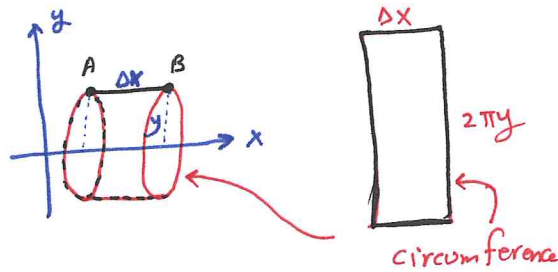


6.4 Surfaces Areas of Revolution

* The surface area generated by rotating the horizontal line AB of length Δx about x-axis is $2\pi y \Delta x$



Def 1 If $y=f(x) \geq 0$ is continuously differentiable on $[a,b]$, then the area of surface generating by revolving the graph of $y=f(x)$ about the x-axis is

$$S = \int_a^b 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_a^b 2\pi f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

Def 2 If $x=g(y) \geq 0$ is continuously differentiable on $[c,d]$, then the area of surface generating by revolving the graph of $x=g(y)$ about the y-axis is

$$S = \int_c^d 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy = \int_c^d 2\pi g(y) \sqrt{1 + [g'(y)]^2} dy$$

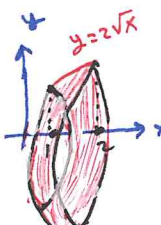
Example: Find the area of the surface generated by revolving the curve

1) $y = 2\sqrt{x}$, $1 \leq x \leq 2$ about x-axis

$$S = 2 \int_1^2 2\pi \sqrt{x} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2} dx = 4\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{x} \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x}} dx = 4\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{x+1} dx$$

$$= 4\pi \int_2^3 u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = \frac{8\pi}{3} \left[\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_2^3 = \frac{8\pi}{3} (3\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{2})$$

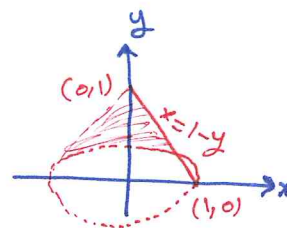
$u = x+1$
 $du = dx$



2) $x=1-y$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$ about y-axis.

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^1 (1-y) \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2} dy = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} (1-y) dy$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2}\pi \left[y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = 2\pi\sqrt{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi\sqrt{2}$$



Cone
The base not included
"only the lateral surface area"

مساحة سطح المخروط = محيط القاعدة × ارتفاعه ÷ 3

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2(1)(\pi) \sqrt{2} = \pi\sqrt{2}$$

$$\boxed{3} \quad x = \sqrt{2y-1}, \quad \frac{5}{8} \leq y \leq 1, \quad y\text{-axis}$$

$$S = \int_c^d 2\pi x \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{5}{8}}^1 2\pi \sqrt{2y-1} \sqrt{\frac{2y}{2y-1}} dy$$

$$= \int_{\frac{5}{8}}^1 2\pi \sqrt{2y} dy$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{2} y^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{2}{3} \Big|_{\frac{5}{8}}^1 = \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi}{3} \left[1 - \sqrt{\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)^3} \right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{2} (2y-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2y-1}}$$

$$(\bar{x})^2 = \frac{1}{2y-1}$$

$$1 + (\bar{x})^2 = \frac{2y-1+1}{2y-1} = \frac{2y}{2y-1}$$