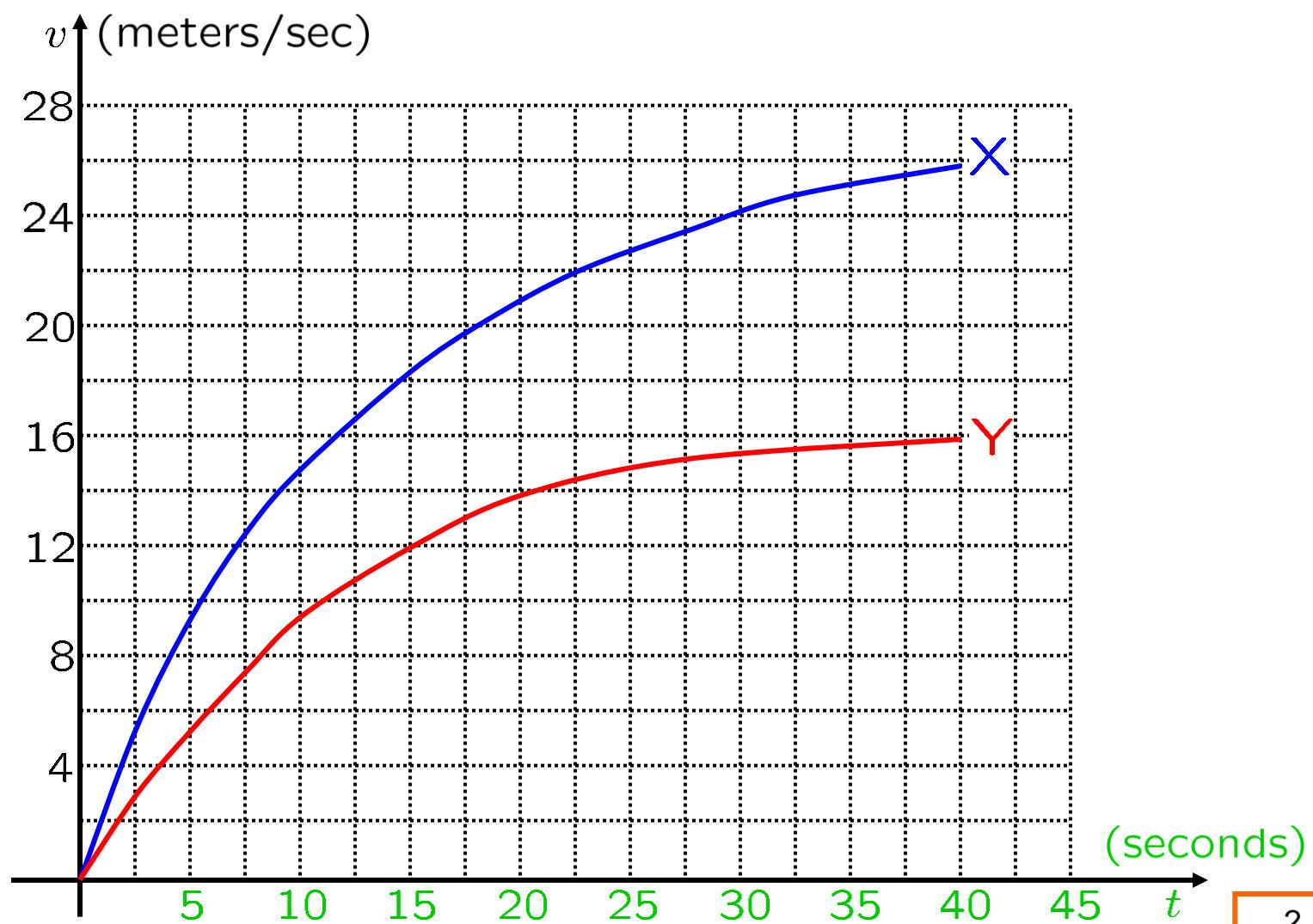


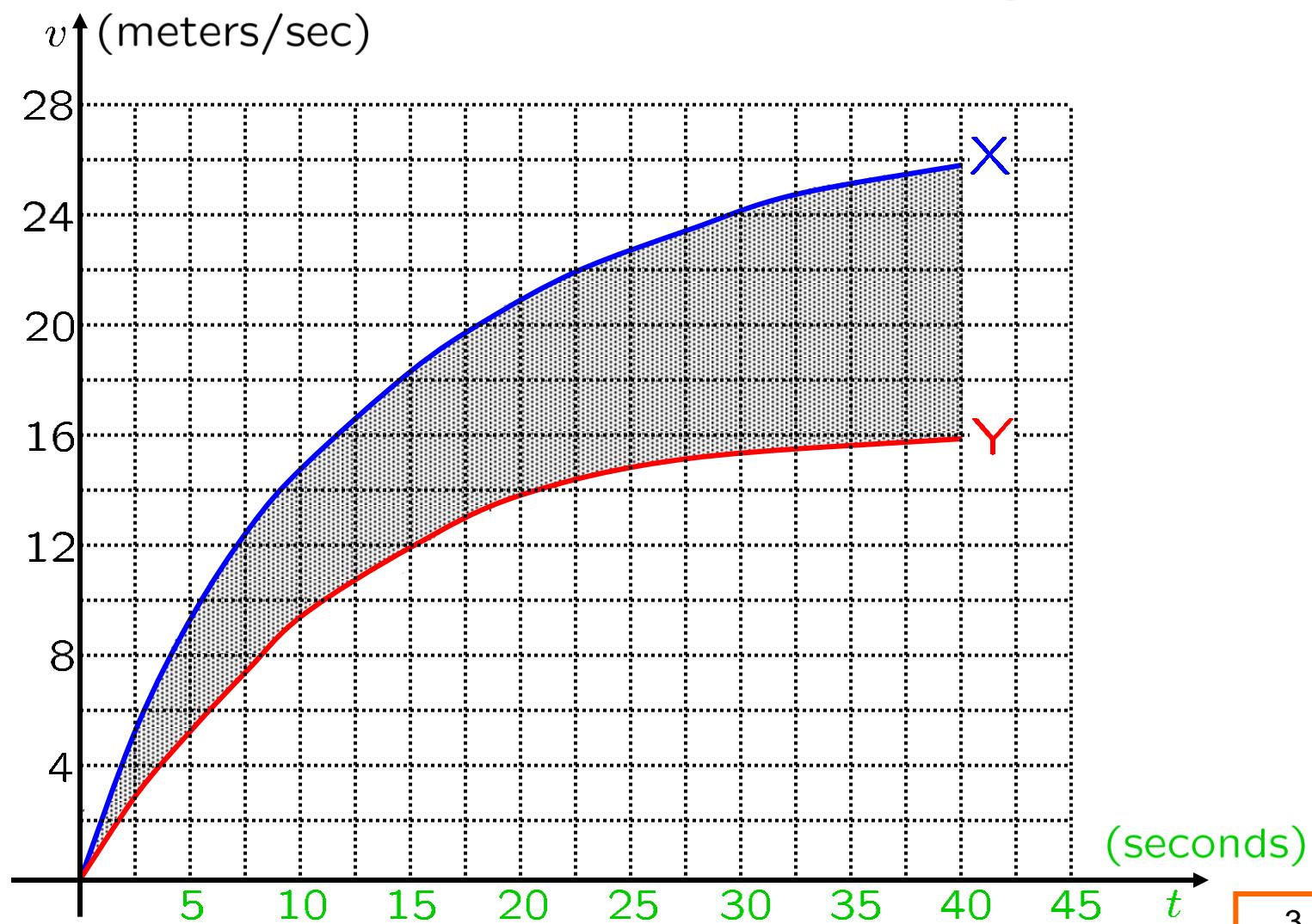
# CALCULUS

## Area between curves, problems

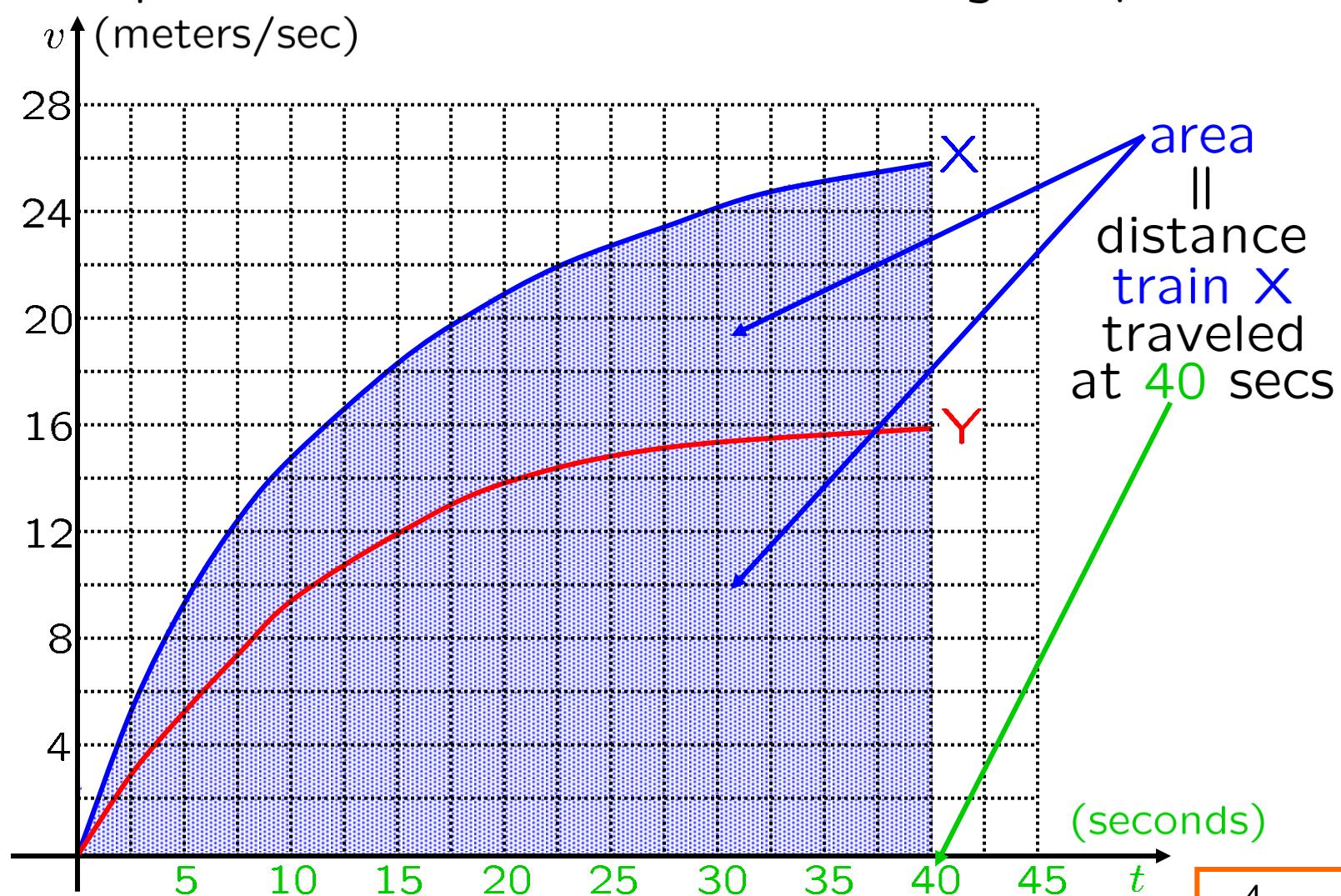
**EXAMPLE:** The graph below shows the velocity curves for two trains, X and Y, that start side by side and move along parallel tracks.



