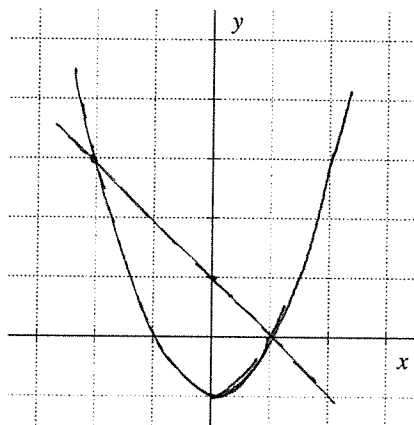


1. Consider the region bounded by the graphs of  $y = x^2 - 1$  and  $y = 1 - x$ .

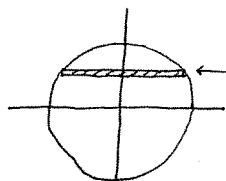
- (a) 1 Carefully sketch the graphs on the coordinate system below. (b) 3 Find the area of the bounded region.



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

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^1 (1-x - (x^2-1)) dx &= \int_{-2}^1 (2-x-x^2) dx = 2x - \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_{-2}^1 \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - \left( -4 - 2 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= 2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + 6 - \frac{8}{3} \\ &= 5 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2} \end{aligned}$$

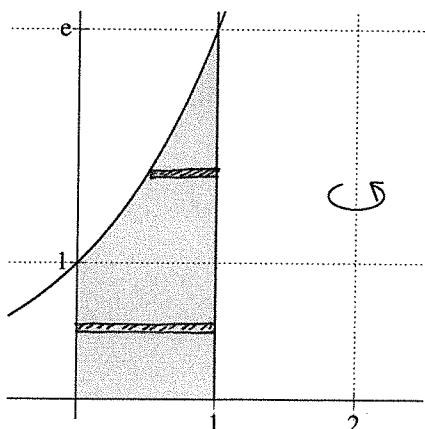
2. 3 A solid is formed with base given by the unit circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  and cross sections perpendicular to the  $y$ -axis are squares. Express the volume of the solid as an integral. **Do not evaluate the integral.**



$$\begin{aligned} V &= (\text{side})^2 \Delta y \\ &= (2x)^2 \Delta y \\ &= 4x^2 \Delta y \\ &= 4(1-y^2) \Delta y \end{aligned}$$

$$V = \int_{-1}^1 4(1-y^2) dy$$

3. 3 The region in the first quadrant bounded by the graphs of  $y = e^x$  and  $x = 1$ , the shaded region in the figure, is revolved around the line  $x = 2$ . Express the volume of the resulting solid as an integral using the Disk Method. **Do not evaluate the integral.**



$$\pi \int_0^1 (2^2 - 1^2) dy + \pi \int_1^e ((2 - \ln y)^2 - 1^2) dy$$