

## Volumes of revolution ME 5

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 \quad V &= \pi \int_0^3 y^2 \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^3 x^4 (9 - x^2) \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^3 (9x^4 - x^6) \, dx \\
 &= \pi \left[ \frac{9x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \right]_0^3 \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{2187}{5} - \frac{2187}{7} \right) \\
 &= \frac{4374}{35} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \quad a \quad 2y^2 - 6\sqrt{x} + 3 &= 0 \\
 y = 0 &\Rightarrow 3 = 6\sqrt{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

Curve cuts the  $x$ -axis when  $x = \frac{1}{4}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad V &= \pi \int_{0.25}^4 y^2 \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_{0.25}^4 \left( 3\sqrt{x} - \frac{3}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= 3\pi \int_{0.25}^4 \left( \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx \\
 &= 3\pi \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} x \right]_{0.25}^4 \\
 &= 3\pi \left( \left( \frac{16}{3} - 2 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{8} \right) \right) \\
 &= 3\pi \left( \frac{10}{3} + \frac{1}{24} \right) \\
 &= 3\pi \times \frac{81}{24} \\
 &= \frac{81}{8} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \quad a \quad f(x) &= x^2 + 4x + 4 \\
 y = f(x) &\Rightarrow y = x^2 + 4x + 4 \\
 y &= (x+2)^2 \\
 \sqrt{y} &= x+2 \\
 x &= \sqrt{y} - 2 \\
 x^2 &= (\sqrt{y} - 2)^2 \\
 x^2 &= 4 - 4\sqrt{y} + y
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 b \quad V &= \pi \int_4^9 x^2 \, dy \\
 &= \pi \int_4^9 (4 - 4\sqrt{y} + y) \, dy \\
 &= \pi \left[ 4y - \frac{8}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right]_4^9 \\
 &= \pi \left( \left( 36 - 72 + \frac{81}{2} \right) - \left( 16 - \frac{64}{3} + 8 \right) \right) \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{9}{2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) \\
 &= \frac{11}{6} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4 \quad a \quad V &= \pi \int_0^1 y^2 \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 (x^2 + 3)^2 \, dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 + 6x^2 + 9) \, dx \\
 &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{5} x^5 + 2x^3 + 9x \right]_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{56}{5} \pi
 \end{aligned}$$

**4 b**  $x=1 \Rightarrow y=4$  and  $x=0 \Rightarrow y=3$

Volume generated by curve when rotated about the y-axis

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_3^4 x^2 \, dy \\ &= \pi \int_3^4 (y-3) \, dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 - 3y \right]_3^4 \\ &= \pi \left( (8-12) - \left( \frac{9}{2} - 9 \right) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

Volume of cylinder generated when the line  $x=1$  is rotated about the y-axis

$$= \pi \times 1 \times 4 = 4\pi$$

Volume obtained when region is rotated

$$\text{about the y-axis} = 4\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi = \frac{7}{2}\pi$$

**5 a** Substituting  $x=2$  and  $y=4.5$  into the equation of the line gives

$$3 \times 2 + 4 \times 4.5 = 24$$

Substituting  $x=2$  into the equation of the gives  $y = \frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times (2+1)^2 = 4.5$

So (2, 4.5) are the coordinates of the point of intersection A.

**5 b** Volume  $V_1$  is generated by the curve between O and A.

$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2 \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \int_0^2 x^2 (x+1)^4 \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \int_0^2 x^2 (x^4 + 4x^3 + 6x^2 + 4x + 1) \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \int_0^2 (x^6 + 4x^5 + 6x^4 + 4x^3 + x^2) \, dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \left[ \frac{1}{7} x^7 + \frac{2}{3} x^6 + \frac{6}{5} x^5 + x^4 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} \left( \frac{128}{7} + \frac{128}{3} + \frac{192}{5} + 16 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{8}{7} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{12}{5} + 1 + \frac{1}{6} \right) \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{240 + 560 + 504 + 210 + 35}{210} \right) \\ &= \frac{1549}{210} \pi \end{aligned}$$

