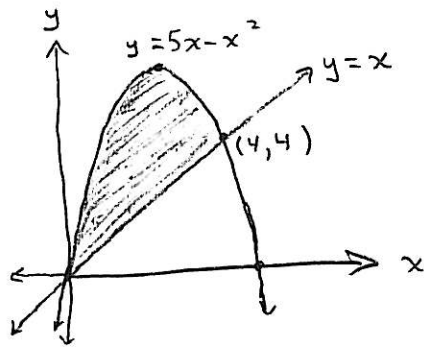


MATH 2 SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEM SET # 9

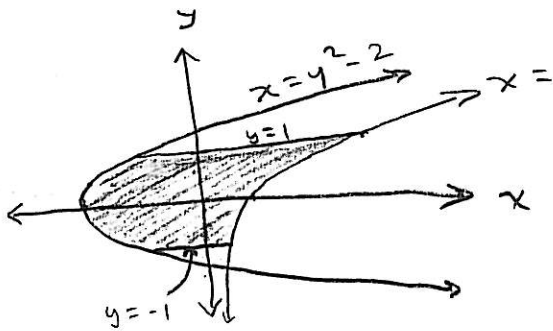
SECTION 6.1 STEWART

(1.)



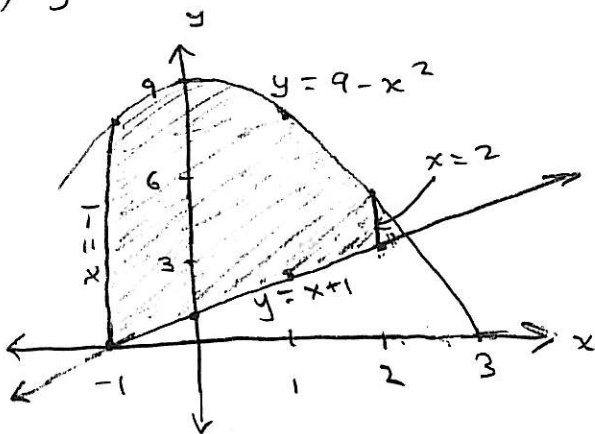
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_0^4 |5x - x^2 - x| \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 (5x - x^2 - x) \, dx \\
 &= \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) \, dx \\
 &= \left[ 2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^4 = \boxed{\frac{32}{3}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(3.)



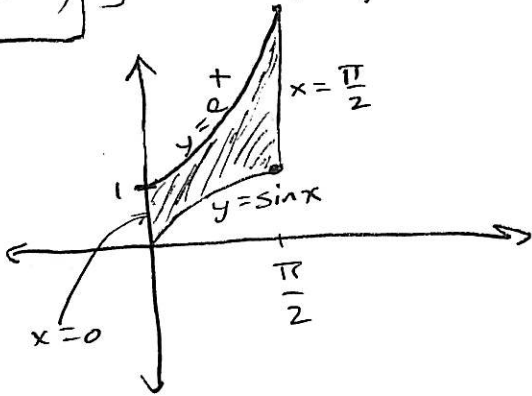
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^1 |y^2 - 2 - e^y| \, dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (e^y - y^2 + 2) \, dy \\
 &= \left[ e^y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + 2y \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= \left( e - \frac{1}{3} + 2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{3} - 2 \right) \\
 &= e - \frac{1}{e} - \frac{2}{3} + 4 = \boxed{e - \frac{1}{e} + \frac{10}{3}}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5.)  $y = x + 1$ ,  $y = 9 - x^2$ ,  $x = -1$ ,  $x = 2$



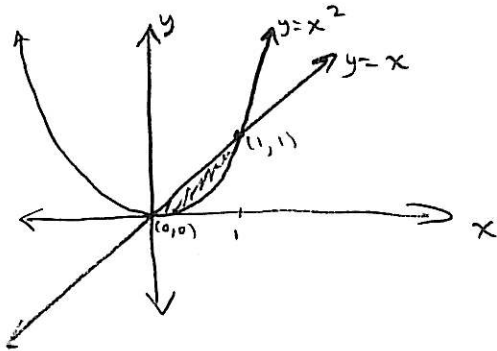
$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= \int_{-1}^2 |(9 - x^2) - (x + 1)| \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 (9 - x^2) - (x + 1) \, dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^2 (-x^2 - x + 8) \, dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + 8x \right]_{-1}^2 \\
 &= \left( -\frac{8}{3} - 2 + 16 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 8 \right) = \boxed{19.5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(6.)  $y = \sin x$ ,  $y = e^x$ ,  $x=0$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$



$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - e^x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x - \sin x) dx = [e^x + \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \boxed{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}$$

(7.)  $y = x$ ,  $y = x^2$

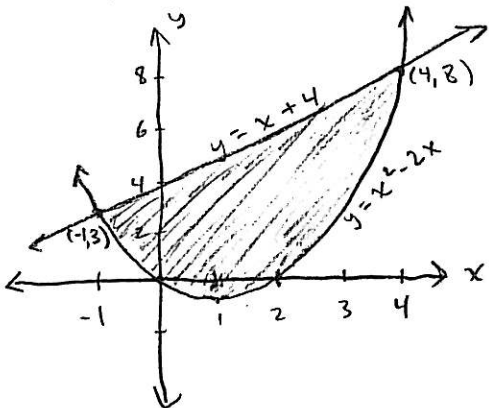


$$x^2 = x \Leftrightarrow x^2 - x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x(x-1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = 0 \text{ OR } 1, \text{ THUS THE INTERSECTION POINTS ARE } (0, 0), (1, 1),$$

$$A = \int_0^1 |x^2 - x| dx = \int_0^1 (x - x^2) dx = \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$$

(8.)  $y = x^2 - 2x$ ,  $y = x + 4$

$$x^2 - 2x = x + 4 \Leftrightarrow x^2 - 3x - 4 = 0 \Leftrightarrow (x-4)(x+1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = -1 \text{ OR } 4, \text{ SO THE INTERSECTION POINTS ARE } (-1, 3) \text{ AND } (4, 8).$$



$$A = \int_{-1}^4 |(x^2 - 2x) - (x + 4)| dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^4 (x + 4) - (x^2 - 2x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^4 (-x^2 + 3x + 4) dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 4x \right]_{-1}^4$$

$$= \left( -\frac{64}{3} + 24 + 16 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} + \frac{3}{2} - 4 \right)$$

$$= 42.5 - \frac{65}{3} = \boxed{\frac{125}{6}}$$