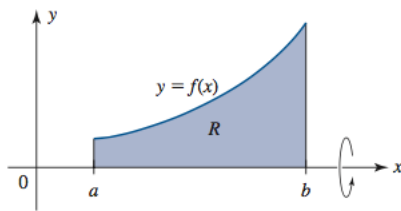
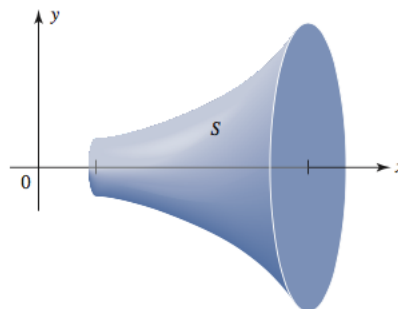
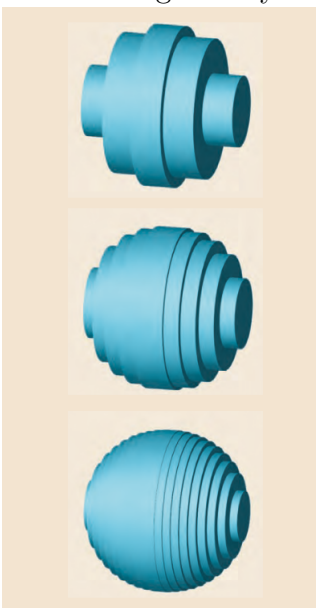


## Notesheet. Section 7.5: Surfaces of Revolution

Math 1220

**Definition 1.** A solid of revolution is**(a)** Region  $R$  under the curve**(b)** Solid obtained by revolving  $R$  about the  $x$ -axis**Challenge 2.** We try to approximate the volume of a sphere by looking at the surface of revolution given by rotating the region under  $f(x) = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}$  (a semicircle) on  $[-r, r]$ .

**Theorem 3.** The volume  $V$  of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving the region below the graph of a nonnegative function  $y = f(x)$  from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$  about the  $x$ -axis is

$$V =$$

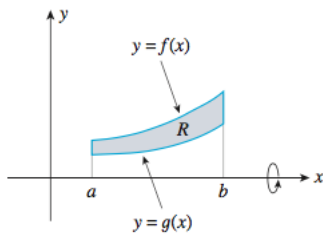
**Challenge 4.** Compute the volume of the following solids of revolution.

(a) Let  $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x$  and rotate the area under the function from  $[0, 3]$  around the  $x$ -axis.

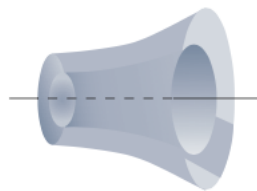
(b) Let  $f(x) = 4$  and rotate the area under the function from  $[0, 7]$  around the  $x$ -axis.

**Theorem 5.** Let  $R$  be a region bounded by the curves  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = g(x)$  from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$ . Then, the volume  $V$  of the solid of revolution obtained by revolving  $R$  about the  $x$ -axis is given by

$$V =$$



**(a)**  $R$  is the region bounded by the curves  $y = f(x)$  and  $y = g(x)$  from  $x = a$  to  $x = b$ .



**(b)** The solid of revolution obtained by revolving  $R$  about the  $x$ -axis.