

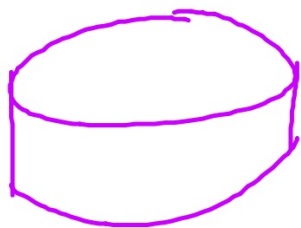
7.2: Volume by Revolution

two types

1) disk method

2) washer method

Disk Method (solid 2-D shape rotated around an axis)



$$\pi r^2 h$$

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

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

rotated about
a horizontal
axis

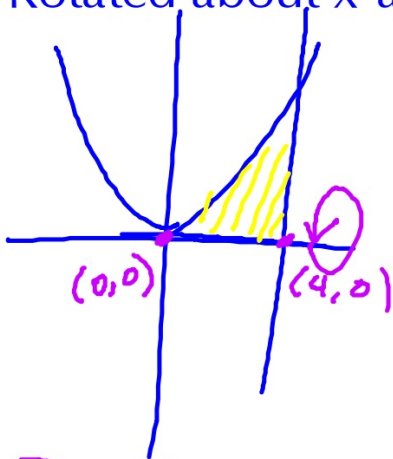
$$\pi \int_a^b r^2 dy$$

rotated about
a vertical
axis

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

1) Region bounded by: $y = x^2$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$

Rotated about x-axis



Disk $r^2 = x^2 - 0$
 $r^2 = x^4$

$$\pi \int_0^4 x^4 dx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \quad 2 \\ 256 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline 1024 \end{array}$$

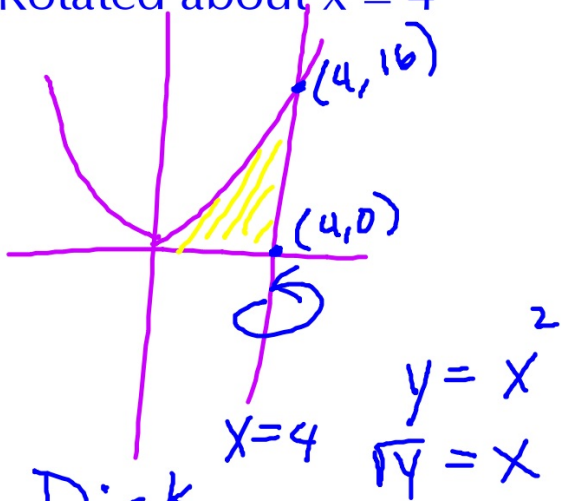
$$dx = \pi \frac{x^5}{5} \Big|_0^4$$

$$= \frac{4^5 \pi}{5}$$

$$\frac{1024\pi}{5}$$

2) Region bounded by: $y = x^2$, $x = 4$, $y = 0$

Rotated about $x = 4$



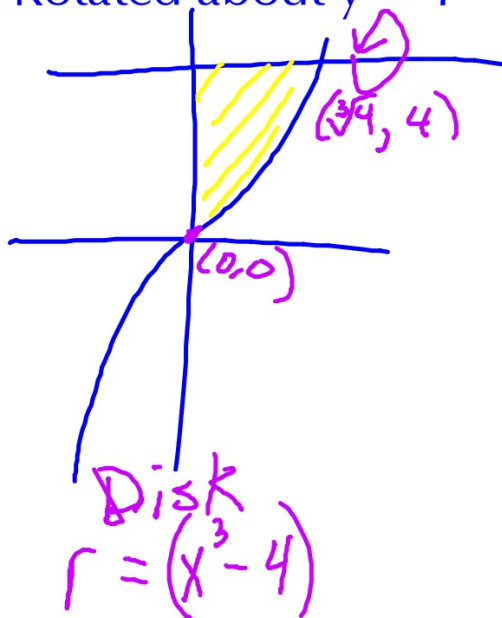
$$\pi \int_0^{16} (\sqrt{y} - 4)^2 dy$$

Disk

$$r = (\sqrt{y} - 4)$$

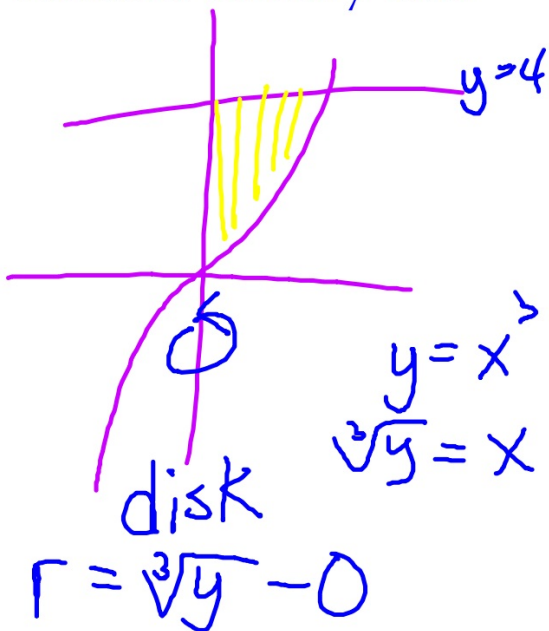
$$r^2 = (\sqrt{y} - 4)^2$$

3) Region bounded by $y = x^3$, $y = 4$, $x = 0$.
Rotated about $y = 4$



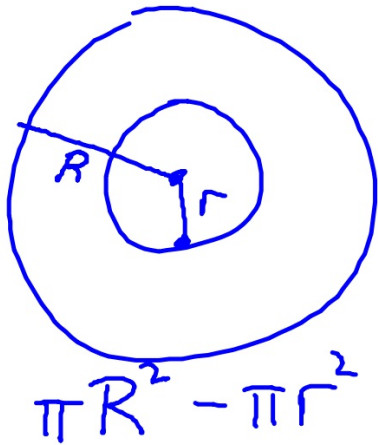
$$\pi \int_0^{\sqrt[3]{4}} (x^3 - 4)^2 dx$$

