

Good afternoon:

Review presentation project info is being passed out

- assigned groups of 3
- 20-30 minutes to summarize concept, work thru examples, provide take-home handout with practice problems and answer key

Groups:

Alyssa, Jillian, Madison

Amador, Hunter, Liam

Brennan, Gaven, Hannah

Brooke, Julian, Zoe

Caleb, Maia, Justin

Topics:

Limits and Continuity

Taking Derivatives

Applying Derivatives

Finding antiderivatives

Definite integrals and FTC

Wed Mar 29 - Volumes by cross section

Q4 day by day

Fri Mar 31 - Reviewing Volume, starting Diff Eq

Mon Apr 3 - 🥲

Wed Apr 5 - **Assess** on volume, Slope fields, Separable diff eq

Fri Apr 7 - More on diff eq

Mon Apr 10 - **Assess** on diff eq

Wed Apr 12 - Motion, revisited

Saturday timed test??

Mon Apr 17 (B) - review presentations

Wed Apr 19 - 55 minute timed AP test??

Fri Apr 21 - review presentations

Mon Apr 24 - AP test/Proj

Wed Apr 26 - AP test/Proj

Fri Apr 28 - AP test/Proj Due

Use remainder of time to plan out presentations, who does what, when/where/how to meet and collaborate

Then work on packet due Tuesday 4/4

Good afternoon: warm up is #316 on packet due Tuesday

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 - 8}{x^2 - 4} = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2 \quad \textcircled{E}$$

Factoring a Sum of Cubes:

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

Factoring a Difference of Cubes:

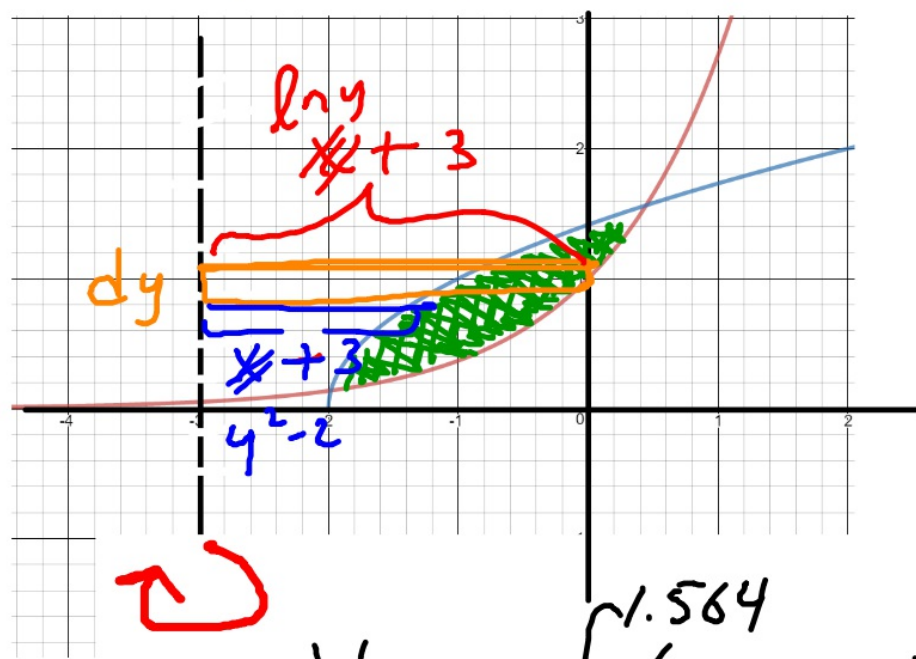
$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+4)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ x+2 \quad 16 \\ 4 \quad \frac{4}{4} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a^3 \pm b^3 \\ = (a \pm b)(a^2 \mp ab + b^2) \end{aligned}$$

Volume by washer, vertical axes of rev (I messed up last time)