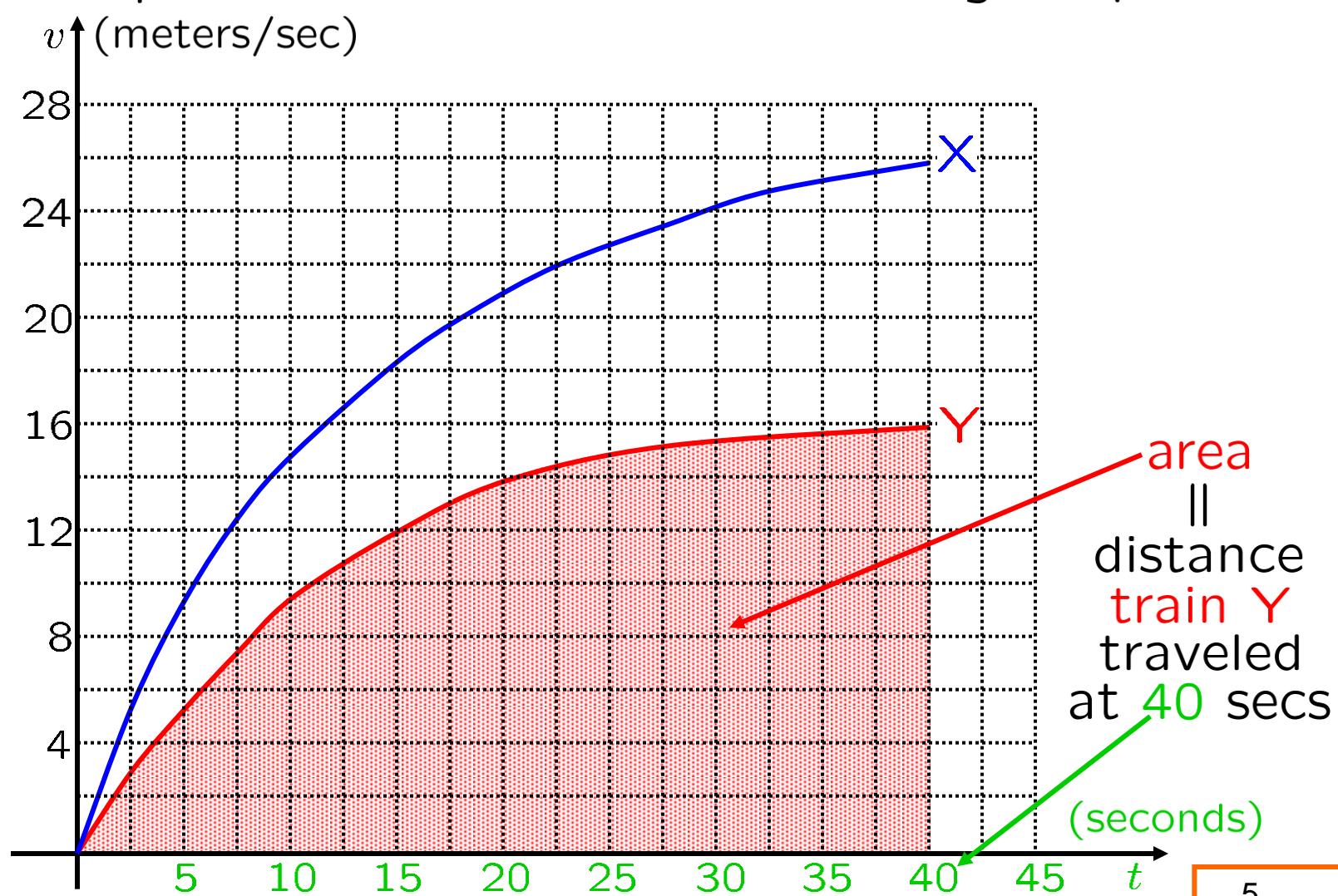
**EXAMPLE:** The graph below shows the velocity curves for two trains, X and Y, that start side by side and move along parallel tracks. What does the area between the the curves represent? Estimate the area using midpoints.



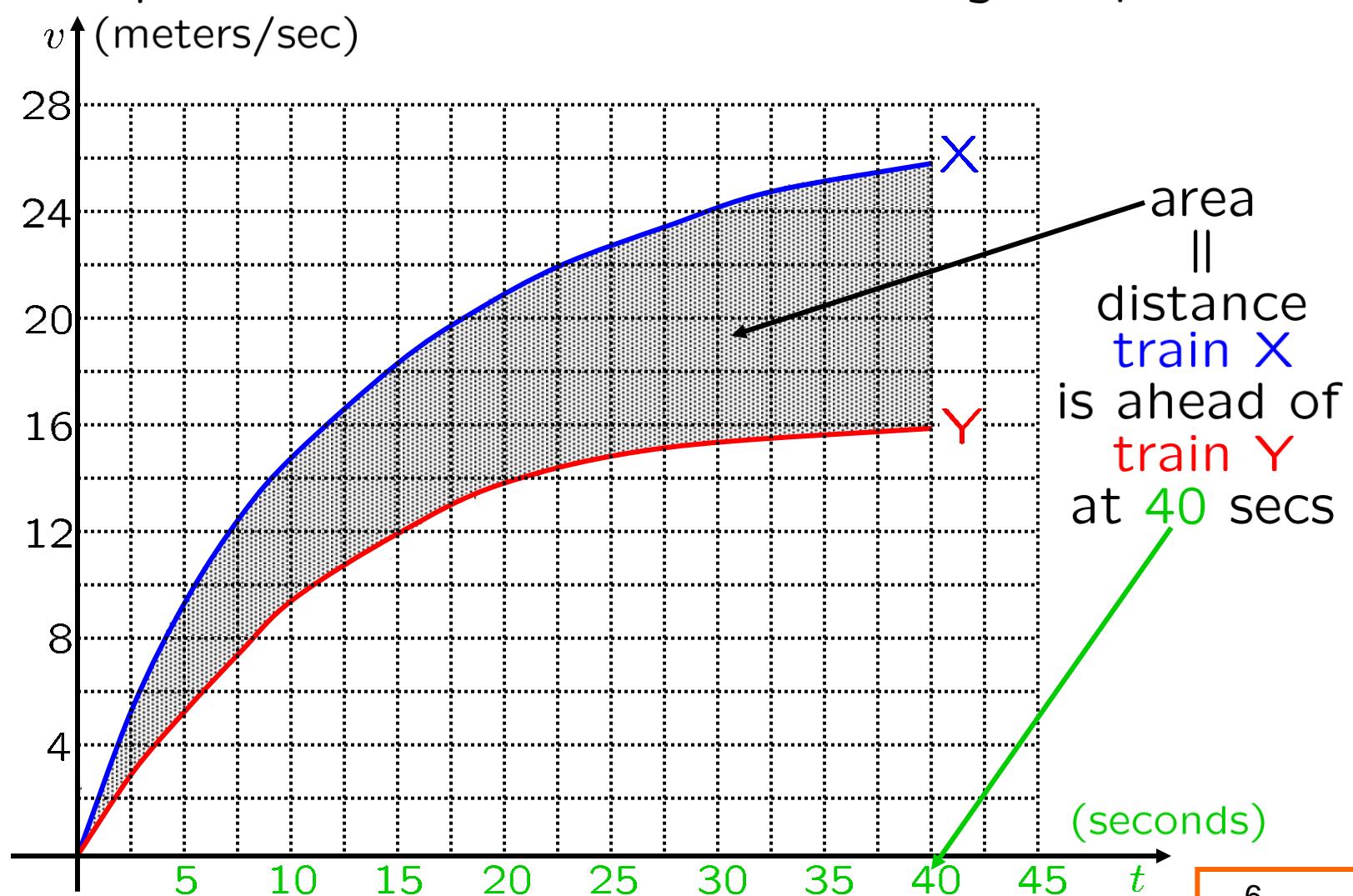
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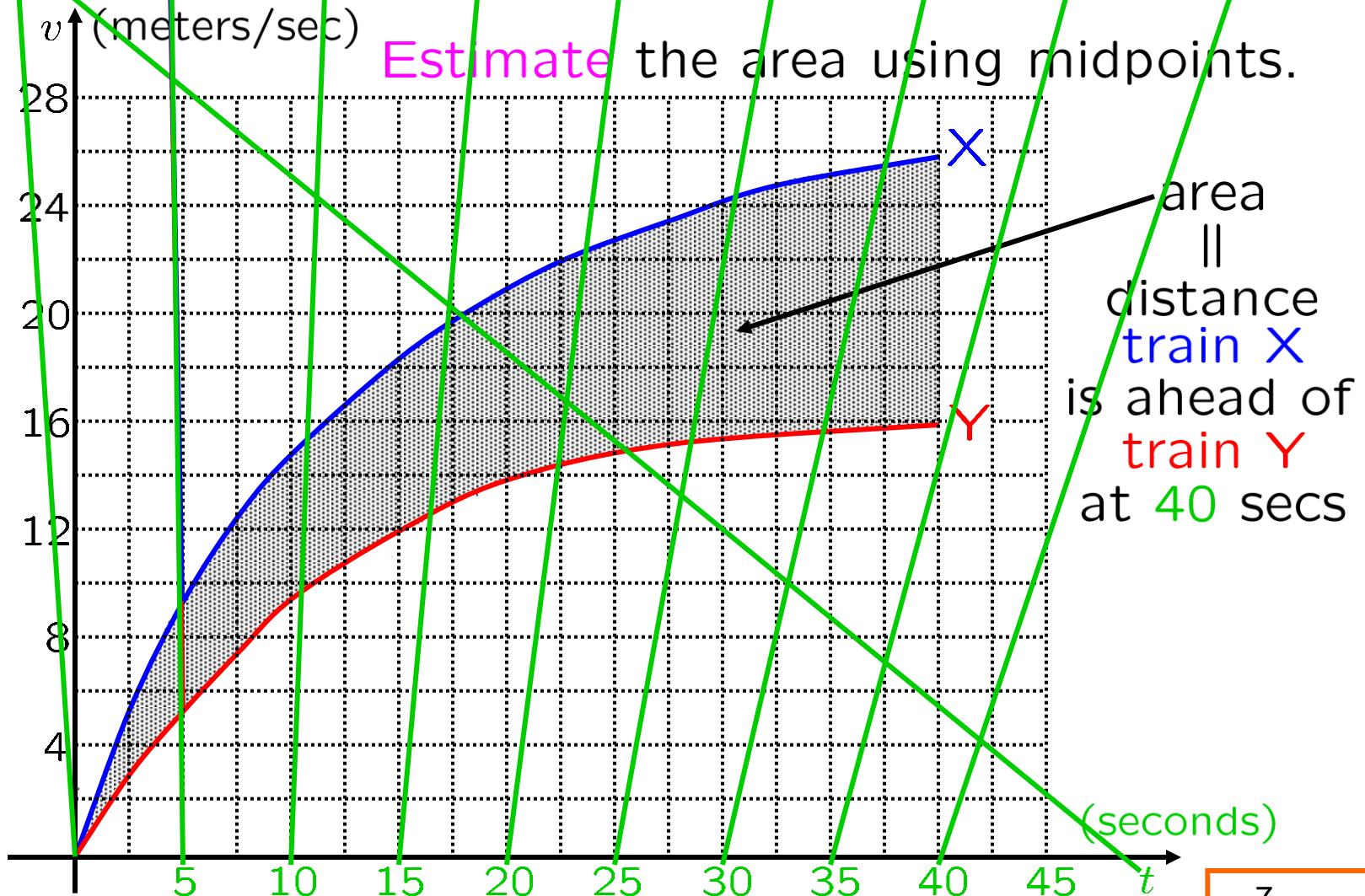
**EXAMPLE:** The graph below shows the velocity curves for two trains, X and Y, that start side by side and move along parallel tracks. What does the area between the curves represent? Estimate the area using midpoints.



