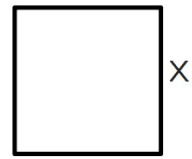


Review from Geometry (NOTES)

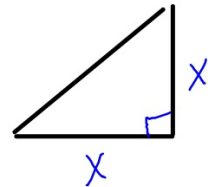
Find the area of a square with side x

$$x^2$$



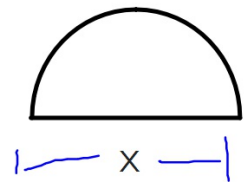
Find the area of an isosceles right triangle with leg x

$$\frac{1}{2}x^2$$



Find the area of a semicircle with diameter x

$$\frac{1}{2} \pi r^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \pi \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow \pi \frac{x^2}{8}$$



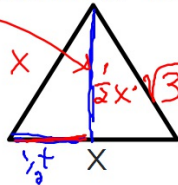
Find the area of an equilateral triangle with side x

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot b \cdot h$$

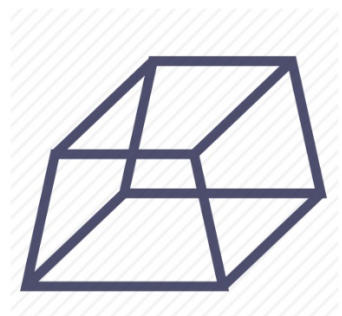
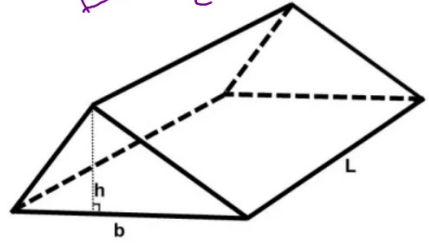
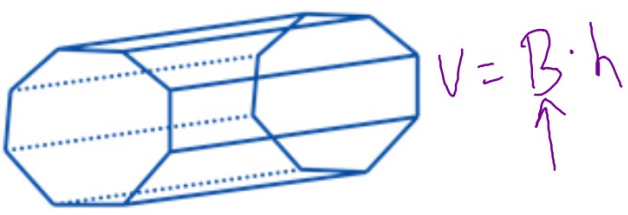
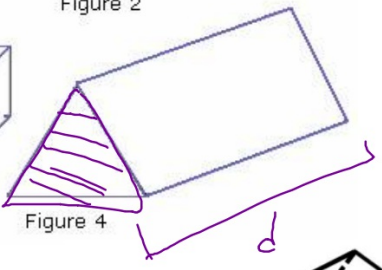
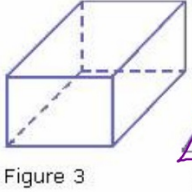
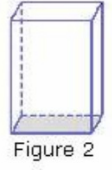
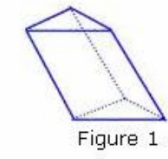
$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot x \cdot \frac{1}{2} x \cdot \sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} x^2 \sqrt{3} \rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} x^2$$



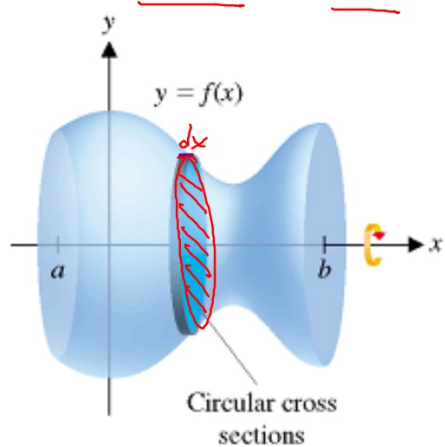
How do you find the volume of a Prism?