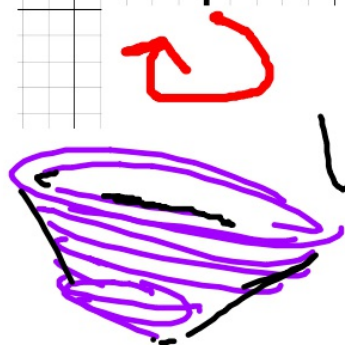
$$y = e^x \Leftrightarrow x = \ln y$$

$$y = \sqrt{x+2}$$

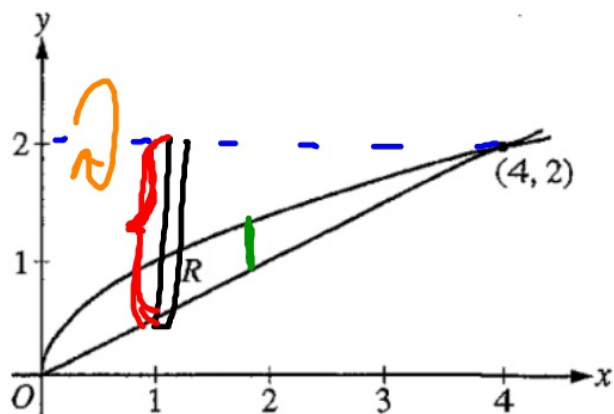
$$x = y^2 - 2$$

about $x = -3$

$$V = \pi \int (R)^2 - (r)^2 dy$$



$$V = \pi \int_{0.138}^{1.564} (\ln y + 3)^2 - (y^2 - 2 + 3)^2 dy$$



$$y = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y = x/2$$

$$\int_0^4 \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$$

$$\int_0^4 x^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$$

$$\left[\frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \right]_0^4$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(4)^{3/2} - \frac{1}{4}(4)^2$$

$$\frac{2}{3}(8) - 4 = \frac{16}{3} - 4 = \frac{4}{3}$$

①

Find area of R (no calc)

②

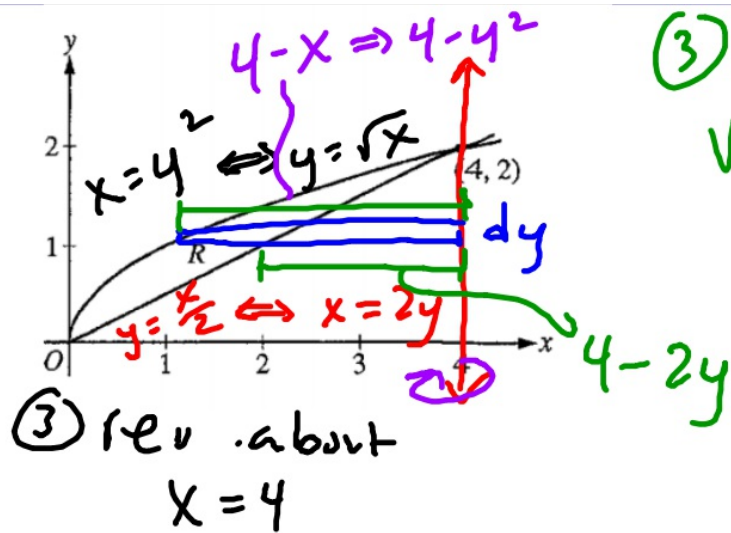
Revolve R around $y=2$ (calc)

Revolve R around $x=4$ (no calc)

②

$$V = \pi \int_0^4 \left(2 - \frac{x}{2}\right)^2 - \left(2 - \sqrt{x}\right)^2 \, dx$$

$$2.667\pi$$

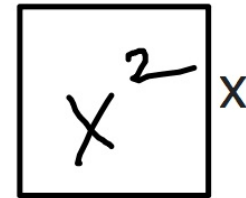


$$\textcircled{3} \quad V = \pi \int_0^2 (4 - y^2)^2 - (4 - 2y)^2 dy$$

$$\pi [6.4]$$

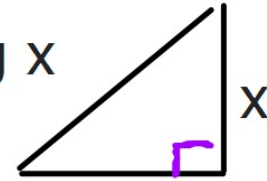
Review from Geometry (NOTES)

