

## 7.1 day 2 - Area of a Region Between Two Curves

5/10/19

Homework: 7.1 B

Quiz 7.1 Wednesday 5/15

Objective: Find the area of a region between two curves using integration. Use symmetry and  $dy$  perspective.

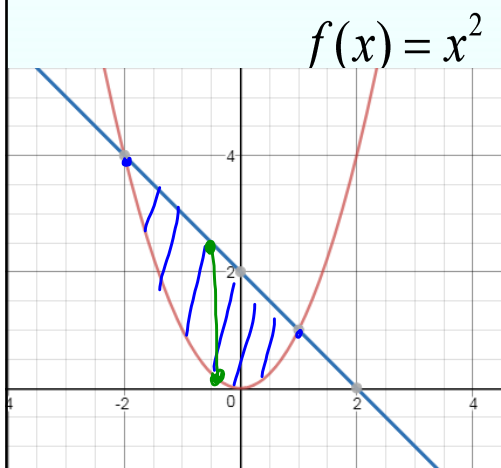


If she loves you more each and every day,  
by linear regression she hated you before you met.

Do Now: Draw a sketch of and set up an integral that will evaluate the area between the 2 functions, then find the area.

$$f(x) = x^2 \quad g(x) = -x + 2$$

Do Now: Draw a sketch of and set up an integral that will evaluate the area between the 2 functions, then find the area.



$$f(x) = x^2$$

$$g(x) = -x + 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 &= -x + 2 \\ x^2 + x - 2 &= 0 \\ (x - 1)(x + 2) &= 0 \\ x &= 1, -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_{-2}^1 (-x + 2 - x^2) dx = \left[ -\frac{x^2}{2} + 2x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^1$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{1}{3} + \left( +2 - 4 + \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

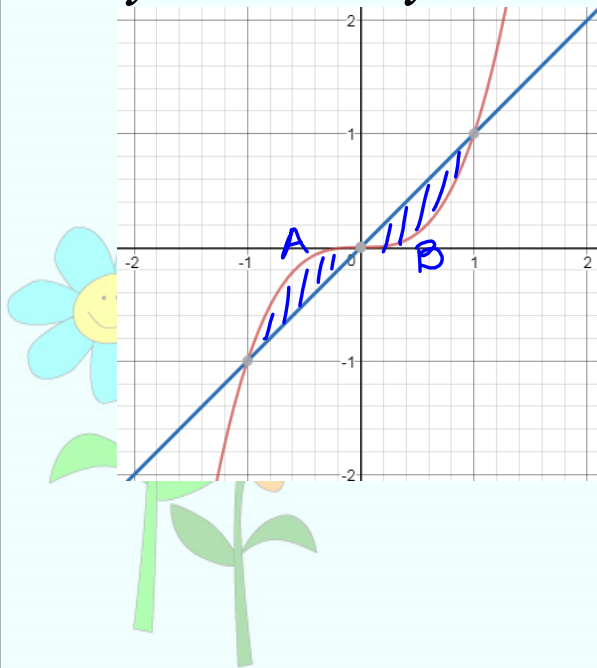
$$-\frac{1}{2} - 3 + 8 = \boxed{4.5}$$

HW Questions

*Do you remember using symmetry when finding area of absolute value functions?*

Find the area of the region bounded by the following functions.

$$y = x^3 \quad y = x$$



$$x^3 = x$$

$$x^3 - x = 0$$

$$x(x^2 - 1) = 0 \quad x = 0, \pm 1$$

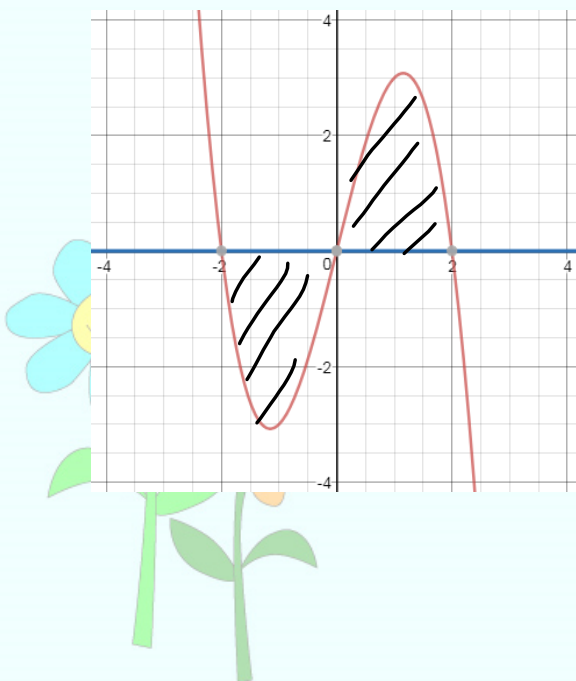
$$\int_{-1}^0 (x^3 - x) dx + \int_0^1 (x - x^3) dx$$

