CHAPTER 7

Applications of the Definite Integral in Geometry, Science, and Engineering

EXERCISE SET 7.1

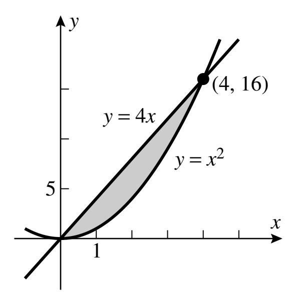
1. $A = \int_{-1}^{2}(x^2+1-x)dx = (x^3/3+x-x^2/2)\Big]_{-1}^{2} = 9/2$

2. $A = \int_{0}^{4}(\sqrt{x}+x/4)dx = (2x^{3/2}/3+x^2/8)\Big]_{0}^{4} = 22/3$

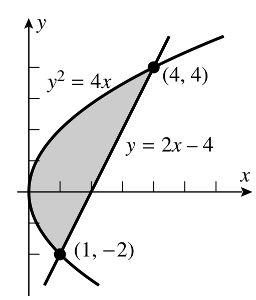
3. $A = \int_{1}^{2}(y-1/y^2)dy = (y^2/2+1/y)\Big]_{1}^{2} = 1$

4. $A = \int_{0}^{2}(2-y^2+y)dy = (2y-y^3/3+y^2/2)\Big]_{0}^{2} = 10/3$

5. **(a)** $A = \int_{0}^{4}(4x-x^2)dx = 32/3$ **(b)** $A = \int_{0}^{16}(\sqrt{y}-y/4)dy = 32/3$



6. Eliminate x to get $y^2 = 4(y+4)/2$, $y^2-2y-8=0$, $(y-4)(y+2)=0$; $y=-2,4$ with corresponding values of $x=1,4$.

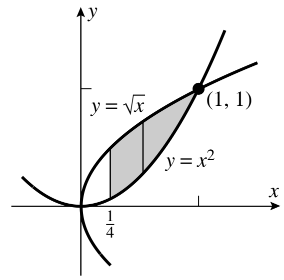


(a) $A = \int_{0}^{1}[2\sqrt{x}-(-2\sqrt{x})]dx + \int_{1}^{4}[2\sqrt{x}-(2x-4)]dx$

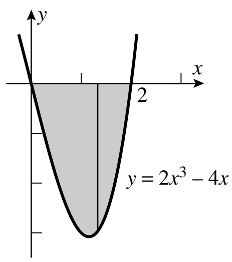
$= \int_{0}^{1}4\sqrt{x}dx + \int_{1}^{4}(2\sqrt{x}-2x+4)dx = 8/3+19/3 = 9$

(b) $A = \int_{-2}^{4}[(y/2+2)-y^2/4]dy = 9$

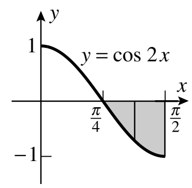
7. $A = \int_{1/4}^{1} (\sqrt{x} - x^2)dx = 49/192$



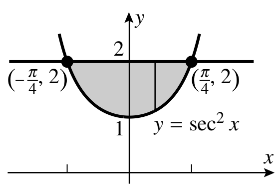
8. $A = \int_{0}^{2} [0 - (x^3 - 4x)]dx$
$= \int_{0}^{2} (4x - x^3)dx = 4$



9. $A = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} (0 - \cos 2x)dx$
$= -\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cos 2x\, dx = 1/2$

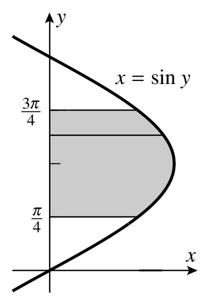


10. Equate $\sec^2 x$ and 2 to get $\sec^2 x = 2$,

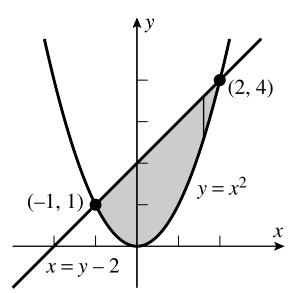


$\sec x = \pm\sqrt{2}$, $x = \pm\pi/4$
$A = \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} (2 - \sec^2 x)dx = \pi - 2$

11. $A = \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \sin y\, dy = \sqrt{2}$

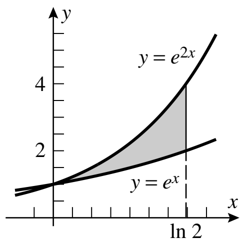


12. $A = \int_{-1}^{2} [(x + 2) - x^2]dx = 9/2$

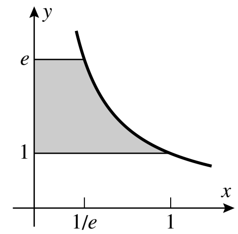


13. $A = \int_0^{\ln 2} \left(e^{2x} - e^x\right)\, dx$

$= \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - e^x\right)\Big]_0^{\ln 2} = 1/2$



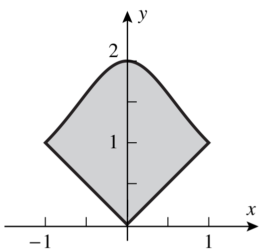
14. $A = \int_1^e \frac{dy}{y} = \ln y\Big]_1^e = 1$



15. $A = \int_{-1}^{1} \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2} - |x|\right)\, dx$

$= 2\int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{1+x^2} - x\right)\, dx$

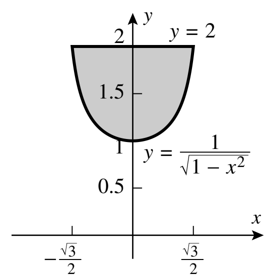
$= 4\tan^{-1} x - x^2\Big]_0^1 = \pi - 1$



16. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 2, x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, so

$A = \int_{-\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} \left(2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right)\, dx$

$= 2 - \sin^{-1} x\Big]_{-\sqrt{3}/2}^{\sqrt{3}/2} = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\pi$



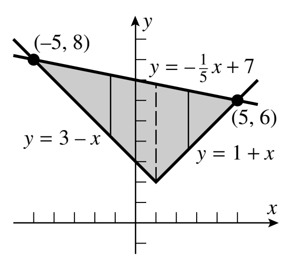
17. $y = 2 + |x-1| = \begin{cases} 3-x, & x \le 1 \\ 1+x, & x \ge 1 \end{cases}$,

$A = \int_{-5}^{1} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{5}x + 7\right) - (3-x)\right] dx$

$+ \int_1^5 \left[\left(-\frac{1}{5}x + 7\right) - (1+x)\right] dx$

$= \int_{-5}^{1} \left(\frac{4}{5}x + 4\right) dx + \int_1^5 \left(6 - \frac{6}{5}x\right) dx$

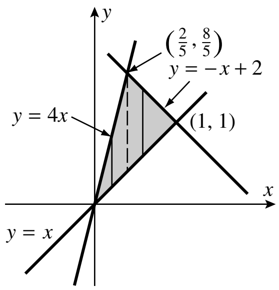
$= 72/5 + 48/5 = 24$



18. $A = \int_0^{2/5} (4x - x)dx$

$+ \int_{2/5}^{1} (-x + 2 - x)dx$

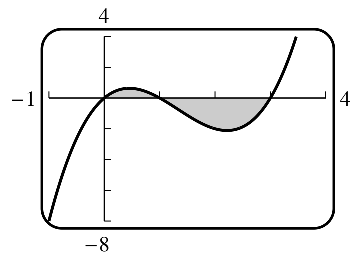
$= \int_0^{2/5} 3x\, dx + \int_{2/5}^{1} (2 - 2x)dx = 3/5$



19. $A = \int_0^{1} (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x)dx$

$+ \int_1^{3} [-(x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x)]dx$

$= 5/12 + 32/12 = 37/12$



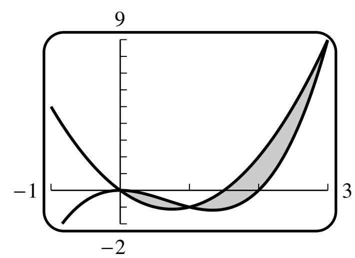
20. Equate $y = x^3 - 2x^2$ and $y = 2x^2 - 3x$ to get $x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x = 0$, $x(x-1)(x-3) = 0; x = 0, 1, 3$ with corresponding values of $y = 0, -1.9$.

$A = \int_0^{1} [(x^3 - 2x^2) - (2x^2 - 3x)]dx$

$+ \int_1^{3} [(2x^3 - 3x) - (x^3 - 2x^2)]dx$

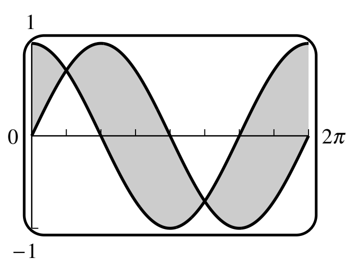
$= \int_0^{1} (x^3 - 4x^2 + 3x)dx + \int_1^{3} (-x^3 + 4x^2 - 3x)dx$

$= \dfrac{5}{12} + \dfrac{8}{3} = \dfrac{37}{12}$



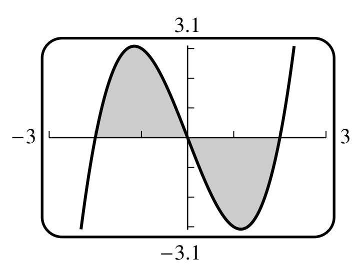
21. From the symmetry of the region

$A = 2\int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (\sin x - \cos x)dx = 4\sqrt{2}$

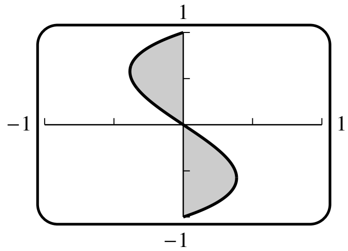


22. The region is symmetric about the origin so

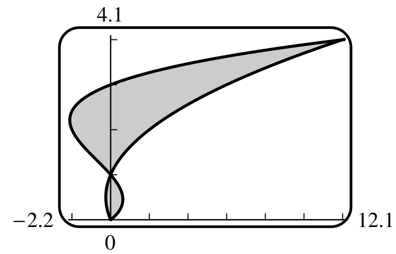
$A = 2\int_0^{2} |x^3 - 4x|dx = 8$



23. $A = \int_{-1}^{0} (y^3 - y)dy + \int_{0}^{1} -(y^3 - y)dy$
$= 1/2$

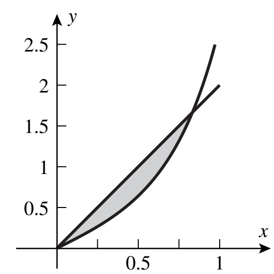


24. $A = \int_0^1 \left[y^3 - 4y^2 + 3y - (y^2 - y)\right]\, dy$
$+ \int_1^4 \left[y^2 - y - (y^3 - 4y^2 + 3y)\right]\, dy$
$= 7/12 + 45/4 = 71/6$



25. The curves meet when $x = \sqrt{\ln 2}$, so

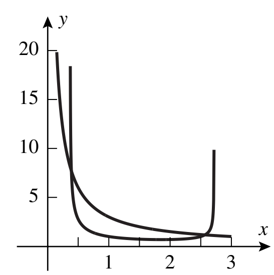
$$A = \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} (2x - xe^{x^2})\, dx = \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{2}e^{x^2}\right)\Bigg]_0^{\sqrt{\ln 2}} = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$



26. The curves meet for $x = e^{-2\sqrt{2}/3}, e^{2\sqrt{2}/3}$ thus

$$A = \int_{e^{-2\sqrt{2}/3}}^{e^{2\sqrt{2}/3}} \left(\frac{3}{x} - \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \left(3\ln x - \sin^{-1}(\ln x)\right)\Bigg]_{e^{-2\sqrt{2}/3}}^{e^{2\sqrt{2}/3}} = 4\sqrt{2} - 2\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}\right)$$



27. The area is given by $\int_0^k (1/\sqrt{1-x^2} - x)dx = \sin^{-1} k - k^2/2 = 1$; solve for k to get $k = 0.997301$.

28. The curves intersect at $x = a = 0$ and $x = b = 0.838422$ so the area is $\int_a^b (\sin 2x - \sin^{-1} x)dx \approx 0.174192$.

29. Solve $3-2x = x^6+2x^5-3x^4+x^2$ to find the real roots $x = -3, 1$; from a plot it is seen that the line is above the polynomial when $-3 < x < 1$, so $A = \int_{-3}^{1}(3-2x-(x^6+2x^5-3x^4+x^2))\, dx = 9152/105$

30. Solve $x^5 - 2x^3 - 3x = x^3$ to find the roots $x = 0, \pm\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6 + 2\sqrt{21}}$. Thus, by symmetry,

$$A = 2\int_0^{\sqrt{(6+2\sqrt{21})/2}} (x^3 - (x^5 - 2x^3 - 3x))\,dx = \frac{27}{4} + \frac{7}{4}\sqrt{21}$$

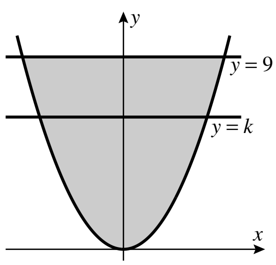
31. $$\int_0^k 2\sqrt{y}dy = \int_k^9 2\sqrt{y}dy$$

$$\int_0^k y^{1/2}dy = \int_k^9 y^{1/2}dy$$

$$\frac{2}{3}k^{3/2} = \frac{2}{3}(27 - k^{3/2})$$

$$k^{3/2} = 27/2$$

$$k = (27/2)^{2/3} = 9/\sqrt[3]{4}$$

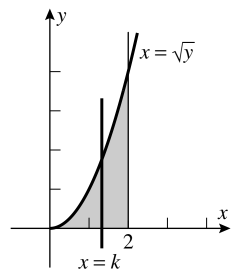


32. $$\int_0^k x^2dx = \int_k^2 x^2dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3}k^3 = \frac{1}{3}(8 - k^3)$$

$$k^3 = 4$$

$$k = \sqrt[3]{4}$$



33. **(a)** $A = \int_0^2 (2x - x^2)dx = 4/3$

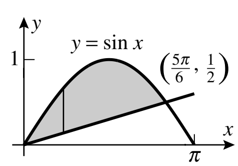
(b) $y = mx$ intersects $y = 2x - x^2$ where $mx = 2x - x^2, x^2 + (m-2)x = 0, x(x + m - 2) = 0$ so $x = 0$ or $x = 2 - m$. The area below the curve and above the line is

$$\int_0^{2-m} (2x - x^2 - mx)dx = \int_0^{2-m} [(2-m)x - x^2]dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}(2-m)x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right]_0^{2-m} = \frac{1}{6}(2-m)^3$$

so $(2-m)^3/6 = (1/2)(4/3) = 2/3, (2-m)^3 = 4, m = 2 - \sqrt[3]{4}$.