Find the area of a square with side x



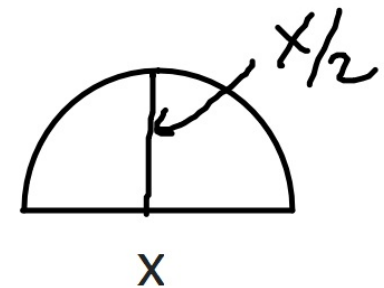
Find the area of an isosceles right triangle with leg x

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



Find the area of a semicircle with diameter x

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2} \pi \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^2 \\ & \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot \frac{x^2}{4} \rightarrow \pi \frac{x^2}{8} \end{aligned}$$



How do you find the volume of a Prism

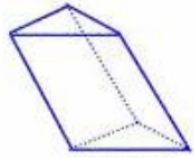


Figure 1

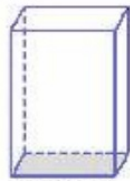


Figure 2

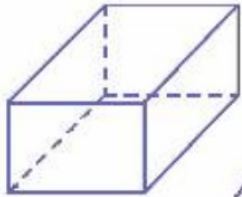


Figure 3

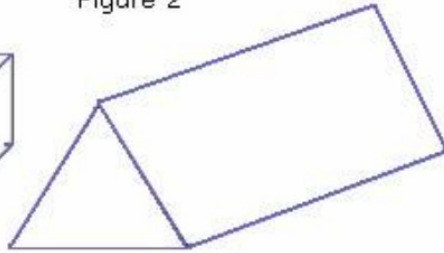
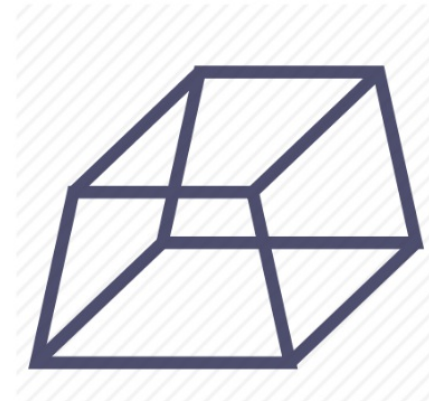
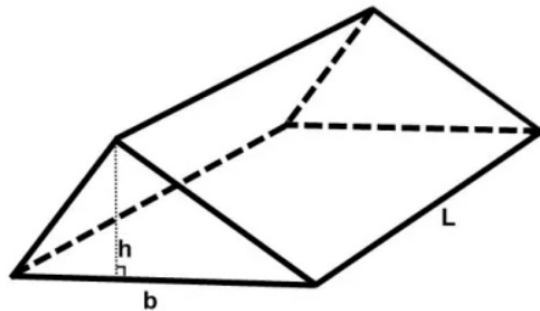
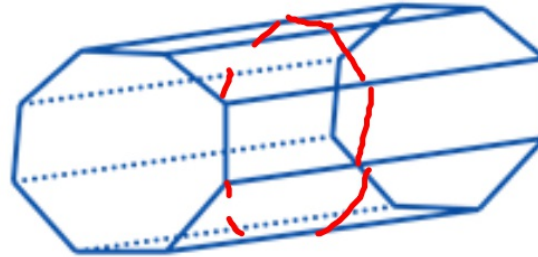
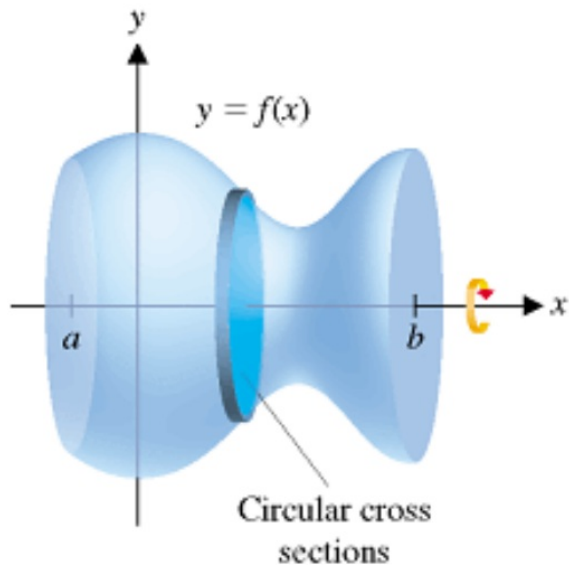


