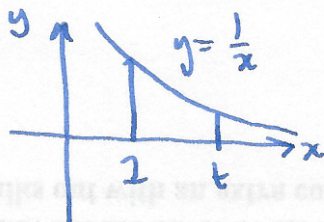


Example



between 1 and ∞

1 and t , let $t \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\text{volume } V = \int_1^t \frac{\pi}{x^2} dx = \pi \left[-\frac{1}{x} \right]_1^t = \pi \left(1 - \frac{1}{t} \right)$$

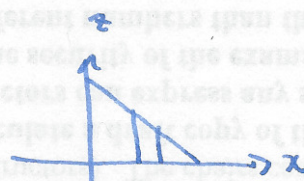
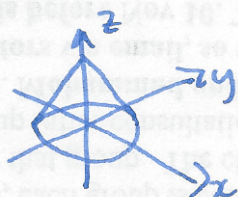
$\rightarrow \pi$ as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\text{surface area: } A = 2\pi \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{x^4}} dx > 2\pi \int_1^t \frac{1}{x} dx = 2\pi [\ln|x|]_1^t$$

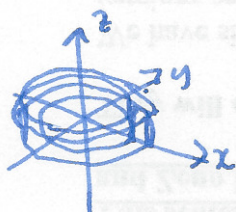
$$= 2\pi \ln(t) \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } t \rightarrow \infty.$$

§6.4 Cylindrical shells

volume of cone:



rotate around y-axis.

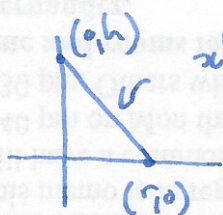


$$\text{volume of shell } V_i \approx 2\pi x_i y_i \Delta x_i$$

$$\text{total volume } V \approx \sum V_i = \sum 2\pi x_i y_i \Delta x_i$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

Example



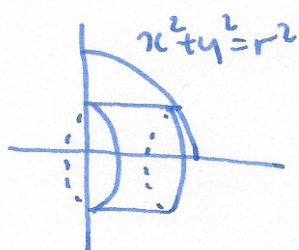
$$xh + yr = hr$$

$$V = \int_0^r 2\pi x \left(\frac{hr - xh}{r} \right) dx$$

$$V = \frac{2\pi h}{r} \int_0^r x(r - x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi h}{r} \int_0^r (xr - x^2) dx = \frac{2\pi h}{r} \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 r - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^r = \frac{2\pi h}{r} \left(\frac{1}{2} r^3 - \frac{1}{3} r^3 \right) = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2.$$

Example



volume of hemisphere: rotate horizontal rectangle about x-axis.

$$V = \int 2\pi y f(y) dy$$

$$V = \int_0^r 2\pi y \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dy = 2\pi \left[\frac{2}{3} (r^2 - y^2)^{3/2} \cdot -\frac{1}{2} \right]_0^r = -\frac{2\pi}{3} (0 - r^3) = \frac{2}{3} \pi r^3$$

§7.1 Integration by parts

"reverse product rule"

product rule: $(uv)' = u'v + uv'$

$$\int (uv)' dx = \int u'v + uv' dx$$

$$uv = \int u'v dx + \int uv' dx$$

$$\boxed{\int uv' dx = uv - \int u'v dx}$$

← integration by parts formula

Example

$$\int x \sin(x) dx$$

$$u = x$$

$$v' = \sin(x)$$

$$u' = 1$$

$$v = -\cos(x)$$

$$\int \underbrace{x}_{u} \underbrace{\sin(x)}_{v'} dx = \underbrace{x}_{u} \underbrace{(-\cos x)}_v - \int \underbrace{(1)}_{u'} \underbrace{(-\cos v)}_v dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x + c$$

check!

Examples

① $\int \underbrace{x}_{u} \underbrace{e^x}_{v'} dx$

$$u = x$$

$$v' = e^x$$

$$u' = 1$$

$$v = e^x$$

} Q: suppose we chose these the other way round?

$$= uv - \int u'v dx = x e^x - \int 1 e^x dx = x e^x - e^x + c \quad \text{check!}$$