34. The line through $(0, 0)$ and $(5\pi/6, 1/2)$ is $y = \frac{3}{5\pi}x$;

$$A = \int_0^{5\pi/6} \left(\sin x - \frac{3}{5\pi}x\right) dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{24}\pi + 1$$



35. **(a)** It gives the area of the region that is between f and g when $f(x) > g(x)$ <u>minus</u> the area of the region between f and g when $f(x) < g(x)$, for $a \le x \le b$.

(b) It gives the area of the region that is between f and g for $a \le x \le b$.

36. **(b)** $\lim_{n\to+\infty}\int_0^1 (x^{1/n}-x)\,dx = \lim_{n\to+\infty}\left[\frac{n}{n+1}x^{(n+1)/n}-\frac{x^2}{2}\right]_0^1 = \lim_{n\to+\infty}\left(\frac{n}{n+1}-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 1/2$

37. The curves intersect at $x = 0$ and, by Newton's Method, at $x \approx 2.595739080 = b$, so
$A \approx \int_0^b (\sin x - 0.2x)dx = -\left[\cos x + 0.1x^2\right]_0^b \approx 1.180898334$

38. By Newton's Method, the points of intersection are at $x \approx \pm 0.824132312$, so with
$b = 0.824132312$ we have $A \approx 2\int_0^b (\cos x - x^2)dx = 2(\sin x - x^3/3)\Big]_0^b \approx 1.094753609$

39. By Newton's Method the points of intersection are $x = x_1 \approx 0.4814008713$ and
$x = x_2 \approx 2.363938870$, and $A \approx \int_{x_1}^{x_2}\left(\frac{\ln x}{x}-(x-2)\right)dx \approx 1.189708441.$

40. By Newton's Method the points of intersection are $x = \pm x_1$ where $x_1 \approx 0.6492556537$, thus
$A \approx 2\int_0^{x_1}\left(\frac{2}{1+x^2}-3+2\cos x\right)dx \approx 0.826247888$

41. distance $= \int |v|\,dt$, so

(a) distance $= \int_0^{60}(3t - t^2/20)\,dt = 1800$ ft.

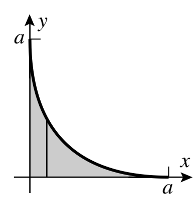
(b) If $T \le 60$ then distance $= \int_0^T (3t - t^2/20)\,dt = \frac{3}{2}T^2 - \frac{1}{60}T^3$ ft.

42. Since $a_1(0) = a_2(0) = 0$, $A = \int_0^T (a_2(t) - a_1(t))\,dt = v_2(T) - v_1(T)$ is the difference in the velocities of the two cars at time T.

43. Solve $x^{1/2} + y^{1/2} = a^{1/2}$ for y to get

$y = (a^{1/2} - x^{1/2})^2 = a - 2a^{1/2}x^{1/2} + x$

$A = \int_0^a (a - 2a^{1/2}x^{1/2} + x)dx = a^2/6$



44. Solve for y to get $y = (b/a)\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ for the upper half of the ellipse; make use of symmetry to get $A = 4\int_0^a \frac{b}{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{4b}{a}\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx = \frac{4b}{a}\cdot\frac{1}{4}\pi a^2 = \pi ab.$

45. Let A be the area between the curve and the x-axis and A_R the area of the rectangle, then
$A = \int_0^b kx^m dx = \frac{k}{m+1}x^{m+1}\Big]_0^b = \frac{kb^{m+1}}{m+1}$, $A_R = b(kb^m) = kb^{m+1}$, so $A/A_R = 1/(m+1)$.

EXERCISE SET 7.2

1. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^{3} (3 - x)dx = 8\pi$

2. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(2 - x^2)^2 - x^2]dx$

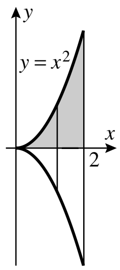
$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} (4 - 5x^2 + x^4)dx$

$= 38\pi/15$

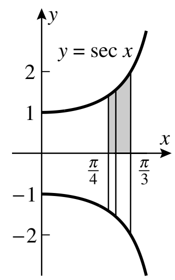
3. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{4}(3 - y)^2 dy = 13\pi/6$

4. $V = \pi \int_{1/2}^{2} (4 - 1/y^2)dy = 9\pi/2$

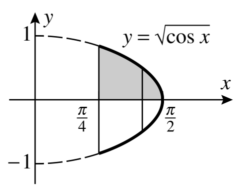
5. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{2} x^4 dx = 32\pi/5$



6. $V = \pi \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/3} \sec^2 x\, dx = \pi(\sqrt{3} - 1)$

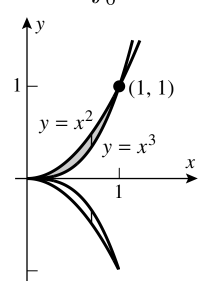


7. $V = \pi \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cos x\, dx = (1 - \sqrt{2}/2)\pi$



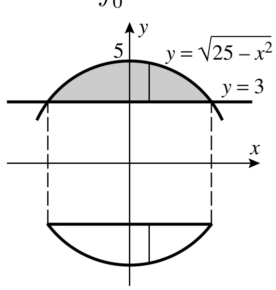
8. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} [(x^2)^2 - (x^3)^2]dx$

$= \pi \int_{0}^{1} (x^4 - x^6)dx = 2\pi/35$



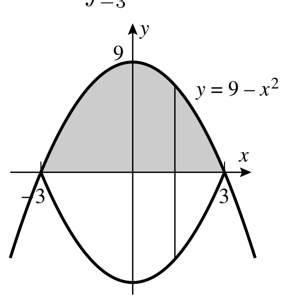
9. $V = \pi \int_{-4}^{4} [(25 - x^2) - 9]dx$

$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{4} (16 - x^2)dx = 256\pi/3$

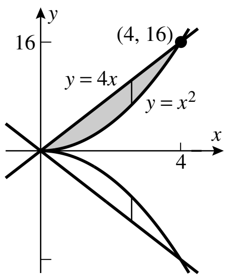


10. $V = \pi \int_{-3}^{3} (9 - x^2)^2 dx$

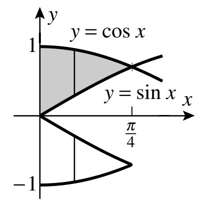
$= \pi \int_{-3}^{3} (81 - 18x^2 + x^4)dx = 1296\pi/5$



11. $V = \pi \int_0^4 [(4x)^2 - (x^2)^2]dx$
$= \pi \int_0^4 (16x^2 - x^4)dx = 2048\pi/15$

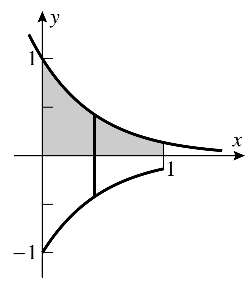


12. $V = \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x)dx$
$= \pi \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos 2x\, dx = \pi/2$



13. $V = \pi \int_0^{\ln 3} e^{2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2x} \Big]_0^{\ln 3} = 4\pi$

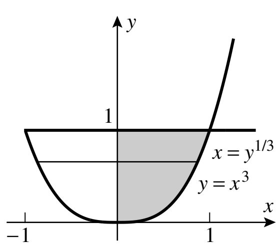
14. $V = \pi \int_0^1 e^{-4x}\, dx = \frac{\pi}{4}(1 - e^{-4})$



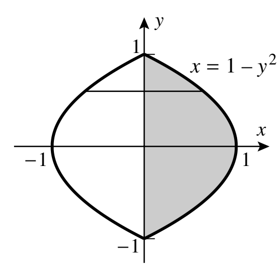
15. $V = \int_{-2}^{2} \pi \frac{1}{4 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \tan^{-1}(x/2) \Big]_{-2}^{2} = \pi^2/4$

16. $V = \int_0^1 \pi \frac{e^{6x}}{1 + e^{6x}}\, dx = \frac{\pi}{6} \ln(1 + e^{6x}) \Big]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}(\ln(1 + e^6) - \ln 2)$

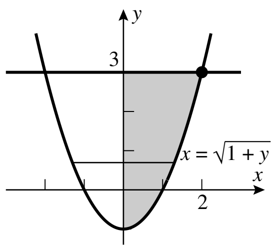
17. $V = \pi \int_0^1 y^{2/3} dy = 3\pi/5$



18. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - y^2)^2 dy$
$= \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - 2y^2 + y^4)dy = 16\pi/15$

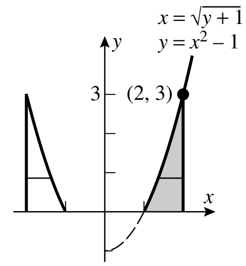


19. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^{3} (1 + y)dy = 8\pi$

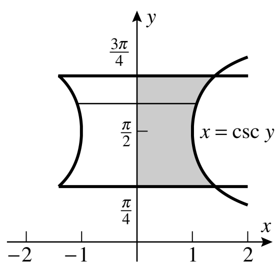


20. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{3} [2^2 - (y + 1)]dy$

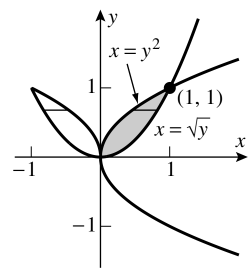
$= \pi \int_{0}^{3} (3 - y)dy = 9\pi/2$



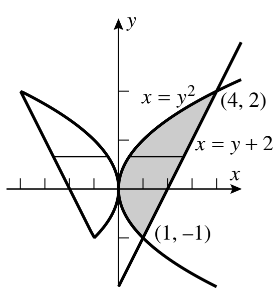
21. $V = \pi \int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \csc^2 y \, dy = 2\pi$



22. $V = \pi \int_{0}^{1} (y - y^4)dy = 3\pi/10$

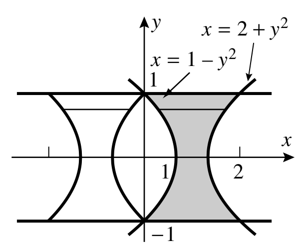


23. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^{2} [(y + 2)^2 - y^4]dy = 72\pi/5$



24. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^{1} \left[(2 + y^2)^2 - (1 - y^2)^2\right] dy$

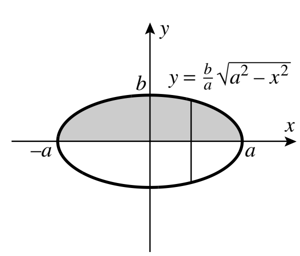
$= \pi \int_{-1}^{1} (3 + 6y^2)dy = 10\pi$



25. $V = \int_{0}^{1} \pi e^{2y} \, dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(e^2 - 1\right)$

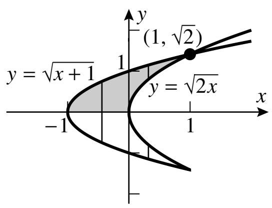
26. $V = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{\pi}{1 + y^2} \, dy = \pi \tan^{-1} 2$

27. $V = \pi \int_{-a}^{a} \frac{b^2}{a^2}(a^2 - x^2)dx = 4\pi ab^2/3$

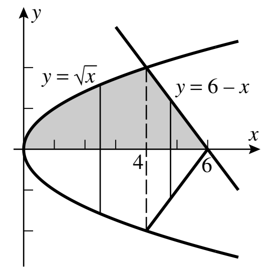


28. $V = \pi \int_b^2 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = \pi(1/b - 1/2)$;
$\pi(1/b - 1/2) = 3, b = 2\pi/(\pi + 6)$

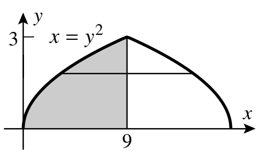
29. $V = \pi \int_{-1}^0 (x+1)dx$
$+ \pi \int_0^1 [(x+1) - 2x]dx$
$= \pi/2 + \pi/2 = \pi$



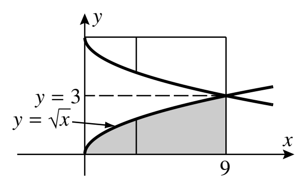
30. $V = \pi \int_0^4 x\,dx + \pi \int_4^6 (6-x)^2 dx$
$= 8\pi + 8\pi/3 = 32\pi/3$



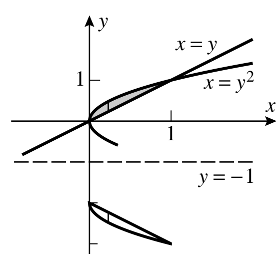
31. $V = \pi \int_0^3 (9 - y^2)^2 dy$
$= \pi \int_0^3 (81 - 18y^2 + y^4)dy$
$= 648\pi/5$



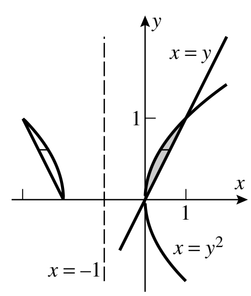
32. $V = \pi \int_0^9 [3^2 - (3 - \sqrt{x})^2]dx$
$= \pi \int_0^9 (6\sqrt{x} - x)dx$
$= 135\pi/2$



33. $V = \pi \int_0^1 [(\sqrt{x}+1)^2 - (x+1)^2]dx$
$= \pi \int_0^1 (2\sqrt{x} - x - x^2)dx = \pi/2$



34. $V = \pi \int_0^1 [(y+1)^2 - (y^2+1)^2]dy$
$= \pi \int_0^1 (2y - y^2 - y^4)dy = 7\pi/15$



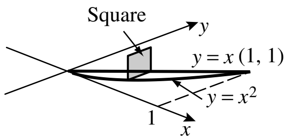
35. $A(x) = \pi(x^2/4)^2 = \pi x^4/16$,

$$V = \int_0^{20} (\pi x^4/16)dx = 40,000\pi \text{ ft}^3$$

36. $V = \pi \int_0^1 (x - x^4)dx = 3\pi/10$

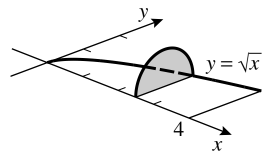
37. $V = \int_0^1 (x - x^2)^2 dx$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2 - 2x^3 + x^4)dx = 1/30$$



38. $A(x) = \frac{1}{2}\pi\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{8}\pi x$,

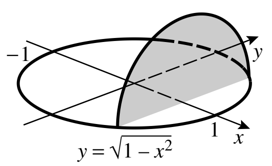
$$V = \int_0^4 \frac{1}{8}\pi x \, dx = \pi$$

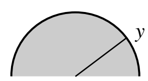


39. On the upper half of the circle, $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, so:

(a) $A(x)$ is the area of a semicircle of radius y, so

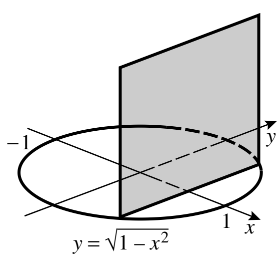
$$A(x) = \pi y^2/2 = \pi(1 - x^2)/2;\ V = \frac{\pi}{2}\int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2)\, dx = \pi \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)\, dx = 2\pi/3$$

