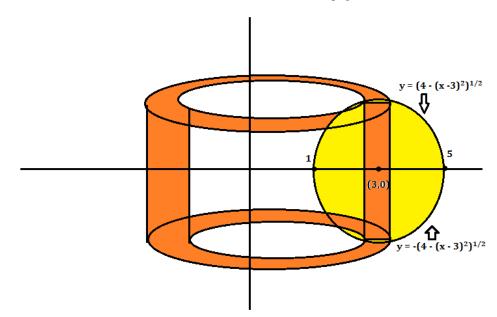
## MATH 1A - QUIZ 11 - SOLUTIONS

## PEYAM RYAN TABRIZIAN

(1) (5 points) Find the volume of the donut obtained by rotating the disk of center (3,0) and radius 2 about the y-axis.



1A/Math 1A - Fall 2013/Quizzes/Quiz11Donut.png



2) Let's use the shell method! x = 0, so k = 0, and Radius = |x - 0| = |x| = x. Also, the equation of the circle is  $(x - 3)^2 + y^2 = 4$ , so  $y = \pm \sqrt{4 - (x - 3)^2}$ , and Outer  $= \sqrt{4 - (x - 3)^2}$  and Inner  $= -\sqrt{4 - (x - 3)^2}$ , so Height = Outer - Inner  $= 2\sqrt{4 - (x - 3)^2}$ .

Hence:

$$V = \int_{1}^{5} 2\pi x \left( 2\sqrt{4 - (x-3)^2} \right) dx = \int_{1}^{5} 4\pi x \sqrt{4 - (x-3)^2} dx$$

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## PEYAM RYAN TABRIZIAN

3) To evaluate that integral, let u = x - 3, then du = dx, x = u + 3, and u(1) = -2, u(5) = 2, so:

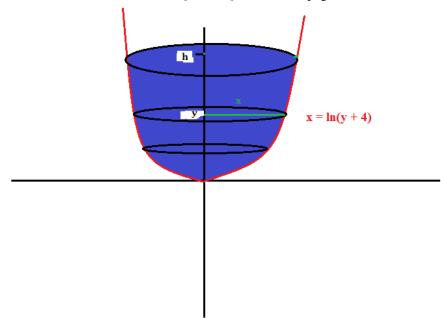
$$V = \int_{-2}^{2} 4\pi (u+3)\sqrt{4-u^2} du = 4\pi \int_{-2}^{2} u\sqrt{4-u^2} du + 12\pi \int_{-2}^{2} \sqrt{4-u^2} du$$

However, the first integral is 0 because  $u\sqrt{4-u^2}$  is an odd function, and the second integral is  $\frac{1}{2}\pi 2^2 = 2\pi$ , because it represents the area of a semicircle of radius 2!

Hence, we get:

$$V = 0 + 12\pi(2\pi) = 24\pi^2$$

- (2) (5 points) The surface of a bowl is obtained by rotating the curve x = ln(y + 4), for y ≥ 0, about the y- axis. Water pours into the bowl at a constant rate of 3 cubic units/min. How fast is the water level rising when the water is e<sup>3</sup> 4 units deep?
  - 1) First draw a good picture of the situation: 1A/Math 1A - Fall 2013/Quizzes/Quiz11Volume.png



- 2) We want to find  $\frac{dh}{dt}$  when  $h = e^3 4$ .
- 3) Using the disk method (the horizontal slices are disks), we get that:

$$V = \int_0^h \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^h \pi \left( \ln(y+4) \right)^2 dy$$

4) Differentiating the above with respect to *t* (using the FTC Part I and the chain rule), we get:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dh}{dt}\pi(\ln(h+4))^2$$
  
But  $\frac{dV}{dt} = 3$ , and  $h = e^3 - 4$ , so  $\ln(h+4)^2 = \left(\ln(e^3)\right)^2 = 3^2 = 9$ , and :  
 $3 = \frac{dh}{dt}(9\pi)$   
 $\frac{dh}{dt} = \frac{1}{3\pi}$ units/min