Figure 4



$$V = (\text{Base Area}) h$$

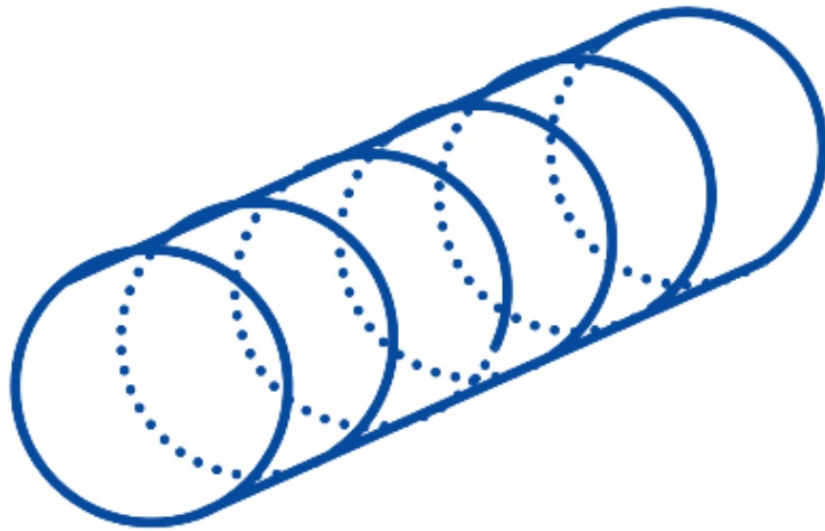
The basic premise of integrating to find volume:
Sum of disk volumes
Sum of disk area * dx (depth)



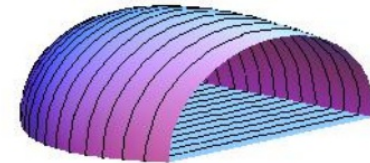
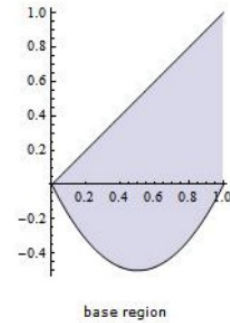
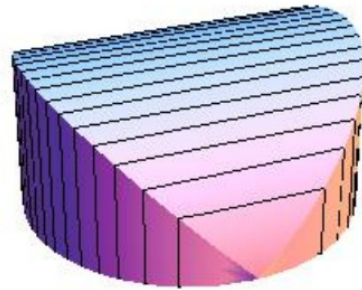
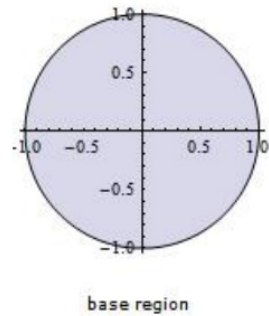
Basically just:

