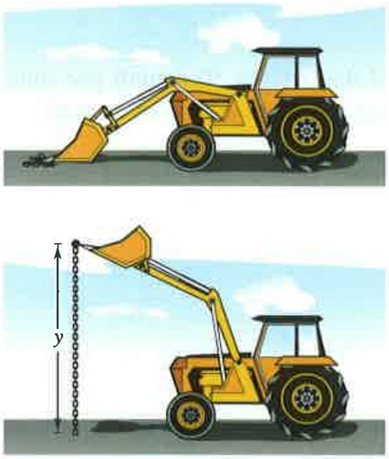
Because the tank is half full, y ranges from 0 to 8, and the work required to empty the tank is

$$\begin{aligned}W &= \int_0^8 50\pi(256y - 32y^2 + y^3)\,dy\\ &= 50\pi\left[128y^2 - \frac{32}{3}y^3 + \frac{y^4}{4}\right]_0^8\\ &= 50\pi\left(\frac{11{,}264}{3}\right)\\ &\approx 589{,}782 \text{ foot-pounds.}\end{aligned}$$

To estimate the reasonableness of the result in Example 4, consider that the weight of the oil in the tank is

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)(\text{volume})(\text{density}) &= \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4}{3}\pi 8^3\right)(50)\\ &\approx 53{,}616.5 \text{ pounds.}\end{aligned}$$

Lifting the entire half-tank of oil 8 feet would involve work of $8(53{,}616.5) \approx 428{,}932$ foot-pounds. Because the oil is actually lifted between 8 and 16 feet, it seems reasonable that the work done is 589,782 foot-pounds.



Work required to raise one end of the chain
Figure 7.53

EXAMPLE 5 Lifting a Chain

A 20-foot chain weighing 5 pounds per foot is lying coiled on the ground. How much work is required to raise one end of the chain to a height of 20 feet so that it is fully extended, as shown in Figure 7.53?

Solution Imagine that the chain is divided into small sections, each of length Δy. Then the weight of each section is the increment of force

$$\Delta F = (\text{weight}) = \left(\frac{5 \text{ pounds}}{\text{foot}}\right)(\text{length}) = 5\Delta y.$$

Because a typical section (initially on the ground) is raised to a height of y, the increment of work is

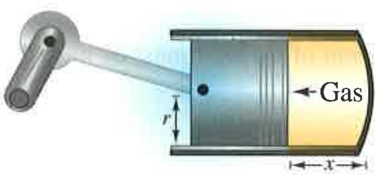
$$\Delta W = (\text{force increment})(\text{distance}) = (5\,\Delta y)y = 5y\,\Delta y.$$

Because y ranges from 0 to 20, the total work is

$$W = \int_0^{20} 5y\,dy = \frac{5y^2}{2}\Big]_0^{20} = \frac{5(400)}{2} = 1000 \text{ foot-pounds.}$$

In the next example you will consider a piston of radius r in a cylindrical casing, as shown in Figure 7.54. As the gas in the cylinder expands, the piston moves and work is done. If p represents the pressure of the gas (in pounds per square foot) against the piston head and V represents the volume of the gas (in cubic feet), the work increment involved in moving the piston Δx feet is

$$\Delta W = (\text{force})(\text{distance increment}) = F(\Delta x) = p(\pi r^2)\,\Delta x = p\,\Delta V.$$



Work done by expanding gas
Figure 7.54

So, as the volume of the gas expands from V_0 to V_1, the work done in moving the piston is

$$W = \int_{V_0}^{V_1} p\,dV.$$

Assuming the pressure of the gas to be inversely proportional to its volume, you have $p = k/V$ and the integral for work becomes

$$W = \int_{V_0}^{V_1} \frac{k}{V}\,dV.$$

EXAMPLE 6 Work Done by an Expanding Gas

A quantity of gas with an initial volume of 1 cubic foot and a pressure of 500 pounds per square foot expands to a volume of 2 cubic feet. Find the work done by the gas. (Assume that the pressure is inversely proportional to the volume.)

Solution Because $p = k/V$ and $p = 500$ when $V = 1$, you have $k = 500$. So, the work is

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \int_{V_0}^{V_1} \frac{k}{V}\,dV \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{500}{V}\,dV \\ &= 500 \ln|V|\Big]_1^2 \approx 346.6 \text{ foot-pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

Exercises for Section 7.5

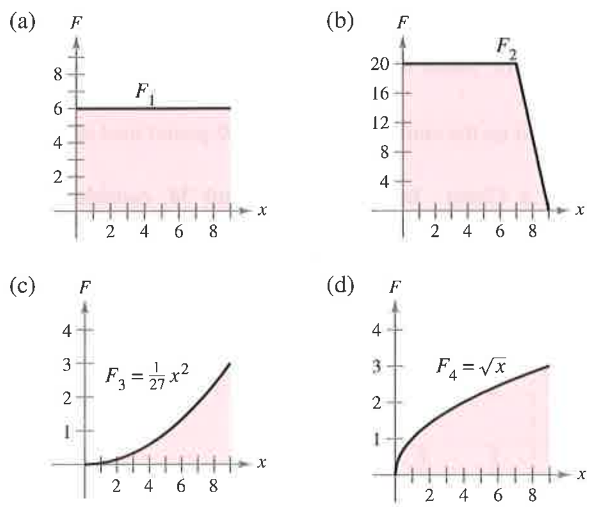
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

Constant Force **In Exercises 1–4, determine the work done by the constant force.**

1. A 100-pound bag of sugar is lifted 10 feet.
2. An electric hoist lifts a 2800-pound car 4 feet.
3. A force of 112 newtons is required to slide a cement block 4 meters in a construction project.
4. The locomotive of a freight train pulls its cars with a constant force of 9 tons a distance of one-half mile.

Writing About Concepts

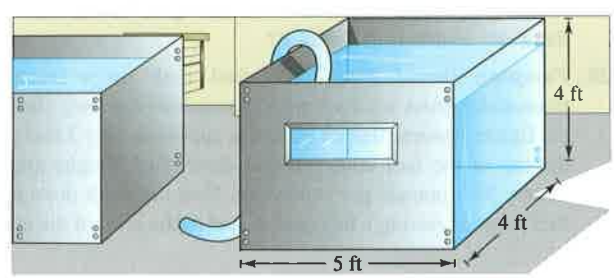
5. State the definition of work done by a constant force.
6. State the definition of work done by a variable force.
7. The graphs show the force F_i (in pounds) required to move an object 9 feet along the x-axis. Order the force functions from the one that yields the least work to the one that yields the most work without doing any calculations. Explain your reasoning.



8. Verify your answer to Exercise 7 by calculating the work for each force function.

Hooke's Law **In Exercises 9–16, use Hooke's Law to determine the variable force in the spring problem.**

9. A force of 5 pounds compresses a 15-inch spring a total of 4 inches. How much work is done in compressing the spring 7 inches?
10. How much work is done in compressing the spring in Exercise 9 from a length of 10 inches to a length of 6 inches?
11. A force of 250 newtons stretches a spring 30 centimeters. How much work is done in stretching the spring from 20 centimeters to 50 centimeters?
12. A force of 800 newtons stretches a spring 70 centimeters on a mechanical device for driving fence posts. Find the work done in stretching the spring the required 70 centimeters.
13. A force of 20 pounds stretches a spring 9 inches in an exercise machine. Find the work done in stretching the spring 1 foot from its natural position.
14. An overhead garage door has two springs, one on each side of the door. A force of 15 pounds is required to stretch each spring 1 foot. Because of the pulley system, the springs stretch only one-half the distance the door travels. The door moves a total of 8 feet and the springs are at their natural length when the door is open. Find the work done by the pair of springs.
15. Eighteen foot-pounds of work is required to stretch a spring 4 inches from its natural length. Find the work required to stretch the spring an additional 3 inches.
16. Seven and one-half foot-pounds of work is required to compress a spring 2 inches from its natural length. Find the work required to compress the spring an additional one-half inch.
17. ***Propulsion*** Neglecting air resistance and the weight of the propellant, determine the work done in propelling a five-ton satellite to a height of
    (a) 100 miles above Earth.
    (b) 300 miles above Earth.
18. ***Propulsion*** Use the information in Exercise 17 to write the work W of the propulsion system as a function of the height h of the satellite above Earth. Find the limit (if it exists) of W as h approaches infinity.
19. ***Propulsion*** Neglecting air resistance and the weight of the propellant, determine the work done in propelling a 10-ton satellite to a height of
    (a) 11,000 miles above Earth.
    (b) 22,000 miles above Earth.
20. ***Propulsion*** A lunar module weighs 12 tons on the surface of Earth. How much work is done in propelling the module from the surface of the moon to a height of 50 miles? Consider the radius of the moon to be 1100 miles and its force of gravity to be one-sixth that of Earth.
21. ***Pumping Water*** A rectangular tank with a base 4 feet by 5 feet and a height of 4 feet is full of water (see figure). The water weighs 62.4 pounds per cubic foot. How much work is done in pumping water out over the top edge in order to empty (a) half of the tank? (b) all of the tank?



22. ***Think About It*** Explain why the answer in part (b) of Exercise 21 is not twice the answer in part (a).

23. ***Pumping Water*** A cylindrical water tank 4 meters high with a radius of 2 meters is buried so that the top of the tank is 1 meter below ground level (see figure). How much work is done in pumping a full tank of water up to ground level? (The water weighs 9800 newtons per cubic meter.)

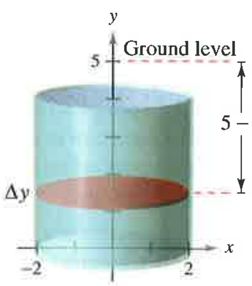


Figure for 23

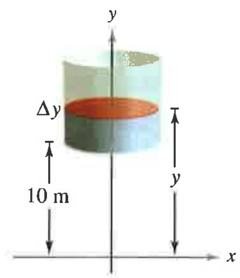


Figure for 24

24. ***Pumping Water*** Suppose the tank in Exercise 23 is located on a tower so that the bottom of the tank is 10 meters above the level of a stream (see figure). How much work is done in filling the tank half full of water through a hole in the bottom, using water from the stream?

25. ***Pumping Water*** An open tank has the shape of a right circular cone (see figure). The tank is 8 feet across the top and 6 feet high. How much work is done in emptying the tank by pumping the water over the top edge?

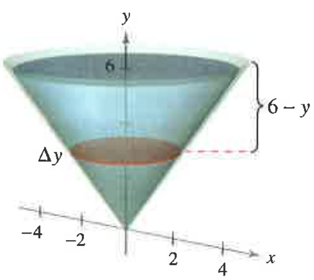


Figure for 25

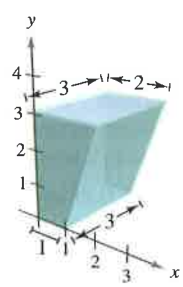


Figure for 28

26. ***Pumping Water*** Water is pumped in through the bottom of the tank in Exercise 25. How much work is done to fill the tank

(a) to a depth of 2 feet?

(b) from a depth of 4 feet to a depth of 6 feet?

27. ***Pumping Water*** A hemispherical tank of radius 6 feet is positioned so that its base is circular. How much work is required to fill the tank with water through a hole in the base if the water source is at the base?

28. ***Pumping Diesel Fuel*** The fuel tank on a truck has trapezoidal cross sections with dimensions (in feet) shown in the figure. Assume that an engine is approximately 3 feet above the top of the fuel tank and that diesel fuel weighs approximately 53.1 pounds per cubic foot. Find the work done by the fuel pump in raising a full tank of fuel to the level of the engine.

Pumping Gasoline **In Exercises 29 and 30, find the work done in pumping gasoline that weighs 42 pounds per cubic foot. (*Hint:* Evaluate one integral by a geometric formula and the other by observing that the integrand is an odd function.)**

29. A cylindrical gasoline tank 3 feet in diameter and 4 feet long is carried on the back of a truck and is used to fuel tractors. The axis of the tank is horizontal. The opening on the tractor tank is 5 feet above the top of the tank in the truck. Find the work done in pumping the entire contents of the fuel tank into a tractor.