$t$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
$v_X$	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72
$v_Y$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
$v_X - v_Y$	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32

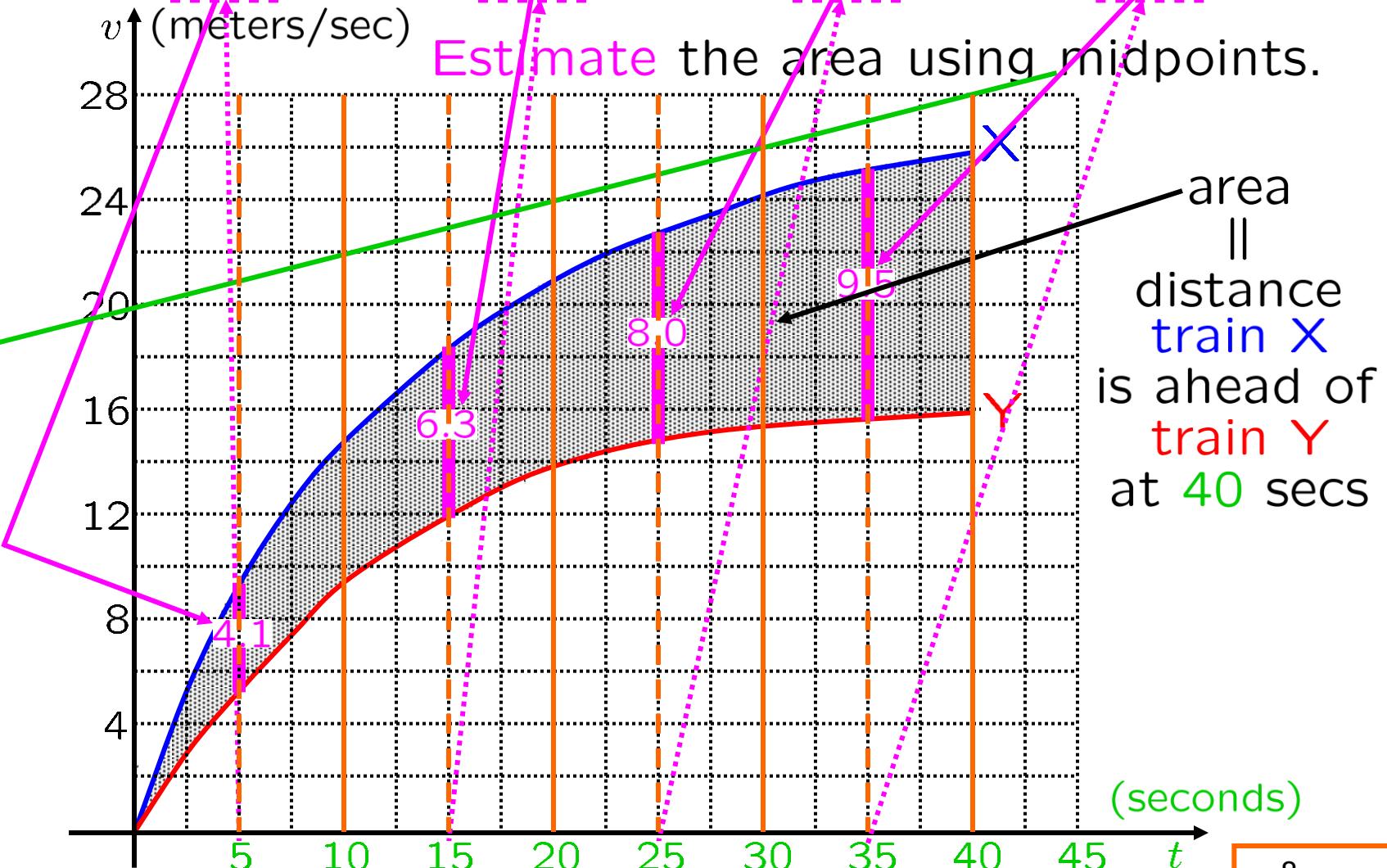
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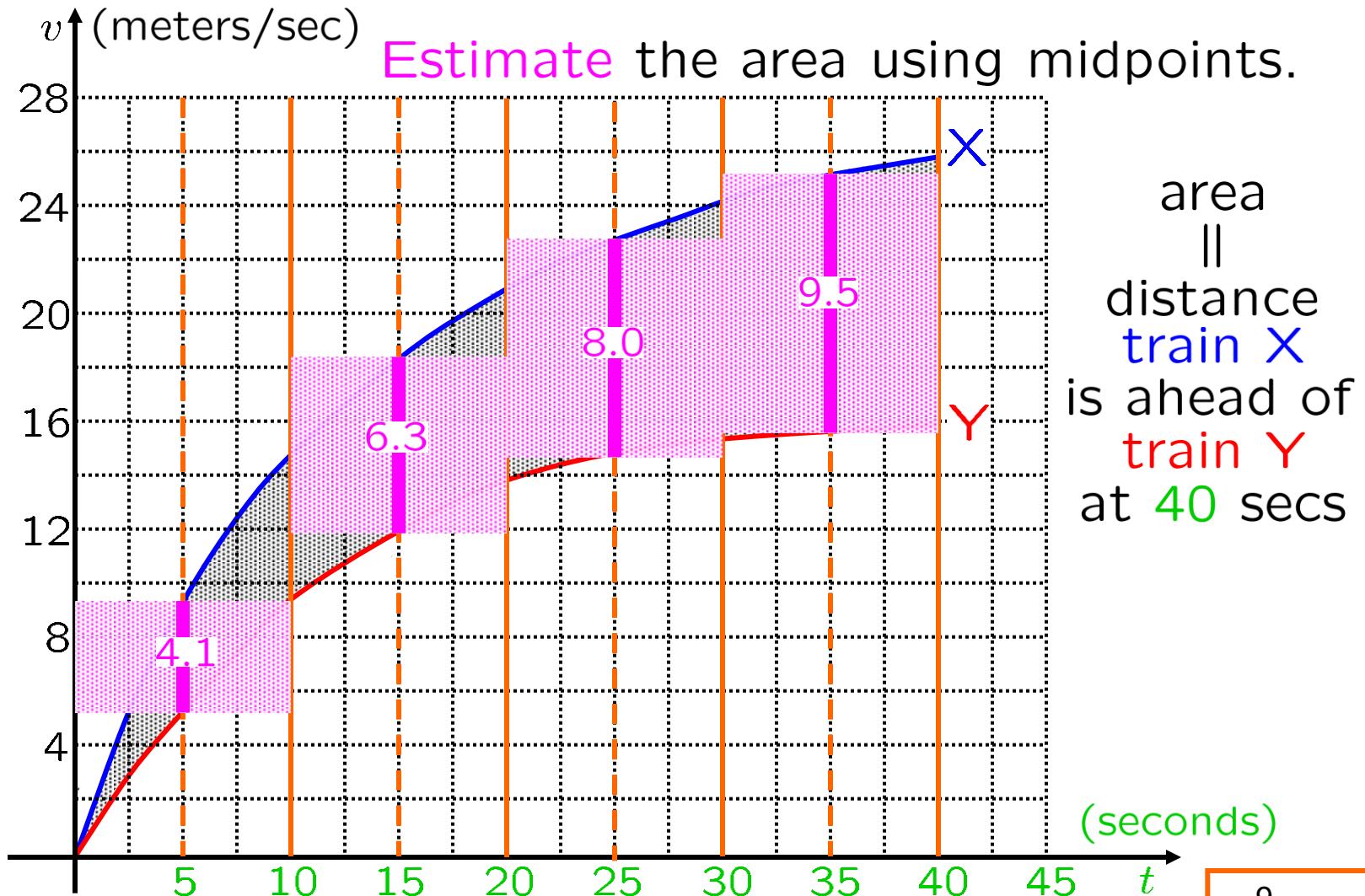
$t$	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
$v_X$	0	9.2	14.7	18.2	20.9	22.7	24.1	25.1	25.8
$v_Y$	0	5.1	9.3	11.9	13.7	14.7	15.3	15.6	15.9
$v_X - v_Y$	0	4.1	5.4	6.3	7.2	8.0	8.8	9.5	9.9

Let's choose FOUR subintervals.  
Mark midpoints.