The basic premise of integrating to find volume:

Sum of disk volumes

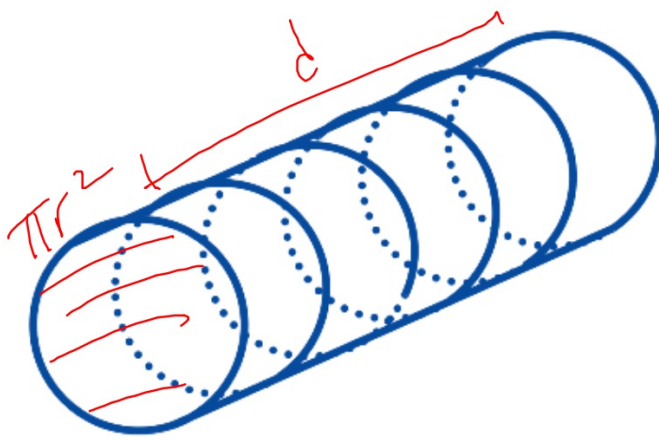
Sum of disk area * dx (depth)



Basically just:

$$\int_a^b \pi (r)^2 dx$$

But isn't a disk (cylinder) just a circular prism?



$$\int_a^b \pi (r)^2 \cdot dx$$

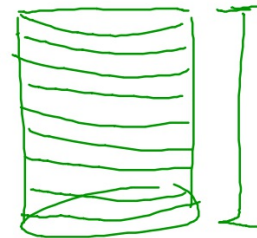
So to find volume, we integrate

$$\int_a^b \overbrace{A(x)}^{\text{face area}} \overbrace{dx}^{\text{depth}}$$

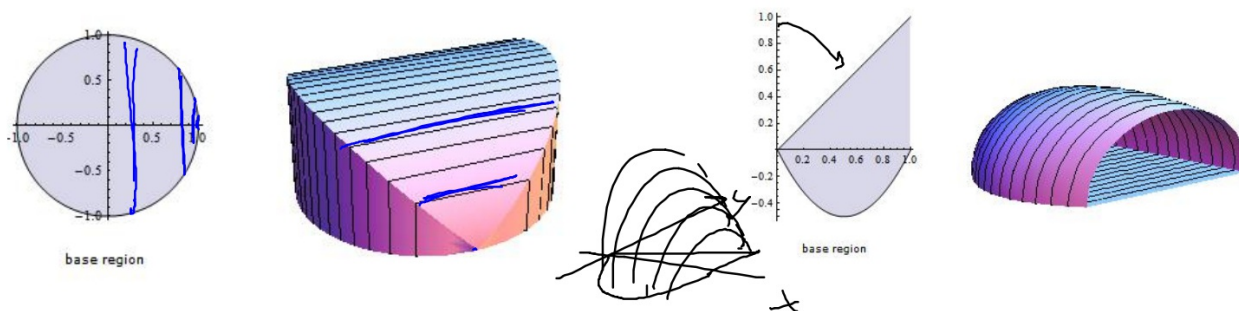
prism volume

Sum.

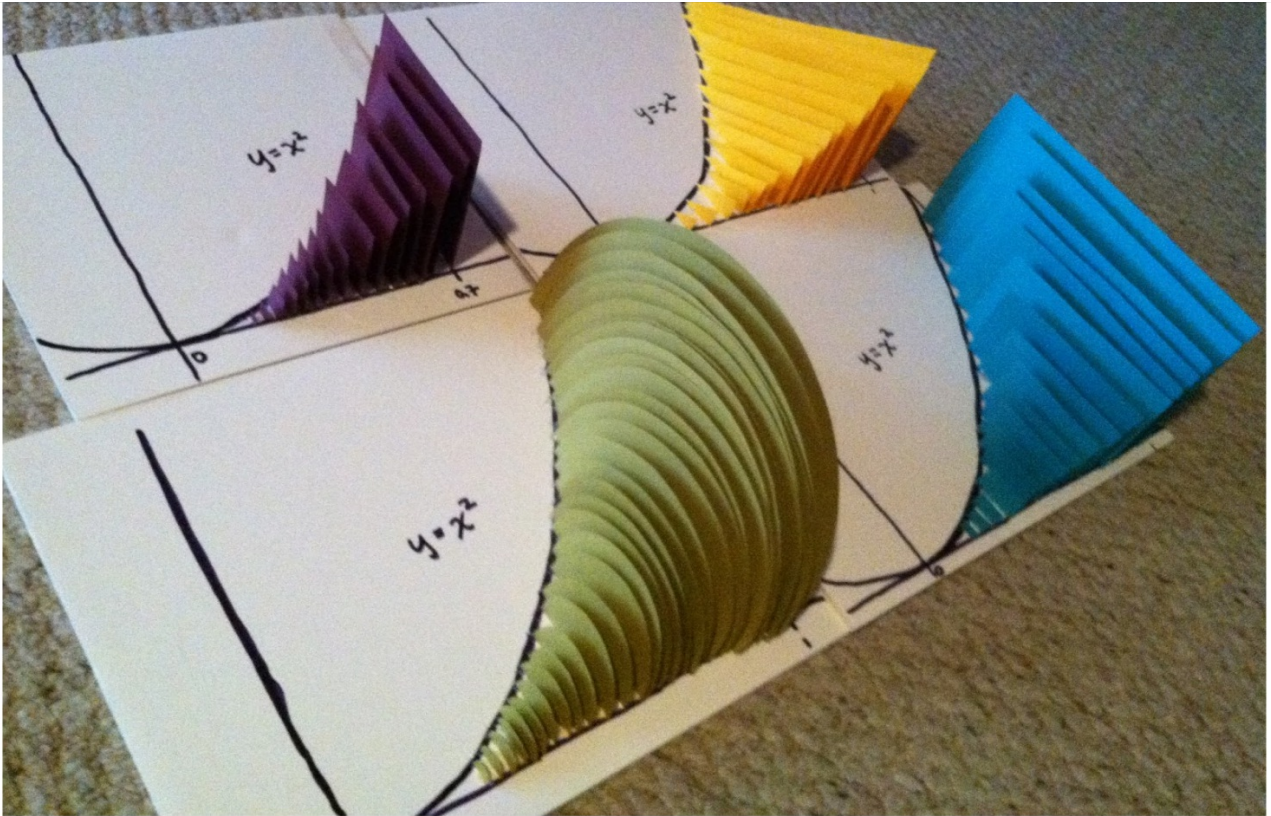
Where $A(x)$ is the AREA of the face of a cross section (slice)