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

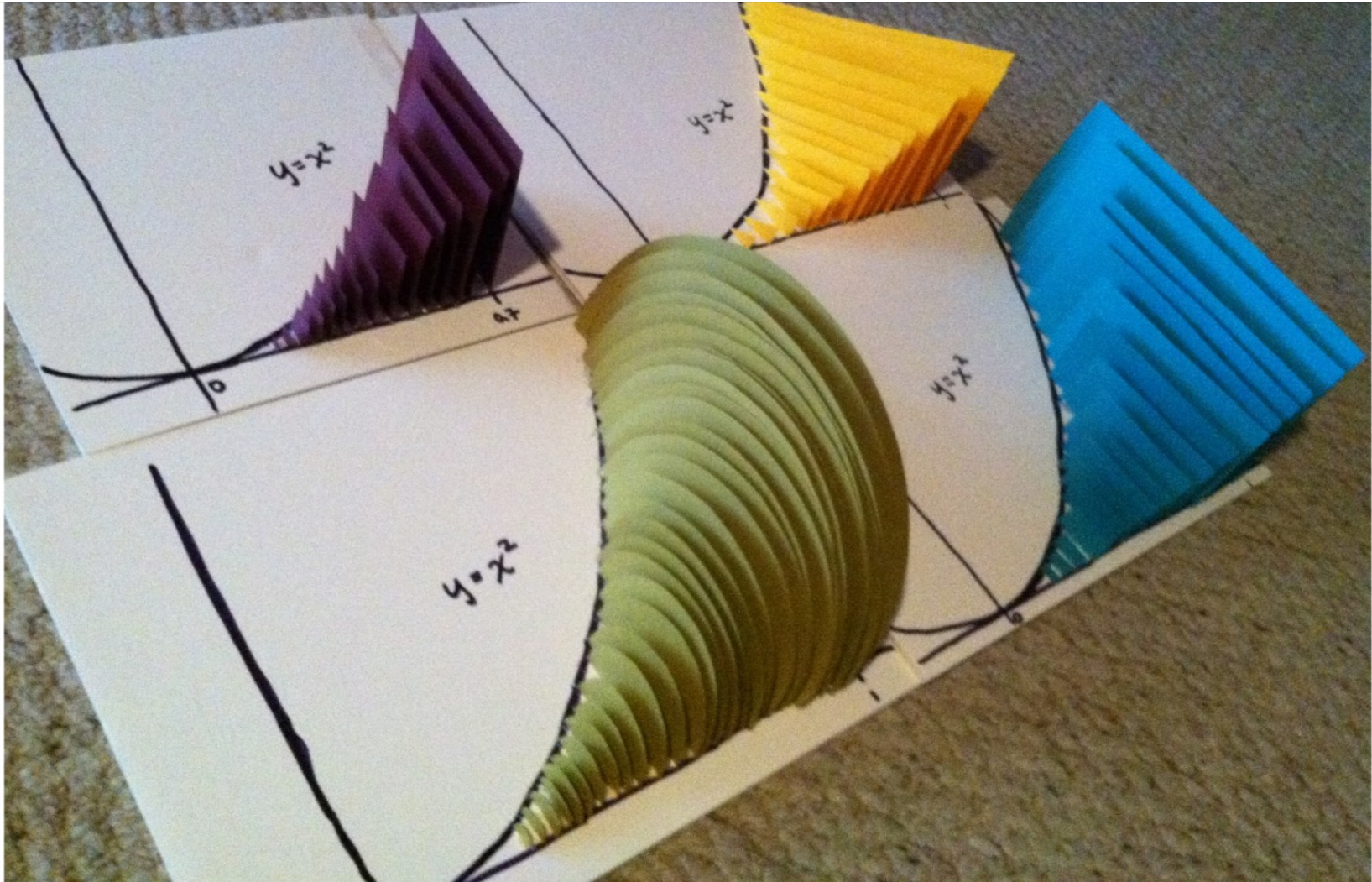
But isn't a disk (cylinder) just a circular prism



