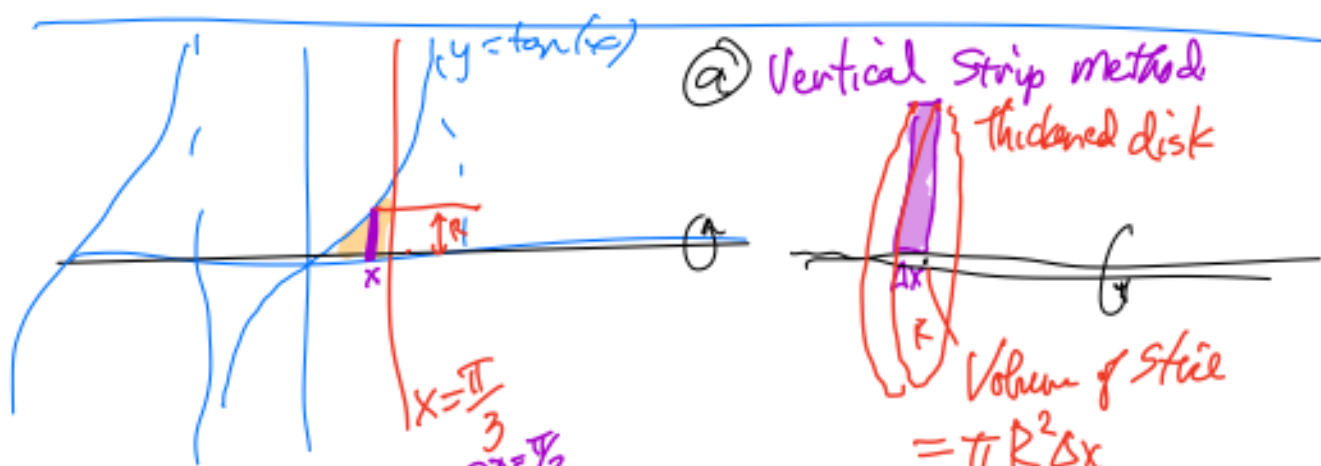


Example Let F be the region between $y = \tan x$, $x = \pi/3$ and the x -axis.

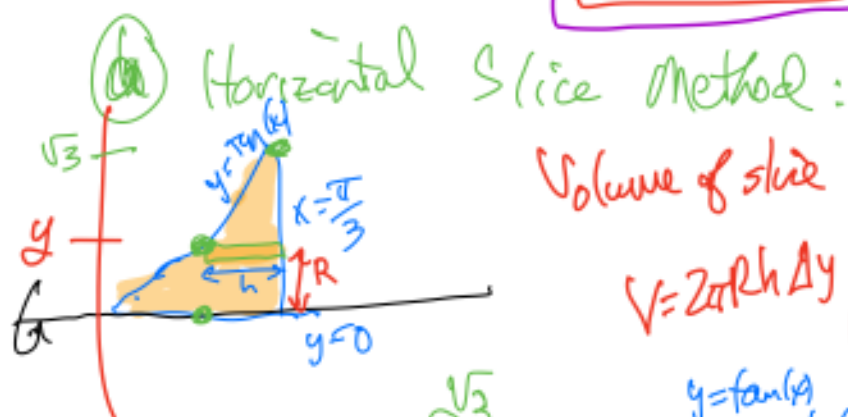
- Find the volume generated by revolving F around the x -axis. (2 ways)
- Find the volume generated by revolving F around $y = 2$ (2 ways)
- Find the volume generated by revolving F around $x = -\pi/2$. (2 ways)



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) Volume} &= \int_{x=0}^{x=\pi/3} (\text{Volume of Slice}) = \int_0^{\pi/3} \pi R^2 dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\pi/3} \pi (\tan(x) - 0)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} \tan^2(x) dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\pi/3} \frac{\sec^2(x) dx}{-1} = \pi (\tan(x) - x) \Big|_0^{\pi/3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \pi \left(\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - \pi (0 - 0)$$

$$= \pi \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$



Volume of slice

$$V = 2\pi R h \Delta y$$



$$R = y - 0 = \tan(x) - 0$$

$$h = \frac{\pi}{3} - x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} - \arctan(y)$$

$$\text{Volume} = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi R h \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi (y) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \arctan(y) \right) dy$$