But what do shapes with non-cylindrical cross sections look like?

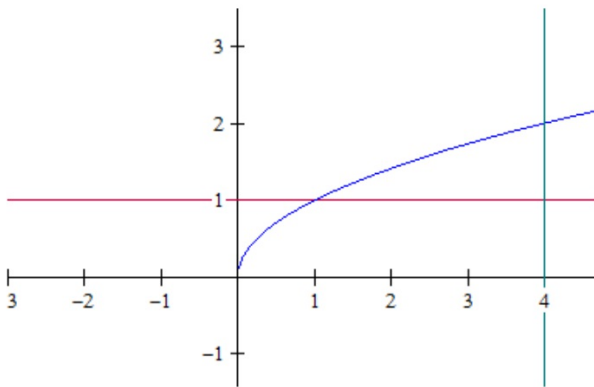


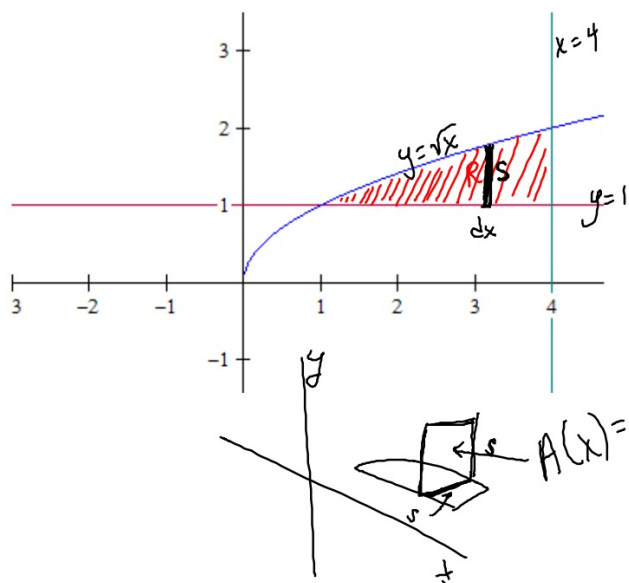
Two key things to remember: (1) no revolution/spinning involved
(2) the graph is flat BASE of the solid



my first volume by cross sections

The region R is bound by $y = \sqrt{x}$, $y=1$, and $x=4$.





A solid with R as its base is formed where cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are squares. Find the volume of such a solid.

$$V = \int_a^b \underbrace{A(x)}_{\text{face Area}} dx = \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 dx$$

Answ.

Homework:

- Finish review packet: turn in tomorrow if you will be gone Fri
- Pick up worksheet from me if gone Friday
- Must attend DS tomorrow