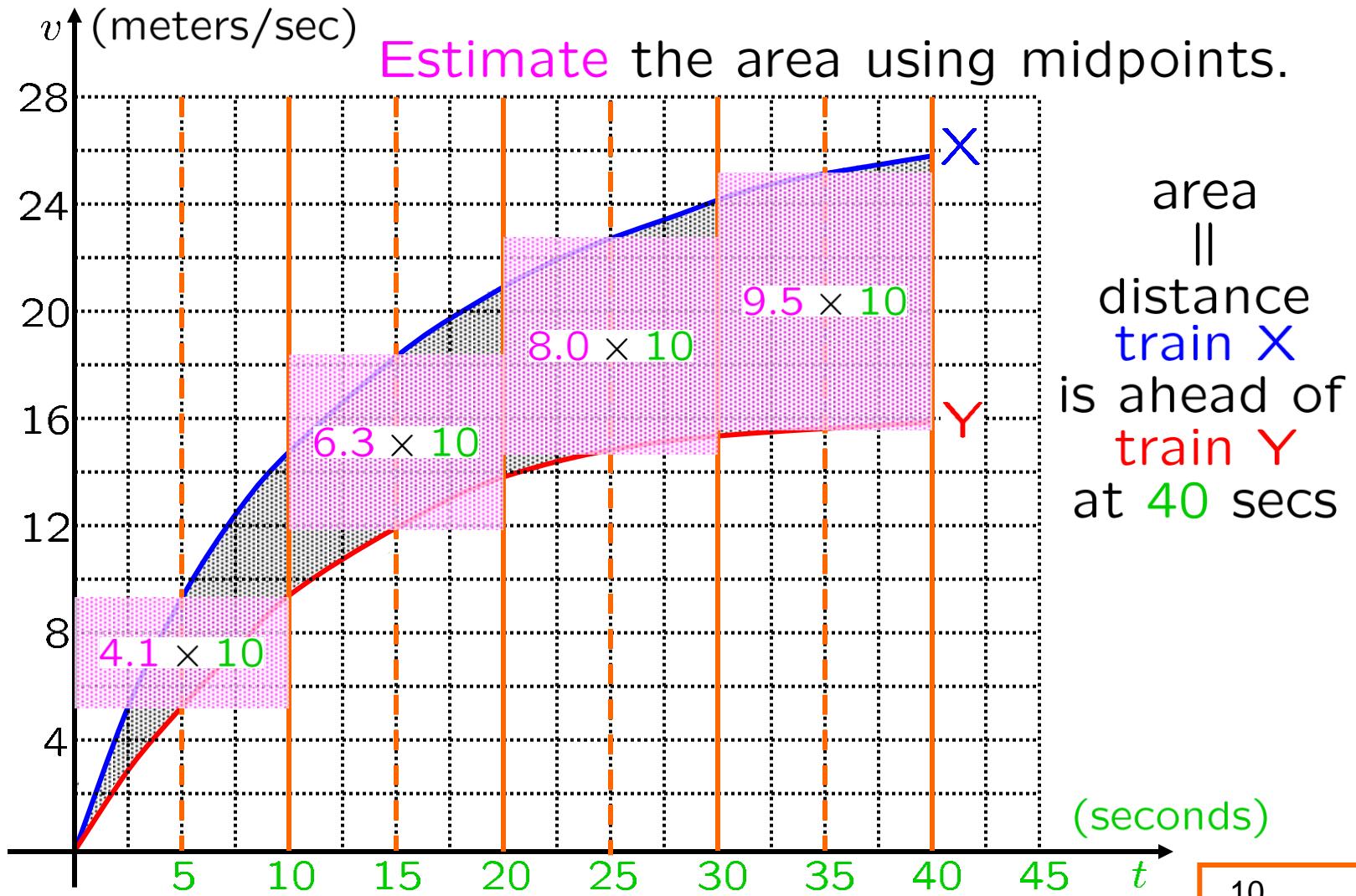
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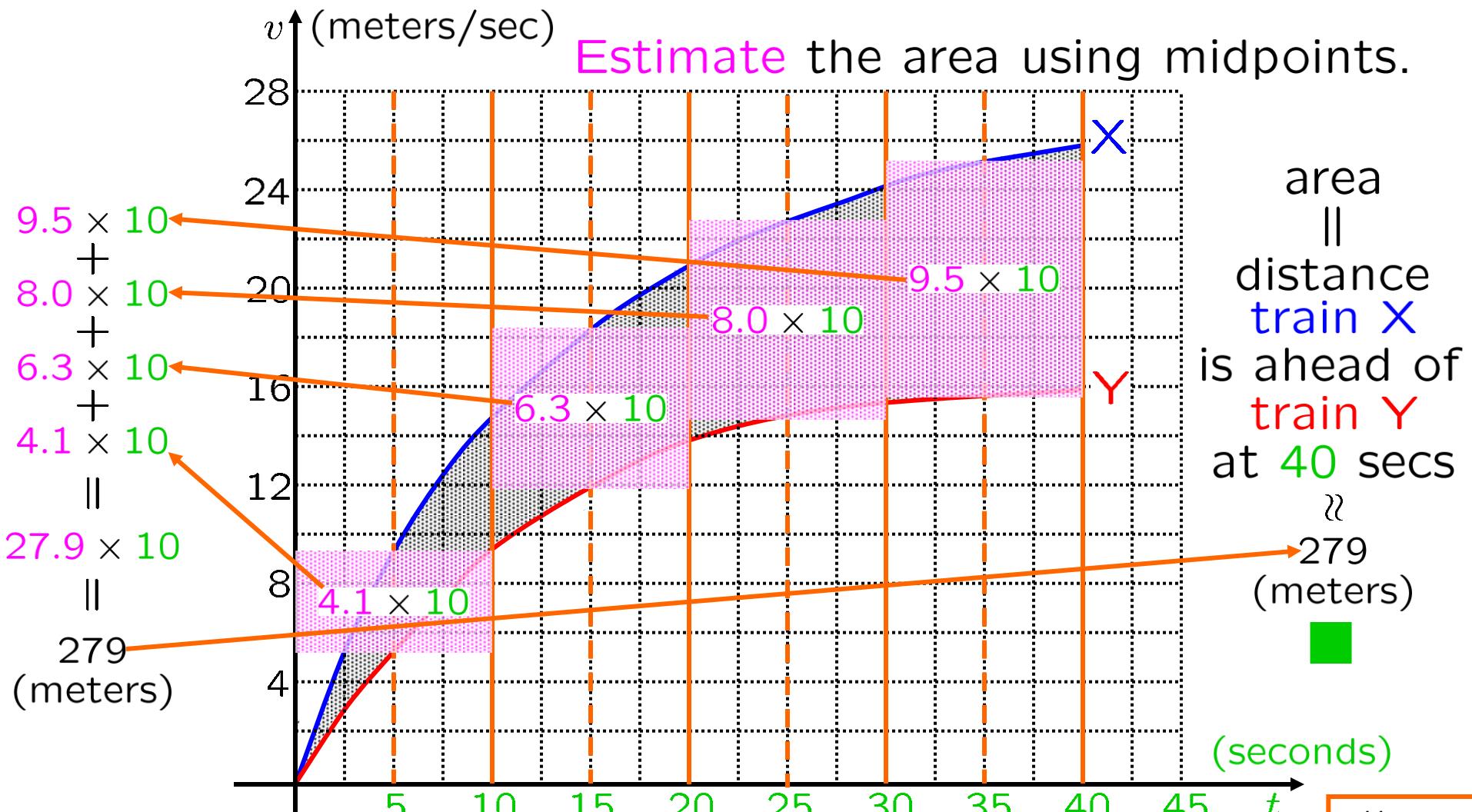