(putting $u = \frac{\pi}{3} - \arctan(y)$)
 $du = -\frac{1}{1+y^2} dy$

$$= \pi \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)$$



$$\text{Volume} = \int_0^{\pi/3} (\pi R_{out}^2 - \pi R_{in}^2) dx$$



Volume of slice
 $(\pi R_{out}^2 - \pi R_{in}^2) \Delta x$

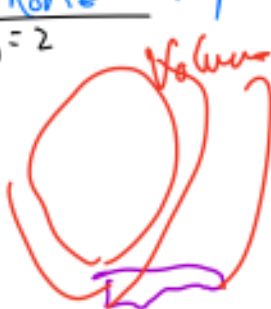
$$R_{out} = \frac{\pi}{3} - 0$$

$$R_{in} = y_{top} - y_{bottom}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} - \tan(x)$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi/3} (\pi(2^2) - \pi(2 - \tan(x))^2) dx = \dots$$

Same Volume with horiz strips.



Volume of slice - cylindrical shell

$$2\pi R h \Delta y$$

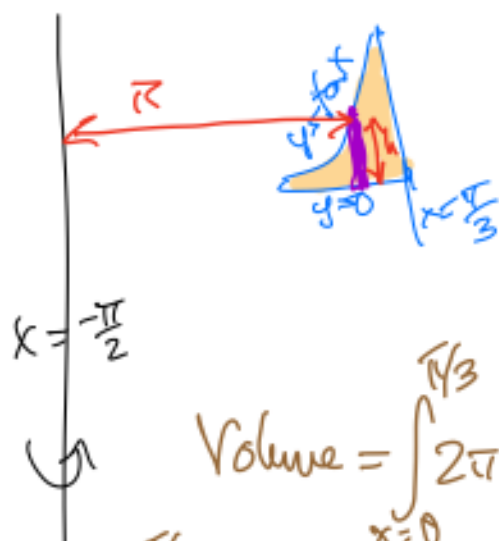
$$R = y_{\text{top}} - y_{\text{bottom}} = 2 - y$$

$$h = x_{\text{right}} - x_{\text{left}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - x$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{3} - \arctan(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \int (\text{Volume of slice}) = \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi R h dy = \frac{\pi}{3} - x \\ &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} 2\pi(2-y) \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \arctan(y) \right) dy = \dots \end{aligned}$$

© Revolve around $x = -\frac{\pi}{2}$



Volume of slice

$$= 2\pi R h \Delta x$$

$$R = x_{\text{right}} - x_{\text{left}}$$

$$R = x - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

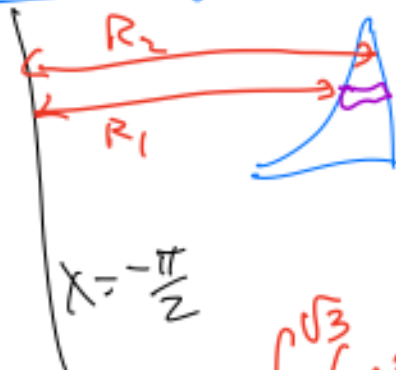
$$R = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$h = y_{\text{top}} - y_{\text{bottom}}$$

$$= \tan(x) - 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Volume} &= \int_{x=0}^{\pi/3} 2\pi R h dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/3} 2\pi \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (\tan(x)) dx \\ &\quad \text{put } u = \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ &\quad \therefore du = dx \end{aligned}$$

Method 2 horiz



$$R_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{-\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{6}$$

$$R_1 = \chi - \frac{-\pi}{2}$$

$$= \arctan(y) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} (\pi R_2^2 - \pi R_1^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\pi \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} \right)^2 - \pi \left(\arctan(y) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 \right) dy$$

$$= \text{parts } u = \left(\arctan(y) + \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2$$

$$du = dy \dots$$

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