Volume  $V_2$  generated by the line

$3x+4y=24$  is a cone with

$r=4.5$  and  $h=6$

$$\begin{aligned} V_2 &= \frac{1}{3} \pi \times \left( \frac{9}{2} \right)^2 \times 6 \\ &= \frac{81}{2} \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Total volume} = \frac{1549}{210} \pi + \frac{81}{2} \pi = \frac{5027}{105} \pi$$

- 6 a**  $y$  coordinate of points  $A$  and  $B$   
 $= 0.1 \times 2^2 + 4 = 4.4$

Volume of cylinder with  $r = 2$  and  $h = 4.4$   
 $= \pi \times 2^2 \times 4.4 = 17.6\pi \text{ cm}^3$

Volume generated by curve

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_4^{4.4} x^2 \, dy \\ &= 10\pi \int_4^{4.4} (y - 4) \, dy \\ &= 10\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} y^2 - 4y \right]_4^{4.4} \\ &= 10\pi ((9.68 - 17.6) - (8 - 16)) \\ &= 10\pi (-7.92 - (-8)) \\ &= 0.8\pi \end{aligned}$$

Volume of bronze required  
 $= 17.6\pi - 0.8\pi$   
 $= 16.8\pi \text{ cm}^3$

- b** For example, the shape of the holder is unlikely to exactly follow the curve, or it doesn't allow for any wastage.

- 7** Volume of the cap of the mushroom

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^4 x^2 \, dy \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^4 (8\sqrt{y} - 4y) \, dy \\ &= 4\pi \left[ \frac{16}{3} y^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2y^2 \right]_0^4 \\ &= 4\pi \left( \frac{128}{3} - 32 \right) \\ &= \frac{128}{3} \pi \end{aligned}$$

The stem of mushroom is a cylinder with  
 $r = 1$  and  $h = 4$

Volume of stem  $= \pi \times 1 \times 4 = 4\pi$

Total volume of mushroom

$$= \frac{128}{3} \pi + 4\pi = \frac{140}{3} \pi \text{ cm}^3$$

- 8** The  $y$  coordinate of the points of intersection of the two curves will be given by solving simultaneously

$$3y^2 + x^2 - 11y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$y = 2x^2 \quad (2)$$

$$3y^2 + \frac{y}{2} - 11y = 0$$

$$6y^2 - 21y = 0$$

$$2y^2 - 7y = 0$$

$$y(2y - 7) = 0$$

$$y = 0 \text{ or } y = \frac{7}{2}$$

Volume  $V_1$  is generated by the curve

$$3y^2 + x^2 - 11y = 0 \text{ between } y = 0 \text{ and } y = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$V_1 = \pi \int_0^{\frac{7}{2}} (11y - 3y^2) \, dy$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{11}{2} y^2 - y^3 \right]_0^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{539}{8} - \frac{343}{8} \right)$$

$$= \frac{49}{2} \pi$$

Volume  $V_2$  is generated by the curve  $y = 2x^2$

$$\text{between } y = 0 \text{ and } y = \frac{7}{2}$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_0^{\frac{7}{2}} \frac{y}{2} \, dy$$

$$= \pi \left[ \frac{y^2}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{7}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{49}{16} \pi$$

Volume generated by shaded region

$$= V_1 - V_2$$

$$= \frac{49}{2} \pi - \frac{49}{16} \pi$$

$$= \frac{343}{16} \pi$$

**Challenge**

- a** Using Pythagoras' theorem:

$$r^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\text{So } y^2 = r^2 - x^2$$

$$\text{Area of disc} = \pi y^2 = \pi(r^2 - x^2)$$

- b** Volume of sphere will be obtained by  
integrating this disc area between the limits  
 $x = -r$  to  $x = r$

$$= \pi \int_{-r}^r (r^2 - x^2) \, dx$$

$$= \pi \left[ r^2 x - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_{-r}^r$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{2}{3} r^3 - \left( -\frac{2}{3} r^3 \right) \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi r^3$$