$$2 \int_0^1 (x - x^3) dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

*Try this in your groups*

Find the area of the region bounded by the following functions.

$$f(x) = 4x - x^3 \quad g(x) = 0$$

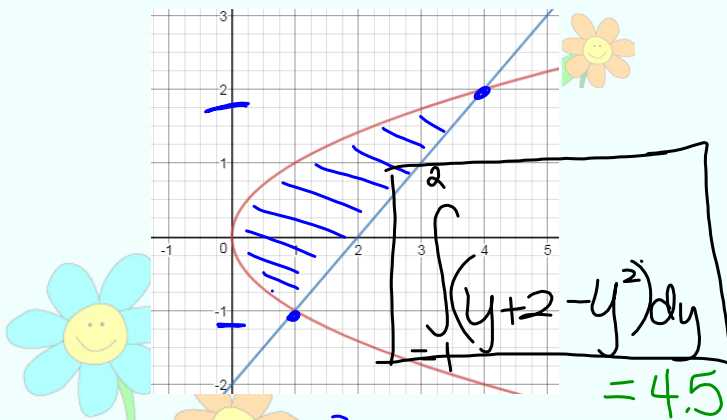


$$2 \int_{-2}^0 (-4x + x^3) dx =$$

$$2 \int_0^2 (4x - x^3) dx = 8$$

*Let's look at things from a different perspective.*

Find the area of the region bounded by the following relations.



$$\sqrt{x} = \sqrt{y^2}$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{x}$$

$$y_1 = \sqrt{x}$$

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{x}$$

$$f(y) = \underline{y^2}$$

$$y = x - 2$$

$$x = y + 2$$

$$g(y) = \underline{y + 2}$$

$$y^2 = y + 2$$

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

$$(y - 2)(y + 1) = 0$$

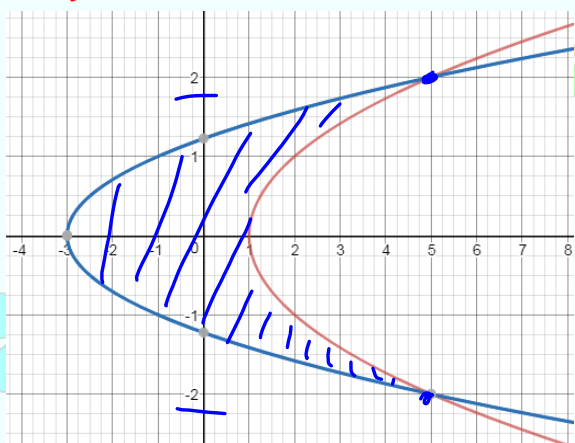
$$y = -1, 2$$

*Try this one in your groups*

Find the area of the region bounded by the following relations.

$$\underline{x = y^2 + 1} \rightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{x-1}$$

$$\underline{x = 2y^2 - 3}$$

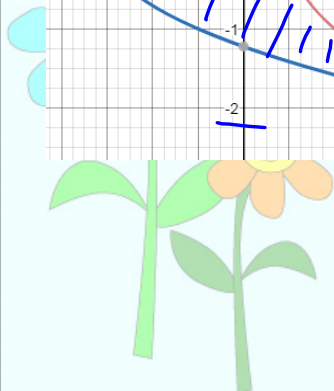


$$y^2 + 1 = 2y^2 - 3$$

$$0 = y^2 - 4$$

$$y = \pm 2$$

$$\int_{-2}^2 y^2 + 1 - (2y^2 - 3) dy$$



*Just set up the integral that will give us the area of the region bounded by the following curves.*

