## Volume Match Lab

Match each Graph of Bounded Region it to its Resulting Solid Figure and Equation(s), Boundaries \& axis of Rotation. Then, write the integral needed to find the volume of the resulting solid. Find the volume, where possible.

| Graph of <br> Bounded <br> Region | Resulting <br> Solid <br> Figure | Equation(s), <br> Boundaries, <br> \& axis of <br> Rotation | Integral Expression for <br> Finding Volume | Volume <br> (where <br> possible) |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

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The region described below is to be rotated about the $y$-axis.

It is bounded by:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
y=x^{2}+1, & y=0 \\
x=0 \text { and } & x=1
\end{array}
$$

Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 1

The region described below is to be rotated about the x -axis.

It is bounded by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=\sqrt{\sin x}, \quad y=0 \\
& x=0 \quad \text { and } \quad x=\pi
\end{aligned}
$$

Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 2

The region described below is to be rotated about the $\mathrm{y}=1$.

It is bounded by:

$$
y=2-x^{2} \quad \text { and } \quad y=1
$$

## Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 3

The region described below is to be rotated about the $x$-axis.

It is bounded by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=\sqrt{25-x^{2}}, \quad y=3 \\
& x=-4 \quad \text { and } \quad x=4
\end{aligned}
$$

Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 5

The region described below is to be rotated about the $x$-axis.

It is bounded by:

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
y=R(x), & y=r(x) \\
x=a \quad \text { and } & x=b
\end{array}
$$

Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 4

The region described below is to be rotated about the $x$-axis.

It is bounded by:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& y=R(x), \quad y=0 \\
& x=a \quad \text { and } \quad x=b
\end{aligned}
$$

Equations, Boundaries, Rotation 6

Volume Match Lab
Answer Sheet

| Graph of Bounded Region | Resulting Solid Figure | Equation(s), Boundaries \& axis of Rotation | Integral Expression for Finding Volume | Volume (where possible) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 6 | 2 | $\pi \int_{0}^{\pi}(\sqrt{\sin x})^{2} d x$ | $\begin{gathered} =2 \pi \\ \approx 6.283 \end{gathered}$ |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | $\pi \int_{-4}^{4}\left(\left(\sqrt{25-x^{2}}\right)^{2}-3^{2}\right) d x$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\frac{256}{3} \pi \\ & \approx 268.083 \end{aligned}$ |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | $\left.\pi \int_{a}^{b}(R(x))^{2}-r(x)^{2}\right) d x$ |  |
| 4 | 1 | 3 | $\pi \int_{-1}^{1}\left(2-x^{2}-1\right)^{2} d x$ | $\begin{aligned} & =\frac{16}{15} \pi \\ & \approx 3.351 \end{aligned}$ |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | $\pi \int_{a}^{b}\left(R(x)^{2}\right) d x$ |  |
| 6 | 5 | 1 | Wa shers: $\pi \int_{0}^{2}\left(1^{2}\right) d y-\pi \int_{1}^{2}(y-1) d y$ <br> Shells: $2 \pi \int_{0}^{1} x\left(x^{2}+1\right) d x$ | $\begin{aligned} & =2 \pi-\frac{1}{2} \pi \\ & \approx 4.712 \end{aligned}$ |

