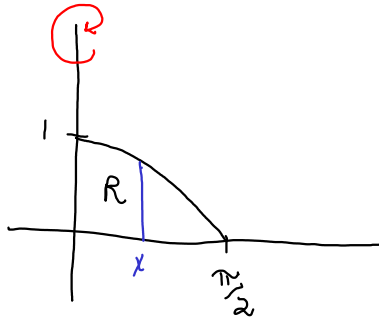


1. Let R be the region under the graph of $y = \cos x$ and above the x -axis on the interval $[0, \pi/2]$. Find the volume of the solid that is generated when R is revolved around the y -axis.



$$V = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\pi x \cos x \, dx$$

$$= 2\pi (x \sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi/2}$$

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

$\cos x \, dx$
area

x
radius
of orbit

$2\pi x$
distance
traveled

$2\pi x \cos x \, dx$ tiny part of volume

$$u = x$$

$$du = dx$$

$$dv = \cos x \, dx$$

$$v = \sin x$$

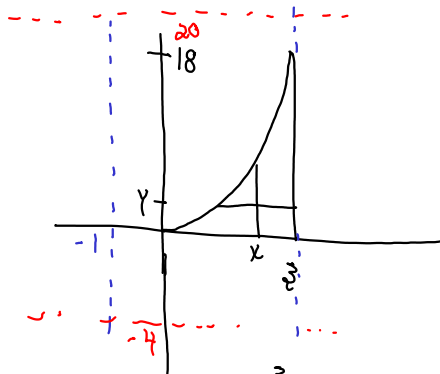
integration
by parts

$$\int x \cos x \, dx = x \sin x - \int \sin x \, dx$$

$$= x \sin x + \cos x + C$$

The volume of the solid is $\pi^2 - 2\pi$ cubic units.

2. Let R be the region under the graph of $y = 2x^2$ and above the x -axis on the interval $[0, 3]$. Set up, but do not evaluate, an integral that represents the volume of the solid that is generated when R is revolved around (a) the line $x = 3$, (b) the line $y = 20$, (c) the line $x = -1$, and (d) the line $y = -4$.



$$y = 2x^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}$$

vertical $2x^2 \, dx$

horizontal $(3 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}) \, dy$

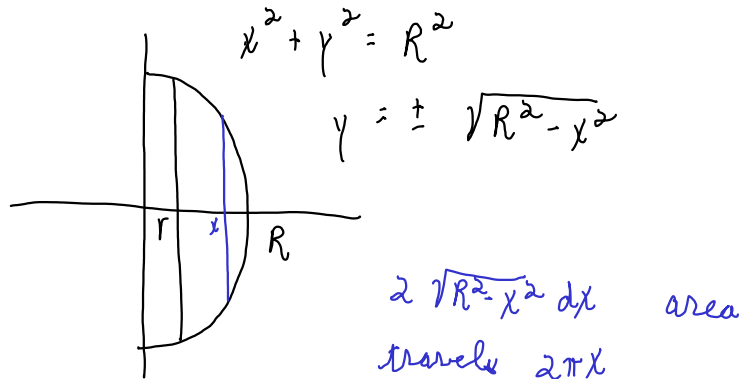
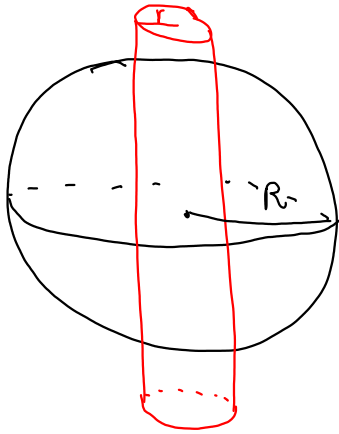
$$V_{x=3} = \int_0^3 2\pi (3-x) 2x^2 \, dx$$

$$V_{x=-1} = \int_0^3 2\pi (x+1) 2x^2 \, dx$$

$$V_{y=20} = \int_0^{18} 2\pi (20-y) (3 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}) \, dy$$

$$V_{y=-4} = \int_0^{18} 2\pi (y+4) (3 - \sqrt{\frac{y}{2}}) \, dy$$

3. A cylindrical hole of radius r is bored through the center of a sphere with radius $R > r$. The remaining solid resembles a bead since it has a flat top and bottom with a hole through the middle. Find the volume of the bead.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_r^R 2\pi x \cdot 2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} \, dx \\
 &= -\frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - x^2)^{3/2} \Big|_r^R \\
 &= \frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{3/2}
 \end{aligned}$$

[mental guess and check]

[note $r=0$ gives expected result]

The volume of the bead is $\frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{3/2}$ cubic units.

If we want this to be half the volume of the sphere, then r must satisfy

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{4\pi}{3} (R^2 - r^2)^{3/2} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4\pi}{3} R^3 \Rightarrow (R^2 - r^2)^{3/2} = \frac{1}{2} R^3 \\
 &\Rightarrow R^2 - r^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2/3} R^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow r^2 = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right) R^2 \\
 &\Rightarrow r = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}} R \\
 &\approx 0.6083 R
 \end{aligned}$$