

7.2: Volume by cross section

You will be given:

- base (determined by region enclosed by functions)
- geometric shape
- perpendicular to x-axis or y-axis

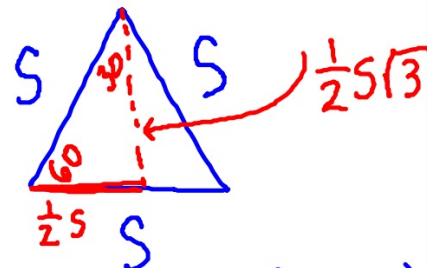
Geometric Shapes

Square $A = S^2$

Rectangle $A = C \cdot S$
 C : constant

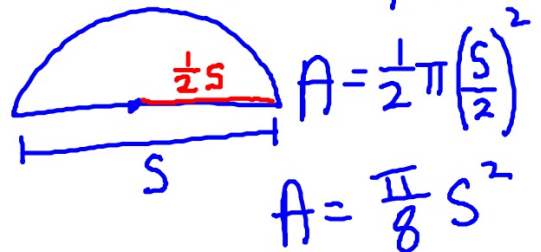
Equilateral triangle
 $A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} S^2$

Semi-circles
 $A = \frac{\pi}{8} S^2$



$$A = \frac{1}{2} (S) \left(\frac{1}{2} S \sqrt{3} \right)$$

$$A = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} S^2$$



Perpendicular to the x-axis

$$V = \int_a^b (\text{Area}) dx$$

in terms of x

Perpendicular to the y-axis

$$V = \int_a^b (\text{Area}) dy$$

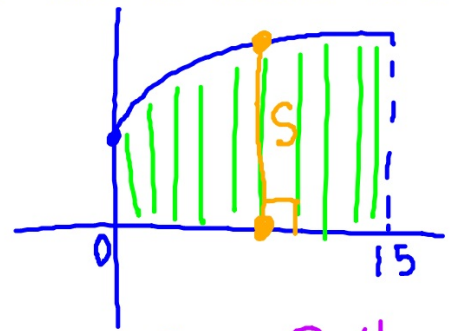
in terms of y

$$\textcircled{1} f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 5 \quad [0, 15]$$

Cross section perpendicular to the x-axis are squares. (set up only)

$$V = \int_0^{15} S^2 dx$$

$$V = \int_0^{15} (2\sqrt{x} + 5)^2 dx$$



$$S = \text{Top} - \text{Bottom}$$
$$S = 2\sqrt{x} + 5 - 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 5 \quad [0, 15]$$

Cross section perpendicular to the x-axis are semi-circles. (set up only)

$$V = \int_0^{15} \frac{\pi}{8} s^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{15} (2\sqrt{x} + 5)^2 dx$$

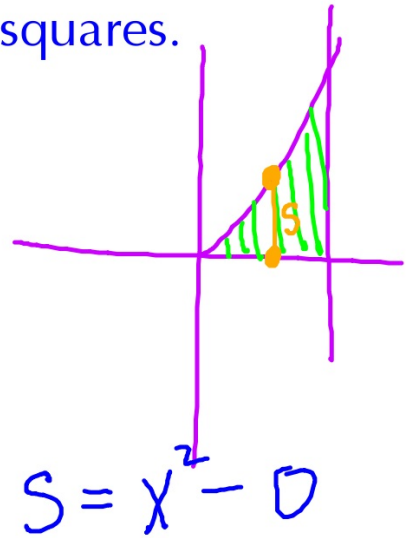
$$\textcircled{3} \quad f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + 5 \quad [0, 15]$$

Cross section perpendicular to the x-axis are rectangles of height 4. (set up only)

$$V = \int_0^{15} 4s \, dx = \int_0^{15} 4(2\sqrt{x} + 5) \, dx$$

4) Base enclosed by $y = x^2$, $y = 0$, and $x = 2$. Cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are squares.

$$V = \int_0^2 S^2 dx = \int_0^2 x^4 dx$$
$$= \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^2 = \left(\frac{32}{5} \right)$$



perpendicular to x -axis

$S = \text{top} - \text{bottom}$

5) Base enclosed by $y = x^2$, $y = 0$, and $x = 2$. Cross sections perpendicular to the y -axis are equilateral triangles. (set up only)

perpendicular to y -axis:
 $S = \text{right} - \text{left}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= x^2 \\
 \pm\sqrt{y} &= x \\
 \sqrt{y} &= x \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \int_0^4 (2 - \sqrt{y})^2 dy
 \end{aligned}$$

