## MA 114 Worksheet #20: Arc length and surface area

- 1. (a) Write down the formula for the arc length of a function f(x) over the interval [a, b] including the required conditions on f(x).
  - (b) Write down the formula for the surface area of a solid of revolution generated by rotating a function f(x) over the interval [a, b] around the x-axis. Include the required conditions on f(x).
- 2. Find an integral expression for the arc length of the following curves. Do **not** evaluate the integrals.
  - (a)  $f(x) = \sin(x)$  from x = 0 to x = 2.
  - (b)  $f(x) = x^4$  from x = 2 to x = 6.
  - (c)  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$
- 3. Find the arc length of the following curves.
  - (a)  $f(x) = x^{3/2}$  from x = 100 to x = 101.
  - (b)  $f(x) = \ln(\cos(x))$  from x = 0 to  $x = \pi/3$ .
  - (c)  $f(x) = e^x$  from x = 0 to x = 1.
- 4. Set up a function s(t) that gives the arc length of the curve f(x) = 2x + 1 from x = 0 to x = t. Find s(4).
- 5. Compute the surface areas of revolution about the x-axis over the given interval for the following functions.

(a) 
$$y = x, [0, 4]$$

(b) 
$$y = x^3$$
,  $[0, 2]$ 

- (c)  $y = (4 x^{2/3})^{3/2}, [0, 8]$
- (d)  $y = e^{-x}, [0, 1]$
- (e)  $y = \sin x, [0, \pi]$
- (f) Find the surface area of the torus obtained by rotating the circle  $x^2 + (y b)^2 = r^2$ about the *x*-axis.
- (g) Show that the surface area of a right circular cone of radius r and height h is  $\pi r \sqrt{r^2 + h^2}$ .

Hint: Rotate a line y = mx about the x-axis for  $0 \le x \le h$ , where m is determined by the radius r.

## MA 114 Math Excel Worksheet #20: Arc length and surface area

- 1. Set up the integral (but do not compute) that computes the surface area for a revolution about the x-axis over the given interval.
  - (a)  $y = (x+1)^2$  on [0,4]
  - (b)  $y = e^{-x/3}$  on [0, 1]
  - (c)  $y = \sin(\pi x)$  on [0, 1]
- 2. Consider  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^2 \frac{1}{2}\ln(x)$  on the interval [1, e].
  - (a) Calculate the arc length of f(x) on [1, e].
  - (b) Calculate the volume of the solid of revolution obtained by rotating f(x) about the x-axis on [1, e].
- 3. Calculate the arc length over the given interval.

(a) 
$$y = x^{3/2}$$
 on  $[0, 4]$ 

(b)  $y = e^x$  on  $[0, \pi]$