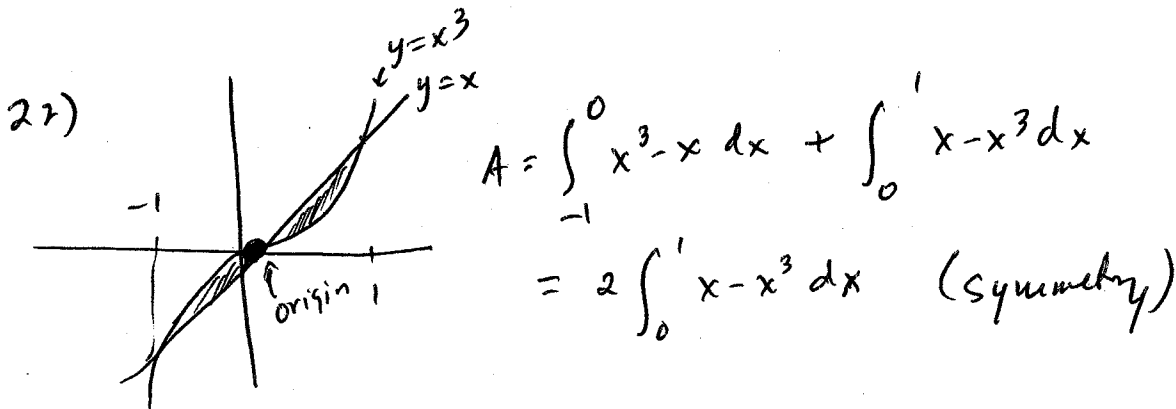
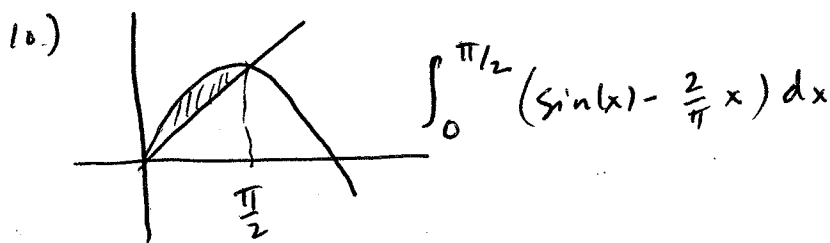
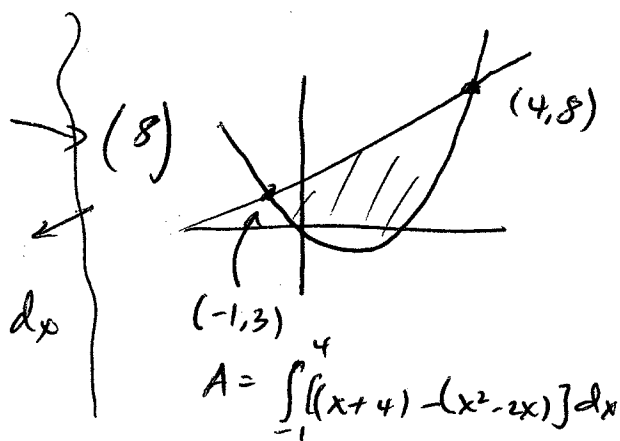
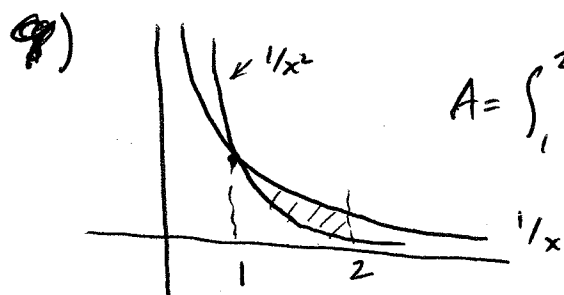
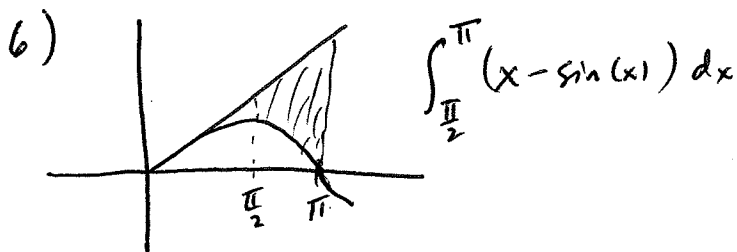


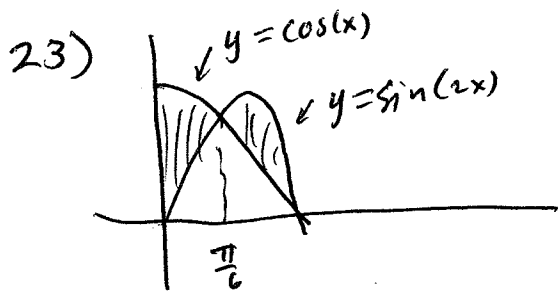
6.1 HW setups

2)  $\int_0^2 \left( \sqrt{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx$

4)  $\int_0^3 \left( (2y-y^2) - (y^2-4y) \right) dy$



# 6.1 setups, continued

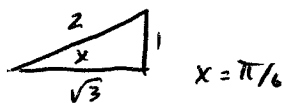


Intersection:

$$\cos(x) = \sin(2x) = 2\sin(x)\cos(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos(x)(2\sin(x) - 1) = 0$$