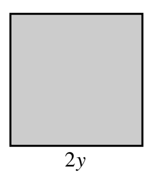




(b) $A(x)$ is the area of a square of side $2y$, so

$$A(x) = 4y^2 = 4(1 - x^2);\ V = 4\int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2)\, dx = 8\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)\, dx = 16/3$$

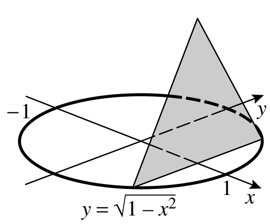


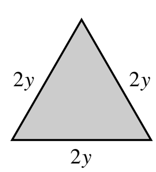


(c) $A(x)$ is the area of an equilateral triangle with sides $2y$, so

$$A(x) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(2y)^2 = \sqrt{3}y^2 = \sqrt{3}(1 - x^2);$$

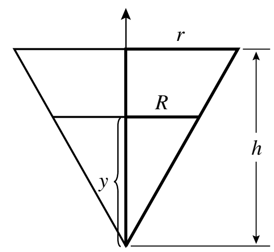
$$V = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{3}(1 - x^2)\, dx = 2\sqrt{3}\int_0^1 (1 - x^2)\, dx = 4\sqrt{3}/3$$





40. By similar triangles, $R/r = y/h$ so $R = ry/h$ and $A(y) = \pi r^2 y^2/h^2$.

$$V = (\pi r^2/h^2)\int_0^h y^2 dy = \pi r^2 h/3$$



41. The two curves cross at $x = b \approx 1.403288534$, so

$$V = \pi\int_0^b ((2x/\pi)^2 - \sin^{16} x)\, dx + \pi\int_b^{\pi/2} (\sin^{16} x - (2x/\pi)^2)\, dx \approx 0.710172176.$$

42. Note that $\pi^2 \sin x \cos^3 x = 4x^2$ for $x = \pi/4$. From the graph it is apparent that this is the first positive solution, thus the curves don't cross on $(0, \pi/4)$ and

$$V = \pi\int_0^{\pi/4} [(\pi^2 \sin x \cos^3 x)^2 - (4x^2)^2]\, dx = \frac{1}{48}\pi^5 + \frac{17}{2560}\pi^6$$

43. $V = \pi\int_1^e (1 - (\ln y)^2)\, dy = \pi$

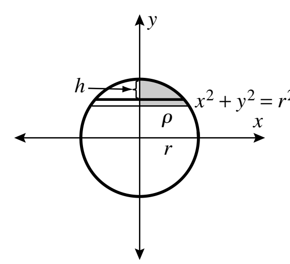
44. $V = \int_0^{\tan 1} \pi[x^2 - x^2 \tan^{-1} x]\, dx = \frac{\pi}{6}[\tan^2 1 - \ln(1 + \tan^2 1)]$

45. **(a)** $V = \pi\int_{r-h}^{r} (r^2 - y^2)\, dy = \pi(rh^2 - h^3/3) = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^2(3r - h)$

(b) By the Pythagorean Theorem,

$r^2 = (r-h)^2 + \rho^2$, $2hr = h^2 + \rho^2$; from Part (a),

$$V = \frac{\pi h}{3}(3hr - h^2) = \frac{\pi h}{3}\left(\frac{3}{2}(h^2 + \rho^2) - h^2\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{6}\pi h(h^2 + 3\rho^2)$$



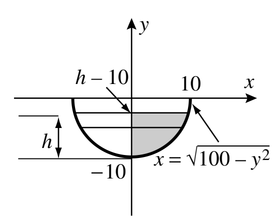
46. Find the volume generated by revolving the shaded region about the y-axis.

$$V = \pi\int_{-10}^{-10+h} (100 - y^2)dy = \frac{\pi}{3}h^2(30 - h)$$

Find dh/dt when $h = 5$ given that $dV/dt = 1/2$.

$V = \frac{\pi}{3}(30h^2 - h^3)$, $\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{3}(60h - 3h^2)\frac{dh}{dt}$,

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}(300 - 75)\frac{dh}{dt}$, $\frac{dh}{dt} = 1/(150\pi)$ ft/min



47. **(b)** $\Delta x = \dfrac{5}{10} = 0.5$; $\{y_0, y_1, \cdots, y_{10}\} = \{0, 2.00, 2.45, 2.45, 2.00, 1.46, 1.26, 1.25, 1.25, 1.25, 1.25\}$;

$$\text{left} = \pi \sum_{i=0}^{9} \left(\frac{y_i}{2}\right)^2 \Delta x \approx 11.157;$$

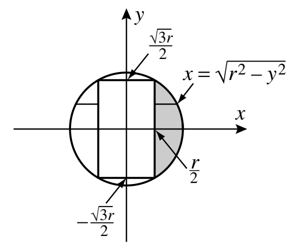
$$\text{right} = \pi \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{y_i}{2}\right)^2 \Delta x \approx 11.771;\ V \approx \text{average} = 11.464 \text{ cm}^3$$

48. If $x = r/2$ then from $y^2 = r^2 - x^2$ we get $y = \pm\sqrt{3}r/2$ as limits of integration; for $-\sqrt{3} \le y \le \sqrt{3}$,

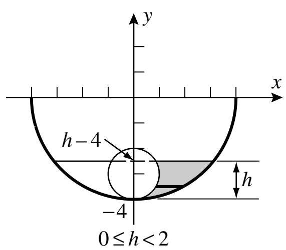
$A(y) = \pi[(r^2 - y^2) - r^2/4] = \pi(3r^2/4 - y^2)$, thus

$$V = \pi \int_{-\sqrt{3}r/2}^{\sqrt{3}r/2} (3r^2/4 - y^2)dy$$

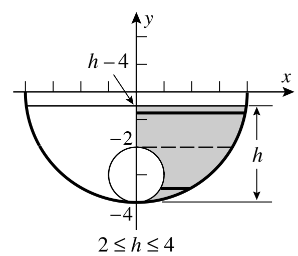
$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{3}r/2} (3r^2/4 - y^2)dy = \sqrt{3}\pi r^3/2$$



49. **(a)**



(b)



If the cherry is partially submerged then $0 \le h < 2$ as shown in Figure (a); if it is totally submerged then $2 \le h \le 4$ as shown in Figure (b). The radius of the glass is 4 cm and that of the cherry is 1 cm so points on the sections shown in the figures satisfy the equations $x^2 + y^2 = 16$ and $x^2 + (y+3)^2 = 1$. We will find the volumes of the solids that are generated when the shaded regions are revolved about the y-axis.

For $0 \le h < 2$,

$$V = \pi \int_{-4}^{h-4} [(16 - y^2) - (1 - (y+3)^2)]dy = 6\pi \int_{-4}^{h-4} (y+4)dy = 3\pi h^2;$$

for $2 \le h \le 4$,

$$V = \pi \int_{-4}^{-2} [(16 - y^2) - (1 - (y+3)^2)]dy + \pi \int_{-2}^{h-4} (16 - y^2)dy$$

$$= 6\pi \int_{-4}^{-2} (y+4)dy + \pi \int_{-2}^{h-4} (16 - y^2)dy = 12\pi + \frac{1}{3}\pi(12h^2 - h^3 - 40)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi(12h^2 - h^3 - 4)$$

so

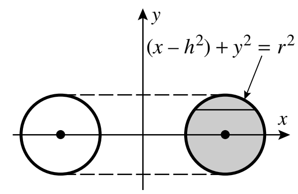
$$V = \begin{cases} 3\pi h^2 & \text{if } 0 \le h < 2 \\ \dfrac{1}{3}\pi(12h^2 - h^3 - 4) & \text{if } 2 \le h \le 4 \end{cases}$$

50. $x = h \pm \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$,

$$V = \pi \int_{-r}^{r} \left[(h + \sqrt{r^2 - y^2})^2 - (h - \sqrt{r^2 - y^2})^2 \right] dy$$

$$= 4\pi h \int_{-r}^{r} \sqrt{r^2 - y^2} dy$$

$$= 4\pi h \left(\frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 \right) = 2\pi^2 r^2 h$$



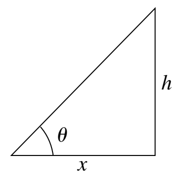
51. $\tan\theta = h/x$ so $h = x\tan\theta$,

$$A(y) = \frac{1}{2}hx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \tan\theta = \frac{1}{2}(r^2 - y^2)\tan\theta$$

because $x^2 = r^2 - y^2$,

$$V = \frac{1}{2}\tan\theta \int_{-r}^{r} (r^2 - y^2) dy$$

$$= \tan\theta \int_{0}^{r} (r^2 - y^2) dy = \frac{2}{3} r^3 \tan\theta$$

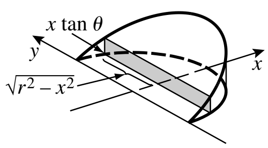


52. $A(x) = (x\tan\theta)(2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})$

$$= 2(\tan\theta) x \sqrt{r^2 - x^2},$$

$$V = 2\tan\theta \int_{0}^{r} x\sqrt{r^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} r^3 \tan\theta$$

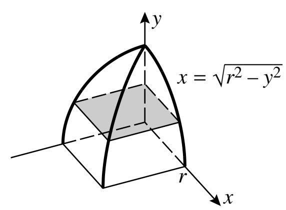


53. Each cross section perpendicular to the y-axis is a square so

$$A(y) = x^2 = r^2 - y^2,$$

$$\frac{1}{8}V = \int_{0}^{r} (r^2 - y^2) dy$$

$$V = 8(2r^3/3) = 16r^3/3$$



54. The regular cylinder of radius r and height h has the same circular cross sections as do those of the oblique clinder, so by Cavalieri's Principle, they have the same volume: $\pi r^2 h$.

EXERCISE SET 7.3

1. $V = \int_{1}^{2} 2\pi x(x^2) dx = 2\pi \int_{1}^{2} x^3 dx = 15\pi/2$

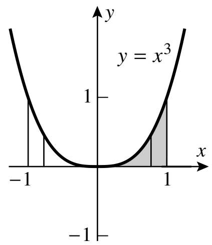
2. $V = \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} 2\pi x(\sqrt{4 - x^2} - x) dx = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} (x\sqrt{4 - x^2} - x^2) dx = \frac{8\pi}{3}(2 - \sqrt{2})$

3. $V = \int_{0}^{1} 2\pi y(2y - 2y^2) dy = 4\pi \int_{0}^{1} (y^2 - y^3) dy = \pi/3$

4. $V = \int_0^2 2\pi y[y - (y^2 - 2)]dy = 2\pi \int_0^2 (y^2 - y^3 + 2y)dy = 16\pi/3$

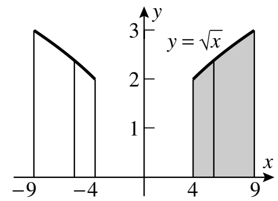
5. $V = \int_0^1 2\pi(x)(x^3)dx$

$= 2\pi \int_0^1 x^4 dx = 2\pi/5$

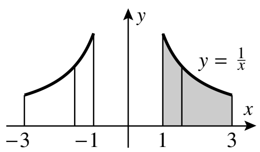


6. $V = \int_4^9 2\pi x(\sqrt{x})dx$

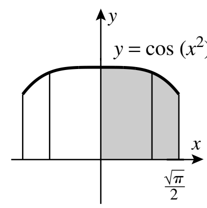
$= 2\pi \int_4^9 x^{3/2}dx = 844\pi/5$



7. $V = \int_1^3 2\pi x(1/x)dx = 2\pi \int_1^3 dx = 4\pi$

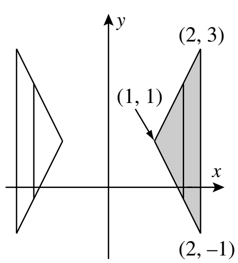


8. $V = \int_0^{\sqrt{\pi}/2} 2\pi x \cos(x^2)dx = \pi/\sqrt{2}$



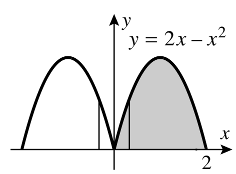
9. $V = \int_1^2 2\pi x[(2x - 1) - (-2x + 3)]dx$

$= 8\pi \int_1^2 (x^2 - x)dx = 20\pi/3$



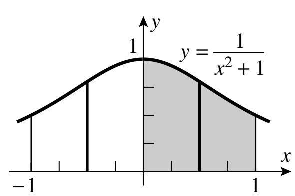
10. $V = \int_0^2 2\pi x(2x - x^2)dx$

$= 2\pi \int_0^2 (2x^2 - x^3)dx = \frac{8}{3}\pi$

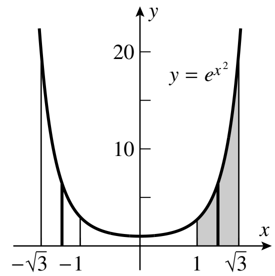


11. $V = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}\, dx$

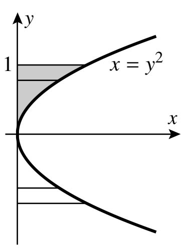
$= \pi \ln(x^2 + 1)\Big]_0^1 = \pi \ln 2$



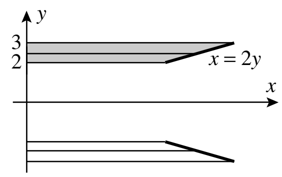
12. $V = \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi x e^{x^2}\, dx = \pi e^{x^2}\Big]_1^{\sqrt{3}} = \pi(e^3 - e)$



13. $V = \int_0^1 2\pi y^3 dy = \pi/2$

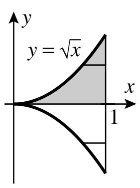


14. $V = \int_2^3 2\pi y(2y)dy = 4\pi \int_2^3 y^2 dy = 76\pi/3$



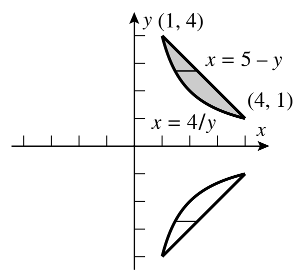
15. $V = \int_0^1 2\pi y(1 - \sqrt{y})dy$

$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (y - y^{3/2})dy = \pi/5$



16. $V = \int_1^4 2\pi y(5 - y - 4/y)dy$

$= 2\pi \int_1^4 (5y - y^2 - 4)dy = 9\pi$

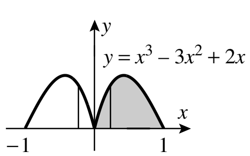


17. $V = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$

18. $V = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} x \cos x dx = \pi^2 - 2\pi$

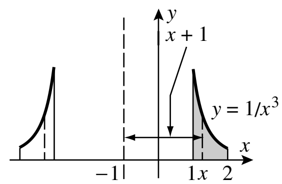
19. **(a)** $V = \int_0^1 2\pi x(x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x)dx = 7\pi/30$

(b) much easier; the method of slicing would require that x be expressed in terms of y.



