

5.1 # 46, 5.2 # 40, 47. 5.3 # 17, 39.

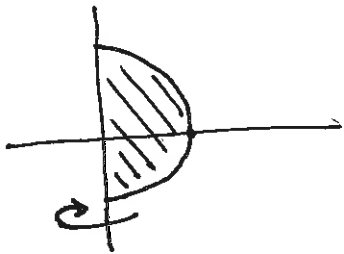
Hexagon pyramid.

46. The birth rate and death rate are given.


The area between the two curves between times $0 \leq t \leq 10$ represents the difference in population. In this case, the population has increased by 8800ish people in those 10 years.

40. $\int_{-1}^1 \pi (1-y^2)^2 dy.$

we are using the washer method, $\pi r^2 \Delta y$, so spinning around y -axis.



since r is the value of our function in this case, perhaps we are spinning the region bounded by $x = 1 - y^2$ around y -axis.

It looks a bit like a flattened ball. 

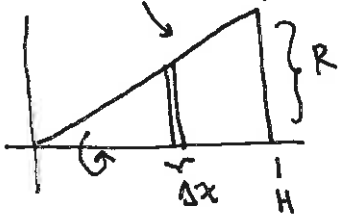
* alternatively $r = 1 - y^2$ is area btwn $x=1$ and $x=y^2$, * and spin around $x=1$.

47. A cone with height h and radius r .

We can find this region as a solid of revolution by spinning the region bounded by

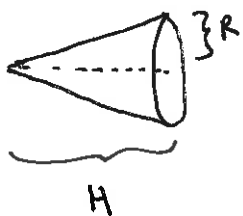
$y = \frac{R}{H}x$

$y = \frac{R}{H}x$ and $x = H, y = 0$ around x -axis.



Volume slice = $\pi r^2 \Delta x$

(This does take some staring to figure out)



$$\int_0^H \pi \left(\frac{R}{H}\right)^2 (x)^2 dx = \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \int_0^H x^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^H \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi R^2}{H^2} \left(\frac{1}{3} H^3 \right) = \boxed{\frac{1}{3} \pi R^2 H}$$

17. $y = 4x - x^2$
 $y = 3$ use shells
 and spin around $x = 1$

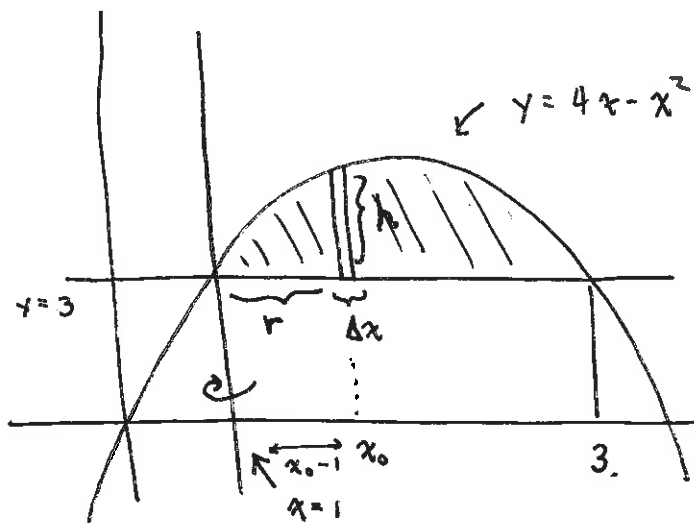
where do the curves intersect?

$$3 = 4x - x^2$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x-1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, 3$$



volume shell: $2\pi r h \Delta x$

* height = $4x_0 - x_0^2 - 3$
 $= f(x_0) - 3$

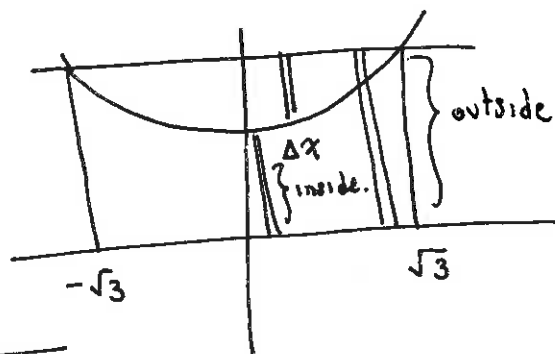
$$\int_1^3 2\pi (x-1)(4x-x^2-3) dx = \frac{8\pi}{3}$$

$r = x_0 - 1$

39. $y^2 - x^2 = 1$, $y = 2$ about x -axis.

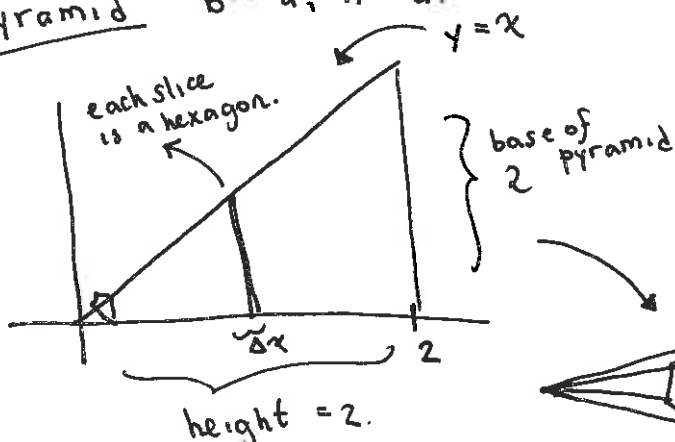
Volume slice = $\pi r^2 \Delta x$

* $r = 2 - \sqrt{x^2 + 1}$
 must do inside separately - don't try it all at once!



$$\int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \pi (2)^2 dx - \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \pi (\sqrt{x^2 + 1})^2 dx = 4\pi\sqrt{3}$$

Pyramid $b = 2$, $h = 2$.



Each cross-sectional slice is a hexagon

Volume slice = $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} x_0^2 \Delta x$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (8) = 4\sqrt{3}$$

