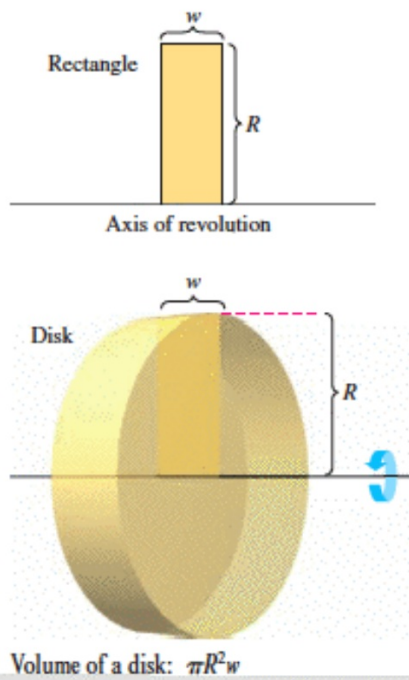


7.2 Volume: The Disk Method

- Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the disk method.
- Find the volume of a solid of revolution using the washer method.



Disk Method

$$V = \pi R^2 h$$

$$\pi \int_a^b R^2 dx$$

$$R^2 = (\text{funct.} - \text{axis})^2$$

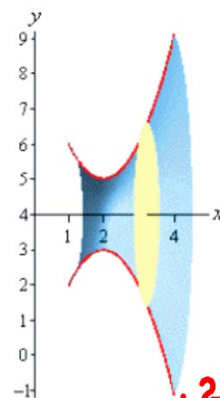
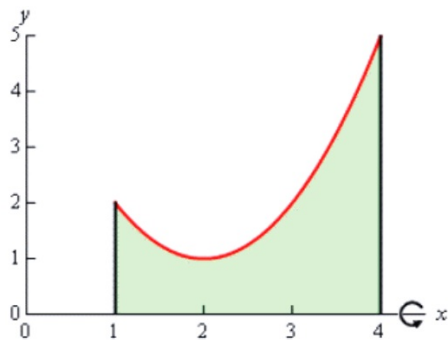
$$(3-7)^2 = (7-3)^2$$

$$(\text{funct} - \text{axis})^2 = (\text{axis} - \text{funct.})^2$$

Volume by Revolution (Disk Method)

Example 1 Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by $y = x^2 - 4x + 5$, $x = 1$, $x = 4$, and the x -axis about the x -axis.