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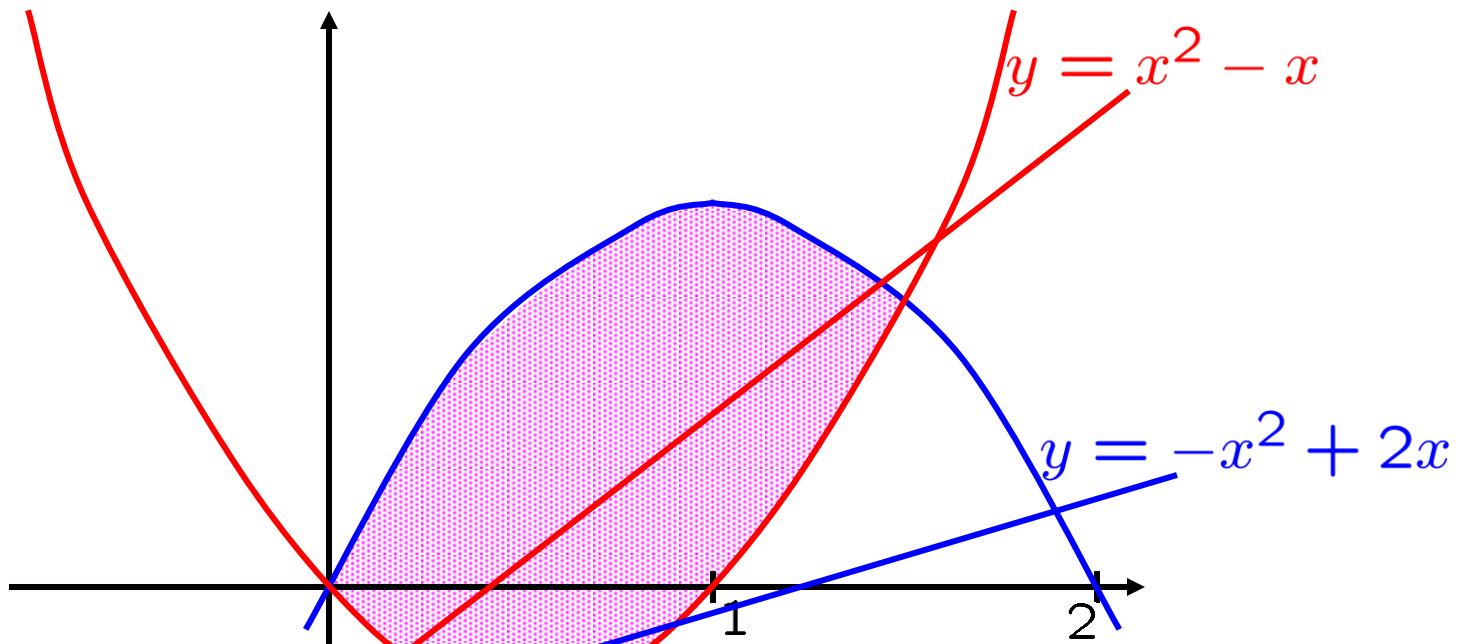
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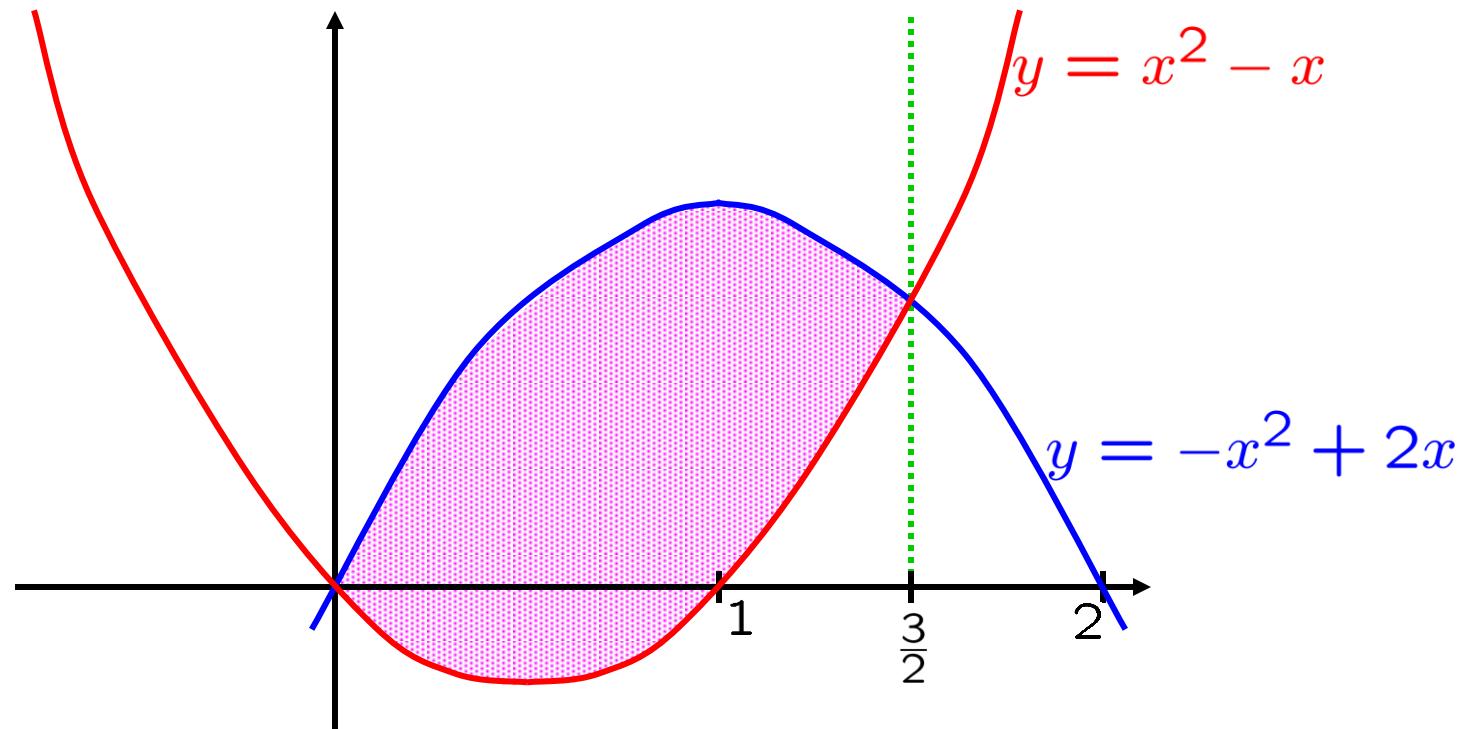


EXAMPLE: Find the shaded area, shown below.



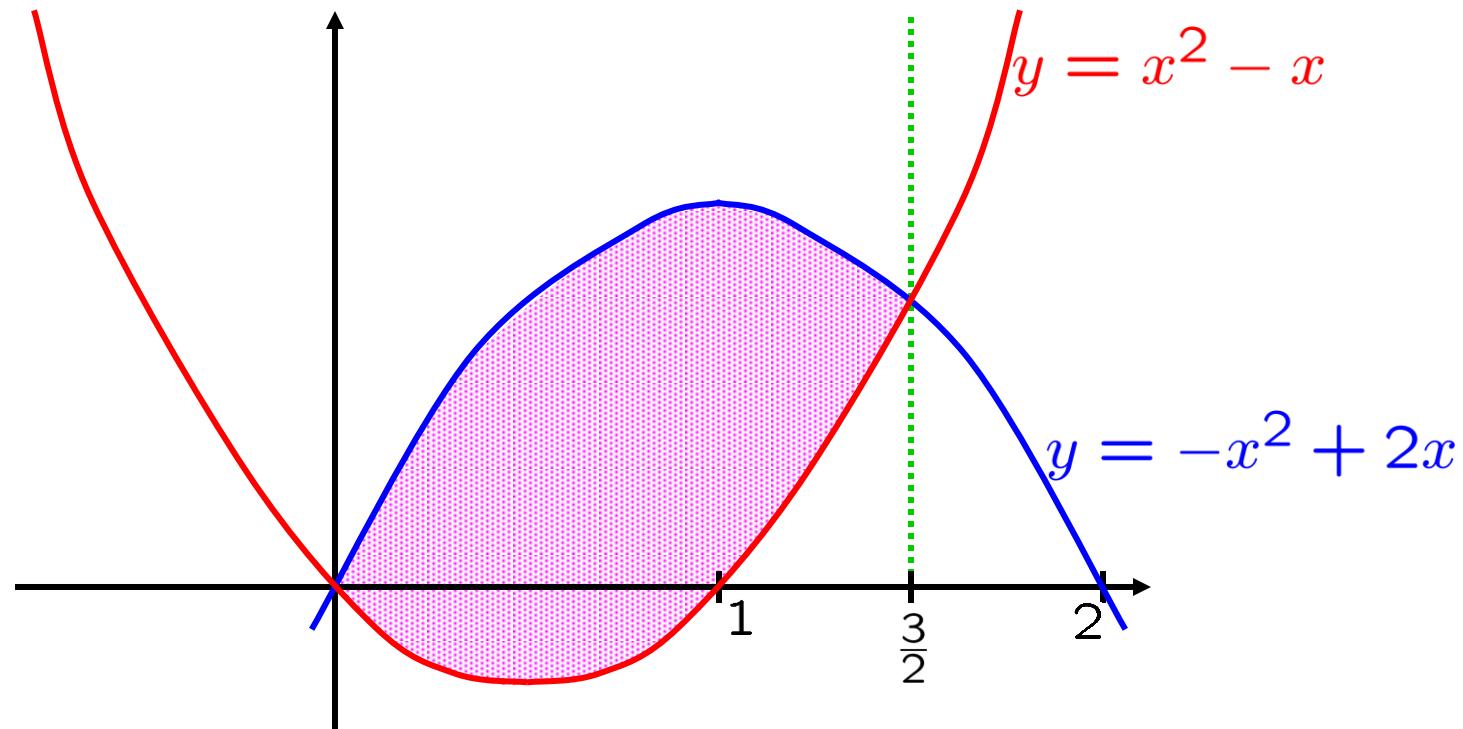
$$-x^2 + 2x = x^2 - x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad 0 = 2x^2 - 3x = 2x \left( x - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

EXAMPLE: Find the shaded area, shown below.



$$-x^2 + 2x = x^2 - x \iff 0 = 2x^2 - 3x = 2x \left( x - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

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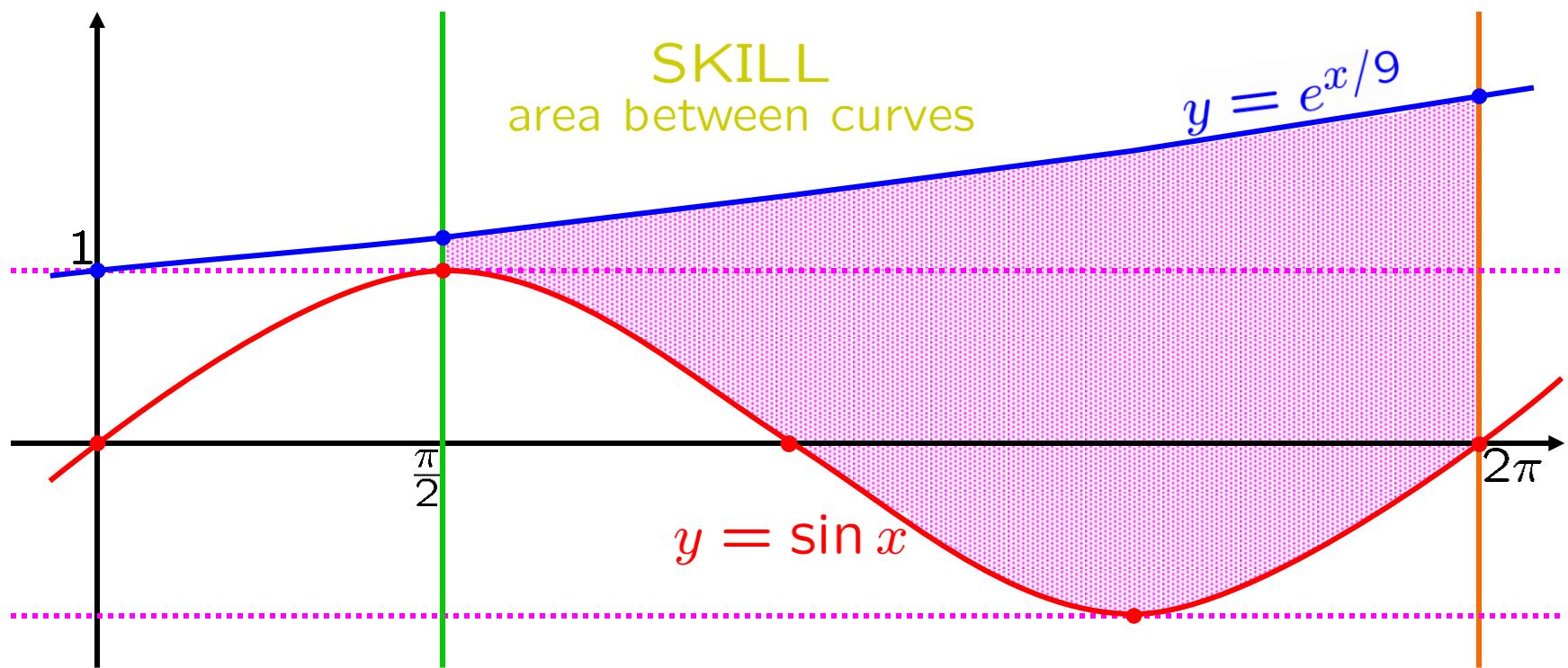
$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{3/2} |(-x^2 + 2x) - (x^2 - x)| dx &= \int_0^{3/2} (-2x^2 + 3x) dx \\ &= \left[ -2\frac{x^3}{3} + 3\frac{x^2}{2} \right]_{x: \rightarrow 0}^{x: \rightarrow 3/2} \\ &= \left[ -2\frac{(3/2)^3}{3} + 3\frac{(3/2)^2}{2} \right] - [0] \\ &= -\frac{18}{8} + \frac{27}{8} = \frac{9}{8} \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