4) Region bounded by $y = x^3$, $y = 4$, $x = 0$.
Rotated about y-axis



$$\pi \int_0^4 (\sqrt[3]{y})^2 dy$$
$$\pi \int_0^4 y^{2/3} dy$$

Washers: When a 2-d shape is not completely connected to the axis of rotation

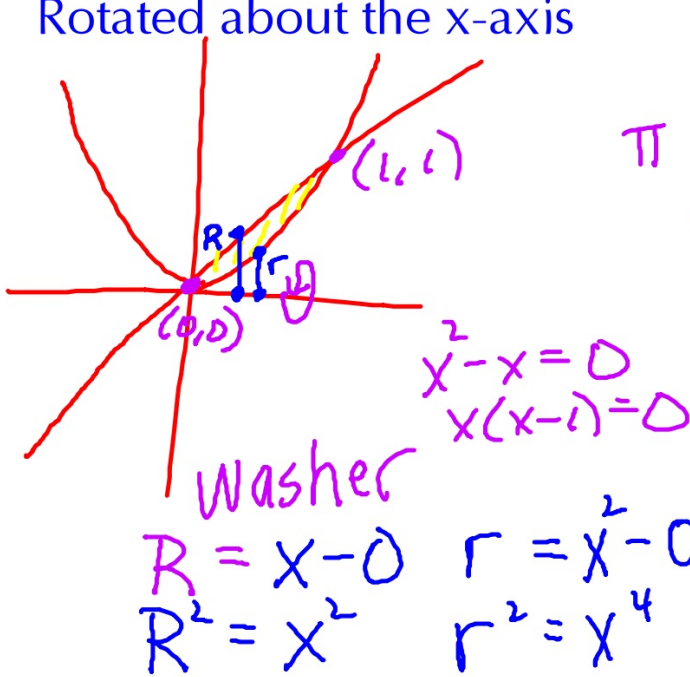


$$\pi \int_a^b \left(\overset{R^2}{\text{outer-axis}} - \overset{r^2}{\text{inner-axis}} \right) dx$$

or

$$\pi \int_a^b \left(\text{outer-axis}^2 - \text{inner-axis}^2 \right) dx$$

5) Region bounded by $y = x^2$, $y = x$.
 Rotated about the x-axis



$$\pi \int_0^1$$

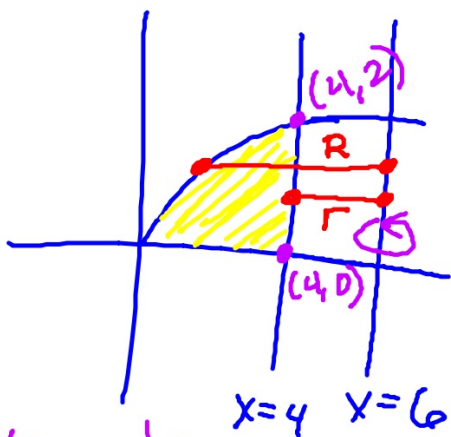
$$R^2 - r^2 dx$$

$$\pi \int_0^1 x^2 - x^4 dx$$

$$\pi \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_0^1$$

$$\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{15}$$

6) Region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y = 0$, and $x = 4$.
 Region rotated about $x = 6$



$$\pi \int_0^2 R^2 - r^2 dy$$

$$\pi \int_0^2 (y^2 - 6)^2 - (4) dy$$

$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

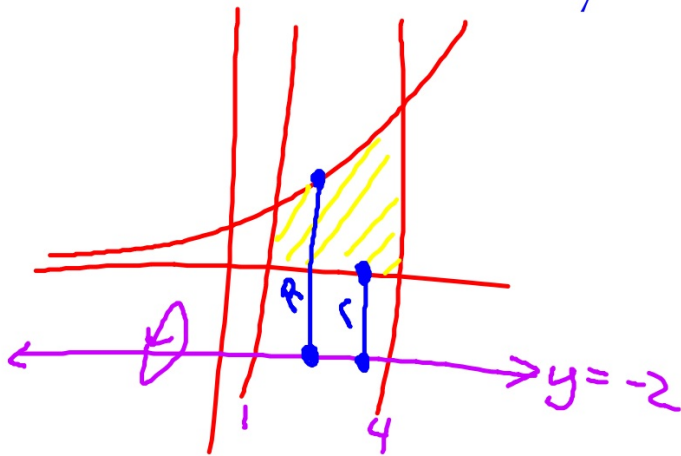
$$y^2 = x$$

Washer

$$R = y - 6$$

$$r = 4 - 6 = -2$$

7) Region bounded by $y = e^x$, $y = 0$, $x = 1$, $x = 4$.
Rotated about the line $y = -2$



$$\pi \int_1^4 ((e^x + 2)^2 - 4) dx$$