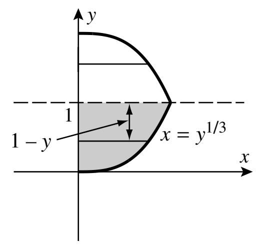
20. $V = \int_1^2 2\pi(x+1)(1/x^3)dx$

$= 2\pi \int_1^2 (x^{-2} + x^{-3})dx = 7\pi/4$



21. $V = \int_0^1 2\pi(1-y)y^{1/3}dy$

$= 2\pi \int_0^1 (y^{1/3} - y^{4/3})dy = 9\pi/14$

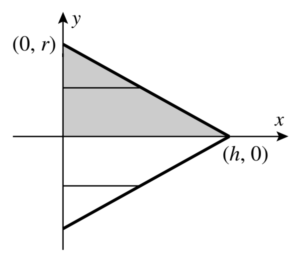


22. **(a)** $\int_a^b 2\pi x[f(x) - g(x)]dx$ **(b)** $\int_c^d 2\pi y[f(y) - g(y)]dy$

23. $x = \dfrac{h}{r}(r-y)$ is an equation of the line through $(0,r)$ and $(h,0)$ so

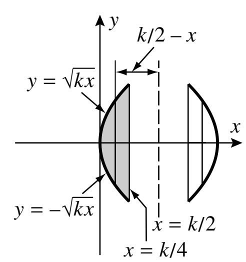
$V = \int_0^r 2\pi y \left[\dfrac{h}{r}(r-y)\right] dy$

$= \dfrac{2\pi h}{r} \int_0^r (ry - y^2)dy = \pi r^2 h/3$



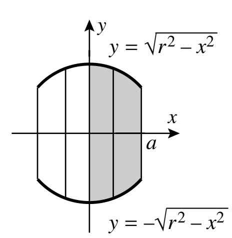
24. $V = \int_0^{k/4} 2\pi(k/2 - x)2\sqrt{kx}dx$

$= 2\pi\sqrt{k} \int_0^{k/4} (kx^{1/2} - 2x^{3/2})dx = 7\pi k^3/60$



25. $V = \int_0^a 2\pi x(2\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})dx = 4\pi \int_0^a x(r^2 - x^2)^{1/2}dx$

$= -\dfrac{4\pi}{3}(r^2 - x^2)^{3/2}\Big]_0^a = \dfrac{4\pi}{3}\left[r^3 - (r^2 - a^2)^{3/2}\right]$

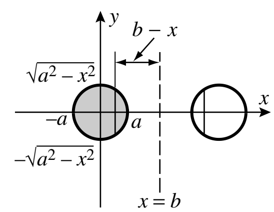


26. $V = \int_{-a}^{a} 2\pi(b-x)(2\sqrt{a^2-x^2})dx$

$= 4\pi b\int_{-a}^{a}\sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx - 4\pi\int_{-a}^{a} x\sqrt{a^2-x^2}dx$

$= 4\pi b\cdot(\text{area of a semicircle of radius } a) - 4\pi(0)$

$= 2\pi^2a^2b$



27. $V_x = \pi\int_{1/2}^{b}\frac{1}{x^2}dx = \pi(2-1/b)$, $V_y = 2\pi\int_{1/2}^{b} dx = \pi(2b-1)$;

$V_x = V_y$ if $2-1/b = 2b-1$, $2b^2-3b+1=0$, solve to get $b=1/2$ (reject) or $b=1$.

28. **(a)** $V = 2\pi\int_{1}^{b}\frac{x}{1+x^4}dx = \pi\tan^{-1}(x^2)\Big]_1^b = \pi\left[\tan^{-1}(b^2)-\frac{\pi}{4}\right]$

(b) $\lim_{b\to+\infty} V = \pi\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4}\pi^2$

EXERCISE SET 7.4

1. **(a)** $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2$, $L = \int_1^2\sqrt{1+4}dx = \sqrt{5}$

(b) $\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2}$, $L = \int_2^4\sqrt{1+1/4}\,dy = 2\sqrt{5}/2 = \sqrt{5}$

2. $\frac{dx}{dt} = 1$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 5$, $L = \int_0^1\sqrt{1^2+5^2}\,dt = \sqrt{26}$

3. $f'(x) = \frac{9}{2}x^{1/2}$, $1+[f'(x)]^2 = 1+\frac{81}{4}x$,

$L = \int_0^1\sqrt{1+81x/4}\,dx = \frac{8}{243}\left(1+\frac{81}{4}x\right)^{3/2}\Big]_0^1 = (85\sqrt{85}-8)/243$

4. $g'(y) = y(y^2+2)^{1/2}$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = 1+y^2(y^2+2) = y^4+2y^2+1 = (y^2+1)^2$,

$L = \int_0^1\sqrt{(y^2+1)^2}dy = \int_0^1(y^2+1)dy = 4/3$

5. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{3}x^{-1/3}$, $1+\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 1+\frac{4}{9}x^{-2/3} = \frac{9x^{2/3}+4}{9x^{2/3}}$,

$L = \int_1^8\frac{\sqrt{9x^{2/3}+4}}{3x^{1/3}}dx = \frac{1}{18}\int_{13}^{40}u^{1/2}du,\ u = 9x^{2/3}+4$

$= \frac{1}{27}u^{3/2}\Big]_{13}^{40} = \frac{1}{27}(40\sqrt{40}-13\sqrt{13}) = \frac{1}{27}(80\sqrt{10}-13\sqrt{13})$

or (alternate solution)

$$x = y^{3/2},\ \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{3}{2}y^{1/2},\ 1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2 = 1 + \frac{9}{4}y = \frac{4+9y}{4},$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\int_1^4 \sqrt{4+9y}\,dy = \frac{1}{18}\int_{13}^{40} u^{1/2}du = \frac{1}{27}(80\sqrt{10} - 13\sqrt{13})$$

6. $f'(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^3 - x^{-3},\ 1 + [f'(x)]^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{16}x^6 - \frac{1}{2} + x^{-6}\right) = \frac{1}{16}x^6 + \frac{1}{2} + x^{-6} = \left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 + x^{-3}\right)^2,$

$L = \int_2^3 \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 + x^{-3}\right)^2}dx = \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{4}x^3 + x^{-3}\right)dx = 595/144$

7. $x = g(y) = \frac{1}{24}y^3 + 2y^{-1},\ g'(y) = \frac{1}{8}y^2 - 2y^{-2},$

$1 + [g'(y)]^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{64}y^4 - \frac{1}{2} + 4y^{-4}\right) = \frac{1}{64}y^4 + \frac{1}{2} + 4y^{-4} = \left(\frac{1}{8}y^2 + 2y^{-2}\right)^2,$

$L = \int_2^4 \left(\frac{1}{8}y^2 + 2y^{-2}\right)dy = 17/6$

8. $g'(y) = \frac{1}{2}y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y^{-3},\ 1 + [g'(y)]^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{4}y^6 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4}y^{-6}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^{-3}\right)^2,$

$L = \int_1^4 \left(\frac{1}{2}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^{-3}\right)dy = 2055/64$

9. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (t^2)^2 + (t)^2 = t^2(t^2+1),\ L = \int_0^1 t(t^2+1)^{1/2}dt = (2\sqrt{2} - 1)/3$

10. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = [2(1+t)]^2 + [3(1+t)^2]^2 = (1+t)^2[4 + 9(1+t)^2],$

$L = \int_0^1 (1+t)[4 + 9(1+t)^2]^{1/2}dt = (80\sqrt{10} - 13\sqrt{13})/27$

11. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (-2\sin 2t)^2 + (2\cos 2t)^2 = 4,\ L = \int_0^{\pi/2} 2\,dt = \pi$

12. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (-\sin t + \sin t + t\cos t)^2 + (\cos t - \cos t + t\sin t)^2 = t^2,$

$L = \int_0^\pi t\,dt = \pi^2/2$

13. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = [e^t(\cos t - \sin t)]^2 + [e^t(\cos t + \sin t)]^2 = 2e^{2t},$

$L = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{2}e^t dt = \sqrt{2}(e^{\pi/2} - 1)$

14. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (2e^t\cos t)^2 + (-2e^t\sin t)^2 = 4e^{2t},\ L = \int_1^4 2e^t dt = 2(e^4 - e)$

15. $dy/dx = \frac{\sec x\tan x}{\sec x} = \tan x,\ \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} = \sec x$ when $0 < x < \pi/4$, so

$L = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sec x\,dx = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$

16. $dy/dx = \dfrac{\cos x}{\sin x} = \cot x$, $\sqrt{1+(y')^2} = \sqrt{1+\cot^2 x} = \csc x$ when $\pi/4 < x < \pi/2$, so

$$L = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \csc x\, dx = -\ln(\sqrt{2}-1) = -\ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1}(\sqrt{2}+1)\right) = \ln(1+\sqrt{2})$$

17. **(a)** $(dx/d\theta)^2 + (dy/d\theta)^2 = (a(1-\cos\theta))^2 + (a\sin\theta)^2 = a^2(2-2\cos\theta)$, so

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(dx/d\theta)^2+(dy/d\theta)^2}\, d\theta = a\int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{2(1-\cos\theta)}\, d\theta$$

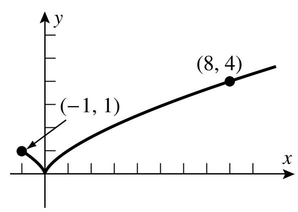
18. **(a)** Use the interval $0 \le \phi < 2\pi$.

(b) $(dx/d\phi)^2 + (dy/d\phi)^2 = (-3a\cos^2\phi\sin\phi)^2 + (3a\sin^2\phi\cos\phi)^2$

$$= 9a^2\cos^2\phi\sin^2\phi(\cos^2\phi+\sin^2\phi) = (9a^2/4)\sin^2 2\phi, \text{ so}$$

$$L = (3a/2)\int_0^{2\pi} |\sin 2\phi|\, d\phi = 6a\int_0^{\pi/2}\sin 2\phi\, d\phi = -3a\cos 2\phi\Big]_0^{\pi/2} = 6a$$

19. **(a)**



(b) dy/dx does not exist at $x = 0$.

(c) $x = g(y) = y^{3/2}$, $g'(y) = \dfrac{3}{2}\, y^{1/2}$,

$$L = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+9y/4}\, dy \quad (\text{portion for } -1 \le x \le 0)$$

$$+ \int_0^4 \sqrt{1+9y/4}\, dy \quad (\text{portion for } 0 \le x \le 8)$$

$$= \frac{8}{27}\left(\frac{13}{8}\sqrt{13}-1\right) + \frac{8}{27}(10\sqrt{10}-1) = (13\sqrt{13}+80\sqrt{10}-16)/27$$

20. For (4), express the curve $y = f(x)$ in the parametric form $x = t, y = f(t)$ so $dx/dt = 1$ and $dy/dt = f'(t) = f'(x) = dy/dx$. For (5), express $x = g(y)$ as $x = g(t), y = t$ so $dx/dt = g'(t) = g'(y) = dx/dy$ and $dy/dt = 1$.

21. $L = \displaystyle\int_0^2 \sqrt{1+4x^2}\, dx \approx 4.645975301$

22. $L = \displaystyle\int_0^\pi \sqrt{1+\cos^2 y}\, dy \approx 3.820197789$

23. Numerical integration yields: in Exercise 21, $L \approx 4.646783762$; in Exercise 22, $L \approx 3.820197788$.

24. $0 \le m \le f'(x) \le M$, so $m^2 \le [f'(x)]^2 \le M^2$, and $1+m^2 \le 1+[f'(x)]^2 \le 1+M^2$; thus

$\sqrt{1+m^2} \le \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2} \le \sqrt{1+M^2}$,

$\displaystyle\int_a^b \sqrt{1+m^2}dx \le \int_a^b \sqrt{1+[f'(x)]^2}dx \le \int_a^b \sqrt{1+M^2}\, dx$, and

$(b-a)\sqrt{1+m^2} \le L \le (b-a)\sqrt{1+M^2}$

25. $f'(x) = \cos x$, $\sqrt{2}/2 \le \cos x \le 1$ for $0 \le x \le \pi/4$ so

$(\pi/4)\sqrt{1+1/2} \le L \le (\pi/4)\sqrt{1+1}$, $\dfrac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{3/2} \le L \le \dfrac{\pi}{4}\sqrt{2}$.

26. $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = (-a\sin t)^2 + (b\cos t)^2 = a^2\sin^2 t + b^2\cos^2 t$

$$= a^2(1-\cos^2 t) + b^2\cos^2 t = a^2 - (a^2-b^2)\cos^2 t$$

$$= a^2\left[1 - \frac{a^2-b^2}{a^2}\cos^2 t\right] = a^2[1-k^2\cos^2 t],$$

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} a\sqrt{1-k^2\cos^2 t}\,dt = 4a\int_0^{\pi/2}\sqrt{1-k^2\cos^2 t}\,dt$$

27. **(a)** $(dx/dt)^2 + (dy/dt)^2 = 4\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t = 4\sin^2 t + (1-\sin^2 t) = 1 + 3\sin^2 t$,

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi}\sqrt{1+3\sin^2 t}\,dt = 4\int_0^{\pi/2}\sqrt{1+3\sin^2 t}\,dt$$

(b) 9.69

(c) distance traveled $= \int_{1.5}^{4.8}\sqrt{1+3\sin^2 t}\,dt \approx 5.16$ cm

28. The distance is $\int_0^{4.6}\sqrt{1+(2.09-0.82x)^2}\,dx \approx 6.65$ m

29. $L = \int_0^{\pi}\sqrt{1+(k\cos x)^2}\,dx$

k	1	2	1.84	1.83	1.832
L	3.8202	5.2704	5.0135	4.9977	5.0008

Experimentation yields the values in the table, which by the Intermediate-Value Theorem show that the true solution k to $L = 5$ lies between $k = 1.83$ and $k = 1.832$, so $k = 1.83$ to two decimal places.