Set up only

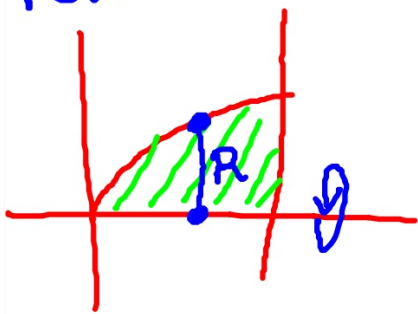


$y = x^2 - 4x + 5$
 $x = 1, x = 4$,
rotate
about the
 x -axis

$$\pi \int_1^4 R^2 dx = \pi \int_1^4 (x^2 - 4x + 5 - 0)^2 dx$$

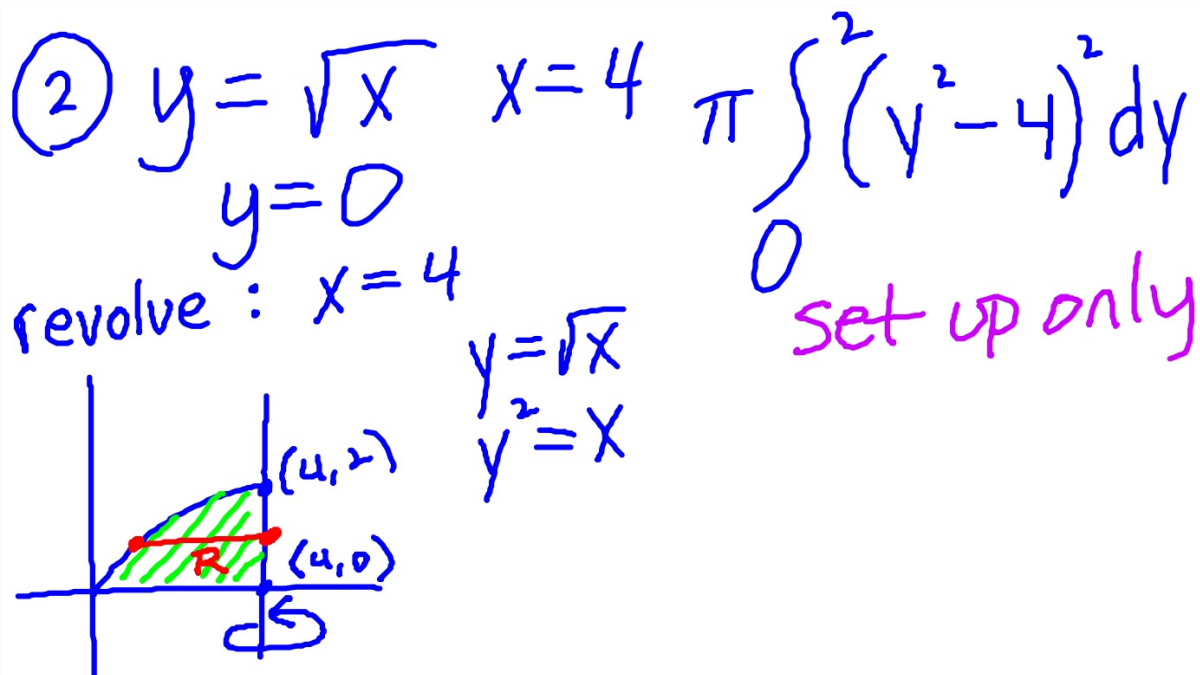
① $y = \sqrt{x}$ $x = 4$
 $y = 0$

revolve : x-axis



$$\pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt{x} - 0)^2 dx$$
$$\pi \int_0^4 x dx = \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \Big|_0^4$$
$$= 8\pi$$

When rotating around a horizontal axis, integrate with respect to x



**Rotating around a vertical axis:
 integrate with respect to y**

③ $y = x^2, x=2$
 $y=0$

rotate: $x=2$



set up only

$$\pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt{y} - 2)^2 dy$$

Washer



$$\pi R^2 - \pi r^2$$



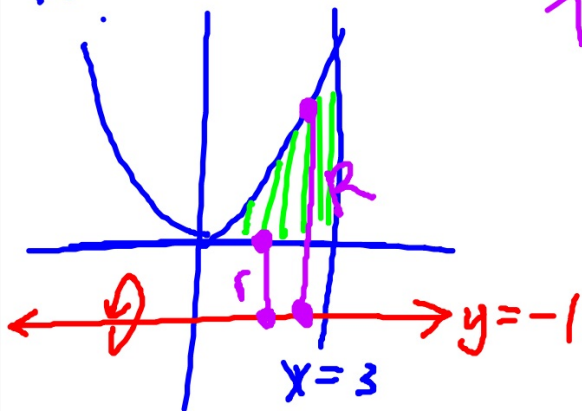
$$R^2 - r^2$$

(outer
funct. - axis)² - (inner
funct. - axis)²

$$\pi \int_a^b (R^2 - r^2) dx$$

③ $y = x^2$, $y = 0$, $x = 3$ set up only

rotate: $y = -1$



washer
"x"

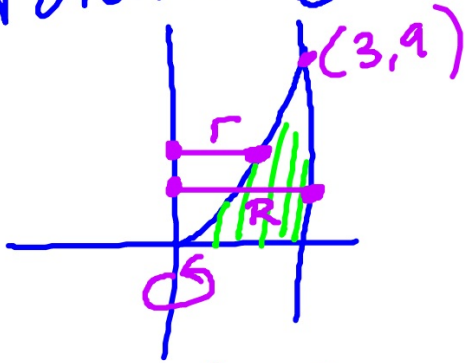
$$\pi \int_0^3 (R^2 - r^2) dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^3 (x^2 - (-1))^2 - (0 - (-1))^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^3 ((x^2 + 1)^2 - 1) dx$$

④ $y = x^2, x = 3$
 $y = 0$

rotate: y-axis



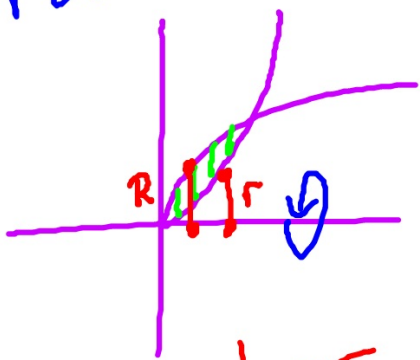
washer
 "y"

$$\pi \int_0^9 (R^2 - r^2) dy$$

$$\pi \int_0^9 (3-0)^2 - (\sqrt{y}-0)^2 dy$$

$$\pi \int_0^9 (9-y) dy$$

⑤ $y = x^2$
 $y = \sqrt{x}$
rotate: x-axis



washer
"x"

$$\pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - 0)^2 - (x^2 - 0)^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4) dx$$

Volume by Revolution (Washer Method)

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [R(x)]^2 - [r(x)]^2 dx$$

$$V = \pi \int_a^b [(outer - axis)^2 - (inner - axis)^2] dx$$



Example 2 Determine the volume of the solid obtained by rotating the portion of the region bounded by $y = \sqrt[3]{x}$ and $y = \frac{x}{4}$ that lies in the first quadrant about the y -axis.