30. The top of a cylindrical storage tank for gasoline at a service station is 4 feet below ground level. The axis of the tank is horizontal and its diameter and length are 5 feet and 12 feet, respectively. Find the work done in pumping the entire contents of the full tank to a height of 3 feet above ground level.

Lifting a Chain **In Exercises 31–34, consider a 15-foot chain that weighs 3 pounds per foot hanging from a winch 15 feet above ground level. Find the work done by the winch in winding up the specified amount of chain.**

31. Wind up the entire chain.

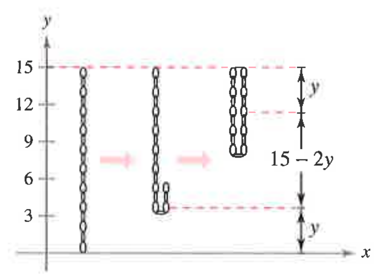
32. Wind up one-third of the chain.

33. Run the winch until the bottom of the chain is at the 10-foot level.

34. Wind up the entire chain with a 500-pound load attached to it.

Lifting a Chain **In Exercises 35 and 36, consider a 15-foot hanging chain that weighs 3 pounds per foot. Find the work done in lifting the chain vertically to the indicated position.**

35. Take the bottom of the chain and raise it to the 15-foot level, leaving the chain doubled and still hanging vertically (see figure).



36. Repeat Exercise 35 raising the bottom of the chain to the 12-foot level.

Demolition Crane **In Exercises 37 and 38, consider a demolition crane with a 500-pound ball suspended from a 40-foot cable that weighs 1 pound per foot.**

37. Find the work required to wind up 15 feet of the apparatus.

38. Find the work required to wind up all 40 feet of the apparatus.

Boyle's Law **In Exercises 39 and 40, find the work done by the gas for the given volume and pressure. Assume that the pressure is inversely proportional to the volume. (See Example 6.)**

39. A quantity of gas with an initial volume of 2 cubic feet and a pressure of 1000 pounds per square foot expands to a volume of 3 cubic feet.

40. A quantity of gas with an initial volume of 1 cubic foot and a pressure of 2500 pounds per square foot expands to a volume of 3 cubic feet.

41. ***Electric Force*** Two electrons repel each other with a force that varies inversely as the square of the distance between them. One electron is fixed at the point $(2, 4)$. Find the work done in moving the second electron from $(-2, 4)$ to $(1, 4)$.

42. ***Modeling Data*** The hydraulic cylinder on a woodsplitter has a four-inch bore (diameter) and a stroke of 2 feet. The hydraulic pump creates a maximum pressure of 2000 pounds per square inch. Therefore, the maximum force created by the cylinder is $2000(\pi 2^2) = 8000\pi$ pounds.

(a) Find the work done through one extension of the cylinder given that the maximum force is required.

(b) The force exerted in splitting a piece of wood is variable. Measurements of the force obtained when a piece of wood was split are shown in the table. The variable x measures the extension of the cylinder in feet, and F is the force in pounds. Use Simpson's Rule to approximate the work done in splitting the piece of wood.

x	0	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	2
$F(x)$	0	20,000	22,000	15,000	10,000	5000	0

Table for 42(b)

(c) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find a fourth-degree polynomial model for the data. Plot the data and graph the model.

(d) Use the model in part (c) to approximate the extension of the cylinder when the force is maximum.

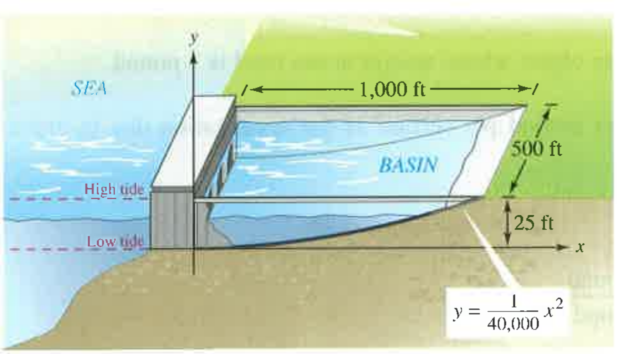
(e) Use the model in part (c) to approximate the work done in splitting the piece of wood.

Hydraulic Press **In Exercises 43–46, use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility to approximate the work done by a press in a manufacturing process. A model for the variable force F (in pounds) and the distance x (in feet) the press moves is given.**

	Force	*Interval*
43.	$F(x) = 1000[1.8 - \ln(x + 1)]$	$0 \le x \le 5$
44.	$F(x) = \dfrac{e^{x^2} - 1}{100}$	$0 \le x \le 4$
45.	$F(x) = 100x\sqrt{125 - x^3}$	$0 \le x \le 5$
46.	$F(x) = 1000 \sinh x$	$0 \le x \le 2$

Section Project: Tidal Energy

Tidal power plants use "tidal energy" to produce electrical energy. To construct a tidal power plant, a dam is built to separate a basin from the sea. Electrical energy is produced as the water flows back and forth between the basin and the sea. The amount of "natural energy" produced depends on the volume of the basin and the tidal range—the vertical distance between high and low tides. (Several natural basin have tidal ranges in excess of 15 feet; the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia has a tidal range of 53 feet.)



(a) Consider a basin with a rectangular base, as shown in the figure. The basin has a tidal range of 25 feet, with low tide corresponding to $y = 0$. How much water does the basin hold at high tide?

(b) The amount of energy produced during the filling (or the emptying) of the basin is proportional to the amount of work required to fill (or empty) the basin. How much work is required to fill the basin with seawater? (Use a seawater density of 64 pounds per cubic foot.)

Francois Gohier/Photo Researchers, Inc.

Francois Gohier/Photo Researchers, Inc.

The Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia has an extreme tidal range, as displayed in the greatly contrasting photos above.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION For more information on tidal power, see the article "LaRance: Six Years of Operating a Tidal Power Plant in France" by J. Cotillon in *Water Power Magazine*.

Section 7.6 Moments, Centers of Mass, and Centroids

- **Understand the definition of mass.**
- **Find the center of mass in a one-dimensional system.**
- **Find the center of mass in a two-dimensional system.**
- **Find the center of mass of a planar lamina.**
- **Use the Theorem of Pappus to find the volume of a solid of revolution.**

Mass

In this section you will study several important applications of integration that are related to **mass.** Mass is a measure of a body's resistance to changes in motion, and is independent of the particular gravitational system in which the body is located. However, because so many applications involving mass occur on Earth's surface, an object's mass is sometimes equated with its weight. This is not technically correct. Weight is a type of force and as such is dependent on gravity. Force and mass are related by the equation

$$\text{Force} = (\text{mass})(\text{acceleration}).$$

The table below lists some commonly used measures of mass and force, together with their conversion factors.

System of Measurement	Measure of Mass	Measure of Force
U.S.	Slug	Pound $= (\text{slug})(\text{ft/sec}^2)$
International	Kilogram	Newton $= (\text{kilogram})(\text{m/sec}^2)$
C-G-S	Gram	Dyne $= (\text{gram})(\text{cm/sec}^2)$

Conversions:

1 pound = 4.448 newtons	1 slug = 14.59 kilograms
1 newton = 0.2248 pound	1 kilogram = 0.06852 slug
1 dyne = 0.000002248 pound	1 gram = 0.00006852 slug
1 dyne = 0.00001 newton	1 foot = 0.3048 meter

EXAMPLE 1 Mass on the Surface of Earth

Find the mass (in slugs) of an object whose weight at sea level is 1 pound.

Solution Using 32 feet per second per second as the acceleration due to gravity produces

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Mass} &= \frac{\text{force}}{\text{acceleration}} && \text{Force} = (\text{mass})(\text{acceleration})\\
&= \frac{1 \text{ pound}}{32 \text{ feet per second per second}}\\
&= 0.03125 \frac{\text{pound}}{\text{foot per second per second}}\\
&= 0.03125 \text{ slug.}
\end{aligned}$$

Because many applications involving mass occur on Earth's surface, this amount of mass is called a **pound mass.**

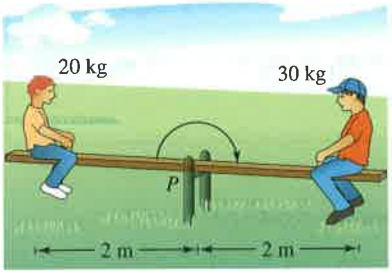
Center of Mass in a One-Dimensional System

You will now consider two types of moments of a mass—the **moment about a point** and the **moment about a line.** To define these two moments, consider an idealized situation in which a mass m is concentrated at a point. If x is the distance between this point mass and another point P, the **moment of m about the point P is**

$$\text{Moment} = mx$$

and x is the **length of the moment arm.**

The concept of moment can be demonstrated simply by a seesaw, as shown in Figure 7.55. A child of mass 20 kilograms sits 2 meters to the left of fulcrum P, and an older child of mass 30 kilograms sits 2 meters to the right of P. From experience, you know that the seesaw will begin to rotate clockwise, moving the larger child down. This rotation occurs because the moment produced by the child on the left is less than the moment produced by the child on the right.



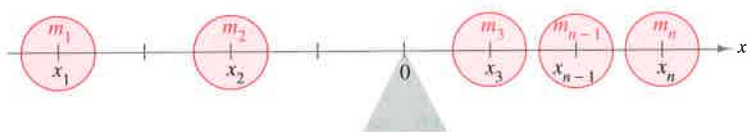
The seesaw will balance when the left and the right moments are equal.
Figure 7.55

$$\text{Left moment} = (20)(2) = 40 \text{ kilogram-meters}$$
$$\text{Right moment} = (30)(2) = 60 \text{ kilogram-meters}$$

To balance the seesaw, the two moments must be equal. For example, if the larger child moved to a position $\frac{4}{3}$ meters from the fulcrum, the seesaw would balance, because each child would produce a moment of 40 kilogram-meters.

To generalize this, you can introduce a coordinate line on which the origin corresponds to the fulcrum, as shown in Figure 7.56. Suppose several point masses are located on the x-axis. The measure of the tendency of this system to rotate about the origin is the **moment about the origin,** and it is defined as the sum of the n products $m_i x_i$.

$$M_0 = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \cdot \cdot \cdot + m_nx_n$$



If $m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \cdot \cdot \cdot + m_nx_n = 0$, the system is in equilibrium.
Figure 7.56

If M_0 is 0, the system is said to be in **equilibrium.**

For a system that is not in equilibrium, the **center of mass** is defined as the point $\bar{x}$ at which the fulcrum could be relocated to attain equilibrium. If the system were translated $\bar{x}$ units, each coordinate x_i would become $(x_i - \bar{x})$, and because the moment of the translated system is 0, you have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i(x_i - \bar{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_ix_i - \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i\bar{x} = 0.$$

Solving for $\bar{x}$ produces

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_ix_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i} = \frac{\text{moment of system about origin}}{\text{total mass of system}}.$$

If $m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \cdot \cdot \cdot + m_nx_n = 0$, the system is in equilibrium.

Moments and Center of Mass: One-Dimensional System

Let the point masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$ be located at $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$.

1. The **moment about the origin** is $M_0 = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \cdots + m_nx_n$.
2. The **center of mass** is $\bar{x} = \dfrac{M_0}{m}$, where $m = m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n$ is the **total mass** of the system.

EXAMPLE 2 The Center of Mass of a Linear System

Find the center of mass of the linear system shown in Figure 7.57.

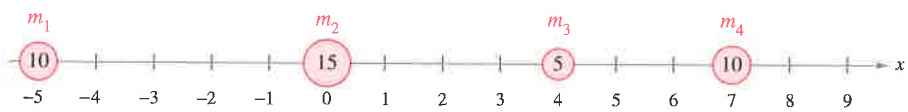


Figure 7.57

Solution The moment about the origin is

$$\begin{aligned} M_0 &= m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + m_3x_3 + m_4x_4 \\ &= 10(-5) + 15(0) + 5(4) + 10(7) \\ &= -50 + 0 + 20 + 70 \\ &= 40. \end{aligned}$$

Because the total mass of the system is $m = 10 + 15 + 5 + 10 = 40$, the center of mass is

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_0}{m} = \frac{40}{40} = 1.$$

NOTE In Example 2, where should you locate the fulcrum so that the point masses will be in equilibrium?

