

(d) The solid obtained by rotating the region from (b) around the line $x = -1$

(e) The solid obtained by rotating the region from (b) around the line $y = -2$

(f) The solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves $y = x$ and $y = \sqrt{x}$ about the line $x = 5$

(g) The solid obtained by rotating the region bounded by the curves $y = (x - 1)^2 - 1$ and $y = 2x$ about the line $x = -4$

2. For each of the following functions f and intervals I , compute the average value of f on I .

(a) $f(x) = \sin(2x)$, $I = [0, \pi/2]$

(b) $f(x) = x^2 + 3$, $I = [-1, 1]$

(c) $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, $I = [1, 2]$

3. Let R_δ be the region bounded by the curves $x = \delta$, $x = 1$, $y = 0$, and $y = x^{-1/2}$, where $0 < \delta < 1$. Let S_δ be the solid obtained by rotating R_δ about the x -axis. Let $\text{Area}(R_\delta)$ denote the area of R_δ and let $\text{Vol}(S_\delta)$ denote the volume of S_δ .

(a) Determine $\text{Area}(R_\delta)$ and $\text{Vol}(S_\delta)$.

(b) Determine $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{Area}(R_\delta)$ and $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \text{Vol}(S_\delta)$.

(c) If we now allow δ to be zero, what can you say about the area of R_0 and the volume of S_0 ?