EXERCISE SET 7.5

1. $S = \int_0^1 2\pi(7x)\sqrt{1+49}dx = 70\pi\sqrt{2}\int_0^1 x\,dx = 35\pi\sqrt{2}$

2. $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{x}},\ 1 + [f'(x)]^2 = 1 + \dfrac{1}{4x}$

$$S = \int_1^4 2\pi\sqrt{x}\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{4x}}dx = 2\pi\int_1^4\sqrt{x+1/4}dx = \pi(17\sqrt{17}-5\sqrt{5})/6$$

3. $f'(x) = -x/\sqrt{4-x^2},\ 1 + [f'(x)]^2 = 1 + \dfrac{x^2}{4-x^2} = \dfrac{4}{4-x^2}$,

$$S = \int_{-1}^1 2\pi\sqrt{4-x^2}(2/\sqrt{4-x^2})dx = 4\pi\int_{-1}^1 dx = 8\pi$$

4. $y = f(x) = x^3$ for $1 \le x \le 2$, $f'(x) = 3x^2$,

$$S = \int_1^2 2\pi x^3\sqrt{1+9x^4}dx = \frac{\pi}{27}(1+9x^4)^{3/2}\Big]_1^2 = 5\pi(29\sqrt{145}-2\sqrt{10})/27$$

5. $S = \int_0^2 2\pi(9y+1)\sqrt{82}dy = 2\pi\sqrt{82}\int_0^2(9y+1)dy = 40\pi\sqrt{82}$

6. $g'(y) = 3y^2$, $S = \int_0^1 2\pi y^3\sqrt{1+9y^4}dy = \pi(10\sqrt{10}-1)/27$

7. $g'(y) = -y/\sqrt{9-y^2}$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = \dfrac{9}{9-y^2}$, $S = \int_{-2}^2 2\pi\sqrt{9-y^2}\cdot\dfrac{3}{\sqrt{9-y^2}}dy = 6\pi\int_{-2}^2 dy = 24\pi$

8. $g'(y) = -(1-y)^{-1/2}$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = \dfrac{2-y}{1-y}$,

$S = \int_{-1}^0 2\pi(2\sqrt{1-y})\dfrac{\sqrt{2-y}}{\sqrt{1-y}}dy = 4\pi\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{2-y}\,dy = 8\pi(3\sqrt{3}-2\sqrt{2})/3$

9. $f'(x) = \dfrac{1}{2}x^{-1/2} - \dfrac{1}{2}x^{1/2}$, $1+[f'(x)]^2 = 1+\dfrac{1}{4}x^{-1}-\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{1}{4}x = \left(\dfrac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}+\dfrac{1}{2}x^{1/2}\right)^2$,

$S = \int_1^3 2\pi\left(x^{1/2}-\dfrac{1}{3}x^{3/2}\right)\left(\dfrac{1}{2}x^{-1/2}+\dfrac{1}{2}x^{1/2}\right)dx = \dfrac{\pi}{3}\int_1^3(3+2x-x^2)dx = 16\pi/9$

10. $f'(x) = x^2 - \dfrac{1}{4}x^{-2}$, $1+[f'(x)]^2 = 1+\left(x^4-\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{1}{16}x^{-4}\right) = \left(x^2+\dfrac{1}{4}x^{-2}\right)^2$,

$S = \int_1^2 2\pi\left(\dfrac{1}{3}x^3+\dfrac{1}{4}x^{-1}\right)\left(x^2+\dfrac{1}{4}x^{-2}\right)dx = 2\pi\int_1^2\left(\dfrac{1}{3}x^5+\dfrac{1}{3}x+\dfrac{1}{16}x^{-3}\right)dx = 515\pi/64$

11. $x = g(y) = \dfrac{1}{4}y^4+\dfrac{1}{8}y^{-2}$, $g'(y) = y^3-\dfrac{1}{4}y^{-3}$,

$1+[g'(y)]^2 = 1+\left(y^6-\dfrac{1}{2}+\dfrac{1}{16}y^{-6}\right) = \left(y^3+\dfrac{1}{4}y^{-3}\right)^2$,

$S = \int_1^2 2\pi\left(\dfrac{1}{4}y^4+\dfrac{1}{8}y^{-2}\right)\left(y^3+\dfrac{1}{4}y^{-3}\right)dy = \dfrac{\pi}{16}\int_1^2(8y^7+6y+y^{-5})dy = 16{,}911\pi/1024$

12. $x = g(y) = \sqrt{16-y}$; $g'(y) = -\dfrac{1}{2\sqrt{16-y}}$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = \dfrac{65-4y}{4(16-y)}$,

$S = \int_0^{15} 2\pi\sqrt{16-y}\sqrt{\dfrac{65-4y}{4(16-y)}}\,dy = \pi\int_0^{15}\sqrt{65-4y}\,dy = (65\sqrt{65}-5\sqrt{5})\dfrac{\pi}{6}$

13. $f'(x) = \cos x$, $1+[f'(x)]^2 = 1+\cos^2 x$, $S = \int_0^\pi 2\pi\sin x\sqrt{1+\cos^2 x}\,dx = 2\pi(\sqrt{2}+\ln(\sqrt{2}+1))$

14. $x = g(y) = \tan y$, $g'(y) = \sec^2 y$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = 1+\sec^4 y$;

$S = \int_0^{\pi/4} 2\pi\tan y\sqrt{1+\sec^4 y}\,dy \approx 3.84$

15. $f'(x) = e^x$, $\quad 1+[f'(x)]^2 = 1+e^{2x}$, $S = \int_0^1 2\pi e^x\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}\,dx \approx 22.94$

16. $x = g(y) = \ln y$, $g'(y) = 1/y$, $1+[g'(y)]^2 = 1+1/y^2$; $S = \int_1^e 2\pi\sqrt{1+1/y^2}\ln y\,dy \approx 7.05$

17. Revolve the line segment joining the points $(0,0)$ and (h,r) about the x-axis. An equation of the line segment is $y = (r/h)x$ for $0 \le x \le h$ so

$S = \int_0^h 2\pi(r/h)x\sqrt{1+r^2/h^2}dx = \dfrac{2\pi r}{h^2}\sqrt{r^2+h^2}\int_0^h x\,dx = \pi r\sqrt{r^2+h^2}$

18. $f(x) = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$, $f'(x) = -x/\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$, $1 + [f'(x)]^2 = r^2/(r^2 - x^2)$,

$$S = \int_{-r}^{r} 2\pi\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}(r/\sqrt{r^2 - x^2})dx = 2\pi r\int_{-r}^{r} dx = 4\pi r^2$$

19. $g(y) = \sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$, $g'(y) = -y/\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}$, $1 + [g'(y)]^2 = r^2/(r^2 - y^2)$,

(a) $S = \int_{r-h}^{r} 2\pi\sqrt{r^2 - y^2}\sqrt{r^2/(r^2 - y^2)}\,dy = 2\pi r\int_{r-h}^{r} dy = 2\pi rh$

(b) From Part (a), the surface area common to two polar caps of height $h_1 > h_2$ is $2\pi rh_1 - 2\pi rh_2 = 2\pi r(h_1 - h_2)$.

20. For (4), express the curve $y = f(x)$ in the parametric form $x = t, y = f(t)$ so $dx/dt = 1$ and $dy/dt = f'(t) = f'(x) = dy/dx$. For (5), express $x = g(y)$ as $x = g(t), y = t$ so $dx/dt = g'(t) = g'(y) = dx/dy$ and $dy/dt = 1$.

21. $x' = 2t, y' = 2, (x')^2 + (y')^2 = 4t^2 + 4$

$$S = 2\pi\int_0^4 (2t)\sqrt{4t^2 + 4}dt = 8\pi\int_0^4 t\sqrt{t^2 + 1}dt = \frac{8\pi}{3}(17\sqrt{17} - 1)$$

22. $x' = -2\cos t\sin t, y' = 5\cos t, (x')^2 + (y')^2 = 4\cos^2 t\sin^2 t + 25\cos^2 t$,

$$S = 2\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} 5\sin t\sqrt{4\cos^2 t\sin^2 t + 25\cos^2 t}\,dt = \frac{\pi}{6}(145\sqrt{29} - 625)$$

23. $x' = 1$, $y' = 4t$, $(x')^2 + (y')^2 = 1 + 16t^2$, $S = 2\pi\int_0^1 t\sqrt{1 + 16t^2}\,dt = \frac{\pi}{24}(17\sqrt{17} - 1)$

24. $x' = -2\sin t\cos t, y' = 2\sin t\cos t, (x')^2 + (y')^2 = 8\sin^2 t\cos^2 t$

$$S = 2\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 t\sqrt{8\sin^2 t\cos^2 t}\,dt = 4\sqrt{2}\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 t\sin t\,dt = \sqrt{2}\pi$$

25. $x' = -r\sin t$, $y' = r\cos t$, $(x')^2 + (y')^2 = r^2$,

$$S = 2\pi\int_0^{\pi} r\sin t\sqrt{r^2}\,dt = 2\pi r^2\int_0^{\pi} \sin t\,dt = 4\pi r^2$$

26. $\frac{dx}{d\phi} = a(1 - \cos\phi)$, $\frac{dy}{d\phi} = a\sin\phi$, $\left(\frac{dx}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\phi}\right)^2 = 2a^2(1 - \cos\phi)$

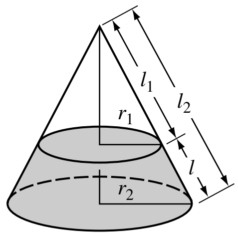
$$S = 2\pi\int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos\phi)\sqrt{2a^2(1 - \cos\phi)}\,d\phi = 2\sqrt{2}\pi a^2\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos\phi)^{3/2}d\phi,$$

but $1 - \cos\phi = 2\sin^2\frac{\phi}{2}$ so $(1 - \cos\phi)^{3/2} = 2\sqrt{2}\sin^3\frac{\phi}{2}$ for $0 \le \phi \le \pi$ and, taking advantage of the symmetry of the cycloid, $S = 16\pi a^2\int_0^{\pi} \sin^3\frac{\phi}{2}d\phi = 64\pi a^2/3$.

27. **(a)** length of arc of sector = circumference of base of cone,

$\ell\theta = 2\pi r, \theta = 2\pi r/\ell$; $S =$ area of sector $= \frac{1}{2}\ell^2(2\pi r/\ell) = \pi r\ell$

(b) $S = \pi r_2 \ell_2 - \pi r_1 \ell_1 = \pi r_2(\ell_1 + \ell) - \pi r_1 \ell_1 = \pi[(r_2 - r_1)\ell_1 + r_2 \ell]$;
Using similar triangles $\ell_2/r_2 = \ell_1/r_1, r_1\ell_2 = r_2\ell_1, r_1(\ell_1 + \ell) = r_2\ell_1, (r_2 - r_1)\ell_1 = r_1\ell$
so $S = \pi\,(r_1\ell + r_2\ell) = \pi\,(r_1 + r_2)\,\ell$.



28. $S = \displaystyle\int_a^b 2\pi[f(x) + k]\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx$

29. $2\pi k\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \le 2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} \le 2\pi K\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}$, so

$$\int_a^b 2\pi k\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx \le \int_a^b 2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx \le \int_a^b 2\pi K\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx,$$

$$2\pi k\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx \le S \le 2\pi K\int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx,\ 2\pi kL \le S \le 2\pi KL$$

30. **(a)** $1 \le \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}$ so $2\pi f(x) \le 2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}$,

$$\int_a^b 2\pi f(x)dx \le \int_a^b 2\pi f(x)\sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2}dx,\ 2\pi\int_a^b f(x)dx \le S, 2\pi A \le S$$

(b) $2\pi A = S$ if $f'(x) = 0$ for all x in $[a, b]$ so $f(x)$ is constant on $[a, b]$.

EXERCISE SET 7.6

1. **(a)** $W = F \cdot d = 30(7) = 210$ ft·lb

(b) $W = \displaystyle\int_1^6 F(x)\,dx = \int_1^6 x^{-2}\,dx = -\frac{1}{x}\Big]_1^6 = 5/6$ ft·lb

2. $W = \displaystyle\int_0^5 F(x)\,dx = \int_0^2 40\,dx - \int_2^5 \frac{40}{3}(x - 5)\,dx = 80 + 60 = 140$ J

3. distance traveled $= \displaystyle\int_0^5 v(t)\,dt = \int_0^5 \frac{4t}{5}\,dt = \frac{2}{5}t^2\Big]_0^5 = 10$ ft. The force is a constant 10 lb, so the work done is $10 \cdot 10 = 100$ ft·lb.

4. **(a)** $F(x) = kx, F(0.05) = 0.05k = 45, k = 900$ N/m

(b) $W = \displaystyle\int_0^{0.03} 900x\ dx = 0.405\,\mathrm{J}$

(c) $W = \displaystyle\int_{0.05}^{0.10} 900x\,dx = 3.375\,\mathrm{J}$

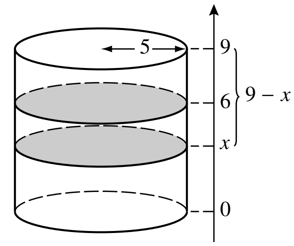
5. $F(x) = kx,\ F(0.2) = 0.2k = 100,\ k = 500$ N/m, $W = \displaystyle\int_0^{0.8} 500x dx = 160\,\mathrm{J}$

6. $F(x) = kx,\ F(1/2) = k/2 = 6,\ k = 12\,\mathrm{N/m},\ W = \displaystyle\int_0^2 12x\,dx = 24\,\mathrm{J}$

7. $W = \int_0^1 kx\,dx = k/2 = 10,\ k = 20\,\text{lb/ft}$

8. $W = \int_0^6 (9-x)62.4(25\pi)dx$

$= 1560\pi \int_0^6 (9-x)dx = 56,160\pi$ ft·lb



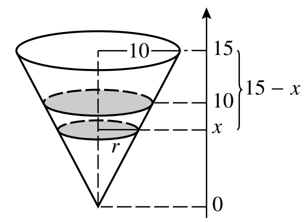
9. $W = \int_0^6 (9-x)\rho(25\pi)dx = 900\pi\rho$ ft·lb

10. $r/10 = x/15,\ r = 2x/3,$

$W = \int_0^{10} (15-x)62.4(4\pi x^2/9)dx$

$= \frac{83.2}{3}\pi \int_0^{10} (15x^2 - x^3)dx$

$= 208,000\pi/3$ ft·lb

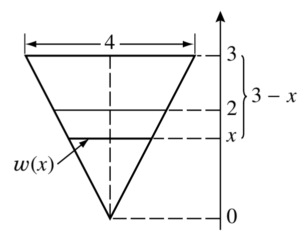


11. $w/4 = x/3, w = 4x/3,$

$W = \int_0^2 (3-x)(9810)(4x/3)(6)dx$

$= 78480 \int_0^2 (3x - x^2)dx$

$= 261,600\,\text{J}$

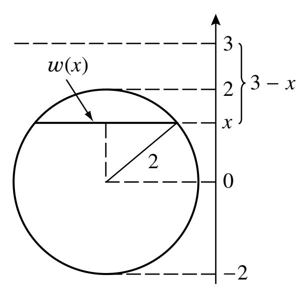


12. $w = 2\sqrt{4-x^2}$

$W = \int_{-2}^2 (3-x)(50)(2\sqrt{4-x^2})(10)dx$

$= 3000 \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2}dx - 1000 \int_{-2}^2 x\sqrt{4-x^2}dx$

$= 3000[\pi(2)^2/2] - 0 = 6000\pi$ ft·lb

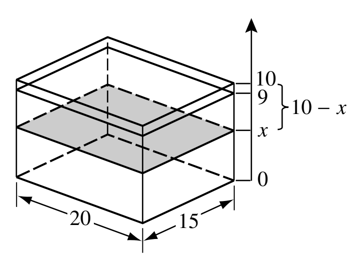


13. **(a)** $W = \int_0^9 (10-x)62.4(300)dx$

$= 18{,}720 \int_0^9 (10-x)dx$

$= 926{,}640$ ft·lb

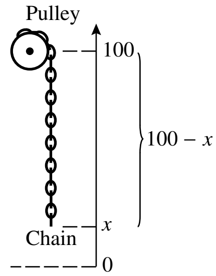
(b) to empty the pool in one hour would require 926,640/3600 = 257.4 ft·lb of work per second so hp of motor = 257.4/550 = 0.468



14. $W = \int_0^9 x(62.4)(300)\,dx = 18{,}720 \int_0^9 x\,dx = (81/2)18{,}720 = 758{,}160$ ft·lb

15. $W = \int_0^{100} 15(100-x)dx$

$= 75,000$ ft·lb



16. The total time of winding the rope is (20 ft)/(2 ft/s) = 10 s. During the time interval from time t to time $t+\Delta t$ the work done is $\Delta W = F(t)\cdot\Delta x$.
The distance $\Delta x = 2\Delta t$, and the force $F(t)$ is given by the weight $w(t)$ of the bucket, rope and water at time t. The bucket and its remaining water together weigh $(3+20)-t/2$ lb, and the rope is $20-2t$ ft long and weighs $4(20-2t)$ oz or $5-t/2$ lb. Thus at time t the bucket, water and rope together weigh $w(t) = 23 - t/2 + 5 - t/2 = 28 - t$ lb.
The amount of work done in the time interval from time t to time $t+\Delta t$ is thus
$\Delta W = (28-t)2\Delta t$, and the total work done is
$W = \lim_{n\to+\infty} \sum (28-t)2\Delta t = \int_0^{10} (28-t)2\,dt = 2(28t - t^2/2)\Big|_0^{10} = 460$ ft·lb.