Rather than define the moment of a mass, you could define the moment of a *force*. In this context, the center of mass is called the **center of gravity.** Suppose that a system of point masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$ is located at $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$. Then, because force = (mass)(acceleration), the total force of the system is

$$\begin{aligned} F &= m_1a + m_2a + \cdots + m_na \\ &= ma. \end{aligned}$$

The **torque** (moment) about the origin is

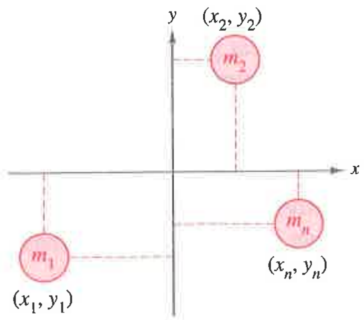
$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= (m_1a)x_1 + (m_2a)x_2 + \cdots + (m_na)x_n \\ &= M_0a \end{aligned}$$

and the **center of gravity** is

$$\frac{T_0}{F} = \frac{M_0a}{ma} = \frac{M_0}{m} = \bar{x}.$$

So, the center of gravity and the center of mass have the same location.

Center of Mass in a Two-Dimensional System



In a two-dimensional system, there is a moment about the y-axis, M_y, and a moment about the x-axis, M_x.
Figure 7.58

You can extend the concept of moment to two dimensions by considering a system of masses located in the xy-plane at the points $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$, as shown in Figure 7.58. Rather than defining a single moment (with respect to the origin), two moments are defined—one with respect to the x-axis and one with respect to the y-axis.

Moments and Center of Mass: Two-Dimensional System

Let the point masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$ be located at $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$.

1. The **moment about the y-axis** is $M_y = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + \cdots + m_nx_n$.
2. The **moment about the x-axis** is $M_x = m_1y_1 + m_2y_2 + \cdots + m_ny_n$.
3. The **center of mass** $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ (or **center of gravity**) is

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m} \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m}$$

where $m = m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_n$ is the **total mass** of the system.

The moment of a system of masses in the plane can be taken about any horizontal or vertical line. In general, the moment about a line is the sum of the product of the masses and the *directed distances* from the points to the line.

$$\text{Moment} = m_1(y_1 - b) + m_2(y_2 - b) + \cdots + m_n(y_n - b) \qquad \text{Horizontal line } y = b$$
$$\text{Moment} = m_1(x_1 - a) + m_2(x_2 - a) + \cdots + m_n(x_n - a) \qquad \text{Vertical line } x = a$$

EXAMPLE 3 The Center of Mass of a Two-Dimensional System

Find the center of mass of a system of point masses $m_1 = 6$, $m_2 = 3$, $m_3 = 2$, and $m_4 = 9$, located at

$$(3, -2), (0, 0), (-5, 3), \text{ and } (4, 2)$$

as shown in Figure 7.59.

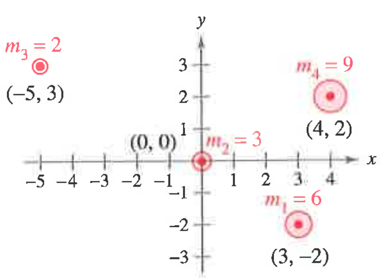


Figure 7.59

Solution

$$m = 6 + 3 + 2 + 9 = 20 \qquad \text{Mass}$$
$$M_y = 6(3) + 3(0) + 2(-5) + 9(4) = 44 \qquad \text{Moment about } y\text{-axis}$$
$$M_x = 6(-2) + 3(0) + 2(3) + 9(2) = 12 \qquad \text{Moment about } x\text{-axis}$$

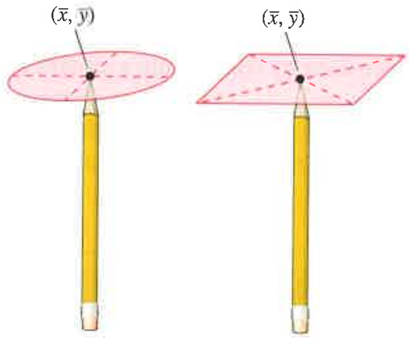
So,

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{m} = \frac{44}{20} = \frac{11}{5}$$

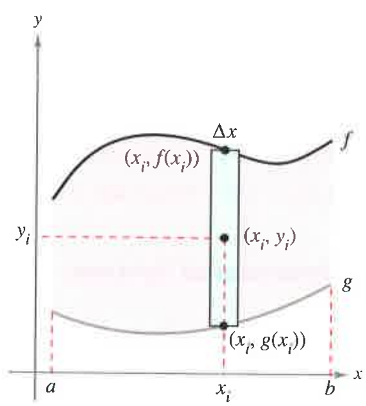
and

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m} = \frac{12}{20} = \frac{3}{5}$$

and so the center of mass is $\left(\frac{11}{5}, \frac{3}{5}\right)$.



You can think of the center of mass $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ of a lamina as its balancing point. For a circular lamina, the center of mass is the center of the circle. For a rectangular lamina, the center of mass is the center of the rectangle.
Figure 7.60



Planar lamina of uniform density ρ
Figure 7.61

Center of Mass of a Planar Lamina

So far in this section you have assumed the total mass of a system to be distributed at discrete points in a plane or on a line. Now consider a thin, flat plate of material of constant density called a **planar lamina** (see Figure 7.60). **Density** is a measure of mass per unit of volume, such as grams per cubic centimeter. For planar laminas, however, density is considered to be a measure of mass per unit of area. Density is denoted by ρ, the lowercase Greek letter rho.

Consider an irregularly shaped planar lamina of uniform density ρ, bounded by the graphs of $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, and $a \le x \le b$, as shown in Figure 7.61. The mass of this region is given by

$$\begin{aligned} m &= (\text{density})(\text{area}) \\ &= \rho \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\, dx \\ &= \rho A \end{aligned}$$

where A is the area of the region. To find the center of mass of this lamina, partition the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals of equal width Δx. Let x_i be the center of the ith subinterval. You can approximate the portion of the lamina lying in the ith subinterval by a rectangle whose height is $h = f(x_i) - g(x_i)$. Because the density of the rectangle is ρ, its mass is

$$\begin{aligned} m_i &= (\text{density})(\text{area}) \\ &= \underbrace{\rho}_{\text{Density}} \underbrace{[f(x_i) - g(x_i)]}_{\text{Height}} \underbrace{\Delta x}_{\text{Width}}. \end{aligned}$$

Now, considering this mass to be located at the center (x_i, y_i) of the rectangle, the directed distance from the x-axis to (x_i, y_i) is $y_i = [f(x_i) + g(x_i)]/2$. So, the moment of m_i about the x-axis is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Moment} &= (\text{mass})(\text{distance}) \\ &= m_i y_i \\ &= \rho[f(x_i) - g(x_i)]\, \Delta x \left[\frac{f(x_i) + g(x_i)}{2}\right]. \end{aligned}$$

Summing the moments and taking the limit as $n \to \infty$ suggest the definitions below.

Moments and Center of Mass of a Planar Lamina

Let f and g be continuous functions such that $f(x) \ge g(x)$ on $[a, b]$, and consider the planar lamina of uniform density ρ bounded by the graphs of $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, and $a \le x \le b$.

1. The **moments about the x- and y-axes** are

$$M_x = \rho \int_a^b \left[\frac{f(x) + g(x)}{2}\right][f(x) - g(x)]\, dx$$

$$M_y = \rho \int_a^b x[f(x) - g(x)]\, dx.$$

2. The **center of mass** $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ is given by $\bar{x} = \dfrac{M_y}{m}$ and $\bar{y} = \dfrac{M_x}{m}$, where $m = \rho \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)]\, dx$ is the mass of the lamina.

EXAMPLE 4 The Center of Mass of a Planar Lamina

Find the center of mass of the lamina of uniform density ρ bounded by the graph of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ and the x-axis.

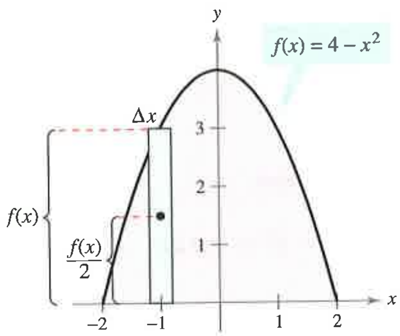


Figure 7.62

Solution Because the center of mass lies on the axis of symmetry, you know that $\bar{x} = 0$. Moreover, the mass of the lamina is

$$m = \rho \int_{-2}^{2} (4 - x^2)\,dx$$
$$= \rho \left[4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^{2}$$
$$= \frac{32\rho}{3}.$$

To find the moment about the x-axis, place a representative rectangle in the region, as shown in Figure 7.62. The distance from the x-axis to the center of this rectangle is

$$y_i = \frac{f(x)}{2} = \frac{4 - x^2}{2}.$$

Because the mass of the representative rectangle is

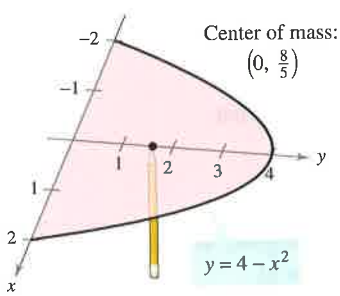
$$\rho f(x)\,\Delta x = \rho(4 - x^2)\,\Delta x$$

you have

$$M_x = \rho \int_{-2}^{2} \frac{4 - x^2}{2} (4 - x^2)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \int_{-2}^{2} (16 - 8x^2 + x^4)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{\rho}{2} \left[16x - \frac{8x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} \right]_{-2}^{2}$$
$$= \frac{256\rho}{15}$$

and $\bar{y}$ is given by

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{m} = \frac{256\rho/15}{32\rho/3} = \frac{8}{5}.$$



The center of mass is the balancing point.
Figure 7.63

So, the center of mass (the balancing point) of the lamina is $\left(0, \frac{8}{5}\right)$, as shown in Figure 7.63.

The density ρ in Example 4 is a common factor of both the moments and the mass, and as such divides out of the quotients representing the coordinates of the center of mass. So, the center of mass of a lamina of *uniform* density depends only on the shape of the lamina and not on its density. For this reason, the point

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) \qquad \text{Center of mass or centroid}$$

is sometimes called the center of mass of a *region* in the plane, or the **centroid** of the region. In other words, to find the centroid of a region in the plane, you simply assume that the region has a constant density of $\rho = 1$ and compute the corresponding center of mass.

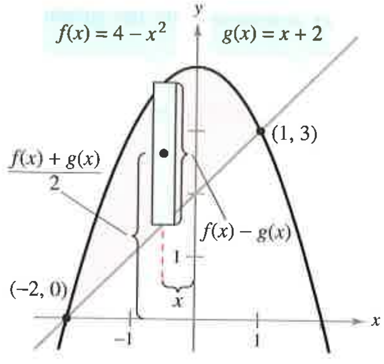


Figure 7.64

EXPLORATION

Cut an irregular shape from a piece of cardboard.

a. Hold a pencil vertically and move the object on the pencil point until the centroid is located.

b. Divide the object into representative elements. Make the necessary measurements and numerically approximate the centroid. Compare your result with the result in part (a).

EXAMPLE 5 The Centroid of a Plane Region

Find the centroid of the region bounded by the graphs of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ and $g(x) = x + 2$.