**SKILL**  
area between curves

EXAMPLE: Sketch the region enclosed by

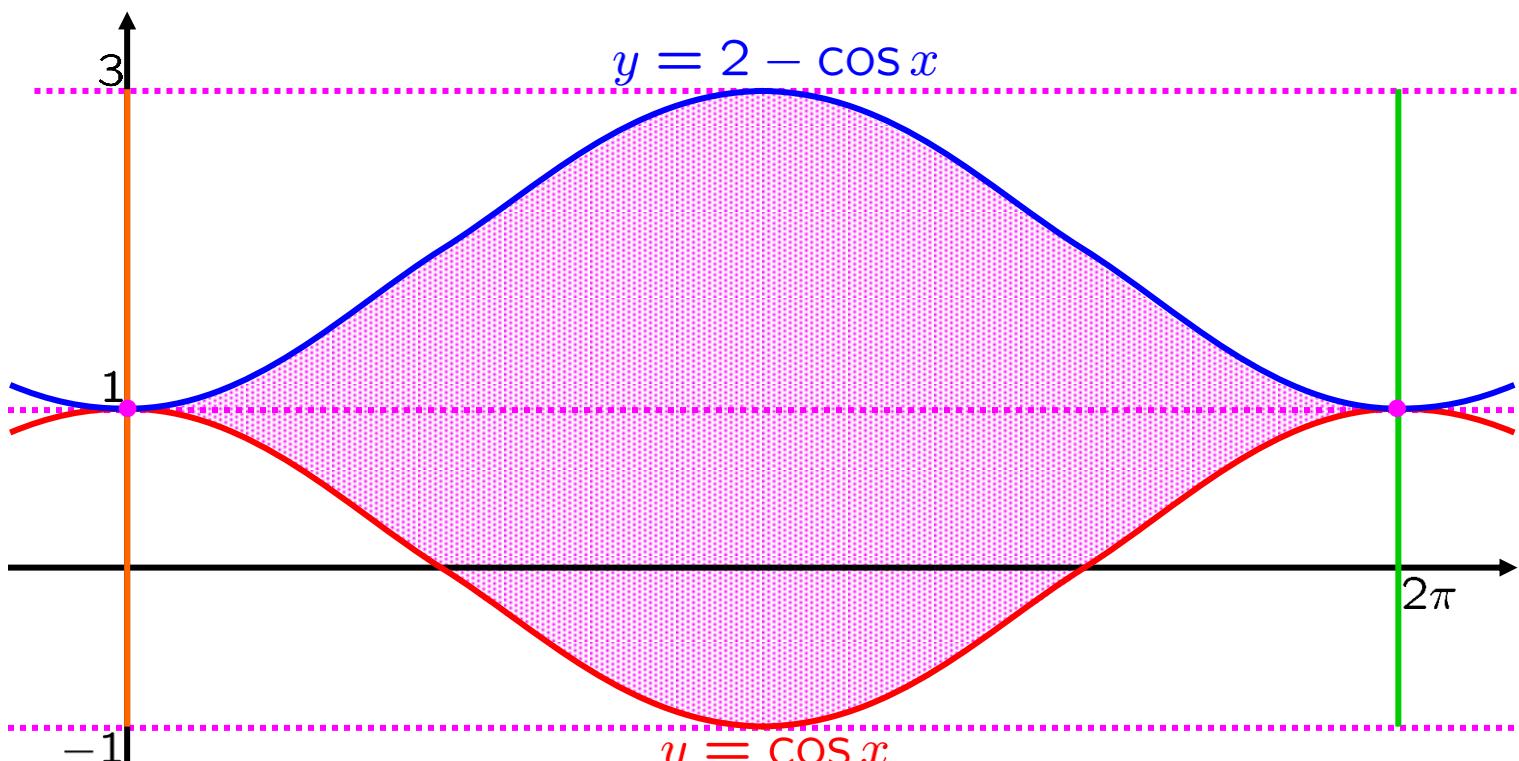
$$y = \sin x, \quad y = e^{x/9}, \quad x = \pi/2 \quad \text{and} \quad x = 2\pi.$$

Find the area of that region.



$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi/2}^{2\pi} (e^{x/9} - \sin x) dx &= \left[ \frac{e^{x/9}}{1/9} - (-\cos x) \right]_{x:\rightarrow\pi/2}^{x:\rightarrow 2\pi} = \left[ \frac{e^{x/9}}{1/9} + \cos x \right]_{x:\rightarrow\pi/2}^{x:\rightarrow 2\pi} \\ &= \left[ \frac{e^{2\pi/9} - e^{\pi/18}}{1/9} \right] + [(\cos(2\pi)) - (\cos(\pi/2))] \\ &= 9 [e^{2\pi/9} - e^{\pi/18}] + [1 - 0] = 9 [e^{2\pi/9} - e^{\pi/18}] + 1\end{aligned}$$

**EXAMPLE:** Sketch the region enclosed by  
 $y = 2 - (\cos x)$ ,  $y = \cos x$ ,  $x = 0$  and  $x = 2\pi$ .  
 Find the area of that region.



$$\int_0^{2\pi} [(2 - \cos x) - (\cos x)] dx = \int_0^{2\pi} [2 - 2 \cos x] dx$$

**SKILL**  
area between curves

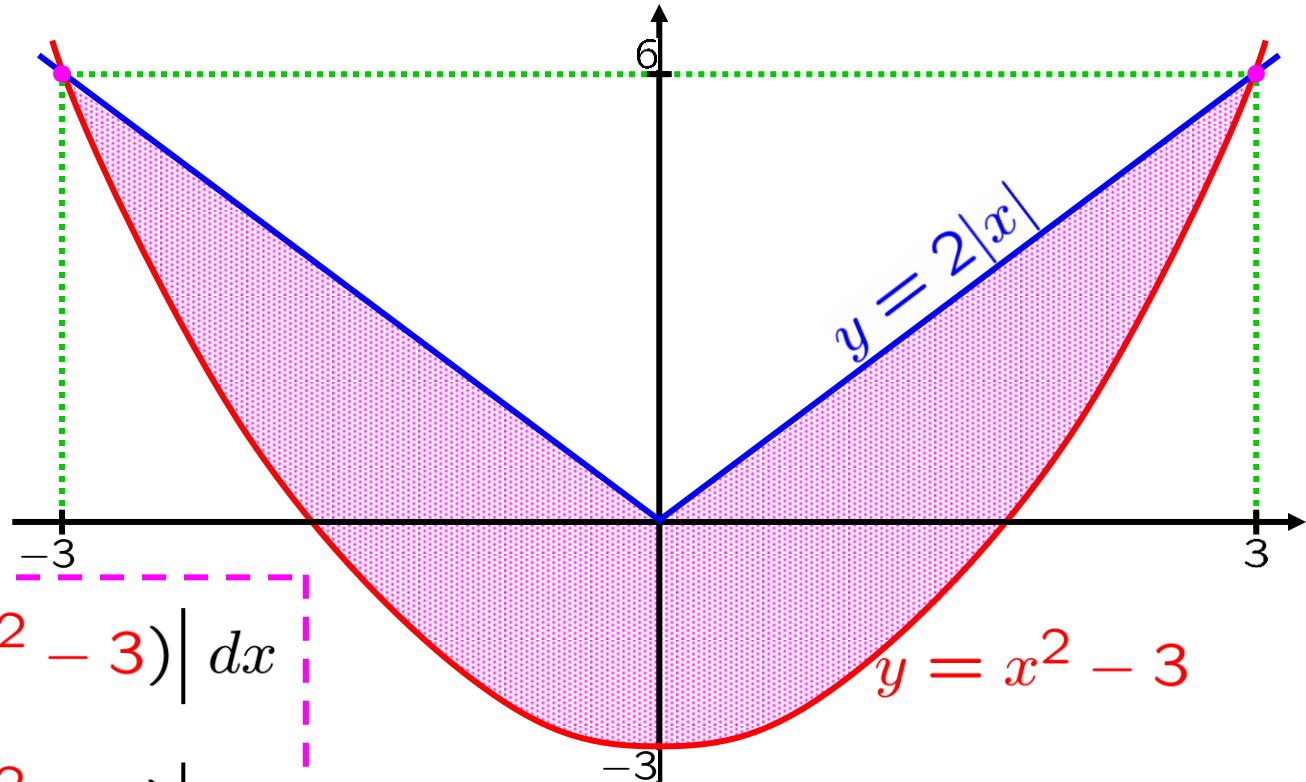
$$= [2x - 2 \sin x]_{x:0}^{x:2\pi}$$

$$= 2[2\pi - 0] - 2[(\sin(2\pi)) - (\sin(0))]$$

$$= 2[2\pi - 0] - 2[0 - 0] = 4\pi$$

**EXAMPLE:** Sketch the region enclosed by  
 $y = 2|x|$  and  $y = x^2 - 3$ .

Find the area of that region.