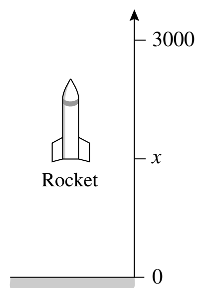
17. When the rocket is x ft above the ground

total weight = weight of rocket + weight of fuel

$= 3 + [40 - 2(x/1000)]$

$= 43 - x/500$ tons,

$W = \int_0^{3000} (43 - x/500)dx = 120,000$ ft·tons

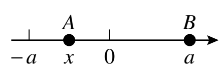


18. Let $F(x)$ be the force needed to hold charge A at position x, then

$F(x) = \dfrac{c}{(a-x)^2}$, $F(-a) = \dfrac{c}{4a^2} = k$,

so $c = 4a^2k$.

$W = \int_{-a}^{0} 4a^2k(a-x)^{-2}dx = 2ak$ J



19. **(a)** $150 = k/(4000)^2$, $k = 2.4\times 10^9$, $w(x) = k/x^2 = 2{,}400{,}000{,}000/x^2$ lb

(b) $6000 = k/(4000)^2$, $k = 9.6\times 10^{10}$, $w(x) = \left(9.6\times 10^{10}\right)/(x+4000)^2$ lb

(c) $W = \int_{4000}^{5000} 9.6(10^{10})x^{-2}dx = 4{,}800{,}000$ mi·lb $= 2.5344\times 10^{10}$ ft·lb

20. **(a)** $20 = k/(1080)^2$, $k = 2.3328\times 10^7$, weight $= w(x+1080) = 2.3328\cdot 10^7/(x+1080)^2$ lb

(b) $W = \int_0^{10.8} [2.3328\cdot 10^7/(x+1080)^2]\,dx = 213.86$ mi·lb $= 1{,}129{,}188$ ft·lb

21. $W = F \cdot d = (6.40 \times 10^5)(3.00 \times 10^3) = 1.92 \times 10^9$ J; from the Work-Energy Relationship (5), $v_f^2 = 2W/m + v_i^2 = 2(1.92 \cdot 10^9)/(4 \cdot 10^5) + 20^2 = 10{,}000$, $v_f = 100$ m/s

22. $W = F \cdot d = (2.00 \times 10^5)(2.00 \times 10^5) = 4 \times 10^{10}$ J; from the Work-Energy Relationship (5), $v_f^2 = 2W/m + v_i^2 = 8 \cdot 10^{10}/(2 \cdot 10^3) + 10^8 \approx 11.832$ m/s.

23. **(a)** The kinetic energy would have decreased by $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}4 \cdot 10^6(15000)^2 = 4.5 \times 10^{14}$ J

(b) $(4.5 \times 10^{14})/(4.2 \times 10^{15}) \approx 0.107$

(c) $\frac{1000}{13}(0.107) \approx 8.24$ bombs

EXERCISE SET 7.7

1. **(a)** $F = \rho h A = 62.4(5)(100) = 31{,}200$ lb
$P = \rho h = 62.4(5) = 312$ lb/ft^2

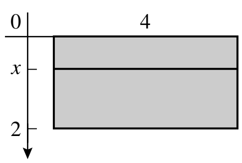
(b) $F = \rho h A = 9810(10)(25) = 2{,}452{,}500$ N
$P = \rho h = 9810(10) = 98.1$ kPa

2. **(a)** $F = PA = 6 \cdot 10^5(160) = 9.6 \times 10^7$ N

(b) $F = PA = 100(60) = 6000$ lb

3. $F = \int_0^2 62.4x(4)dx$

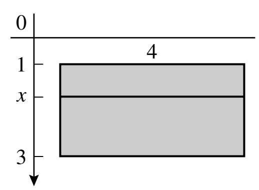
$= 249.6 \int_0^2 x\,dx = 499.2\,\text{lb}$



4. $F = \int_1^3 9810x(4)dx$

$= 39{,}240 \int_1^3 x\,dx$

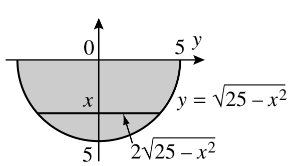
$= 156{,}960\,\text{N}$



5. $F = \int_0^5 9810x(2\sqrt{25 - x^2})dx$

$= 19{,}620 \int_0^5 x(25 - x^2)^{1/2}dx$

$= 8.175 \times 10^5\,\text{N}$

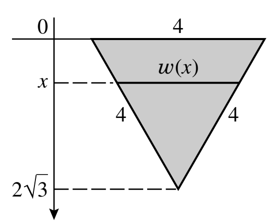


6. By similar triangles

$\frac{w(x)}{4} = \frac{2\sqrt{3} - x}{2\sqrt{3}}$, $w(x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(2\sqrt{3} - x)$,

$F = \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} 62.4x \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}(2\sqrt{3} - x)\right] dx$

$= \frac{124.8}{\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{2\sqrt{3}} (2\sqrt{3}x - x^2)dx = 499.2\,\text{lb}$



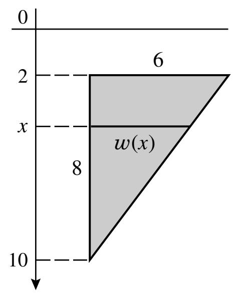
7. By similar triangles

$$\frac{w(x)}{6} = \frac{10-x}{8}$$

$$w(x) = \frac{3}{4}(10-x),$$

$$F = \int_2^{10} 9810x\left[\frac{3}{4}(10-x)\right]dx$$

$$= 7357.5\int_2^{10}(10x-x^2)dx = 1{,}098{,}720 \text{ N}$$



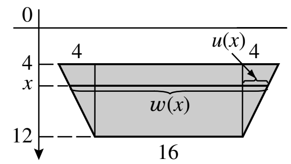
8. $w(x) = 16 + 2u(x)$, but

$$\frac{u(x)}{4} = \frac{12-x}{8} \text{ so } u(x) = \frac{1}{2}(12-x),$$

$$w(x) = 16 + (12-x) = 28 - x,$$

$$F = \int_4^{12} 62.4x(28-x)dx$$

$$= 62.4\int_4^{12}(28x-x^2)dx = 77{,}209.6 \text{ lb.}$$

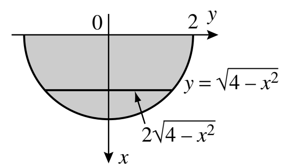


9. Yes: if $\rho_2 = 2\rho_1$ then $F_2 = \int_a^b \rho_2 h(x)w(x)\,dx = \int_a^b 2\rho_1 h(x)w(x)\,dx = 2\int_a^b \rho_1 h(x)w(x)\,dx = 2F_1$.

10. $$F = \int_0^2 50x(2\sqrt{4-x^2})dx$$

$$= 100\int_0^2 x(4-x^2)^{1/2}dx$$

$$= 800/3\,\text{lb}$$



11. Find the forces on the upper and lower halves and add them:

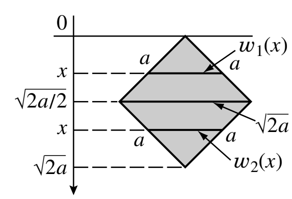
$$\frac{w_1(x)}{\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}a/2},\ w_1(x) = 2x$$

$$F_1 = \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a/2} \rho x(2x)dx = 2\rho\int_0^{\sqrt{2}a/2} x^2dx = \sqrt{2}\rho a^3/6,$$

$$\frac{w_2(x)}{\sqrt{2}a} = \frac{\sqrt{2}a - x}{\sqrt{2}a/2},\ w_2(x) = 2(\sqrt{2}a - x)$$

$$F_2 = \int_{\sqrt{2}a/2}^{\sqrt{2}a} \rho x[2(\sqrt{2}a - x)]dx = 2\rho\int_{\sqrt{2}a/2}^{\sqrt{2}a}(\sqrt{2}ax - x^2)dx = \sqrt{2}\rho a^3/3,$$

$$F = F_1 + F_2 = \sqrt{2}\rho a^3/6 + \sqrt{2}\rho a^3/3 = \rho a^3/\sqrt{2} \text{ lb}$$



12. If a constant vertical force is applied to a flat plate which is horizontal and the magnitude of the force is F, then, if the plate is tilted so as to form an angle θ with the vertical, the magnitude of the force on the plate decreases to $F\cos\theta$.

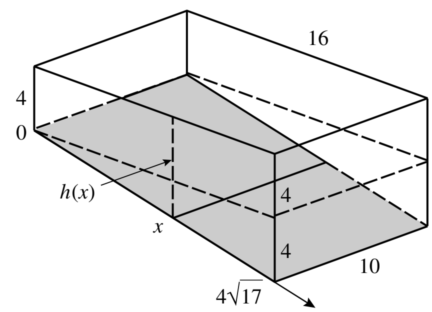
Suppose that a flat surface is immersed, at an angle θ with the vertical, in a fluid of weight density ρ, and that the submerged portion of the surface extends from $x = a$ to $x = b$ along an x-axis whose positive diretion is not necessarily down, but is slanted.
Following the derivation of equation (8), we divide the interval $[a, b]$ into n subintervals

$a = x_0 < x_1 < \ldots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$. Then the magnitude F_k of the force on the plate satisfies the inequalities $\rho h(x_{k-1})A_k \cos\theta \le F_k \le \rho h(x_k)A_k \cos\theta$, or equivalently that

$h(x_{k-1}) \le \dfrac{F_k \sec\theta}{\rho A_k} \le h(x_k)$. Following the argument in the text we arrive at the desired equation

$F = \displaystyle\int_a^b \rho h(x)w(x)\sec\theta\, dx.$

13. $\sqrt{16^2 + 4^2} = \sqrt{272} = 4\sqrt{17}$ is the other dimension of the bottom.
$(h(x) - 4)/4 = x/(4\sqrt{17})$
$h(x) = x/\sqrt{17} + 4$,
$\sec\theta = 4\sqrt{17}/16 = \sqrt{17}/4$



$$F = \int_0^{4\sqrt{17}} 62.4(x/\sqrt{17} + 4)10(\sqrt{17}/4)\, dx$$

$$= 156\sqrt{17}\int_0^{4\sqrt{17}} (x/\sqrt{17} + 4)dx$$

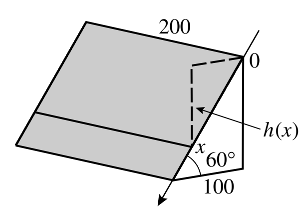
$$= 63{,}648\,\text{lb}$$

14. If we lower the water level by y ft then the force F_1 is computed as in Exercise 13, but with $h(x)$ replaced by $h_1(x) = x/\sqrt{17} + 4 - y$, and we obtain

$$F_1 = F - y\int_0^{4\sqrt{17}} 62.4(10)\sqrt{17}/4\, dx = F - 624(17)y = 63{,}648 - 10{,}608y.$$

If $F_1 = F/2$ then $63{,}648/2 = 63{,}648 - 10{,}608y$, $y = 63{,}648/(2 \cdot 10{,}608) = 3$,
so the water level should be reduced by 3 ft.

15. $h(x) = x\sin 60^\circ = \sqrt{3}x/2$,
$\theta = 30^\circ$, $\sec\theta = 2/\sqrt{3}$,

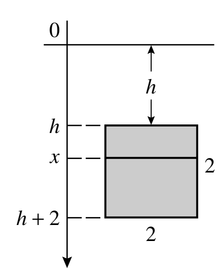


$$F = \int_0^{100} 9810(\sqrt{3}x/2)(200)(2/\sqrt{3})\, dx$$

$$= 200 \cdot 9810\int_0^{100} x\, dx$$

$$= 9810 \cdot 100^3 = 9.81 \times 10^9\ \text{N}$$

16. $F = \displaystyle\int_h^{h+2} \rho_0 x(2)dx$



$$= 2\rho_0\int_h^{h+2} x\, dx$$

$$= 4\rho_0(h + 1)$$

17. **(a)** From Exercise 16, $F = 4\rho_0(h+1)$ so (assuming that ρ_0 is constant) $dF/dt = 4\rho_0(dh/dt)$ which is a positive constant if dh/dt is a positive constant.

(b) If $dh/dt = 20$ then $dF/dt = 80\rho_0$ lb/min from Part (a).

18. **(a)** Let h_1 and h_2 be the maximum and minimum depths of the disk D_r. The pressure $P(r)$ on one side of the disk satisfies inequality (5):
$\rho h_1 \le P(r) \le \rho h_2$. But
$\lim_{r\to 0^+} h_1 = \lim_{r\to 0^+} h_2 = h$, and hence
$\rho h = \lim_{r\to 0^+} \rho h_1 \le \lim_{r\to 0^+} P(r) \le \lim_{r\to 0^+} \rho h_2 = \rho h$, so $\lim_{r\to 0^+} P(r) = \rho h$.

(b) The disks D_r in Part (a) have no particular direction (the axes of the disks have arbitrary direction). Thus P, the limiting value of $P(r)$, is independent of direction.

