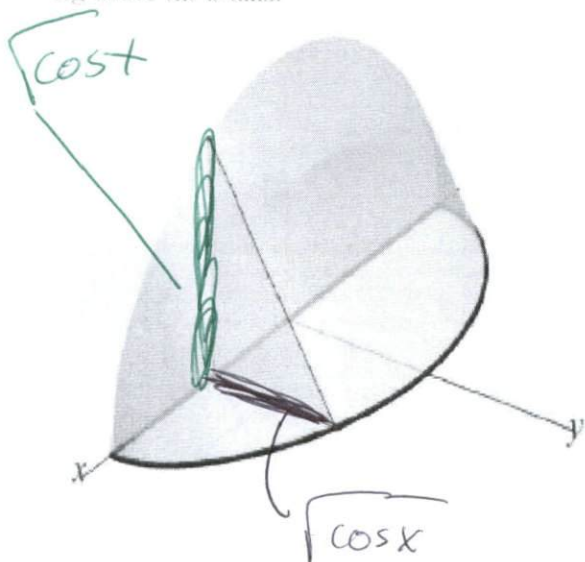


Problem 1 (10 points) Name and Section Number

Problem 2 (30 points) Find the volume of the solid whose base is  $y = \sqrt{\cos x}$ ,  $x \in [-\pi/2, \pi/2]$  and whose cross sections through the solid perpendicular to the  $x$ -axis are isosceles right triangles with a horizontal leg in the  $xy$ -plane and a vertical leg above the  $x$ -axis.



$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{\cos x})^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos(x) dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin(x) \Big|_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} = \frac{1}{2}(1) - \frac{1}{2}(-1) = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

Problem 3 (30 points) Let R be the region bounded by the following curves. SET UP the integral(s) required to find the volume using the washer method when R is revolved around the  $y$ -axis.

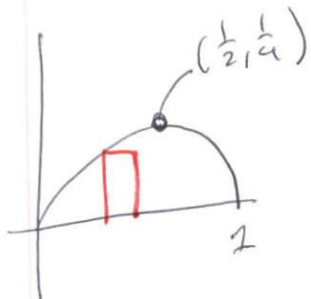
$$y = x - x^2, \quad y = 0$$

Complete square  
to find

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{4}}$$

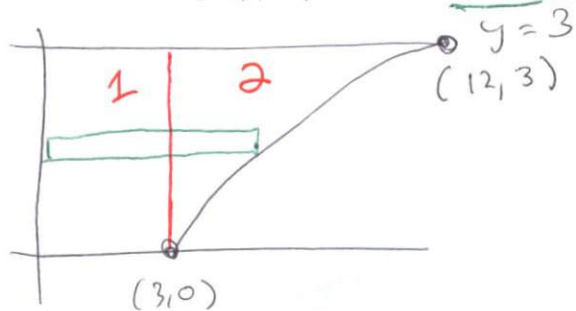
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{4}} \left( \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{4}} \right)^2 - \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{1 - \frac{y}{4}} \right)^2 \right) dy$$

Problem 4 (30 points) Now take the same set up as in problem 3, but set up the integral(s) for the shell method.



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

**Problem 5 (30 points)** Let  $R$  be the region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of  $y = \sqrt{x-3}$  and the line  $y = 3$ . Set up the integral(s) required for the SHELL method to find the volume when  $R$  is revolved about the  $x$ -axis.



$$\int_0^3 2\pi(y) \times dy = \int_0^3 2\pi y (y^2+3) dy$$

**Problem 6 (30 points)** Now set up the integral(s) for the volume in number 5 but using the DISK / WASHER method.

①

$$\int_0^3 \pi(3-0)^2 dx + \int_3^{12} \left[ \pi(3)^2 - \pi(3-\sqrt{x-3})^2 \right] dx$$

②

**Problem 7 (30 points)** Pick one of the set ups above and evaluate it.

$$2\pi \int_0^3 (y^3 + 3y) dy = 2\pi \left( \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{3y^2}{2} \right) \Big|_0^3$$

$$2\pi \left( \frac{3^4}{4} + \frac{3(3)^2}{2} \right) - 0$$

$$2\pi \left( \frac{81}{4} + \frac{27}{2} \right) = \pi \left( \frac{81}{2} + 27 \right) = \pi \frac{135}{2}$$

$$\boxed{\pi \frac{135}{2}}$$