Solution The two graphs intersect at the points $(-2, 0)$ and $(1, 3)$, as shown in Figure 7.64. So, the area of the region is

$$A = \int_{-2}^{1} [f(x) - g(x)]\,dx = \int_{-2}^{1} (2 - x - x^2)\,dx = \frac{9}{2}.$$

The centroid $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ of the region has the following coordinates.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A}\int_{-2}^{1} x[(4 - x^2) - (x + 2)]\,dx = \frac{2}{9}\int_{-2}^{1} (-x^3 - x^2 + 2x)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{9}\left[-\frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + x^2\right]_{-2}^{1} = -\frac{1}{2}$$
$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A}\int_{-2}^{1} \left[\frac{(4 - x^2) + (x + 2)}{2}\right][(4 - x^2) - (x + 2)]\,dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{9}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\int_{-2}^{1} (-x^2 + x + 6)(-x^2 - x + 2)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{9}\int_{-2}^{1} (x^4 - 9x^2 - 4x + 12)\,dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{9}\left[\frac{x^5}{5} - 3x^3 - 2x^2 + 12x\right]_{-2}^{1} = \frac{12}{5}.$$

So, the centroid of the region is $(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{12}{5}\right)$.

For simple plane regions, you may be able to find the centroids without resorting to integration.

EXAMPLE 6 The Centroid of a Simple Plane Region

Find the centroid of the region shown in Figure 7.65(a).

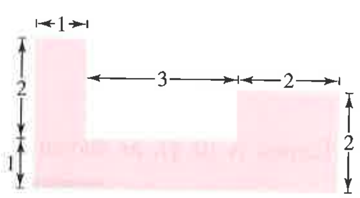
Solution By superimposing a coordinate system on the region, as shown in Figure 7.65(b), you can locate the centroids of the three rectangles at

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right), \quad \left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad \text{and} \quad (5, 1).$$

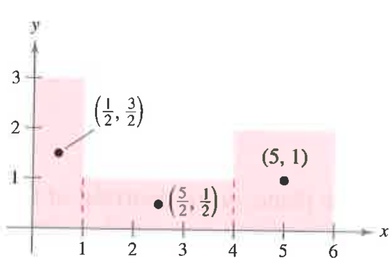
Using these three points, you can find the centroid of the region.

$$A = \text{area of region} = 3 + 3 + 4 = 10$$
$$\bar{x} = \frac{(1/2)(3) + (5/2)(3) + (5)(4)}{10} = \frac{29}{10} = 2.9$$
$$\bar{y} = \frac{(3/2)(3) + (1/2)(3) + (1)(4)}{10} = \frac{10}{10} = 1$$

So, the centroid of the region is $(2.9, 1)$.



(a) Original region



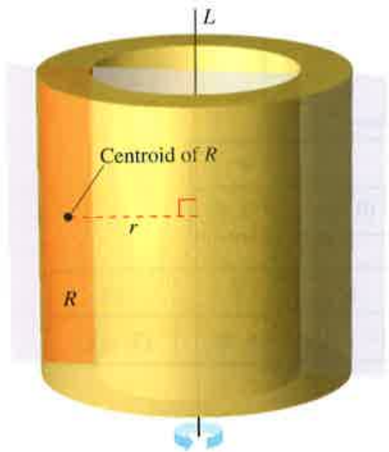
(b) The centroids of the three rectangles

Figure 7.65

NOTE In Example 6, notice that $(2.9, 1)$ is not the "average" of $\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$, $\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, and $(5, 1)$.

Theorem of Pappus

The final topic in this section is a useful theorem credited to Pappus of Alexandria (ca. 300 A.D.), a Greek mathematician whose eight-volume *Mathematical Collection* is a record of much of classical Greek mathematics. The proof of this theorem is given in Section 14.4.



The volume V is $2\pi rA$, where A is the area of region R.
Figure 7.66

THEOREM 7.1 The Theorem of Pappus

Let R be a region in a plane and let L be a line in the same plane such that L does not intersect the interior of R, as shown in Figure 7.66. If r is the distance between the centroid of R and the line, then the volume V of the solid of revolution formed by revolving R about the line is

$$V = 2\pi rA$$

where A is the area of R. (Note that $2\pi r$ is the distance traveled by the centroid as the region is revolved about the line.)

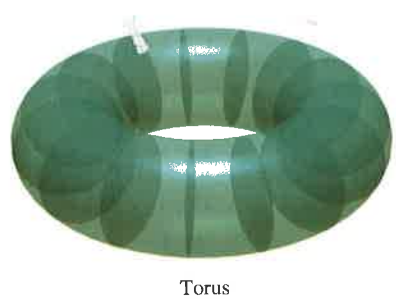
The Theorem of Pappus can be used to find the volume of a torus, as shown in the following example. Recall that a torus is a doughnut-shaped solid formed by revolving a circular region about a line that lies in the same plane as the circle (but does not intersect the circle).

EXAMPLE 7 Finding Volume by the Theorem of Pappus

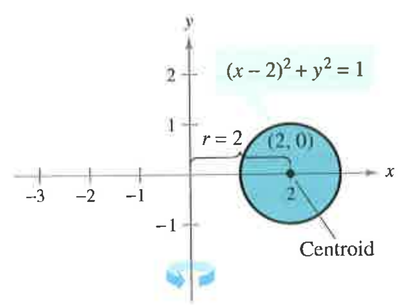
Find the volume of the torus shown in Figure 7.67(a), which was formed by revolving the circular region bounded by

$$(x-2)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

about the y-axis, as shown in Figure 7.67(b).



(a)



(b)

Figure 7.67

Solution In Figure 7.67(b), you can see that the centroid of the circular region is $(2, 0)$. So, the distance between the centroid and the axis of revolution is $r = 2$. Because the area of the circular region is $A = \pi$, the volume of the torus is

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2\pi rA \\ &= 2\pi(2)(\pi) \\ &= 4\pi^2 \\ &\approx 39.5. \end{aligned}$$

EXPLORATION

Use the shell method to show that the volume of the torus is given by

$$V = \int_1^3 4\pi x\sqrt{1-(x-2)^2}\,dx.$$

Evaluate this integral using a graphing utility. Does your answer agree with the one in Example 7?

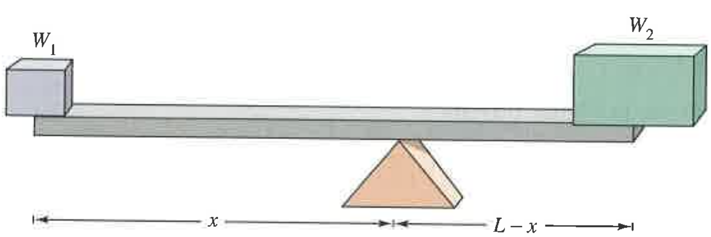
Exercises for Section 7.6

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

In Exercises 1–4, find the center of mass of the point masses lying on the x-axis.

1. $m_1 = 6, m_2 = 3, m_3 = 5$
   $x_1 = -5, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 3$
2. $m_1 = 7, m_2 = 4, m_3 = 3, m_4 = 8$
   $x_1 = -3, x_2 = -2, x_3 = 5, x_4 = 6$
3. $m_1 = 1, m_2 = 1, m_3 = 1, m_4 = 1, m_5 = 1$
   $x_1 = 7, x_2 = 8, x_3 = 12, x_4 = 15, x_5 = 18$
4. $m_1 = 12, m_2 = 1, m_3 = 6, m_4 = 3, m_5 = 11$
   $x_1 = -6, x_2 = -4, x_3 = -2, x_4 = 0, x_5 = 8$
5. ***Graphical Reasoning***
   (a) Translate each point mass in Exercise 3 to the right five units and determine the resulting center of mass.
   (b) Translate each point mass in Exercise 4 to the left three units and determine the resulting center of mass.
6. ***Conjecture*** Use the result of Exercise 5 to make a conjecture about the change in the center of mass that results when each point mass is translated k units horizontally.

Statics Problems **In Exercises 7 and 8, consider a beam of length L with a fulcrum x feet from one end (see figure). There are objects with weights W_1 and W_2 placed on opposite ends of the beam. Find x such that the system is in equilibrium.**



7. Two children weighing 50 pounds and 75 pounds are going to play on a seesaw that is 10 feet long.
8. In order to move a 550-pound rock, a person weighing 200 pounds wants to balance it on a beam that is 5 feet long.

In Exercise 9–12, find the center of mass of the given system of point masses.

9.

m_i	5	1	3
(x_1, y_1)	(2, 2)	(−3, 1)	(1, −4)

10.

m_i	10	2	5
(x_1, y_1)	(1, −1)	(5, 5)	(−4, 0)

11.

m_i	3	4
(x_1, y_1)	(−2, −3)	(5, 5)

m_i	2	1	6
(x_1, y_1)	(7, 1)	(0, 0)	(−3, 0)

12.

m_i	12	6	$\frac{15}{2}$	15
(x_1, y_1)	(2, 3)	(−1, 5)	(6, 8)	(2, −2)

In Exercises 13–24, find M_x, M_y, and $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ for the laminas of uniform density ρ bounded by the graphs of the equations.

13. $y = \sqrt{x}, y = 0, x = 4$
14. $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2, y = 0, x = 2$
15. $y = x^2, y = x^3$
16. $y = \sqrt{x}, y = x$
17. $y = -x^2 + 4x + 2, y = x + 2$
18. $y = \sqrt{x} + 1, y = \frac{1}{3}x + 1$
19. $y = x^{2/3}, y = 0, x = 8$
20. $y = x^{2/3}, y = 4$
21. $x = 4 - y^2, x = 0$
22. $x = 2y - y^2, x = 0$
23. $x = -y, x = 2y - y^2$
24. $x = y + 2, x = y^2$

In Exercises 25–28, set up and evaluate the integrals for finding the area and moments about the x- and y-axes for the region bounded by the graphs of the equations. (Assume $\rho = 1$.)

25. $y = x^2, y = x$
26. $y = \dfrac{1}{x}, y = 0, 1 \le x \le 4$
27. $y = 2x + 4, y = 0, 0 \le x \le 3$
28. $y = x^2 - 4, y = 0$

In Exercises 29–32, use a graphing utility to graph the region bounded by the graphs of the equations. Use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to approximate the centroid of the region.

29. $y = 10x\sqrt{125 - x^3}, y = 0$
30. $y = xe^{-x/2}, y = 0, x = 0, x = 4$
31. ***Prefabricated End Section of a Building***
    $y = 5\sqrt[3]{400 - x^2}, y = 0$
32. ***Witch of Agnesi***
    $y = 8/(x^2 + 4), y = 0, x = -2, x = 2$

In Exercises 33–38, find and/or verify the centroid of the common region used in engineering.

33. ***Triangle*** Show that the centroid of the triangle with vertices $(-a, 0)$, $(a, 0)$, and (b, c) is the point of intersection of the medians (see figure).

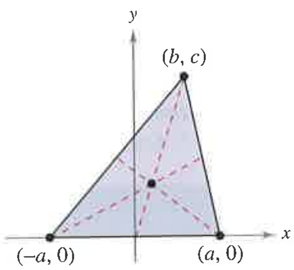


Figure for 33

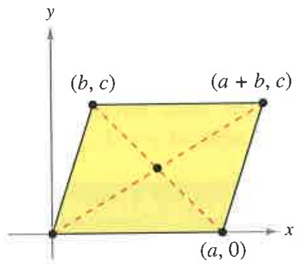


Figure for 34

34. ***Parallelogram*** Show that the centroid of the parallelogram with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(a, 0)$, (b, c), and $(a + b, c)$ is the point of intersection of the diagonals (see figure).

35. ***Trapezoid*** Find the centroid of the trapezoid with vertices $(0, 0)$, $(0, a)$, (c, b), and $(c, 0)$. Show that it is the intersection of the line connecting the midpoints of the parallel sides and the line connecting the extended parallel sides, as shown in the figure.

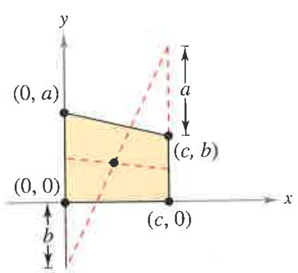


Figure for 35

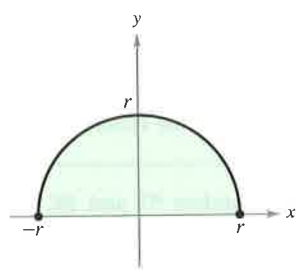


Figure for 36

36. ***Semicircle*** Find the centroid of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ and $y = 0$ (see figure).