EXERCISE SET 7.8

1. **(a)** $\sinh 3 \approx 10.0179$
(b) $\cosh(-2) \approx 3.7622$
(c) $\tanh(\ln 4) = 15/17 \approx 0.8824$
(d) $\sinh^{-1}(-2) \approx -1.4436$
(e) $\cosh^{-1} 3 \approx 1.7627$
(f) $\tanh^{-1}\dfrac{3}{4} \approx 0.9730$

2. **(a)** $\operatorname{csch}(-1) \approx -0.8509$
(b) $\operatorname{sech}(\ln 2) = 0.8$
(c) $\coth 1 \approx 1.3130$
(d) $\operatorname{sech}^{-1}\dfrac{1}{2} \approx 1.3170$
(e) $\coth^{-1} 3 \approx 0.3466$
(f) $\operatorname{csch}^{-1}(-\sqrt{3}) \approx -0.5493$

3. **(a)** $\sinh(\ln 3) = \dfrac{1}{2}(e^{\ln 3} - e^{-\ln 3}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(3 - \dfrac{1}{3}\right) = \dfrac{4}{3}$

(b) $\cosh(-\ln 2) = \dfrac{1}{2}(e^{-\ln 2} + e^{\ln 2}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{1}{2} + 2\right) = \dfrac{5}{4}$

(c) $\tanh(2\ln 5) = \dfrac{e^{2\ln 5} - e^{-2\ln 5}}{e^{2\ln 5} + e^{-2\ln 5}} = \dfrac{25 - 1/25}{25 + 1/25} = \dfrac{312}{313}$

(d) $\sinh(-3\ln 2) = \dfrac{1}{2}(e^{-3\ln 2} - e^{3\ln 2}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{1}{8} - 8\right) = -\dfrac{63}{16}$

4. **(a)** $\dfrac{1}{2}(e^{\ln x} + e^{-\ln x}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(x + \dfrac{1}{x}\right) = \dfrac{x^2+1}{2x}$, $x > 0$

(b) $\dfrac{1}{2}(e^{\ln x} - e^{-\ln x}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(x - \dfrac{1}{x}\right) = \dfrac{x^2-1}{2x}$, $x > 0$

(c) $\dfrac{e^{2\ln x} - e^{-2\ln x}}{e^{2\ln x} + e^{-2\ln x}} = \dfrac{x^2 - 1/x^2}{x^2 + 1/x^2} = \dfrac{x^4-1}{x^4+1}$, $x > 0$

(d) $\dfrac{1}{2}(e^{-\ln x} + e^{\ln x}) = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{1}{x} + x\right) = \dfrac{1+x^2}{2x}$, $x > 0$

5.

	$\sinh x_0$	$\cosh x_0$	$\tanh x_0$	$\coth x_0$	$\operatorname{sech} x_0$	$\operatorname{csch} x_0$
(a)	2	$\sqrt{5}$	$2/\sqrt{5}$	$\sqrt{5}/2$	$1/\sqrt{5}$	1/2
(b)	3/4	5/4	3/5	5/3	4/5	4/3
(c)	4/3	5/3	4/5	5/4	3/5	3/4

(a) $\cosh^2 x_0 = 1 + \sinh^2 x_0 = 1 + (2)^2 = 5$, $\cosh x_0 = \sqrt{5}$

(b) $\sinh^2 x_0 = \cosh^2 x_0 - 1 = \dfrac{25}{16} - 1 = \dfrac{9}{16}$, $\sinh x_0 = \dfrac{3}{4}$ (because $x_0 > 0$)

(c) $\operatorname{sech}^2 x_0 = 1 - \tanh^2 x_0 = 1 - \left(\dfrac{4}{5}\right)^2 = 1 - \dfrac{16}{25} = \dfrac{9}{25}$, $\operatorname{sech}\, x_0 = \dfrac{3}{5}$,

$\cosh x_0 = \dfrac{1}{\operatorname{sech}\, x_0} = \dfrac{5}{3}$, from $\dfrac{\sinh x_0}{\cosh x_0} = \tanh x_0$ we get $\sinh x_0 = \left(\dfrac{5}{3}\right)\left(\dfrac{4}{5}\right) = \dfrac{4}{3}$

6. $\dfrac{d}{dx}\operatorname{csch} x = \dfrac{d}{dx}\dfrac{1}{\sinh x} = -\dfrac{\cosh x}{\sinh^2 x} = -\coth x \operatorname{csch}\, x$ for $x \neq 0$

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\operatorname{sech}\, x = \dfrac{d}{dx}\dfrac{1}{\cosh x} = -\dfrac{\sinh x}{\cosh^2 x} = -\tanh x \operatorname{sech}\, x$ for all x

$\dfrac{d}{dx}\coth x = \dfrac{d}{dx}\dfrac{\cosh x}{\sinh x} = \dfrac{\sinh^2 x - \cosh^2 x}{\sinh^2 x} = -\operatorname{csch}^2 x$ for $x \neq 0$

7. **(a)** $y = \sinh^{-1} x$ if and only if $x = \sinh y$; $1 = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\dfrac{dx}{dy} = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\cosh y$; so

$\dfrac{d}{dx}[\sinh^{-1} x] = \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{\cosh y} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \sinh^2 y}} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}}$ for all x.

(b) Let $x \geq 1$. Then $y = \cosh^{-1} x$ if and only if $x = \cosh y$; $1 = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\dfrac{dx}{dy} = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\sinh y$, so

$\dfrac{d}{dx}[\cosh^{-1} x] = \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{\sinh y} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 y - 1}} = \dfrac{1}{x^2 - 1}$ for $x \geq 1$.

(c) Let $-1 < x < 1$. Then $y = \tanh^{-1} x$ if and only if $x = \tanh y$; thus

$1 = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\dfrac{dx}{dy} = \dfrac{dy}{dx}\operatorname{sech}^2 y = \dfrac{dy}{dx}(1 - \tanh^2 y) = 1 - x^2$, so $\dfrac{d}{dx}[\tanh^{-1} x] = \dfrac{dy}{dx} = \dfrac{1}{1 - x^2}$.

9. $4\cosh(4x - 8)$

10. $4x^3 \sinh(x^4)$

11. $-\dfrac{1}{x}\operatorname{csch}^2(\ln x)$

12. $2\dfrac{\operatorname{sech}^2 2x}{\tanh 2x}$

13. $\dfrac{1}{x^2}\operatorname{csch}(1/x)\coth(1/x)$

14. $-2e^{2x}\operatorname{sech}(e^{2x})\tanh(e^{2x})$

15. $\dfrac{2 + 5\cosh(5x)\sinh(5x)}{\sqrt{4x + \cosh^2(5x)}}$

16. $6\sinh^2(2x)\cosh(2x)$

17. $x^{5/2}\tanh(\sqrt{x})\operatorname{sech}^2(\sqrt{x}) + 3x^2\tanh^2(\sqrt{x})$

18. $-3\cosh(\cos 3x)\sin 3x$

19. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2/9}}\left(\dfrac{1}{3}\right) = 1/\sqrt{9 + x^2}$

20. $\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 1/x^2}}(-1/x^2) = -\dfrac{1}{|x|\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}$

21. $1/\left[(\cosh^{-1} x)\sqrt{x^2 - 1}\right]$

22. $1/\left[\sqrt{(\sinh^{-1} x)^2 - 1}\,\sqrt{1 + x^2}\right]$

23. $-(\tanh^{-1} x)^{-2}/(1 - x^2)$

24. $2(\coth^{-1} x)/(1 - x^2)$

25. $\dfrac{\sinh x}{\sqrt{\cosh^2 x - 1}} = \dfrac{\sinh x}{|\sinh x|} = \begin{cases} 1, & x > 0 \\ -1, & x < 0 \end{cases}$

26. $(\text{sech}^2 x)/\sqrt{1+\tanh^2 x}$

27. $-\dfrac{e^x}{2x\sqrt{1-x}} + e^x \,\text{sech}^{-1} x$

28. $10(1 + x\,\text{csch}^{-1} x)^9 \left(-\dfrac{x}{|x|\sqrt{1+x^2}} + \text{csch}^{-1} x \right)$

31. $\dfrac{1}{7}\sinh^7 x + C$

32. $\dfrac{1}{2}\sinh(2x-3) + C$

33. $\dfrac{2}{3}(\tanh x)^{3/2} + C$

34. $-\dfrac{1}{3}\coth(3x) + C$

35. $\ln(\cosh x) + C$

36. $-\dfrac{1}{3}\coth^3 x + C$

37. $-\dfrac{1}{3}\,\text{sech}^3 x \Big]_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} = 37/375$

38. $\ln(\cosh x)\Big]_0^{\ln 3} = \ln 5 - \ln 3$

39. $u = 3x,\ \dfrac{1}{3}\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}du = \frac{1}{3}\sinh^{-1} 3x + C$

40. $x = \sqrt{2}u,\ \displaystyle\int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2u^2-2}}du = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}du = \cosh^{-1}(x/\sqrt{2}) + C$

41. $u = e^x,\ \displaystyle\int \frac{1}{u\sqrt{1-u^2}}du = -\,\text{sech}^{-1}(e^x) + C$

42. $u = \cos\theta,\ -\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+u^2}}du = -\sinh^{-1}(\cos\theta) + C$

43. $u = 2x,\ \displaystyle\int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{1+u^2}} = -\text{csch}^{-1}|u| + C = -\text{csch}^{-1}|2x| + C$

44. $x = 5u/3,\ \displaystyle\int \frac{5/3}{\sqrt{25u^2-25}}du = \frac{1}{3}\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-1}}du = \frac{1}{3}\cosh^{-1}(3x/5) + C$

45. $\tanh^{-1} x\Big]_0^{1/2} = \tanh^{-1}(1/2) - \tanh^{-1}(0) = \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\dfrac{1+1/2}{1-1/2} = \dfrac{1}{2}\ln 3$

46. $\sinh^{-1} t\Big]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \sinh^{-1}\sqrt{3} - \sinh^{-1} 0 = \ln(\sqrt{3}+2)$

49. $A = \displaystyle\int_0^{\ln 3} \sinh 2x\,dx = \frac{1}{2}\cosh 2x\Big]_0^{\ln 3} = \frac{1}{2}[\cosh(2\ln 3) - 1],$

but $\cosh(2\ln 3) = \cosh(\ln 9) = \dfrac{1}{2}(e^{\ln 9} + e^{-\ln 9}) = \dfrac{1}{2}(9 + 1/9) = 41/9$ so $A = \dfrac{1}{2}[41/9 - 1] = 16/9.$

50. $V = \pi\displaystyle\int_0^{\ln 2} \text{sech}^2 x\,dx = \pi\tanh x\Big]_0^{\ln 2} = \pi\tanh(\ln 2) = 3\pi/5$

51. $V = \pi\displaystyle\int_0^5 (\cosh^2 2x - \sinh^2 2x)dx = \pi\int_0^5 dx = 5\pi$

52. $\displaystyle\int_0^1 \cosh ax\,dx = 2,\ \frac{1}{a}\sinh ax\Big]_0^1 = 2,\ \frac{1}{a}\sinh a = 2, \sinh a = 2a;$

let $f(a) = \sinh a - 2a$, then $a_{n+1} = a_n - \dfrac{\sinh a_n - 2a_n}{\cosh a_n - 2}, a_1 = 2.2, \ldots, a_4 = a_5 = 2.177318985.$

53. $y' = \sinh x$, $1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \sinh^2 x = \cosh^2 x$

$$L = \int_0^{\ln 2} \cosh x\,dx = \sinh x\Big]_0^{\ln 2} = \sinh(\ln 2) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\ln 2} - e^{-\ln 2}) = \frac{1}{2}\left(2 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}$$

54. $y' = \sinh(x/a)$, $1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \sinh^2(x/a) = \cosh^2(x/a)$

$$L = \int_0^{x_1} \cosh(x/a)dx = a\sinh(x/a)\Big]_0^{x_1} = a\sinh(x_1/a)$$

55. $\sinh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} - e^{x}) = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{x} - e^{-x}) = -\sinh x$

$\cosh(-x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{-x} + e^{x}) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{x} + e^{-x}) = \cosh x$

56. **(a)** $\cosh x + \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) + \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = e^x$

(b) $\cosh x - \sinh x = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) - \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = e^{-x}$

(c) $\sinh x\cosh y + \cosh x\sinh y = \frac{1}{4}(e^x - e^{-x})(e^y + e^{-y}) + \frac{1}{4}(e^x + e^{-x})(e^y - e^{-y})$

$$= \frac{1}{4}[(e^{x+y} - e^{-x+y} + e^{x-y} - e^{-x-y}) + (e^{x+y} + e^{-x+y} - e^{x-y} - e^{-x-y})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[e^{(x+y)} - e^{-(x+y)}] = \sinh(x+y)$$

(d) Let $y = x$ in Part (c).

(e) The proof is similar to Part (c), or: treat x as variable and y as constant, and differentiate the result in Part (c) with respect to x.

(f) Let $y = x$ in Part (e).

(g) Use $\cosh^2 x = 1 + \sinh^2 x$ together with Part (f).

(h) Use $\sinh^2 x = \cosh^2 x - 1$ together with Part (f).

57. **(a)** Divide $\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1$ by $\cosh^2 x$.

(b) $\tanh(x+y) = \dfrac{\sinh x\cosh y + \cosh x\sinh y}{\cosh x\cosh y + \sinh x\sinh y} = \dfrac{\dfrac{\sinh x}{\cosh x} + \dfrac{\sinh y}{\cosh y}}{1 + \dfrac{\sinh x\sinh y}{\cosh x\cosh y}} = \dfrac{\tanh x + \tanh y}{1 + \tanh x\tanh y}$

(c) Let $y = x$ in Part (b).

58. **(a)** Let $y = \cosh^{-1} x$; then $x = \cosh y = \frac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y})$, $e^y - 2x + e^{-y} = 0$, $e^{2y} - 2xe^y + 1 = 0$, $e^y = \dfrac{2x \pm \sqrt{4x^2 - 4}}{2} = x \pm \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$. To determine which sign to take, note that $y \ge 0$ so $e^{-y} \le e^y$, $x = (e^y + e^{-y})/2 \le (e^y + e^y)/2 = e^y$, hence $e^y \ge x$ thus $e^y = x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}$, $y = \cosh^{-1} x = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})$.

(b) Let $y = \tanh^{-1} x$; then $x = \tanh y = \dfrac{e^y - e^{-y}}{e^y + e^{-y}} = \dfrac{e^{2y} - 1}{e^{2y} + 1}$, $xe^{2y} + x = e^{2y} - 1$,

$1 + x = e^{2y}(1 - x)$, $e^{2y} = (1+x)/(1-x)$, $2y = \ln\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}$, $y = \dfrac{1}{2}\ln\dfrac{1+x}{1-x}$.

