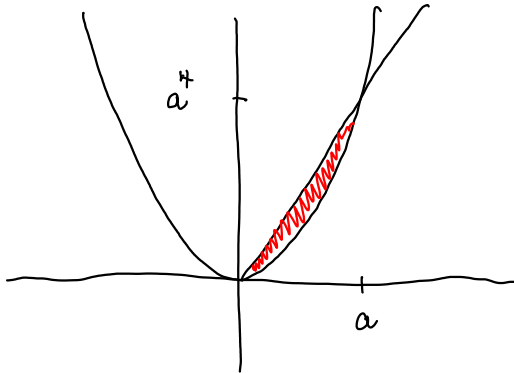


1. Find the area of the region bounded by the curves  $y = x^4$  and  $y = a^3x$ , where  $a$  is a positive constant.

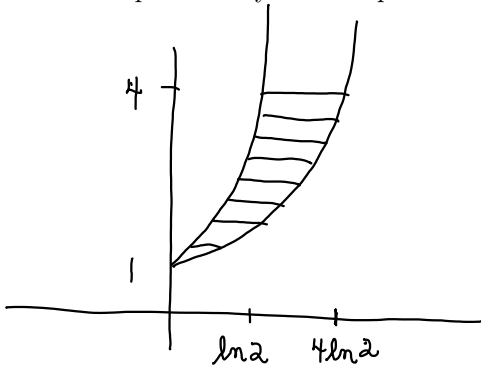


$$\begin{aligned} x^4 &= a^3x \\ x(x^3 - a^3) &= 0 \\ x = 0, x = a &\text{ when the curves meet} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_0^a (a^3x - x^4) dx = \left( \frac{1}{2} a^3 x^2 - \frac{1}{5} x^5 \right) \Big|_0^a = \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \right) a^5 = \frac{3}{10} a^5$$

The area of the bounded region is  $\frac{3}{10} a^5$  square units.

2. Find the area of the region bounded by the curves  $y = e^{2x}$ ,  $y = e^{x/2}$ , and  $y = 4$ . Sketch a careful graph and ponder ways to set up the integral before proceeding to evaluate the integral.



$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{2x} \text{ upper} \\ x &= \frac{1}{2} \ln y \text{ left} \\ y &= e^{x/2} \text{ lower} \\ x &= 2 \ln y \text{ right} \end{aligned}$$

$$A = \int_1^4 (2 \ln y - \frac{1}{2} \ln y) dy = \frac{3}{2} \int_1^4 \ln y dy$$

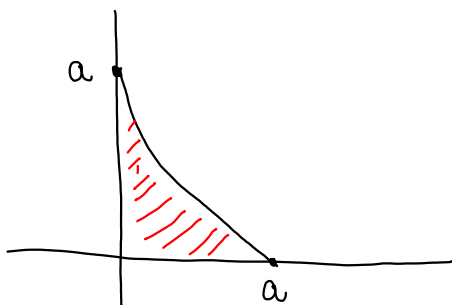
$$= \frac{3}{2} (y \ln y - y) \Big|_1^4 \quad [\text{from last class}]$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \left( (4 \ln 4 - 4) - (0 - 1) \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} (8 \ln 2 - 3) = 12 \ln 2 - \frac{9}{2} \approx 3.82$$

The area of the region is  $12 \ln 2 - \frac{9}{2}$  square units.

3. Let  $a$  be a positive constant. Find the area of the region bounded by the curve  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$  and the coordinate axes. If necessary, use an electronic device to obtain a graph of the curve; include a sketch of the region as part of your solution.



$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$\sqrt{y} = \sqrt{a} - \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^a (a - 2\sqrt{a}\sqrt{x} + x) dx = \left( ax - \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{a}x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) \Big|_0^a \\ &= a^2 - \frac{4}{3}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}a^2 = \frac{1}{6}a^2 \end{aligned}$$

The area of the region is  $\frac{a^2}{6}$  square units.