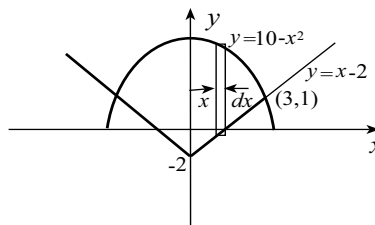


Values

- 9 1. Find the area bounded by the curves

$$y = 10 - x^2, \quad y = |x| - 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \int_0^3 [(10 - x^2) - (x - 2)] dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^3 (12 - x - x^2) dx \\ &= 2 \left\{ 12x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right\}_0^3 \\ &= 45 \end{aligned}$$

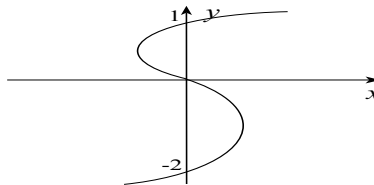


- 3 2. In one or two sentences, explain the difference between **an** antiderivative of a function $f(x)$, and **the** indefinite integral of the function.

An antiderivative of $f(x)$ is any function whose first derivative is $f(x)$. The indefinite integral of $f(x)$ is all functions whose first derivatives are $f(x)$.

- 6 3. Set up, but do **NOT** evaluate, a definite integral for the length of the curve $x = y^3 - 2y^2$ between the points $(-16, -2)$ and $(-1, 1)$.

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{-2}^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy \\ &= \int_{-2}^1 \sqrt{1 + (3y^2 - 4y)^2} dy \end{aligned}$$

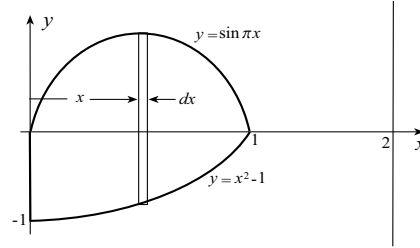


- 9 4. Set up, but do **NOT** evaluate, a definite integral for the volume of the solid of revolution when the area bounded by the curves

$$y = \sin \pi x, \quad x = \sqrt{1 + y}, \quad x = 0$$

is rotated about the line $x = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^1 2\pi(2-x)[\sin \pi x - (x^2 - 1)] dx \\ &= \int_0^1 (2-x)(\sin \pi x - x^2 + 1) dx \end{aligned}$$



- 13 5. The ends of a horizontal water trough with length 5 metres are parabolic with width $3/2$ metres, and depth 1 metre at the centre (see figure below). If the depth of water in the trough is $1/2$ metre, set up, but do **NOT** evaluate, a definite integral to find the work required to empty the trough to a height $1/2$ metre above the top of the trough. Replace all physical constants with their numerical values.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_0^{1/2} (3/2 - y)\rho g(5)(2x) dy \\ &= 1000(10)(9.81) \int_0^{1/2} (3/2 - y) \left(\frac{3\sqrt{y}}{4} \right) dy \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