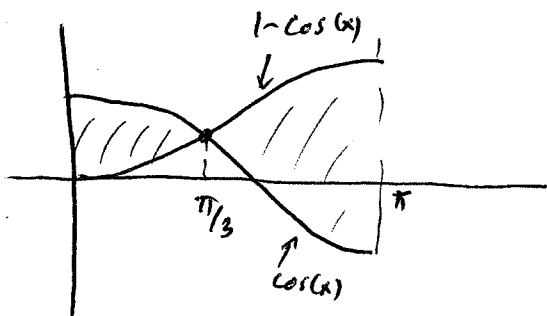
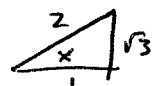
$$\cos(x) = 0 \text{ or } \sin(x) = 1/2$$



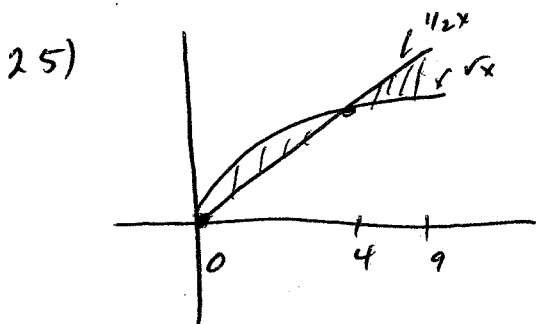
$$A = \int_0^{\pi/6} \cos(x) - \sin(2x) dx + \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} \sin(2x) - \cos(x) dx$$

24)

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \cos(x) \Rightarrow 2\cos(x) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(x) = 1/2 \Rightarrow x = \pi/3$$



$$\int_0^{\pi/3} \cos(x) - (1 - \cos(x)) dx + \int_{\pi/3}^{\pi} (1 - \cos(x)) - \cos(x) dx$$



Intersection:  $\sqrt{x} = \frac{x}{2}$

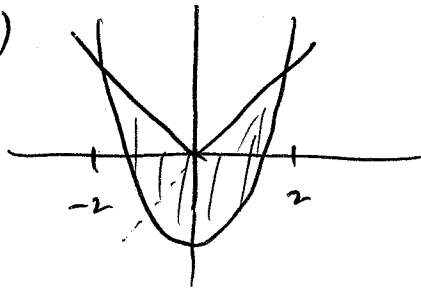
$$x = \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow x^2 - 4x = 0$$

$$x(x-4) = 0$$

$$x = 0, x = 4$$

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}x dx + \int_4^9 \frac{1}{2}x - \sqrt{x} dx$$

26)



interaction:  $x > 0$ :  
 $x = x^2 - 2$

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

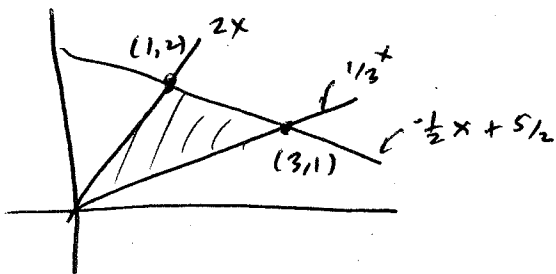
$$x = 2$$

By symmetry,  $x = -2$  is the other,  
 and

$$A = \int_{-2}^2 |x| - (x^2 - 2) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 x - (x^2 - 2) dx$$

29)

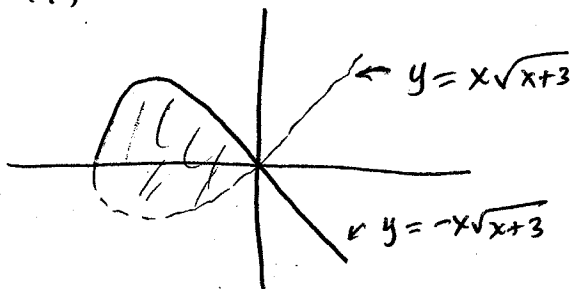


$$A = \int_0^1 (2x - \frac{1}{3}x) dx + \int_1^3 (\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5}{2}) - \frac{1}{3}x dx$$

~~32~~

$$45) A \approx M_5 = \frac{200-0}{5} [h(20) + h(60) + h(100) + h(140) + h(180)]$$

49)

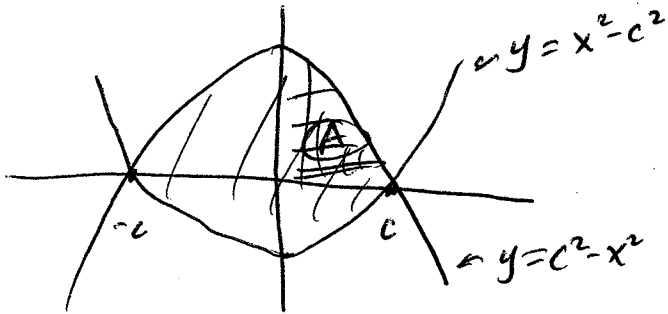


For the loop, we take:

$$2 \int_{-3}^0 (-x\sqrt{x+3}) dx$$

Then let  $u = x+3$ , + so on.

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By symmetry, we could take

$$A = 4 \int_0^c c^2 - x^2 dx = 576$$

$$\frac{8}{3} c^3 = 576$$

$$c^3 = 216$$

$$c = \sqrt[3]{216} = \boxed{6}$$