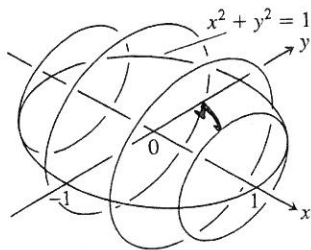


Section 7.3 Exercises

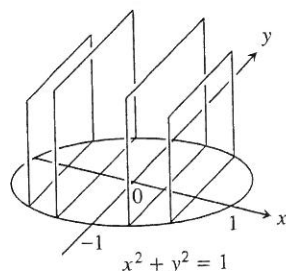
In Exercises 1 and 2, find a formula for the area $A(x)$ of the cross sections of the solid that are perpendicular to the x -axis.

1. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis between these planes run from the semicircle $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ to the semicircle $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

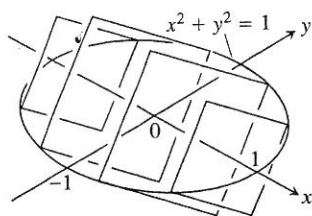
(a) The cross sections are circular disks with diameters in the xy -plane.



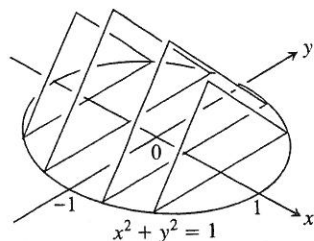
(b) The cross sections are squares with bases in the xy -plane.



(c) The cross sections are squares with diagonals in the xy -plane. (The length of a square's diagonal is $\sqrt{2}$ times the length of its sides.)

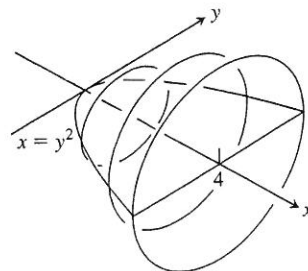


(d) The cross sections are equilateral triangles with bases in the xy -plane.

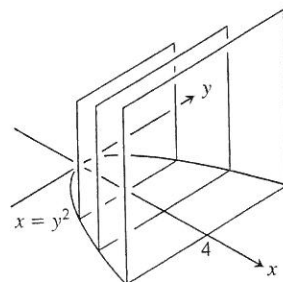


2. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = 0$ and $x = 4$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis between these planes run from $y = -\sqrt{x}$ to $y = \sqrt{x}$.

(a) The cross sections are circular disks with diameters in the xy -plane.



(b) The cross sections are squares with bases in the xy -plane.

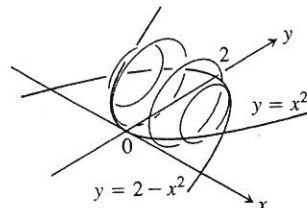


(c) The cross sections are squares with diagonals in the xy -plane.

(d) The cross sections are equilateral triangles with bases in the xy -plane.

In Exercises 3–6, find the volume of the solid analytically.

3. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = 0$ and $x = 4$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis on the interval $0 \leq x \leq 4$ are squares whose diagonals run from $y = -\sqrt{x}$ to $y = \sqrt{x}$.
4. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are circular disks whose diameters run from the parabola $y = x^2$ to the parabola $y = 2 - x^2$.

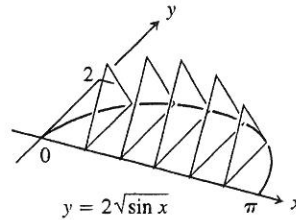


5. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = -1$ and $x = 1$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis between these planes are squares whose bases run from the semicircle $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ to the semicircle $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$.

In Exercises 39–42, find the volume of the solid analytically.

39. The base of a solid is the region between the curve $y = 2\sqrt{\sin x}$ and the interval $[0, \pi]$ on the x -axis. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are

(a) equilateral triangles with bases running from the x -axis to the curve as shown in the figure.



(b) squares with bases running from the x -axis to the curve.

40. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the x -axis at $x = -\pi/3$ and $x = \pi/3$. The cross sections perpendicular to the x -axis are

(a) circular disks with diameters running from the curve $y = \tan x$ to the curve $y = \sec x$.

(b) squares whose bases run from the curve $y = \tan x$ to the curve $y = \sec x$.

41. The solid lies between planes perpendicular to the y -axis at $y = 0$ and $y = 2$. The cross sections perpendicular to the y -axis are circular disks with diameters running from the y -axis to the parabola $x = \sqrt{5}y^2$.

42. The base of the solid is the disk $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$. The cross sections by planes perpendicular to the y -axis between $y = -1$ and $y = 1$ are isosceles right triangles with one leg in the disk.