37. ***Semiellipse*** Find the centroid of the region bounded by the graphs of $y = \dfrac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ and $y = 0$ (see figure).

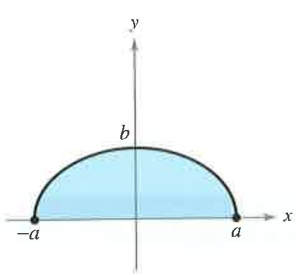


Figure for 37

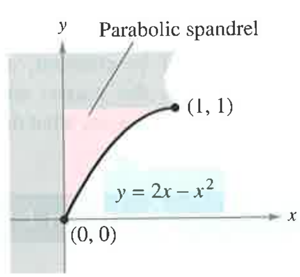


Figure for 38

38. ***Parabolic Spandrel*** Find the centroid of the **parabolic spandrel** shown in the figure.

39. ***Graphical Reasoning*** Consider the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $y = b$, where $b > 0$.

(a) Sketch a graph of the region.

(b) Use the graph in part (a) to determine $\bar{x}$. Explain.

(c) Set up the integral for finding M_y. Because of the form of the integrand, the value of the integral can be obtained without integrating. What is the form of the integrand and what is the value of the integral? Compare with the result in part (b).

(d) Use the graph in part (a) to determine whether $\bar{y} > \dfrac{b}{2}$ or $\bar{y} < \dfrac{b}{2}$. Explain.

(e) Use integration to verify your answer in part (d).

40. ***Graphical and Numerical Reasoning*** Consider the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^{2n}$ and $y = b$, where $b > 0$ and n is a positive integer.

(a) Set up the integral for finding M_y. Because of the form of the integrand, the value of the integral can be obtained without integrating. What is the form of the integrand and what is the value of the integral? Compare with the result in part (b).

(b) Is $\bar{y} > \dfrac{b}{2}$ or $\bar{y} < \dfrac{b}{2}$? Explain.

(c) Use integration to find $\bar{y}$ as a function of n.

(d) Use the result of part (c) to complete the table.

n	1	2	3	4
$\bar{y}$				

(e) Find $\lim_{n\to\infty} \bar{y}$.

(f) Give a geometric explanation of the result in part (e).

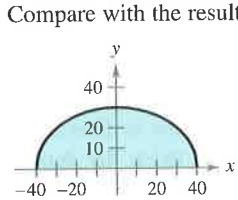
41. ***Modeling Data*** The manufacturer of glass for a window in a conversion van needs to approximate its center of mass. A coordinate system is superimposed on a prototype of the glass (see figure). The measurements (in centimeters) for the right half of the symmetric piece of glass are shown in the table.

x	0	10	20	30	40
y	30	29	26	20	0

(a) Use Simpson's Rule to approximate the center of mass of the glass.

(b) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find a fourth-degree polynomial model for the data.

(c) Use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility and the model to approximate the center of mass of the glass. Compare with the result in part (a).



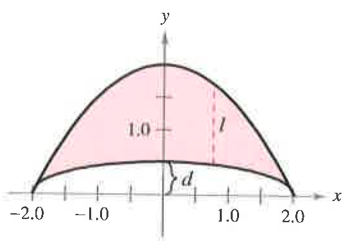
42. ***Modeling Data*** The manufacturer of a boat needs to approximate the center of mass of a section of the hull. A coordinate system is superimposed on a prototype (see figure). The measurements (in feet) for the right half of the symmetric prototype are listed in the table.

x	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2
l	1.50	1.45	1.30	0.99	0
d	0.50	0.48	0.43	0.33	0

(a) Use Simpson's Rule to approximate the center of mass of the hull section.

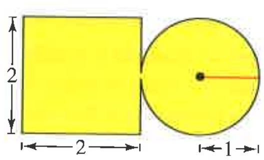
(b) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find fourth-degree polynomial models for both curves shown in the figure. Plot the data and graph the models.

(c) Use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility and the model to approximate the center of mass of the hull section. Compare with the result in part (a).

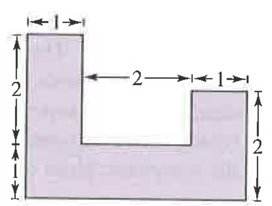


In Exercises 43–46, introduce an appropriate coordinate system and find the coordinates of the center of mass of the planar lamina. (The answer depends on the position of the coordinate system.)

43.



44.



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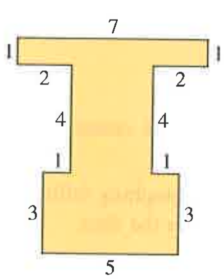

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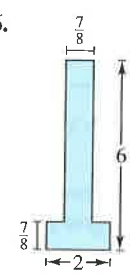


47. Find the center of mass of the lamina in Exercise 43 if the circular portion of the lamina has twice the density of the square portion of the lamina.

48. Find the center of mass of the lamina in Exercise 43 if the square portion of the lamina has twice the density of the circular portion of the lamina.

In Exercises 49–52, use the Theorem of Pappus to find the volume of the solid of revolution.

49. The torus formed by revolving the circle $(x-5)^2 + y^2 = 16$ about the y-axis

50. The torus formed by revolving the circle $x^2 + (y-3)^2 = 4$ about the x-axis

51. The solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x$, $y = 4$, and $x = 0$ about the x-axis

52. The solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of $y = 2\sqrt{x-2}$, $y = 0$, and $x = 6$ about the y-axis

Writing About Concepts

53. Let the point masses $m_1, m_2, \ldots, m_n$ be located at (x_1, y_1), $(x_2, y_2), \ldots, (x_n, y_n)$. Define the center of mass $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

54. What is a planar lamina? Describe what is meant by the center of mass $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ of a planar lamina.

55. The centroid of the plane region bounded by the graphs of $y = f(x)$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$ is $\left(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{5}{18}\right)$. Is it possible to find the centroid of each of the regions bounded by the graphs of the following sets of equations? If so, identify the centroid and explain your answer.

(a) $y = f(x) + 2$, $y = 2$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$

(b) $y = f(x-2)$, $y = 0$, $x = 2$, and $x = 3$

(c) $y = -f(x)$, $y = 0$, $x = 0$, and $x = 1$

(d) $y = f(x)$, $y = 0$, $x = -1$, and $x = 1$

56. State the Theorem of Pappus.

In Exercises 57 and 58, use the *Second Theorem of Pappus*, which is stated as follows. If a segment of a plane curve C is revolved about an axis that does not intersect the curve (except possibly at its endpoints), the area S of the resulting surface of revolution is given by the product of the length of C times the distance d traveled by the centroid of C.

57. A sphere is formed by revolving the graph of $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$ about the x-axis. Use the formula for surface area, $S = 4\pi r^2$, to find the centroid of the semicircle $y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$.

58. A torus is formed by revolving the graph of $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ about the y-axis. Find the surface area of the torus.

59. Let $n \geq 1$ be constant, and consider the region bounded by $f(x) = x^n$, the x-axis, and $x = 1$. Find the centroid of this region. As $n \to \infty$, what does the region look like, and where is its centroid?

Putnam Exam Challenge

60. Let V be the region in the cartesian plane consisting of all points (x, y) satisfying the simultaneous conditions

$$|x| \leq y \leq |x| + 3 \quad \text{and} \quad y \leq 4.$$

Find the centroid $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ of V.

Section 7.7 Fluid Pressure and Fluid Force

- **Find fluid pressure and fluid force.**

Fluid Pressure and Fluid Force

Swimmers know that the deeper an object is submerged in a fluid, the greater the pressure on the object. **Pressure** is defined as the force per unit of area over the surface of a body. For example, because a column of water that is 10 feet in height and 1 inch square weighs 4.3 pounds, the *fluid pressure* at a depth of 10 feet of water is 4.3 pounds per square inch.* At 20 feet, this would increase to 8.6 pounds per square inch, and in general the pressure is proportional to the depth of the object in the fluid.

Blaise Pascal (1623–1662)

Pascal is well known for his work in many areas of mathematics and physics, and also for his influence on Leibniz. Although much of Pascal's work in calculus was intuitive and lacked the rigor of modern mathematics, he nevertheless anticipated many important results.

Definition of Fluid Pressure

The **pressure** on an object at depth h in a liquid is

$$\text{Pressure} = P = wh$$

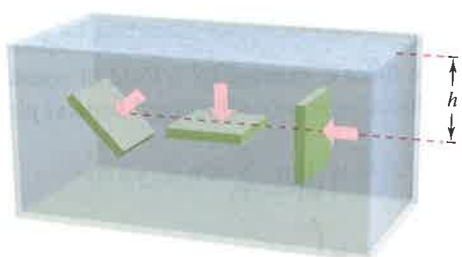
where w is the weight-density of the liquid per unit of volume.

Below are some common weight-densities of fluids in pounds per cubic foot.

Ethyl alcohol	49.4
Gasoline	41.0–43.0
Glycerin	78.6
Kerosene	51.2
Mercury	849.0
Seawater	64.0
Water	62.4

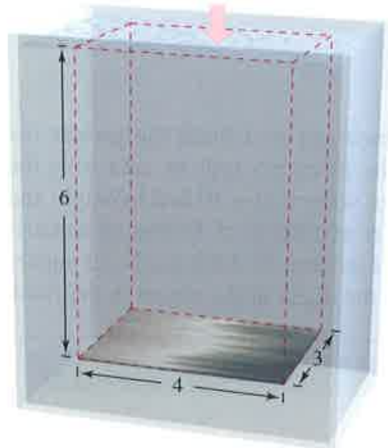
When calculating fluid pressure, you can use an important (and rather surprising) physical law called **Pascal's Principle,** named after the French mathematician Blaise Pascal. Pascal's Principle states that the pressure exerted by a fluid at a depth h is transmitted equally *in all directions*. For example, in Figure 7.68, the pressure at the indicated depth is the same for all three objects. Because fluid pressure is given in terms of force per unit area $(P = F/A)$, the fluid force on a *submerged horizontal* surface of area A is

$$\text{Fluid force} = F = PA = (\text{pressure})(\text{area}).$$



The pressure at h is the same for all three objects.
Figure 7.68

* *The total pressure on an object in 10 feet of water would also include the pressure due to Earth's atmosphere. At sea level, atmospheric pressure is approximately 14.7 pounds per square inch.*



The fluid force on a horizontal metal sheet is equal to the fluid pressure times the area.
Figure 7.69

EXAMPLE 1 Fluid Force on a Submerged Sheet

Find the fluid force on a rectangular metal sheet measuring 3 feet by 4 feet that is submerged in 6 feet of water, as shown in Figure 7.69.

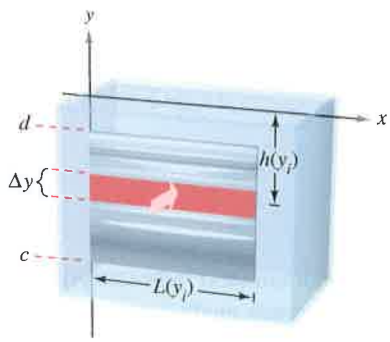
Solution Because the weight-density of water is 62.4 pounds per cubic foot and the sheet is submerged in 6 feet of water, the fluid pressure is

$$\begin{aligned} P &= (62.4)(6) \qquad P = wh \\ &= 374.4 \text{ pounds per square foot.} \end{aligned}$$

Because the total area of the sheet is $A = (3)(4) = 12$ square feet, the fluid force is

$$\begin{aligned} F = PA &= \left(374.4 \frac{\text{pounds}}{\text{square foot}}\right)(12 \text{ square feet}) \\ &= 4492.8 \text{ pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

This result is independent of the size of the body of water. The fluid force would be the same in a swimming pool or lake.