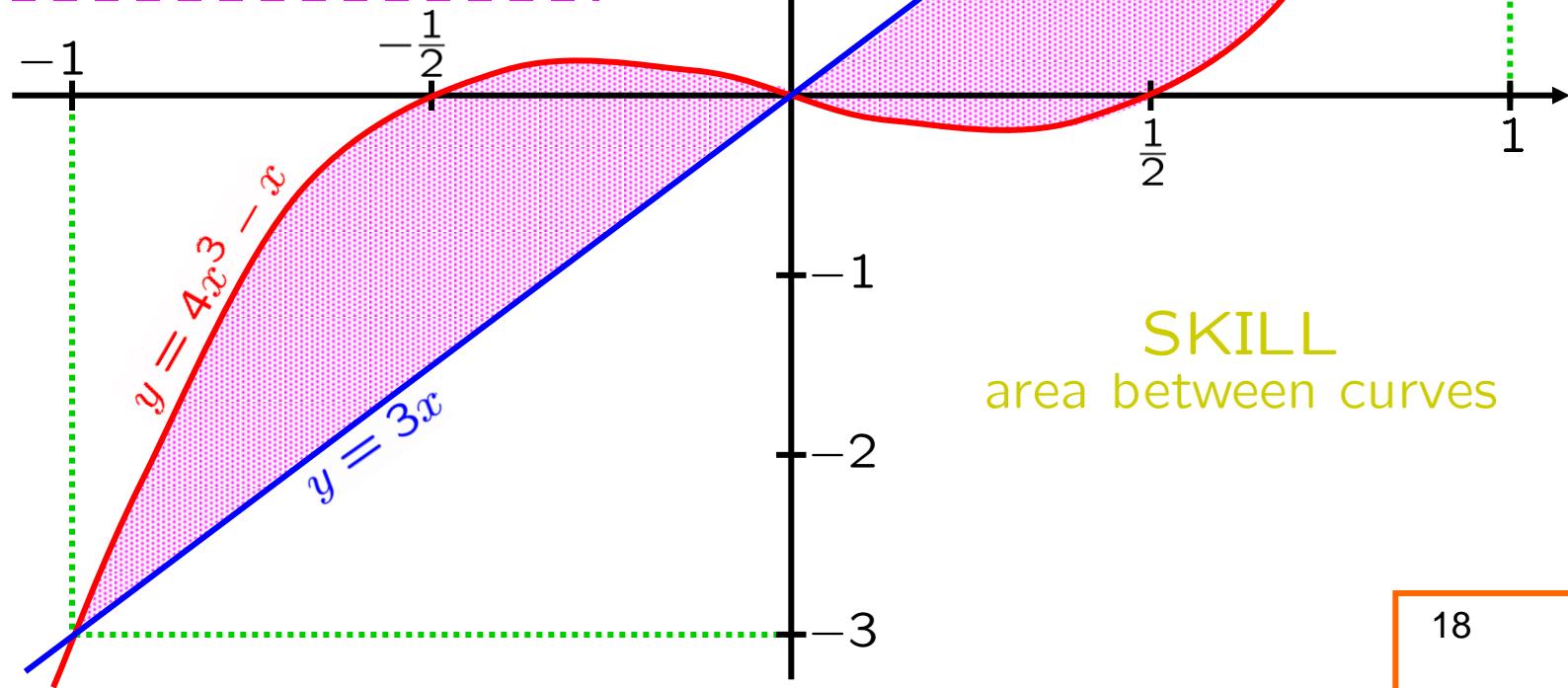
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{-3}^3 |(2|x|) - (x^2 - 3)| dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^3 |(2|x|) - (x^2 - 3)| dx \\
 &= 2 \int_0^3 (-x^2 + 2x + 3) dx \\
 &= 2 \left[ -\frac{x^3}{3} + x^2 + 3x \right]_{x: \rightarrow 0}^{x: \rightarrow 3} = 2 \left[ -\frac{3^3}{3} + 3^2 + 3 \cdot 3 \right] \\
 &\quad \text{SKILL area between curves} \quad \boxed{18}
 \end{aligned}$$

EXAMPLE: Sketch the region enclosed by

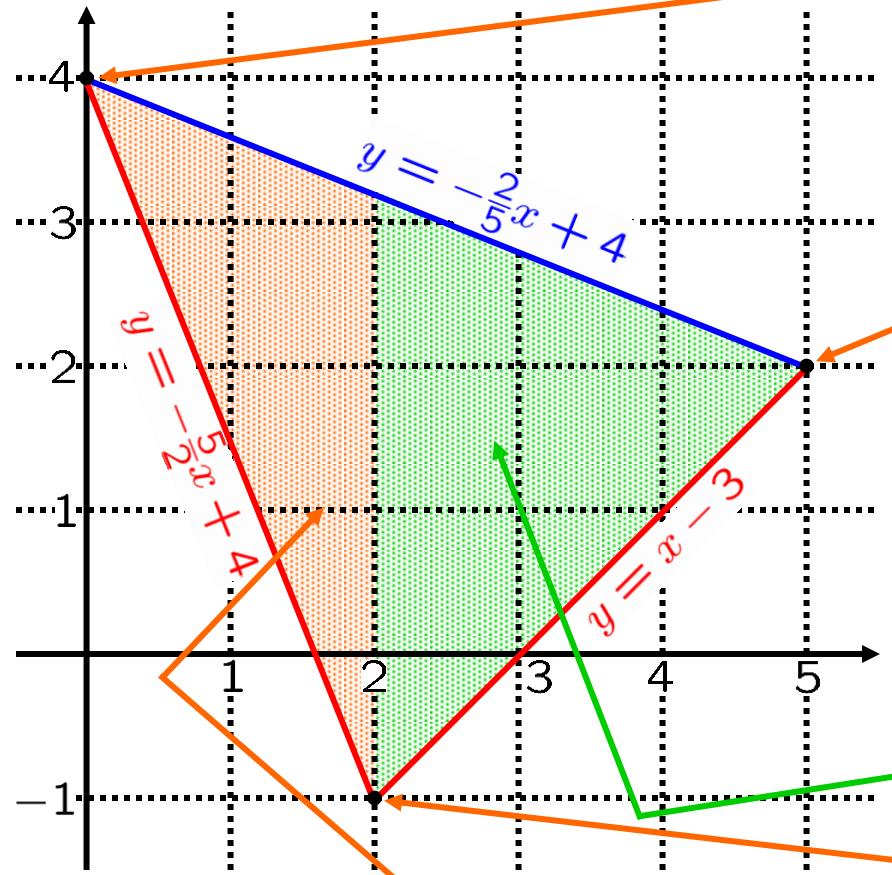
$$y = 3x \quad \text{and} \quad y = 4x^3 - x$$

Find the area of that region.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= 2 \int_0^1 3x - (4x^3 - x) dx \\&= 2 \int_0^1 4x - 4x^3 dx \\&= 2 [2x^2 - x^4]_{x: \rightarrow 0}^{x: \rightarrow 1} \\&= 2 [2 - 1] = 2\end{aligned}$$



EXAMPLE: Use calculus to find the area of the triangle whose vertices are:  $(0, 4)$ ,  $(2, -1)$  and  $(5, 2)$ .



$$\int_0^2 \left( -\frac{2}{5}x + 4 \right) - \left( -\frac{5}{2}x + 4 \right) dx$$

$$+ \int_2^5 \left( -\frac{2}{5}x + 4 \right) - (x - 3) dx$$

**SKILL**  
area of triangle from vertices

$$\left(\frac{21}{10}\right)\frac{2^2}{2} + \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right)\frac{5^2 - 2^2}{2} + 7(5 - 2)$$

||

$$\int_0^2 \left(\frac{21}{10}\right)x dx + \int_2^5 \left(-\frac{7}{5}\right)x + 7 dx$$