59. **(a)** $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\cosh^{-1} x) = \dfrac{1 + x/\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2-1}} = 1/\sqrt{x^2-1}$

(b) $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\tanh^{-1} x) = \dfrac{d}{dx}\left[\dfrac{1}{2}(\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x))\right] = \dfrac{1}{2}\left(\dfrac{1}{1+x} + \dfrac{1}{1-x}\right) = 1/(1-x^2)$

60. Let $y = \operatorname{sech}^{-1}x$ then $x = \operatorname{sech} y = 1/\cosh y$, $\cosh y = 1/x$, $y = \cosh^{-1}(1/x)$; the proofs for the remaining two are similar.

61. If $|u| < 1$ then, by Theorem 7.8.6, $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{1-u^2} = \tanh^{-1} u + C$.

For $|u| > 1$, $\displaystyle\int \frac{du}{1-u^2} = \coth^{-1} u + C = \tanh^{-1}(1/u) + C$.

62. **(a)** $\dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech}^{-1}|x|) = \dfrac{d}{dx}(\operatorname{sech}^{-1}\sqrt{x^2}) = -\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{x^2}\sqrt{1-x^2}}\dfrac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} = -\dfrac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

(b) Similar to solution of Part (a)

63. **(a)** $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to+\infty} \sinh x = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = +\infty - 0 = +\infty$

(b) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to-\infty} \sinh x = \lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x}) = 0 - \infty = -\infty$

(c) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to+\infty} \tanh x = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = 1$

(d) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to-\infty} \tanh x = \lim_{x\to-\infty} \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} = -1$

(e) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to+\infty} \sinh^{-1} x = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+1}) = +\infty$

(f) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to1^-} \tanh^{-1} x = \lim_{x\to1^-} \frac{1}{2}[\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x)] = +\infty$

64. **(a)** $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to+\infty} (\cosh^{-1} x - \ln x) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1}) - \ln x]$

$$= \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - 1/x^2}) = \ln 2$$

(b) $\displaystyle\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{\cosh x}{e^x} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2e^x} = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{1}{2}(1 + e^{-2x}) = 1/2$

65. For $|x| < 1$, $y = \tanh^{-1} x$ is defined and $dy/dx = 1/(1-x^2) > 0$; $y'' = 2x/(1-x^2)^2$ changes sign at $x = 0$, so there is a point of inflection there.

66. Let $x = -u/a$, $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}\,du = -\int \frac{a}{a\sqrt{x^2-1}}\,dx = -\cosh^{-1} x + C = -\cosh^{-1}(-u/a) + C$.

$$-\cosh^{-1}(-u/a) = -\ln(-u/a + \sqrt{u^2/a^2 - 1}) = \ln\left[\frac{a}{-u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}}\frac{u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}}{u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}}\right]$$

$$= \ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| - \ln a = \ln|u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}| + C_1$$

so $\displaystyle\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{u^2-a^2}}\,du = \ln\left|u + \sqrt{u^2-a^2}\right| + C_2$.

67. Using $\sinh x + \cosh x = e^x$ (Exercise 56a), $(\sinh x + \cosh x)^n = (e^x)^n = e^{nx} = \sinh nx + \cosh nx$.

68. $\displaystyle\int_{-a}^{a} e^{tx}dx = \frac{1}{t}e^{tx}\Big]_{-a}^{a} = \frac{1}{t}(e^{at} - e^{-at}) = \frac{2\sinh at}{t}$ for $t \neq 0$.

69. **(a)** $y' = \sinh(x/a), 1 + (y')^2 = 1 + \sinh^2(x/a) = \cosh^2(x/a)$

$$L = 2\int_0^b \cosh(x/a)\,dx = 2a\sinh(x/a)\Big]_0^b = 2a\sinh(b/a)$$

(b) The highest point is at $x = b$, the lowest at $x = 0$, so $S = a\cosh(b/a) - a\cosh(0) = a\cosh(b/a) - a$.

70. From Part (a) of Exercise 69, $L = 2a\sinh(b/a)$ so $120 = 2a\sinh(50/a), a\sinh(50/a) = 60$. Let $u = 50/a$, then $a = 50/u$ so $(50/u)\sinh u = 60, \sinh u = 1.2u$. If $f(u) = \sinh u - 1.2u$, then $u_{n+1} = u_n - \dfrac{\sinh u_n - 1.2u_n}{\cosh u_n - 1.2}$; $u_1 = 1, \ldots, u_5 = u_6 = 1.064868548 \approx 50/a$ so $a \approx 46.95415231$. From Part (b), $S = a\cosh(b/a) - a \approx 46.95415231[\cosh(1.064868548) - 1] \approx 29.2\,\text{ft}$.

71. From Part (b) of Exercise 69, $S = a\cosh(b/a) - a$ so $30 = a\cosh(200/a) - a$. Let $u = 200/a$, then $a = 200/u$ so $30 = (200/u)[\cosh u - 1], \cosh u - 1 = 0.15u$. If $f(u) = \cosh u - 0.15u - 1$, then $u_{n+1} = u_n - \dfrac{\cosh u_n - 0.15u_n - 1}{\sinh u_n - 0.15}$; $u_1 = 0.3, \ldots, u_4 = u_5 = 0.297792782 \approx 200/a$ so $a \approx 671.6079505$. From Part (a), $L = 2a\sinh(b/a) \approx 2(671.6079505)\sinh(0.297792782) \approx 405.9\,\text{ft}$.

72. **(a)** When the bow of the boat is at the point (x, y) and the person has walked a distance D, then the person is located at the point $(0, D)$, the line segment connecting $(0, D)$ and (x, y) has length a; thus $a^2 = x^2 + (D - y)^2$, $D = y + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} = a\,\text{sech}^{-1}(x/a)$.

(b) Find D when $a = 15$, $x = 10$: $D = 15\,\text{sech}^{-1}(10/15) = 15\ln\left(\dfrac{1 + \sqrt{5/9}}{2/3}\right) \approx 14.44$ m.

(c) $dy/dx = -\dfrac{a^2}{x\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} + \dfrac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}\left[-\dfrac{a^2}{x} + x\right] = -\dfrac{1}{x}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$,

$1 + [y']^2 = 1 + \dfrac{a^2 - x^2}{x^2} = \dfrac{a^2}{x^2}$; with $a = 15$ and $x = 5$, $L = \displaystyle\int_5^{15} \frac{225}{x^2}\,dx = -\frac{225}{x}\Big]_5^{15} = 30$ m.

CHAPTER 7 SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES

6. **(a)** $A = \displaystyle\int_0^2 (2 + x - x^2)\,dx$ **(b)** $A = \displaystyle\int_0^2 \sqrt{y}\,dy + \int_2^4 [(\sqrt{y} - (y - 2)]\,dy$

(c) $V = \pi\displaystyle\int_0^2 [(2 + x)^2 - x^4]\,dx$

(d) $V = 2\pi\displaystyle\int_0^2 y\sqrt{y}\,dy + 2\pi\int_2^4 y[\sqrt{y} - (y - 2)]\,dy$

(e) $V = 2\pi\displaystyle\int_0^2 x(2 + x - x^2)\,dx$ **(f)** $V = \pi\displaystyle\int_0^2 y\,dy + \int_2^4 \pi(y - (y - 2)^2)\,dy$

7. **(a)** $A = \displaystyle\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x))\,dx + \int_b^c (g(x) - f(x))\,dx + \int_c^d (f(x) - g(x))\,dx$

(b) $A = \displaystyle\int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x)\,dx + \int_0^1 (x - x^3)\,dx + \int_1^2 (x^3 - x)\,dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{4} = \frac{11}{4}$

8. **(a)** $S = \int_0^{8/27} 2\pi x\sqrt{1 + x^{-4/3}}\, dx$ **(b)** $S = \int_0^{2} 2\pi \frac{y^3}{27}\sqrt{1 + y^4/81}\, dy$

(c) $S = \int_0^{2} 2\pi(y + 2)\sqrt{1 + y^4/81}\, dy$

9. By implicit differentiation $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{1/3}$, so $1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^{2/3} = \frac{x^{2/3} + y^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}} = \frac{a^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}}$,

$$L = \int_{-a}^{-a/8} \frac{a^{1/3}}{(-x^{1/3})} dx = -a^{1/3}\int_{-a}^{-a/8} x^{-1/3} dx = 9a/8.$$

10. The base of the dome is a hexagon of side r. An equation of the circle of radius r that lies in a vertical x-y plane and passes through two opposite vertices of the base hexagon is $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$. A horizontal, hexagonal cross section at height y above the base has area

$A(y) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(r^2 - y^2)$, hence the volume is $V = \int_0^r \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}(r^2 - y^2)\, dy = \sqrt{3}r^3$.

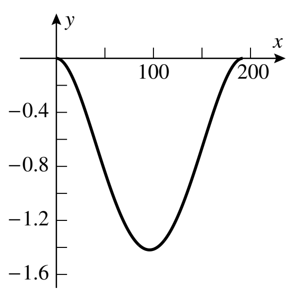
11. Let the sphere have radius R, the hole radius r. By the Pythagorean Theorem, $r^2 + (L/2)^2 = R^2$. Use cylindrical shells to calculate the volume of the solid obtained by rotating about the y-axis the region $r < x < R$, $-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2} < y < \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$:

$$V = \int_r^R (2\pi x)2\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}\, dx = -\frac{4}{3}\pi(R^2 - x^2)^{3/2}\Big]_r^R = \frac{4}{3}\pi(L/2)^3,$$

so the volume is independent of R.

12. $V = 2\int_0^{L/2} \pi\frac{16R^2}{L^4}(x^2 - L^2/4)^2 = \frac{4\pi}{15}LR^2$

13. **(a)**



(b) The maximum deflection occurs at $x = 96$ inches (the midpoint of the beam) and is about 1.42 in.

(c) The length of the centerline is $\int_0^{192} \sqrt{1 + (dy/dx)^2}\, dx = 192.026$ in.

14. $y = 0$ at $x = b = 30.585$; distance $= \int_0^b \sqrt{1 + (12.54 - 0.82x)^2}\, dx = 196.306$ yd

15. $x' = e^t(\cos t - \sin t), y' = e^t(\cos t + \sin t), (x')^2 + (y')^2 = 2e^{2t}$

$$S = 2\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} (e^t \sin t)\sqrt{2e^{2t}}dt = 2\sqrt{2}\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} e^{2t}\sin t\, dt$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\pi\left[\frac{1}{5}e^{2t}(2\sin t - \cos t)\right]_0^{\pi/2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{5}\pi(2e^{\pi} + 1)$$

16. **(a)** $\pi\int_0^1 (\sin^{-1} x)^2 dx = 1.468384.$ **(b)** $2\pi\int_0^{\pi/2} y(1 - \sin y)dy = 1.468384.$

17. **(a)** $F = kx,\ \dfrac{1}{2} = k\dfrac{1}{4},\ k = 2,\ W = \displaystyle\int_0^{1/4} kx\,dx = 1/16$ J

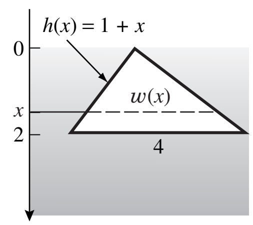
(b) $25 = \displaystyle\int_0^L kx\,dx = kL^2/2,\ L = 5$ m

18. $F = 30x + 2000,\ W = \displaystyle\int_0^{150} (30x + 2000)\,dx = 15 \cdot 150^2 + 2000 \cdot 150 = 637{,}500$ lb·ft

19. **(a)** $F = \displaystyle\int_0^1 \rho x 3\,dx$ N

(b) By similar triangles $\dfrac{w(x)}{4} = \dfrac{x}{2},\ w(x) = 2x$, so

$F = \displaystyle\int_1^4 \rho(1+x)2x\,dx$ lb/ft^2.



(c) A formula for the parabola is $y = \dfrac{8}{125}x^2 - 10$, so $F = \displaystyle\int_{-10}^0 9810|y|2\sqrt{\frac{125}{8}(y+10)}\,dy$ N.

20. $y' = a\cosh ax,\ y'' = a^2 \sinh ax = a^2 y$

21. **(a)**

$$\begin{aligned}\cosh 3x &= \cosh(2x + x) = \cosh 2x \cosh x + \sinh 2x \sinh x \\ &= (2\cosh^2 x - 1)\cosh x + (2\sinh x \cosh x)\sinh x \\ &= 2\cosh^3 x - \cosh x + 2\sinh^2 x \cosh x \\ &= 2\cosh^3 x - \cosh x + 2(\cosh^2 x - 1)\cosh x = 4\cosh^3 x - 3\cosh x\end{aligned}$$

(b) from Theorem 7.8.2 with x replaced by $\dfrac{x}{2}$: $\cosh x = 2\cosh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} - 1$,

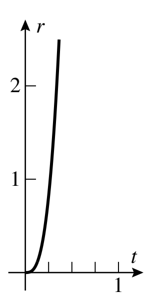
$2\cosh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \cosh x + 1,\ \cosh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1}{2}(\cosh x + 1)$,

$\cosh \dfrac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\dfrac{1}{2}(\cosh x + 1)}$ (because $\cosh \dfrac{x}{2} > 0$)

(c) from Theorem 7.8.2 with x replaced by $\dfrac{x}{2}$: $\cosh x = 2\sinh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} + 1$,

$2\sinh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \cosh x - 1,\ \sinh^2 \dfrac{x}{2} = \dfrac{1}{2}(\cosh x - 1),\ \sinh \dfrac{x}{2} = \pm\sqrt{\dfrac{1}{2}(\cosh x - 1)}$

22. **(a)**

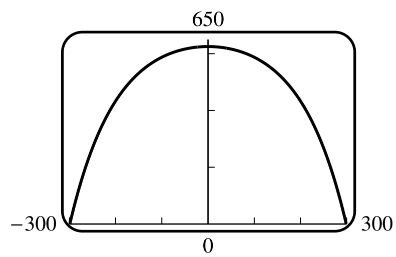


(b) $r = 1$ when $t \approx 0.673080$ s.

(c) $dr/dt = 4.48$ m/s.

23. Set $a = 68.7672$, $b = 0.0100333$, $c = 693.8597$, $d = 299.2239$.

(a)



(b) $L = 2\int_0^d \sqrt{1 + a^2b^2\sinh^2 bx}\,dx$
$= 1480.2798$ ft

(c) $x = 283.6249$ ft

(d) $82°$

24. The x-coordinates of the points of intersection are $a \approx -0.423028$ and $b \approx 1.725171$; the area is $\int_a^b (2\sin x - x^2 + 1)dx \approx 2.542696$.

25. Let (a, k), where $\pi/2 < a < \pi$, be the coordinates of the point of intersection of $y = k$ with $y = \sin x$. Thus $k = \sin a$ and if the shaded areas are equal,
$\int_0^a (k - \sin x)dx = \int_0^a (\sin a - \sin x)\,dx = a\sin a + \cos a - 1 = 0$
Solve for a to get $a \approx 2.331122$, so $k = \sin a \approx 0.724611$.

26. The volume is given by $2\pi\int_0^k x\sin x\,dx = 2\pi(\sin k - k\cos k) = 8$; solve for k to get $k = 1.736796$.