Calculus methods must be used to find the fluid force on a vertical metal plate.
Figure 7.70

In Example 1, the fact that the sheet is rectangular and horizontal means that you do not need the methods of calculus to solve the problem. Consider a surface that is submerged vertically in a fluid. This problem is more difficult because the pressure is not constant over the surface.

Suppose a vertical plate is submerged in a fluid of weight-density w (per unit of volume), as shown in Figure 7.70. To determine the total force against *one side* of the region from depth c to depth d, you can subdivide the interval $[c, d]$ into n subintervals, each of width Δy. Next, consider the representative rectangle of width Δy and length $L(y_i)$, where y_i is in the ith subinterval. The force against this representative rectangle is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta F_i &= w(\text{depth})(\text{area}) \\ &= wh(y_i)L(y_i)\,\Delta y. \end{aligned}$$

The force against n such rectangles is

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta F_i = w \sum_{i=1}^{n} h(y_i)L(y_i)\,\Delta y.$$

Note that w is considered to be constant and is factored out of the summation. Therefore, taking the limit as $\|\Delta\| \to 0$ $(n \to \infty)$ suggests the following definition.

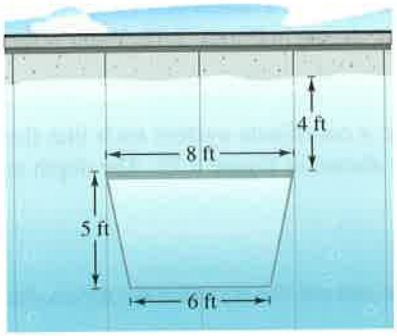
Definition of Force Exerted by a Fluid

The **force F exerted by a fluid** of constant weight-density w (per unit of volume) against a submerged vertical plane region from $y = c$ to $y = d$ is

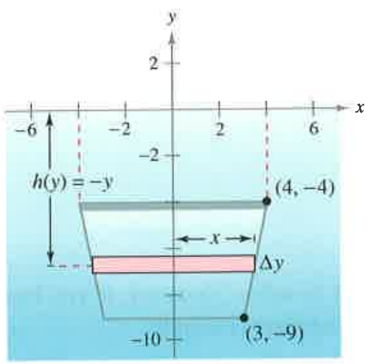
$$\begin{aligned} F &= w \lim_{\|\Delta\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} h(y_i)L(y_i)\,\Delta y \\ &= w \int_c^d h(y)L(y)\,dy \end{aligned}$$

where $h(y)$ is the depth of the fluid at y and $L(y)$ is the horizontal length of the region at y.

EXAMPLE 2 Fluid Force on a Vertical Surface



(a) Water gate in a dam



(b) The fluid force against the gate
Figure 7.71

A vertical gate in a dam has the shape of an isosceles trapezoid 8 feet across the top and 6 feet across the bottom, with a height of 5 feet, as shown in Figure 7.71(a). What is the fluid force on the gate when the top of the gate is 4 feet below the surface of the water?

Solution In setting up a mathematical model for this problem, you are at liberty to locate the x- and y-axes in several different ways. A convenient approach is to let the y-axis bisect the gate and place the x-axis at the surface of the water, as shown in Figure 7.71(b). So, the depth of the water at y in feet is

$$\text{Depth} = h(y) = -y.$$

To find the length $L(y)$ of the region at y, find the equation of the line forming the right side of the gate. Because this line passes through the points $(3, -9)$ and $(4, -4)$, its equation is

$$\begin{aligned} y - (-9) &= \frac{-4 - (-9)}{4 - 3}(x - 3) \\ y + 9 &= 5(x - 3) \\ y &= 5x - 24 \\ x &= \frac{y + 24}{5}. \end{aligned}$$

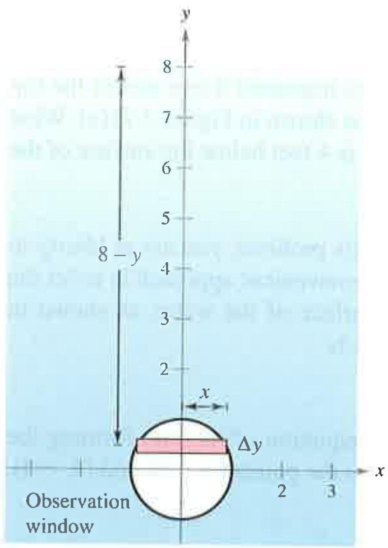
In Figure 7.71(b) you can see that the length of the region at y is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Length} &= 2x \\ &= \frac{2}{5}(y + 24) \\ &= L(y). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, by integrating from $y = -9$ to $y = -4$, you can calculate the fluid force to be

$$\begin{aligned} F &= w\int_c^d h(y)L(y)\,dy \\ &= 62.4\int_{-9}^{-4} (-y)\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)(y + 24)\,dy \\ &= -62.4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\int_{-9}^{-4} (y^2 + 24y)\,dy \\ &= -62.4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\left[\frac{y^3}{3} + 12y^2\right]_{-9}^{-4} \\ &= -62.4\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)\left(\frac{-1675}{3}\right) \\ &= 13{,}936 \text{ pounds.} \end{aligned}$$

NOTE In Example 2, the x-axis coincided with the surface of the water. This was convenient, but arbitrary. In choosing a coordinate system to represent a physical situation, you should consider various possibilities. Often you can simplify the calculations in a problem by locating the coordinate system to take advantage of special characteristics of the problem, such as symmetry.



The fluid force on the window
Figure 7.72

EXAMPLE 3 Fluid Force on a Vertical Surface

A circular observation window on a marine science ship has a radius of 1 foot, and the center of the window is 8 feet below water level, as shown in Figure 7.72. What is the fluid force on the window?

Solution To take advantage of symmetry, locate a coordinate system such that the origin coincides with the center of the window, as shown in Figure 7.72. The depth at y is then

$$\text{Depth} = h(y) = 8 - y.$$

The horizontal length of the window is $2x$, and you can use the equation for the circle, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, to solve for x as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Length} &= 2x\\ &= 2\sqrt{1-y^2} = L(y)\end{aligned}$$

Finally, because y ranges from -1 to 1, and using 64 pounds per cubic foot as the weight-density of seawater, you have

$$\begin{aligned}F &= w\int_c^d h(y)L(y)\,dy\\ &= 64\int_{-1}^{1}(8-y)(2)\sqrt{1-y^2}\,dy.\end{aligned}$$

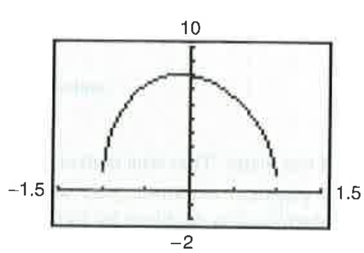
Initially it looks as if this integral would be difficult to solve. However, if you break the integral into two parts and apply symmetry, the solution is simple.

$$F = 64(16)\int_{-1}^{1}\sqrt{1-y^2}\,dy - 64(2)\int_{-1}^{1}y\sqrt{1-y^2}\,dy$$

The second integral is 0 (because the integrand is odd and the limits of integration are symmetric to the origin). Moreover, by recognizing that the first integral represents the area of a semicircle of radius 1, you obtain

$$\begin{aligned}F &= 64(16)\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) - 64(2)(0)\\ &= 512\pi\\ &\approx 1608.5 \text{ pounds.}\end{aligned}$$

So, the fluid force on the window is 1608.5 pounds.



f is not differentiable at $x = \pm 1$.
Figure 7.73

TECHNOLOGY To confirm the result obtained in Example 3, you might have considered using Simpson's Rule to approximate the value of

$$128\int_{-1}^{1}(8-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}\,dx.$$

From the graph of

$$f(x) = (8-x)\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

however, you can see that f is not differentiable when $x = \pm 1$ (see Figure 7.73). This means that you cannot apply Theorem 4.19 from Section 4.6 to determine the potential error in Simpson's Rule. Without knowing the potential error, the approximation is of little value. Use a graphing utility to approximate the integral.

Exercises for Section 7.7

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

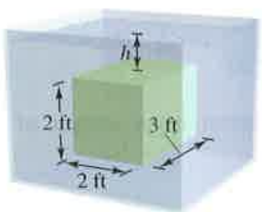
Force on a Submerged Sheet **In Exercises 1 and 2, the area of the top side of a piece of sheet metal is given. The sheet metal is submerged horizontally in 5 feet of water. Find the fluid force on the top side.**

1. 3 square feet

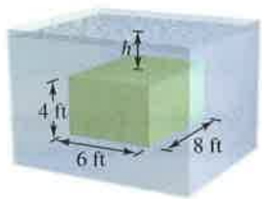
2. 16 square feet

Buoyant Force **In Exercises 3 and 4, find the buoyant force of a rectangular solid of the given dimensions submerged in water so that the top side is parallel to the surface of the water. The buoyant force is the difference between the fluid forces on the top and bottom sides of the solid.**

3.

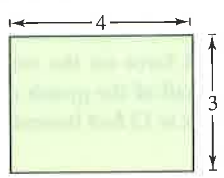


4.

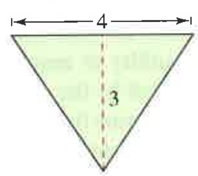


Fluid Force on a Tank Wall **In Exercises 5–10, find the fluid force on the vertical side of the tank, where the dimensions are given in feet. Assume that the tank is full of water.**

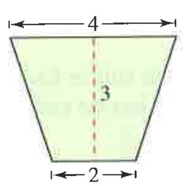
5. Rectangle



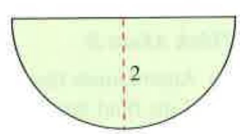
6. Triangle



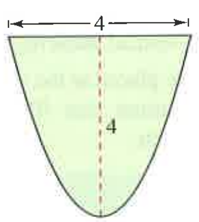
7. Trapezoid



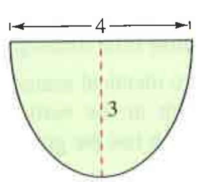
8. Semicircle



9. Parabola, $y = x^2$

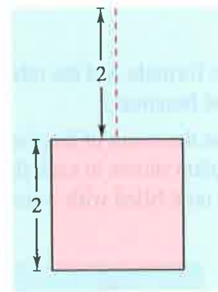


10. Semiellipse, $y = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{36 - 9x^2}$

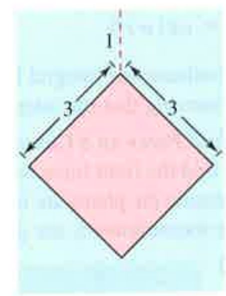


Fluid Force of Water **In Exercises 11–14, find the fluid force on the vertical plate submerged in water, where the dimensions are given in meters and the weight-density of water is 9800 newtons per cubic meter.**

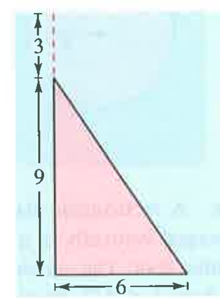
11. Square



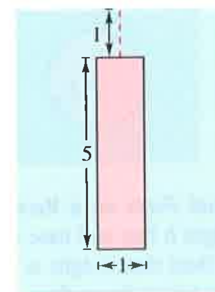
12. Square



13. Triangle

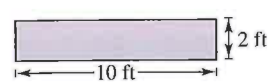


14. Rectangle

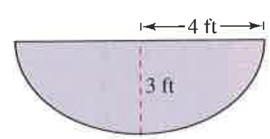


Force on a Concrete Form **In Exercises 15–18, the figure is the vertical side of a form for poured concrete that weighs 140.7 pounds per cubic foot. Determine the force on this part of the concrete form.**

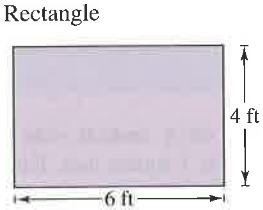
15. Rectangle



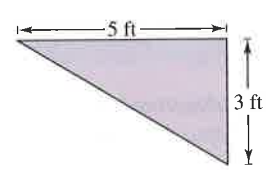
16. Semiellipse, $y = -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{16 - x^2}$



17. Rectangle



18. Triangle



19. ***Fluid Force of Gasoline*** A cylindrical gasoline tank is placed so that the axis of the cylinder is horizontal. Find the fluid force on a circular end of the tank if the tank is half full, assuming that the diameter is 3 feet and the gasoline weighs 42 pounds per cubic foot.

