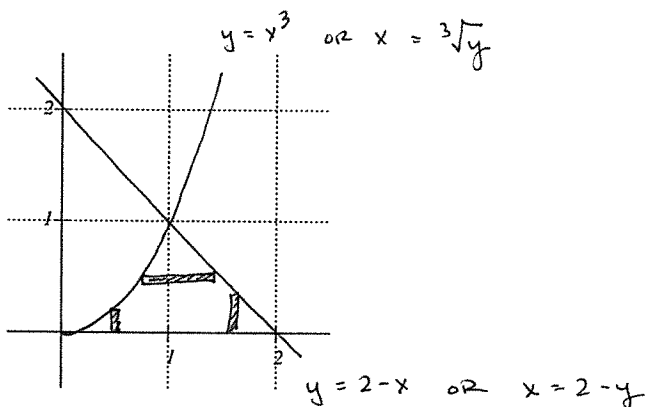


1. 1 Carefully sketch the region bounded by the graphs of $y = x^3$ and $y = 2 - x$ and the x -axis.



- (a) 2 The region is rotated about the x -axis. Express the volume using both the Disk Method and the Shell Method. Do not integrate.

$$V_{Disk} = \pi \int_0^1 (x^3)^2 dx + \pi \int_1^2 (2-x)^2 dx$$

$$V_{Shell} = 2\pi \int_0^1 y(2-y - \sqrt[3]{y}) dy$$

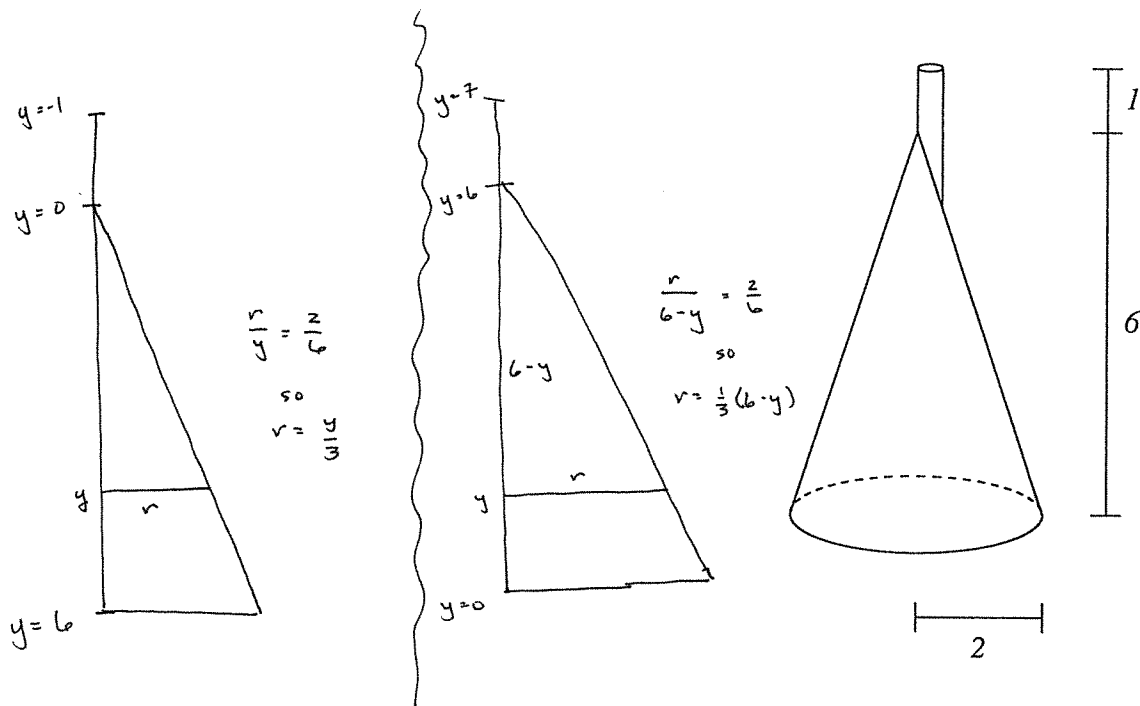
- (b) 2 The region is rotated about the line $x = 2$. Express the volume using both the Disk Method and the Shell Method. Do not integrate.

$$V_{Disk} = \pi \int_0^1 [(2 - \sqrt[3]{y})^2 - (2 - (2-y))^2] dy$$

$$V_{Shell} = 2\pi \int_0^1 (2-x) x^3 dx + 2\pi \int_1^2 (2-x)(2-x) dx$$

CONTINUED ON THE REVERSE.

2. A conical tank on the moon is filled with liquid oxygen of density ρ . The gravitational constant on the moon is g . The tank is 6 m tall and has radius 2 m at the base. There is a spout protruding 1 m above the top of the cone. The cone is oriented as shown in the figure below. Please start by clearly identifying a coordinate system.



- (a) [4] If the tank is full, express the work required to empty the tank through the spout as an integral. Do not evaluate the integral.

$$W = \rho g \pi \int_0^6 \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 (y+1) dy$$

$$W = \rho g \pi \int_0^6 \left(\frac{6-y}{3}\right)^2 (7-y) dy$$

- (b) [1] If the tank is 'half' full, i.e., the surface of the liquid oxygen is 3 m from the base, express the work required to empty the tank through the spout as an integral. Do not evaluate the integral. Do not reinvent the wheel, just make the needed change(s) to the integral above.

$$W = \rho g \pi \int_3^6 \left(\frac{y}{3}\right)^2 (y+1) dy$$

$$W = \rho g \pi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{6-y}{3}\right)^2 (7-y) dy$$