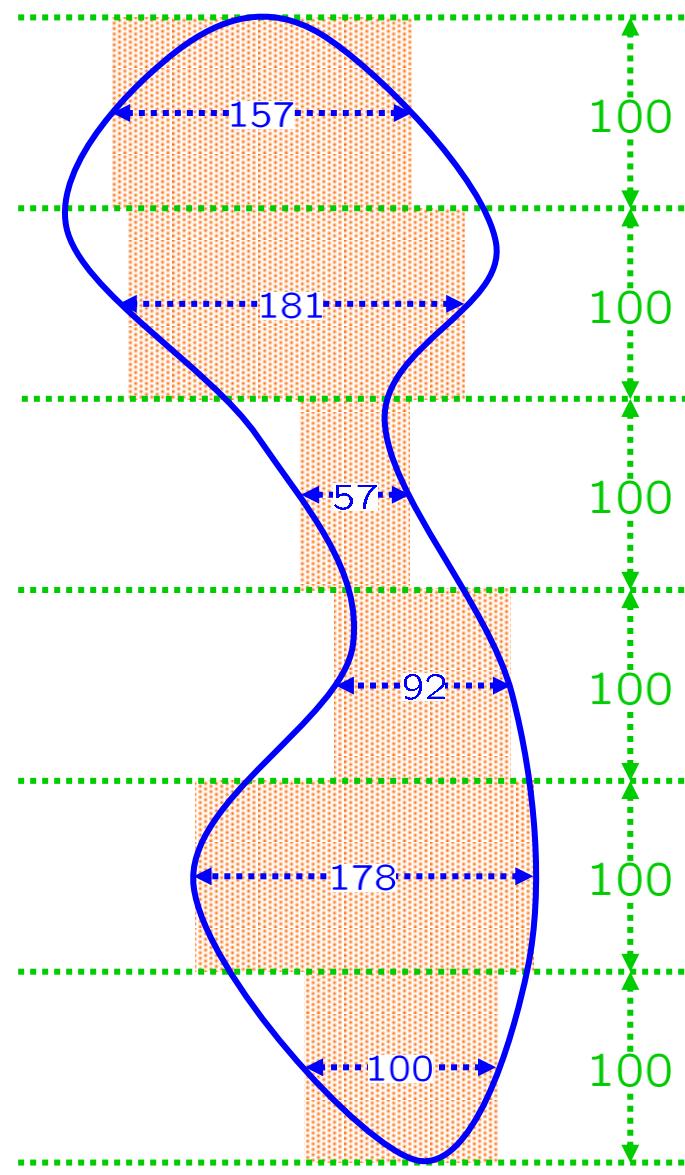
||

$$\int_0^2 \left(-\frac{2}{5} + \frac{5}{2}\right)x dx$$

$$+ \int_2^5 \left(-\frac{2}{5} - 1\right)x + 7 dx$$

||

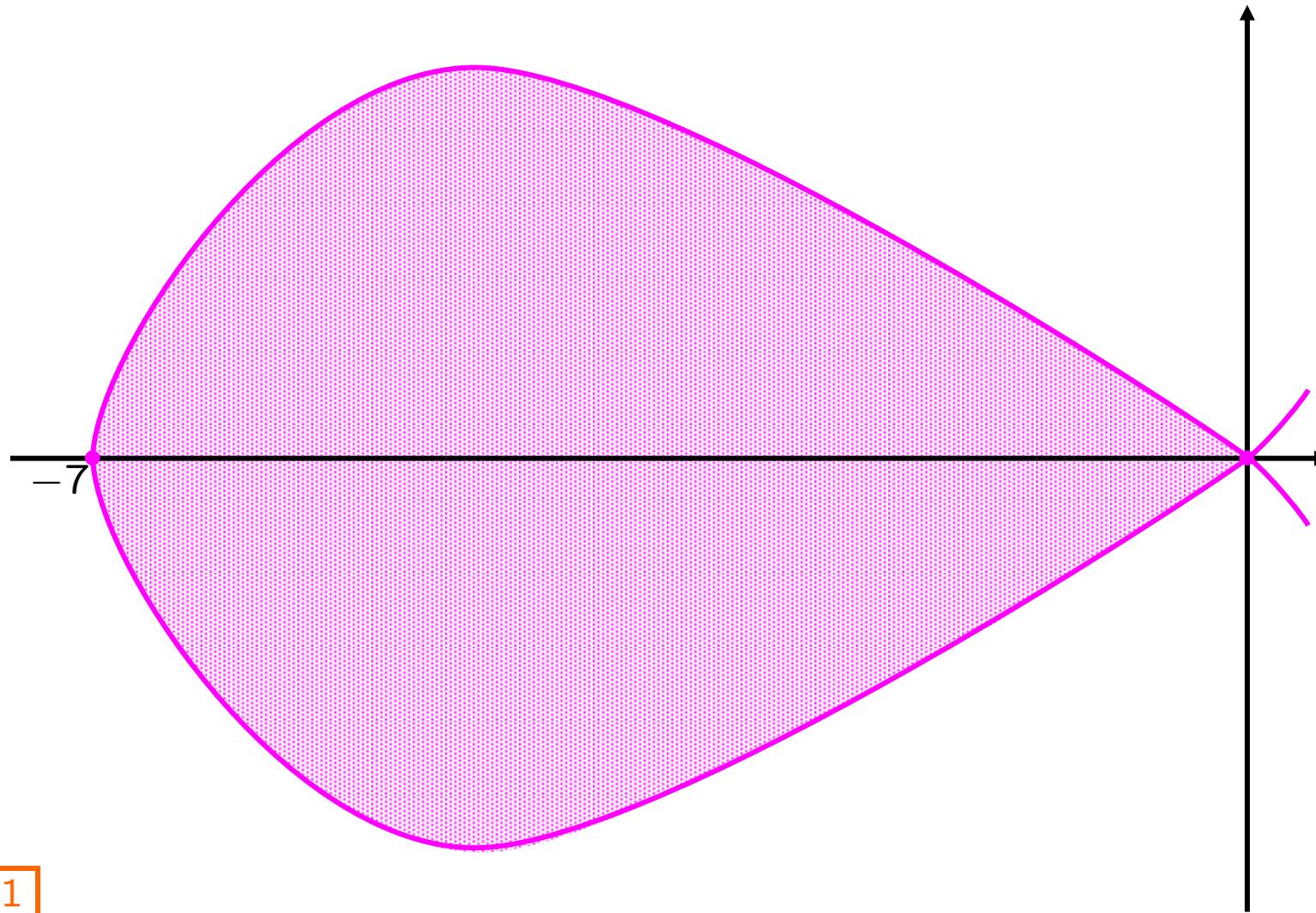
**EXAMPLE:** An irregular property has been surveyed and is shown below, with measurements made of some cross-sections. Estimate its area.



$$\begin{aligned} & 157 \times 100 \\ & + \\ & 181 \times 100 \\ & + \\ & 57 \times 100 \\ & + \\ & 92 \times 100 \\ & + \\ & 178 \times 100 \\ & + \\ & 100 \times 100 \end{aligned} \quad = \quad 765 \times 100 = 76,500 \quad \blacksquare$$

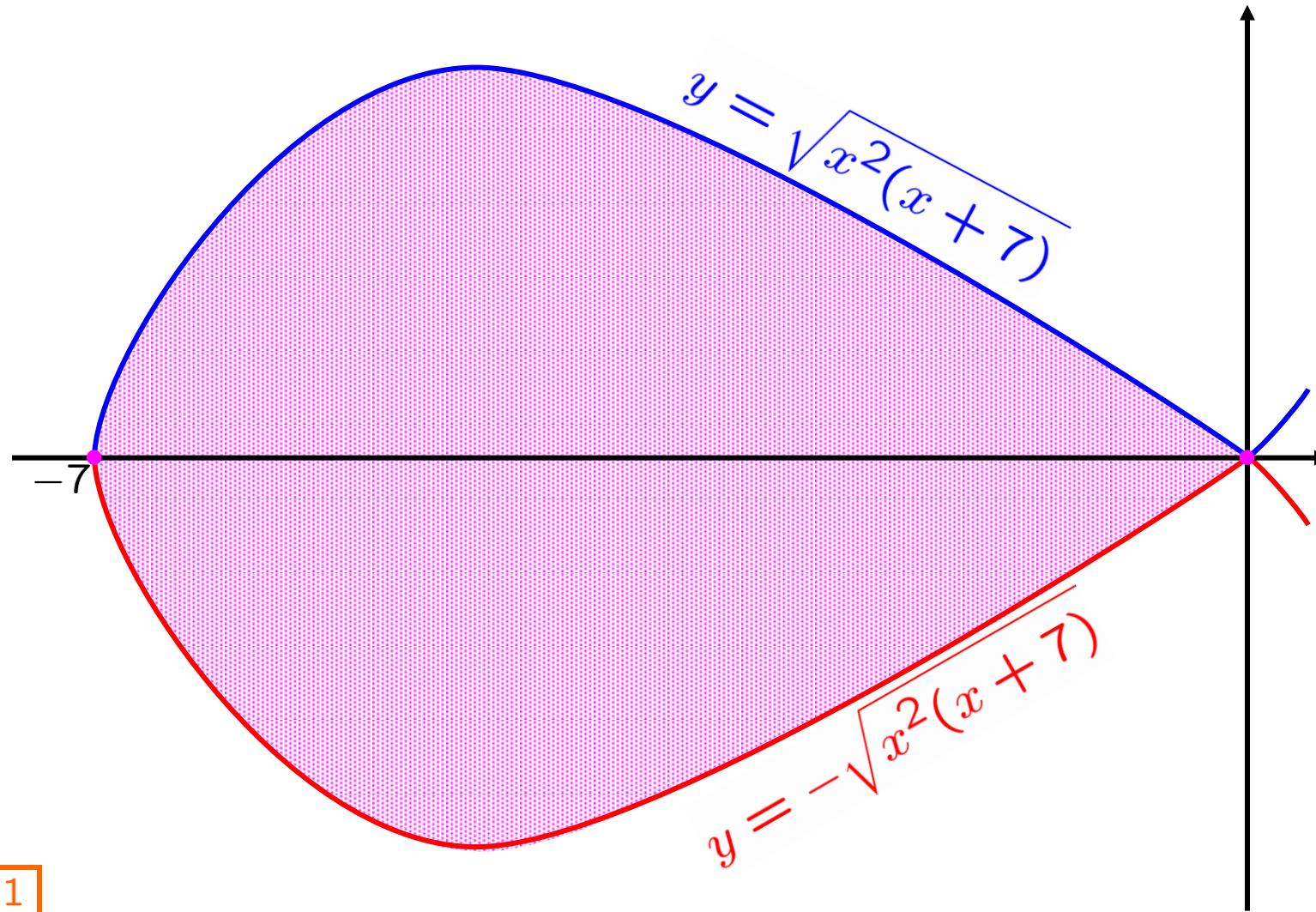
**SKILL**  
estimate area,  
given cross-sections

**EXAMPLE:** Part of the graph of  $y^2 = x^2(x + 7)$  forms a loop.  
Find the area enclosed by that loop.



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$$\int_{-7}^0 \left| \left( \sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) + \left( -\sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) \right| dx$$



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 Find the area enclosed by that loop.

$$\int_{-7}^0 \left( \sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) + \left( -\sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{-7}^0 \sqrt{x^2(x+7)} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{-7}^0 \sqrt{x^2} \sqrt{x+7} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{-7}^0 (-x) \sqrt{x+7} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{-7}^0 x \sqrt{x+7} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{-7+7}^{0+7} (u-7) \sqrt{u} du$$

$$= -2 \int_0^7 (u-7) u^{1/2} du$$

$$x = u - 7$$

$$u := x + 7$$

$$du = dx$$

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$$= -2 \int_0^7 (u - 7) u^{1/2} du$$

$$= -2 \int_0^7 u^{3/2} - 7u^{1/2} du$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &:= x + 7 \\ du &= dx \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-7}^0 \left( \sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) + \left( -\sqrt{x^2(x+7)} \right) dx \\ &= -2 \int_0^7 (u-7)u^{1/2} du && u := x+7 \\ &= -2 \int_0^7 u^{3/2} - 7u^{1/2} du && du = dx \\ &= -2 \left[ \frac{u^{5/2}}{5/2} - 7 \left( \frac{u^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) \right]_{u \rightarrow 0}^{u \rightarrow 7} \\ &= -2 \left[ \frac{7^{5/2}}{5/2} - 7 \left( \frac{7^{3/2}}{3/2} \right) \right] \\ &= -2 \left[ \frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{3} \right] \cdot 7^{5/2} && \text{SKILL} \\ &= -2 \left[ \frac{6}{15} - \frac{10}{15} \right] \cdot 7^{5/2} = \frac{8}{15} \cdot 7^{5/2} \blacksquare && \text{area between curves} \end{aligned}$$

# SKILL

area between curves

Whitman problems

§9.1, p. 182, #1-12