20. ***Fluid Force of Gasoline*** Repeat Exercise 19 for a tank that is full. (Evaluate one integral by a geometric formula and the other by observing that the integrand is an odd function.)

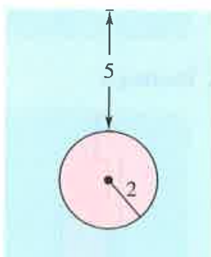
21. ***Fluid Force on a Circular Plate*** A circular plate of radius r feet is submerged vertically in a tank of fluid that weighs w pounds per cubic foot. The center of the circle is k ($k > r$) feet below the surface of the fluid. Show that the fluid force on the surface of the plate is

$$F = wk(\pi r^2).$$

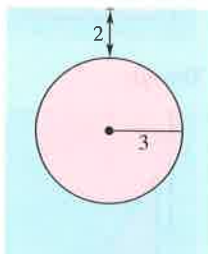
(Evaluate one integral by a geometric formula and the other by observing that the integrand is an odd function.)

22. ***Fluid Force on a Circular Plate*** Use the result of Exercise 21 to find the fluid force on the circular plate shown in each figure. Assume the plates are in the wall of a tank filled with water and the measurements are given in feet.

(a)



(b)

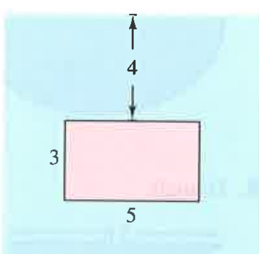


23. ***Fluid Force on a Rectangular Plate*** A rectangular plate of height h feet and base b feet is submerged vertically in a tank of fluid that weighs w pounds per cubic foot. The center is k feet below the surface of the fluid, where $h \le k/2$. Show that the fluid force on the surface of the plate is

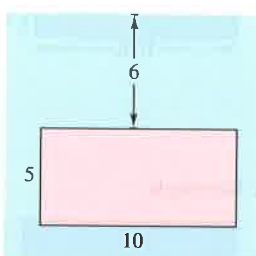
$$F = wkhb.$$

24. ***Fluid Force on a Rectangular Plate*** Use the result of Exercise 23 to find the fluid force on the rectangular plate shown in each figure. Assume the plates are in the wall of a tank filled with water and the measurements are given in feet.

(a)



(b)

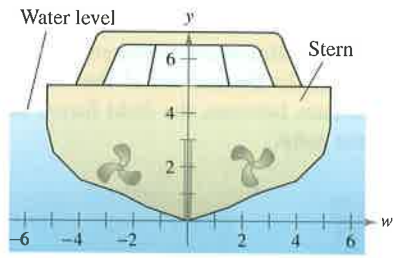


25. ***Submarine Porthole*** A porthole on a vertical side of a submarine (submerged in seawater) is 1 square foot. Find the fluid force on the porthole, assuming that the center of the square is 15 feet below the surface.

26. ***Submarine Porthole*** Repeat Exercise 25 for a circular porthole that has a diameter of 1 foot. The center is 15 feet below the surface.

27. ***Modeling Data*** The vertical stern of a boat with a superimposed coordinate system is shown in the figure. The table shows the width w of the stern at indicated values of y. Find the fluid force against the stern if the measurements are given in feet.

y	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	$\frac{5}{2}$	3	$\frac{7}{2}$	4
w	0	3	5	8	9	10	10.25	10.5	10.5



28. ***Irrigation Canal Gate*** The vertical cross section of an irrigation canal is modeled by

$$f(x) = \frac{5x^2}{x^2 + 4}$$

where x is measured in feet and $x = 0$ corresponds to the center of the canal. Use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility to approximate the fluid force against a vertical gate used to stop the flow of water if the water is 3 feet deep.

In Exercises 29 and 30, use the integration capabilities of a graphing utility to approximate the fluid force on the vertical plate bounded by the x-axis and the top half of the graph of the equation. Assume that the base of the plate is 12 feet beneath the surface of the water.

29. $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = 4^{2/3}$

30. $\dfrac{x^2}{28} + \dfrac{y^2}{16} = 1$

31. ***Think About It***

(a) Approximate the depth of the water in the tank in Exercise 5 if the fluid force is one-half as great as when the tank is full.

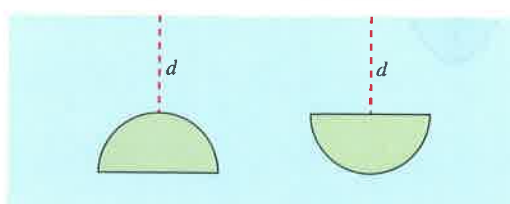
(b) Explain why the answer in part (a) is not $\frac{3}{2}$.

Writing About Concepts

32. Define fluid pressure.

33. Define fluid force against a submerged vertical plane region.

34. Two identical semicircular windows are placed at the same depth in the vertical wall of an aquarium (see figure). Which has the greater fluid force? Explain.



Review Exercises for Chapter 7

See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

In Exercises 1–10, sketch the region bounded by the graphs of the equations, and determine the area of the region.

1. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2},\ y = 0,\ x = 1,\ x = 5$
2. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2},\ y = 4,\ x = 5$
3. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^2 + 1},\ y = 0,\ x = -1,\ x = 1$
4. $x = y^2 - 2y,\ x = -1,\ y = 0$
5. $y = x,\ y = x^3$
6. $x = y^2 + 1,\ x = y + 3$
7. $y = e^x,\ y = e^2,\ x = 0$
8. $y = \csc x,\ y = 2$ (one region)
9. $y = \sin x,\ y = \cos x,\ \dfrac{\pi}{4} \le x \le \dfrac{5\pi}{4}$
10. $x = \cos y,\ x = \dfrac{1}{2},\ \dfrac{\pi}{3} \le y \le \dfrac{7\pi}{3}$

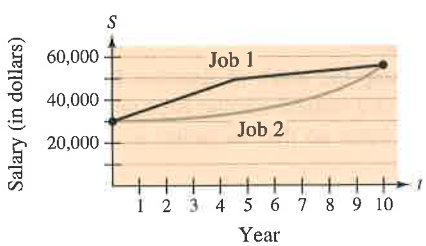
In Exercises 11–14, use a graphing utility to graph the region bounded by the graphs of the functions, and use the integration capabilities of the graphing utility to find the area of the region.

11. $y = x^2 - 8x + 3,\ y = 3 + 8x - x^2$
12. $y = x^2 - 4x + 3,\ y = x^3,\ x = 0$
13. $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = 1,\ y = 0,\ x = 0$
14. $y = x^4 - 2x^2,\ y = 2x^2$

In Exercises 15–18, use vertical and horizontal representative rectangles to set up integrals for finding the area of the region bounded by the graphs of the equations. Find the area of the region by evaluating the easier of the two integrals.

15. $x = y^2 - 2y,\ x = 0$
16. $y = \sqrt{x - 1},\ y = \dfrac{x - 1}{2}$
17. $y = 1 - \dfrac{x}{2},\ y = x - 2,\ y = 1$
18. $y = \sqrt{x - 1},\ y = 2,\ y = 0,\ x = 0$

19. ***Think About It*** A person has two job offers. The starting salary for each is \$30,000, and after 10 years of service each will pay \$56,000. The salary increases for each offer are shown in the figure. From a strictly monetary viewpoint, which is the better offer? Explain.



20. ***Modeling Data*** The table shows the annual service revenue R_1 in billions of dollars for the cellular telephone industry for the years 1995 through 2001. *(Source: Cellular Telecommunications & Internet Association)*

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
R_1	19.1	23.6	27.5	33.1	40.0	52.5	65.0

(a) Use the regression capabilities of a graphing utility to find an exponential model for the data. Let t represent the year, with $t = 5$ corresponding to 1995. Use the graphing utility to plot the data and graph the model in the same viewing window.

(b) A financial consultant believes that a model for service revenue for the years 2005 through 2010 is

$R_2 = 5 + 6.83e^{0.2t}$.

What is the difference in total service revenue between the two models for the years 2005 through 2010?

In Exercises 21–28, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the plane region bounded by the equations about the indicated line(s).

21. $y = x,\ y = 0,\ x = 4$
   (a) the x-axis (b) the y-axis
   (c) the line $x = 4$ (d) the line $x = 6$
22. $y = \sqrt{x},\ y = 2,\ x = 0$
   (a) the x-axis (b) the line $y = 2$
   (c) the y-axis (d) the line $x = -1$
23. $\dfrac{x^2}{16} + \dfrac{y^2}{9} = 1$
   (a) the y-axis (oblate spheroid)
   (b) the x-axis (prolate spheroid)
24. $\dfrac{x^2}{a^2} + \dfrac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$
   (a) the y-axis (oblate spheroid)
   (b) the x-axis (prolate spheroid)
25. $y = \dfrac{1}{x^4 + 1},\ y = 0,\ x = 0,\ x = 1$
   revolved about the y-axis
26. $y = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}},\ y = 0,\ x = -1,\ x = 1$
   revolved about the x-axis
27. $y = 1/(1 + \sqrt{x - 2}),\ y = 0,\ x = 2,\ x = 6$
   revolved about the y-axis
28. $y = e^{-x},\ y = 0,\ x = 0,\ x = 1$
   revolved about the x-axis

In Exercises 29 and 30, consider the region bounded by the graphs of the equations $y = x\sqrt{x + 1}$ and $y = 0$.

29. ***Area*** Find the area of the region.
30. ***Volume*** Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving the region about (a) the x-axis and (b) the y-axis.

31. ***Depth of Gasoline in a Tank*** A gasoline tank is an oblate spheroid generated by revolving the region bounded by the graph of $(x^2/16) + (y^2/9) = 1$ about the y-axis, where x and y are measured in feet. Find the depth of the gasoline in the tank when it is filled to one-fourth its capacity.

32. ***Magnitude of a Base*** The base of a solid is a circle of radius a, and its vertical cross sections are equilateral triangles. The volume of the solid is 10 cubic meters. Find the radius of the circle.

In Exercises 33 and 34, find the arc length of the graph of the function over the given interval.

33. $f(x) = \frac{4}{5}x^{5/4}, \quad [0, 4]$

34. $y = \frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2x}, \quad [1, 3]$

35. ***Length of a Catenary*** A cable of a suspension bridge forms a catenary modeled by the equation

$$y = 300 \cosh\left(\frac{x}{2000}\right) - 280, \quad -2000 \le x \le 2000$$

where x and y are measured in feet. Use a graphing utility to approximate the length of the cable.

36. ***Approximation*** Determine which value best approximates the length of the arc represented by the integral

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{1 + (\sec^2 x)^2}\, dx.$$

(Make your selection on the basis of a sketch of the arc and *not* by performing any calculations.)

(a) -2 (b) 1 (c) π (d) 4 (e) 3

37. ***Surface Area*** Use integration to find the lateral surface area of a right circular cone of height 4 and radius 3.

38. ***Surface Area*** The region bounded by the graphs of $y = 2\sqrt{x}$, $y = 0$, and $x = 3$ is revolved about the x-axis. Find the surface area of the solid generated.

39. ***Work*** A force of 4 pounds is needed to stretch a spring 1 inch from its natural position. Find the work done in stretching the spring from its natural length of 10 inches to a length of 15 inches.

40. ***Work*** The force required to stretch a spring is 50 pounds. Find the work done in stretching the spring from its natural length of 9 inches to double that length.

41. ***Work*** A water well has an eight-inch casing (diameter) and is 175 feet deep. The water is 25 feet from the top of the well. Determine the amount of work done in pumping the well dry, assuming that no water enters it while it is being pumped.

