## HOMEWORK 2 - MATH 152 DUE DATE: Tuesday, September 21 INSTRUCTOR: George Voutsadakis

Read each problem very carefully before starting to solve it. One part of each homework problem will be chosen at random and graded. Each question is worth 1 point. It is necessary to show your work. Correct answers without explanations are worth 0 points.

## GOOD LUCK!!

- 1. Sketch the region enclosed by the curves  $x^2 = y$  and x = y 2 and find its area.
- 2. (a) Find the area of the region enclosed by the parabola  $y = 2x x^2$  and the x-axis.
  - (b) Find the value m so that the line y = mx divides the region in part (a) into two regions of equal area.
- 3. Find the volume of the solid that results when the region enclosed by the given curves is revolved around the *x*-axis:
  - (a)  $y = x^2, y = x^3$
  - (b)  $y = \frac{e^{3x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{6x}}}, x = 0, x = 1, y = 0$
- 4. Find the volume of the solid that results when the region enclosed by  $y = \sqrt{x}$ , y = 0 and x = 9 is revolved around the line y = 3.
- 5. Use cylindrical cells to find the volume of the solid generated when the region enclosed by the curves  $y = e^{x^2}$ , x = 1,  $x = \sqrt{3}$ , y = 0 is revolved around the *y*-axis.
- 6. The region enclosed between the curve  $y^2 = kx$  and the line  $x = \frac{1}{4}k$  is revolved about the line  $x = \frac{1}{2}k$ . Use cylindrical cells to find the volume of the resulting solid. (Assume k > 0.)
- 7. (a) Find the exact arc length of the curve  $y = \frac{x^6+8}{16x^2}$  from x = 2 to x = 3. (It would be nice if you would also graph it using your calculators and make a sketch of the graph over [2, 3].)
  - (b) Find the exact arc length of the parametric curve  $x = \cos t + t \sin t$ ,  $y = \sin t t \cos t$ ,  $0 \le t \le \pi$ , without eliminating the parameter.
- 8. (a) Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve  $x = y^3, 0 \le y \le 1$ , about the y-axis.
  - (b) Show, by revolving the semicircle  $y = \sqrt{r^2 x^2}$  about the *x*-axis, that the area of the surface of a sphere of radius *r* is  $4\pi r^2$ .