*Unit #4:* Area and Volume *Topic:* Finding the Volume of Solids of Revolution *Objective: SWBAT find the volume of a solid of revolution using the disk/washer methods.* 

# Warm Up #6:



Let R be the shaded region bounded by the graphs of  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and  $y = e^{-3x}$  and the vertical line x = 1, as shown in the figure above.

- (a) Find the area of R.
- (b) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a rectangle whose height is 5 times the length of its base in region R. Find the volume of this solid.

A *solid of revolution* is obtained when a plane region is revolved about a fixed line, called the *axis of revolution*.





The disk/washer is a cylinder whose radii , *R* and *r*, represent the distances between the axis of revolution and the function. Thus,

Horizontal Axis of Revolution	Vertical Axis of Revolution
$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} (R^2 - r^2) dx$	$V = \pi \int_{a}^{b} (R^2 - r^2) dy$

Using these cylinders to find the volume for a given region is known as the **disk/washer method**.

# *Dealing with Disks: Example #1:*

Using a calculator, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the line y = -3 the region bounded by the graph of  $y = e^x$ , the y - axis, the lines x = ln2 and y = -3.



### Example #2:

Find the volume of the solid generated when the region bounded by  $y = x^2$ , x = 2, *and the* x - axis is rotated about the line x = 2.



Problem Set #6:

1. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the *x*-axis the region bounded by the graph of  $f(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$ , the x - axis, and the line x = 5.



2. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the x - axis the region bounded by the graph of  $y = \sqrt{cosx}$  where  $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$ , the x - axis, and the y - axis.



3. Find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the y - axis the region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of  $y = x^2$ , the y - axis, and the line y = 6.



4. Using a calculator, find the volume of the solid generated by revolving about the line y = 8 the region bounded by the graph of  $y = x^2 + 4$ , the line y = 8.

ТТ	TTT	ПТ	TTT	T.	ПТ	ПТ	TTT	TTT
++	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++
H	+++	+++	+++				+++	+++
11		111	+++				+++	++++
H	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++
Ħ			+++					
11	+++	+++	+++		+++	+++	+++	+++
++	+++		+++				+++	+++
11	+++		++++				111	
++	+++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++
				_				

5. Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$ , x = 2, and y = 0 about the x - axis.



6. Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = 2x^2$ , y = 0, and x = 2 about the x - axis.



7. Find the volume of the region bounded by  $y = x^2 - 2$ , y = -2, and x = 2 if it is rotated around line y = -2.



8. The region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of y = secx,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ , and the axes is rotated about the x - axis. What is the volume of the solid generated?

TT	TT	TTT	TTT	<b>+</b>	TTT	TTT	TTT	TT
								tt
11	111	111			111	111	111	
11	111	111			111	111	111	11
++	+++	+++			+++	+++	+++	
++	+++	+++			+++	+++	+++	
++	+++	+++	+++		+++	+++	+++	++
++	+++	+++	+++		+++	+++	+++	++
++	+++	++++				+++		++
++	+++	+++						H.
-		111	111				111	11
++		111			+++		111	++
_		_		_		_		
								11
								Ħ
								Ħ

#### **Answer Key:**

1. 
$$8\pi$$
 2.  $\pi$  3.  $18\pi$  4.  $\frac{512}{15}\pi$  5.  $\frac{2}{5}\pi$   
6.  $\frac{128}{5}\pi$  7.  $\frac{32}{5}\pi$  8.  $\pi$ 

# Warm Up #7:

Let *R* be the region bounded by the *x* –axis , the graph of  $y = \sqrt{x}$  , and the line x = 4.

- (a) Find the area of the region *R*.
- (b) Find the value of *h* such that the vertical line x = h divides the region *R* into two regions of equal area.
- (c) Find the volume of the solid generated when *R* is revolved around the x –axis.
- (d) The vertical line x = k divides the region R into two regions such that when these two regions are revolved about the x -axis they generate solids with equal volumes. Find the value of k.



Now Let's Try Some Washers:

When the region being revolved is not in contact with the axis of revolution, we cannot generate disks. Instead we get a shape known as a washer, which is a disk with a hole in it.

To find the volume we subtract the area of the inner circle from the area of the outer circle.

### Example #3:

Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and  $y = x^2$  about the x - axis as shown below.



 $R = \sqrt{x} \begin{cases} y = \sqrt{x} \\ 0, 0 \end{cases}$   $y = x^{2}$   $y = x^{2}$ 

## Example #4:

Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = e^{-x}$ , y = x + 1, and x = 3 about the line y = 4.



### *Example #5:*

Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by  $y = 2x^2$ , y = 0, and x = 2 about the y - axis.



### Problem Set #7:

9) Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2$  and  $y = 5 - x^2$  about the x - axis.





10) Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = 6 - 2x - x^2$  and y = x + 6 about the line y = 3.



11) Find the volume of the solid formed by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of y = x and  $y = x^2 - 4x + 4$  about the line y = 4.



12) Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of y = 3x, y = 12 - 3x and y = 0 about the y - axis.



13) Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = x^3$  and y = x in the first quadrant about the line y = -2.



14) Find the volume of the solid of revolution generated by revolving the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = 4 - x^2$ , x = 0, and y = 0 about the line x = 2.



<u>Answers Key</u>: 9)  $\frac{176}{3}\pi$  10)  $\frac{108}{5}\pi$  11)  $\frac{108}{5}\pi$  12)  $48\pi$ 13)  $\frac{25}{21}\pi$  14)  $\frac{40}{3}\pi$