MA 16020 Exam 2 Study Guide & Cal 2

An improper integral is when

(1) we have $\pm \infty$ in the bounds, or

(2) we have a discontinuity within the bounds, Check if the integrand is undefined and check if that value is in the interval.

When computing them, rewrite with a limit ex. $\int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = \lim_{N \to \infty} \int_0^N e^{-x} dx$

To review limit check MA 16020 Exam 2 Study Guide à Cal 1.

Area Between Two Curves The area between two curves can be described two ways. A= So (Top-Bottom) dx -> You want y= Something for Top and Bottom or A= Sc (Right-Left) dy -> You want x= something y for Right and Left

Volume of Solids of Revolution Read the problem to see if a particular method is asked for. Plus try to draw the regions, when the region inugs the line of rotation =) Disk

• X-axis =) dx problem => V= (b \mathbb{H}(f(x))^2 dx · y-axis \Rightarrow dy problem \Rightarrow $V = \int_{c}^{d} T(g(y))^{2} dy$ • the line \Rightarrow dx problem \Rightarrow $V= \int_a^b m (f(x)-H)^2 dx$ y=H• the line => dy problem => $V = \left(\frac{d}{d} \operatorname{Tr}(g(y) - \#)^2 dy\right)$ X = #When there is a "gap" between the region and the line of rotation \Rightarrow Washer \times -axis \Rightarrow dx problem \Rightarrow V= $\begin{cases} b & \text{Tr}(R^2-r^2) dx \end{cases}$ \circ y-axis =) dy problem => $V = \int_{0}^{d} \Upsilon(R^{2}-r^{2}) dy$ • the line \Rightarrow dx problem \Rightarrow $V=\int_a^b Tr((R-H)^2-(r-H)^2)dx$ Y=H· the line => dy problem => V= \(\frac{d}{c} \tau \left[(R-#)^2 - (r-#)^2 \right] dy where R is the farthest from the line of rotation and r is the closest to the line of rotation

But if you find solving for x or y, in either method, is hard => Shell

MA 16020 LESSON 13: VOLUME BY REVOLUTION – SHELL METHOD (SUPPEMENTAL HOMEWORK)

Formulas:

• Rotating around y-axis:

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} x \cdot (Top - Bottom) dx$$

- Rotating around y = #
 - o If $a \ge \#$, then

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} (x - \#) \times (Top - Bottom) \ dx$$

○ If $b \le \#$, then

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} (\# - x) \times (Top - Bottom) \ dx$$

• Rotating around x-axis:

$$V = 2\pi \int_{c}^{d} y \cdot (Right - Left) \, dy$$

- Rotating around x = #
 - o If $a \ge \#$, then

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} (y - \#) \times (Right - Left) dy$$

○ If $b \le \#$, then

$$V = 2\pi \int_{a}^{b} (\# - y) \times (Right - Left) dy$$
