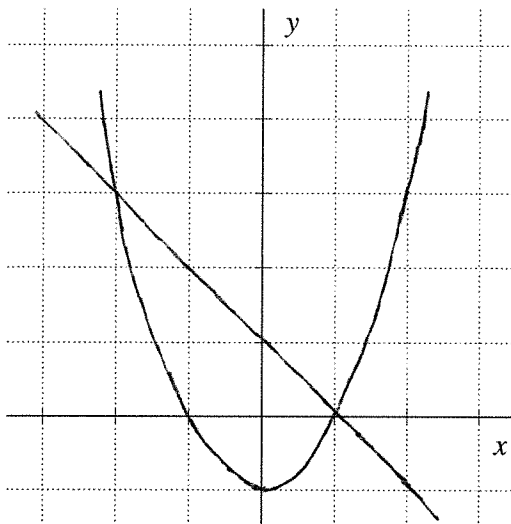


1. Consider the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^2 - 1$ and $y = 1 - x$.

(a) 1 Carefully sketch the graphs on the coordinate system below.



(b) 3 Find the area of the bounded region.

[ProTip: In 172 'find the area' means compute an integral, not shade the area, draw an arrow to it, and exclaim "here it is!"]

$$\int_{-2}^1 [(1-x) - (x^2-1)] dx = \int_{-2}^1 (2-x-x^2) dx$$

$$= 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-2}^1 = \frac{2(1)}{2} - \frac{1^2}{2} - \frac{1^3}{3} - \left(\frac{2(-2)}{2} - \frac{(-2)^2}{2} - \frac{(-2)^3}{3} \right)$$

$$= 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \left(-4 - \frac{4}{2} + \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

2. Consider a solid with base bounded by $y = 2x$ and $y = 4$ in the first quadrant, see the shaded region in the figure below. The solid has cross sections as specified. Express the volume of the solid as an integral. **Do not evaluate either of the integrals.**

(a) 3 Cross sections perpendicular to the y -axis are squares.

$$\int_0^4 \left(\frac{y}{2} \right)^2 dy$$

(b) 3 Cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are semicircles.

$$r = \text{dms} = \frac{1}{2} (4 - 2x) = 2 - x$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\pi}{2} (2-x)^2 dx$$