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

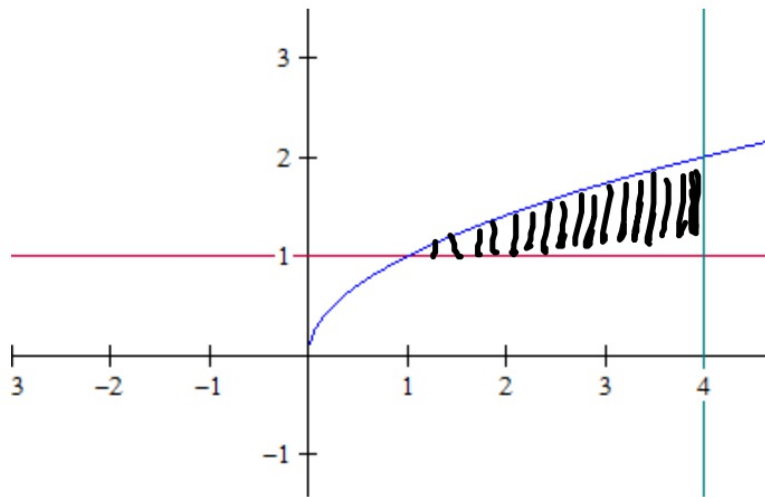


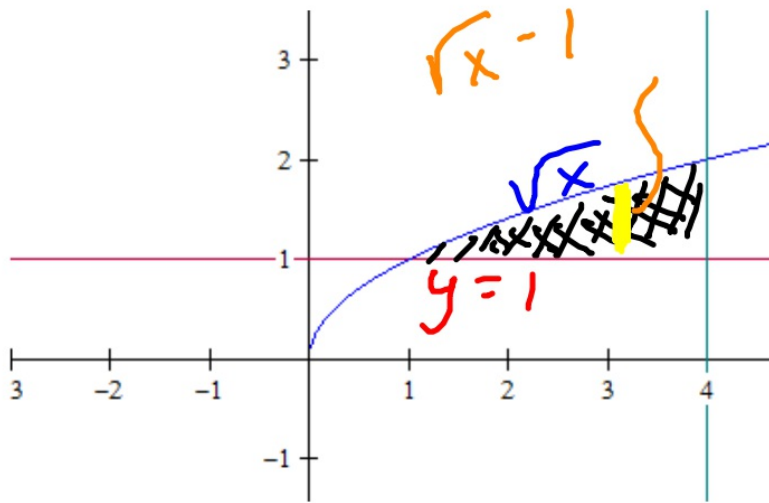
Two key things to remember: (1) no revolution/spinning involved
(2) the graph is flat BASE of the solid



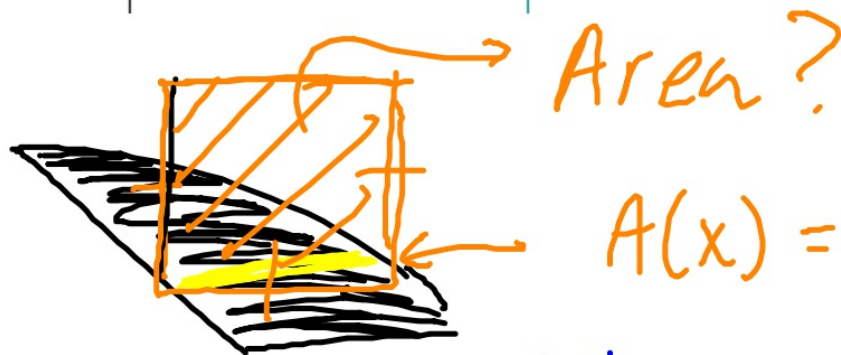
my first volume by cross sections

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.