42. ***Work*** Repeat Exercise 41, assuming that water enters the well at a rate of 4 gallons per minute and the pump works at a rate of 12 gallons per minute. How many gallons are pumped in this case?

43. ***Work*** A chain 10 feet long weighs 5 pounds per foot and is hung from a platform 20 feet above the ground. How much work is required to raise the entire chain to the 20-foot level?

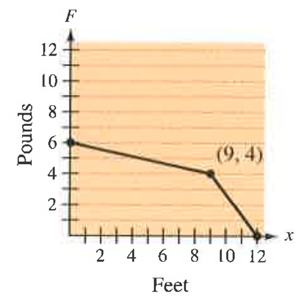
44. ***Work*** A windlass, 200 feet above ground level on the top of a building, uses a cable weighing 4 pounds per foot. Find the work done in winding up the cable if

(a) one end is at ground level.

(b) there is a 300-pound load attached to the end of the cable.

45. ***Work*** The work done by a variable force in a press is 80 foot-pounds. The press moves a distance of 4 feet and the force is a quadratic of the form $F = ax^2$. Find a.

46. ***Work*** Find the work done by the force F shown in the figure.



In Exercises 47–50, find the centroid of the region bounded by the graphs of the equations.

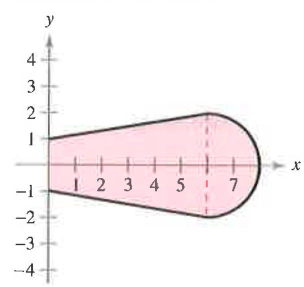
47. $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}, \ x = 0, \ y = 0$

48. $y = x^2, \ y = 2x + 3$

49. $y = a^2 - x^2, \ y = 0$

50. $y = x^{2/3}, \ y = \frac{1}{2}x$

51. ***Centroid*** A blade on an industrial fan has the configuration of a semicircle attached to a trapezoid (see figure). Find the centroid of the blade.



52. ***Fluid Force*** A swimming pool is 5 feet deep at one end and 10 feet deep at the other, and the bottom is an inclined plane. The length and width of the pool are 40 feet and 20 feet. If the pool is full of water, what is the fluid force on each of the vertical walls?

53. ***Fluid Force*** Show that the fluid force against any vertical region in a liquid is the product of the weight per cubic volume of the liquid, the area of the region, and the depth of the centroid of the region.

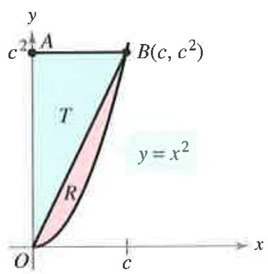
54. ***Fluid Force*** Using the result of Exercise 53, find the fluid force on one side of a vertical circular plate of radius 4 feet that is submerged in water so that its center is 5 feet below the surface.

P.S. Problem Solving

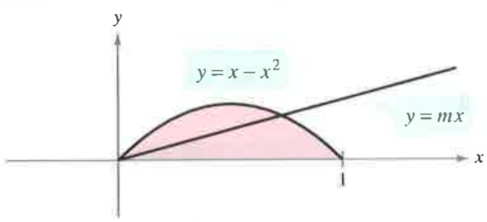
See www.CalcChat.com for worked-out solutions to odd-numbered exercises.

1. Let R be the area of the region in the first quadrant bounded by the parabola $y = x^2$ and the line $y = cx, c > 0$. Let T be the area of the triangle AOB. Calculate the limit

$$\lim_{c \to 0^+} \frac{T}{R}.$$



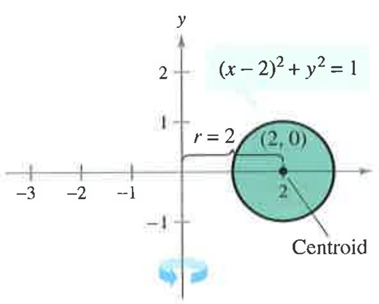
2. Let R be the region bounded by the parabola $y = x - x^2$ and the x-axis. Find the equation of the line $y = mx$ that divides this region into two regions of equal area.



3. (a) A torus is formed by revolving the region bounded by the circle

$$(x - 2)^2 + y^2 = 1$$

about the y-axis (see figure). Use the disk method to calculate the volume of the torus.



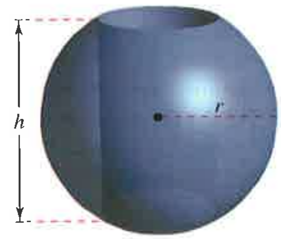
(b) Use the disk method to find the volume of the general torus if the circle has radius r and its center is R units from the axis of rotation.

4. Graph the curve

$$8y^2 = x^2(1 - x^2).$$

Use a computer algebra system to find the surface area of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the curve about the x-axis.

5. A hole is cut through the center of a sphere of radius r (see figure). The height of the remaining spherical ring is h. Find the volume of the ring and show that it is independent of the radius of the sphere.



6. A rectangle R of length l and width w is revolved about the line L (see figure). Find the volume of the resulting solid of revolution.

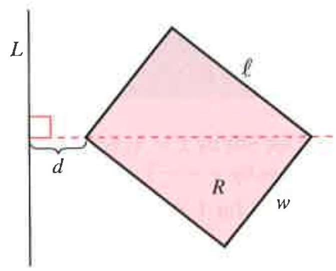


Figure for 6

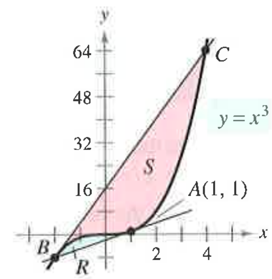


Figure for 7

7. (a) The tangent line to the curve $y = x^3$ at the point $A(1, 1)$ intersects the curve at another point B. Let R be the area of the region bounded by the curve and the tangent line. The tangent line at B intersects the curve at another point C (see figure). Let S be the area of the region bounded by the curve and this second tangent line. How are the areas R and S related?

(b) Repeat the construction in part (a) by selecting an arbitrary point A on the curve $y = x^3$. Show that the two areas R and S are always related in the same way.

8. The graph of $y = f(x)$ passes through the origin. The arc length of the curve from $(0, 0)$ to $(x, f(x))$ is given by

$$s(x) = \int_0^x \sqrt{1 + e^t}\, dt.$$

Identify the function f.

9. Let f be rectifiable on the interval $[a, b]$, and let

$$s(x) = \int_a^x \sqrt{1 + [f'(t)]^2}\, dt.$$

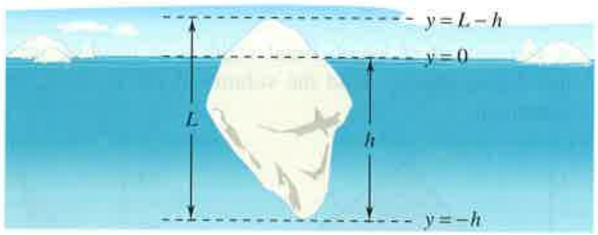
(a) Find $\dfrac{ds}{dx}$.

(b) Find ds and $(ds)^2$.

(c) If $f(t) = t^{3/2}$, find $s(x)$ on $[1, 3]$.

(d) Calculate $s(2)$ and describe what it signifies.

10. The **Archimedes Principle** states that the upward or buoyant force on an object within a fluid is equal to the weight of the fluid that the object displaces. For a partially submerged object, you can obtain information about the relative densities of the floating object and the fluid by observing how much of the object is above and below the surface. You can also determine the size of a floating object if you know the amount that is above the surface and the relative densities. You can see the top of a floating iceberg (see figure). The density of ocean water is 1.03×10^3 kilograms per cubic meter, and that of ice is 0.92×10^3 kilograms per cubic meter. What percent of the total iceberg is below the surface?



11. Sketch the region bounded on the left by $x = 1$, bounded above by $y = 1/x^3$, and bounded below by $y = -1/x^3$.

(a) Find the centroid of the region for $1 \le x \le 6$.

(b) Find the centroid of the region for $1 \le x \le b$.

(c) Where is the centroid as $b \to \infty$?

12. Sketch the region to the right of the y-axis, bounded above by $y = 1/x^4$ and bounded below by $y = -1/x^4$.

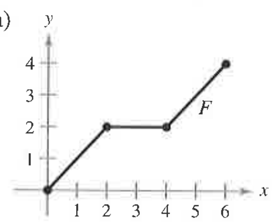
(a) Find the centroid of the region for $1 \le x \le 6$.

(b) Find the centroid of the region for $1 \le x \le b$.

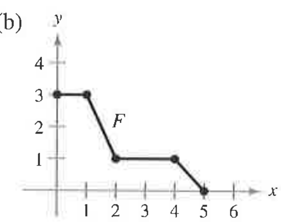
(c) Where is the centroid as $b \to \infty$?

13. Find the work done by each force F.

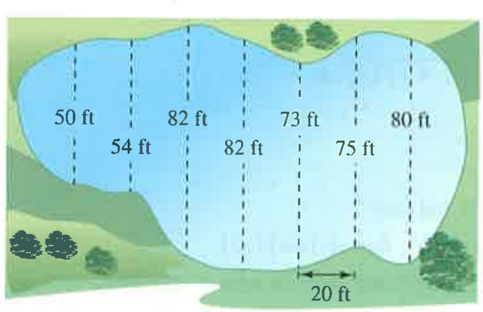
(a)



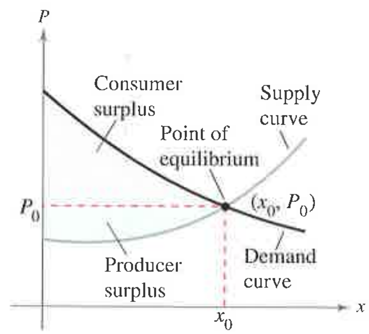
(b)



14. Estimate the surface area of the pond using (a) the Trapezoidal Rule and (b) Simpson's Rule.



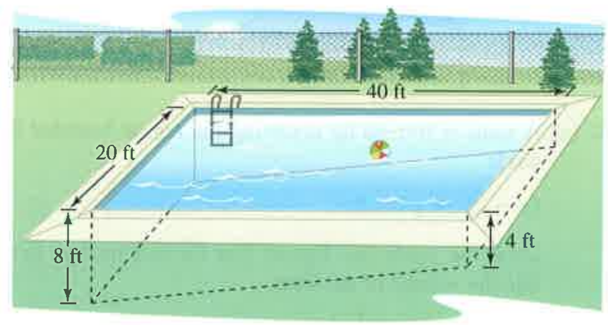
In Exercises 15 and 16, find the consumer surplus and producer surplus for the given demand $[p_1(x)]$ and supply $[p_2(x)]$ curves. The consumer surplus and producer surplus are represented by the areas shown in the figure.

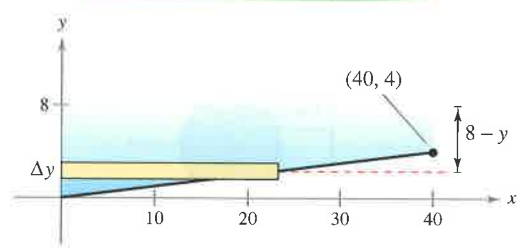


15. $p_1(x) = 50 - 0.5x, \quad p_2(x) = 0.125x$

16. $p_1(x) = 1000 - 0.4x^2, \quad p_2(x) = 42x$

17. A swimming pool is 20 feet wide, 40 feet long, 4 feet deep at one end, and 8 feet deep at the other end (see figure). The bottom is an inclined plane. Find the fluid force on each vertical wall.





18. (a) Find at least two continuous functions f that satisfy each condition.

(i) $f(x) \ge 0$ on $[0, 1]$ (ii) $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 0$

(iii) The area bounded by the graph of f and the x-axis for $0 \le x \le 1$ equals 1.

(b) For each function found in part (a), approximate the arc length of the graph of the function on the interval $[0, 1]$. (Use a graphing utility if necessary.)

(c) Can you find a function f that satisfies the conditions in part (a) and whose graph has an arc length of less than 3 on the interval $[0, 1]$?