Area?

$$A(x) = (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2$$

$$V = \int_1^4 (\sqrt{x} - 1)^2 dx$$

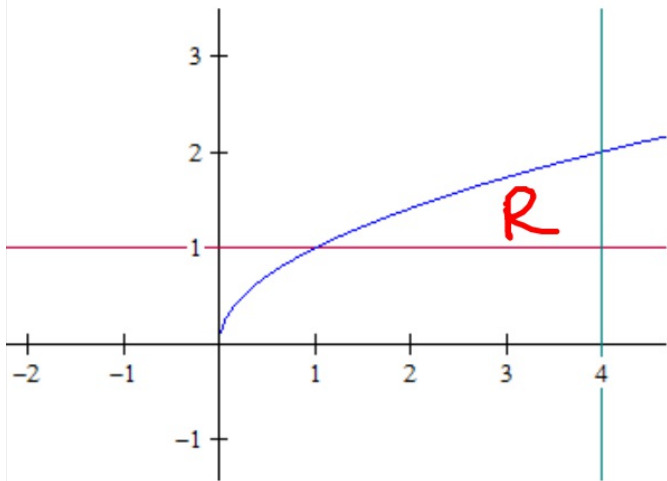
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Volume by Cross Section:

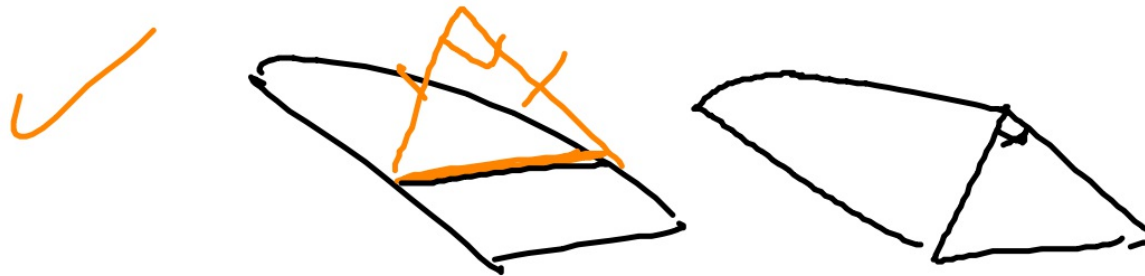
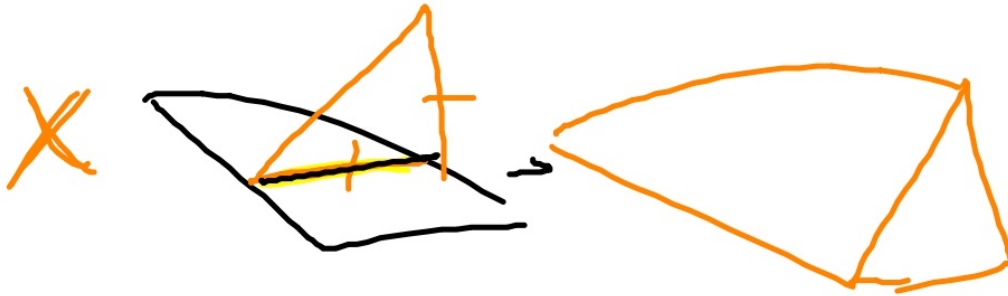
$$V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$$

where $A(x)$ = the ^{face} area
of a single
slice

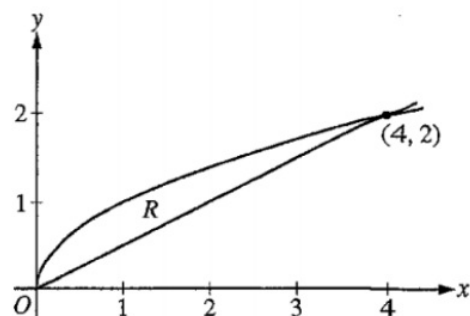


R is now the base of a solid whos cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis are ~~equilateral triangles~~. Find the vol.

$R + \Delta$ s
with ~~the~~
hypotenuse
in the
plane of R.



Revisiting this:



Find volume of solid with base R and cross sections perpendicular to R are

- Squares
- Semicircles

Homework:

- keep working on packet due ~~Tuesday~~ *Weds. 4/5*
- volumes: p.456: 71a and 72cd
- presentations!