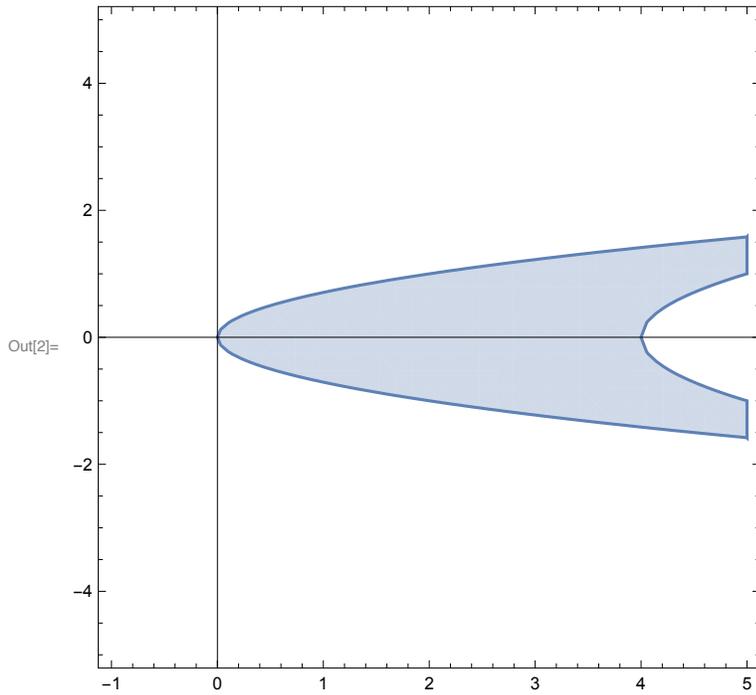


(* Problem 1 | Quiz 39 | A period *)

In[2]:= `RegionPlot[x > 2 y^2 && x < 4 + y^2, {x, -1, 5}, {y, -5, 5}, Axes -> True]`

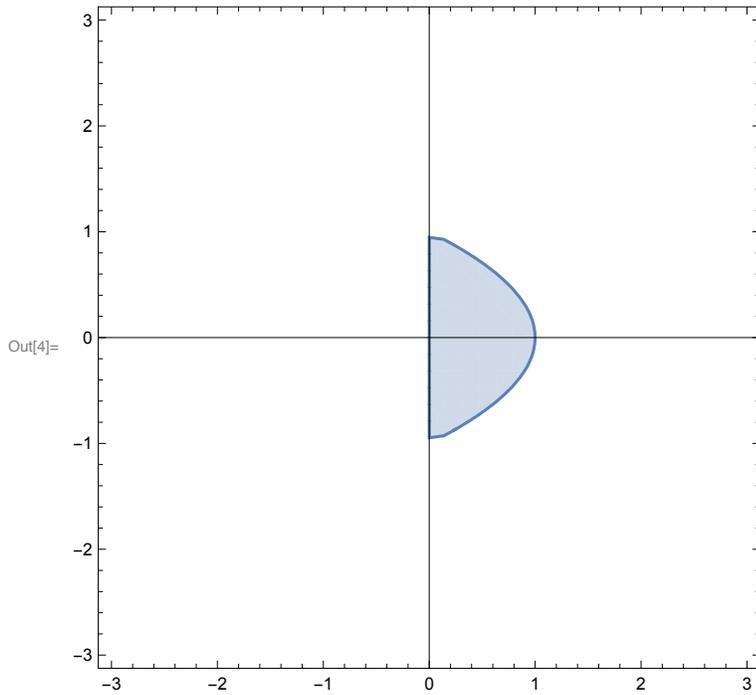


In[3]:= `Integrate[(4 + y^2) - (2 y^2), {y, -2, 2}]`

Out[3]= $\frac{32}{3}$

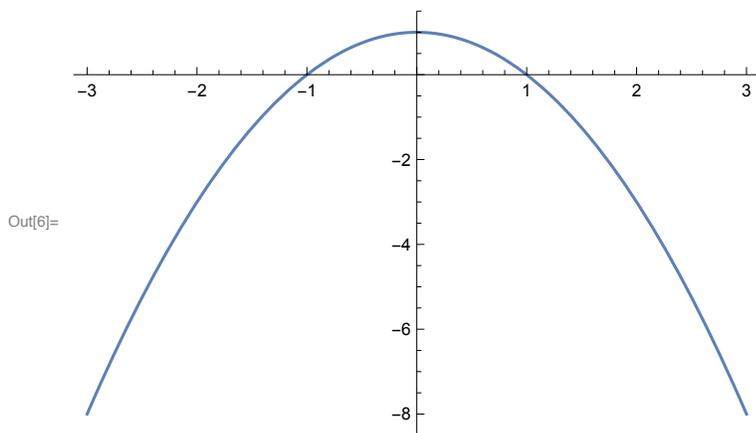
(* Problem 2 | Quiz 39 | A period *)

```
In[4]:= RegionPlot[0 < x < 1 - y^2, {x, -3, 3}, {y, -3, 3}, Axes -> True]
```



(* Problem 3 | Quiz 39 | A period *)

```
In[6]:= Plot[1 - x^2, {x, -3, 3}]
```

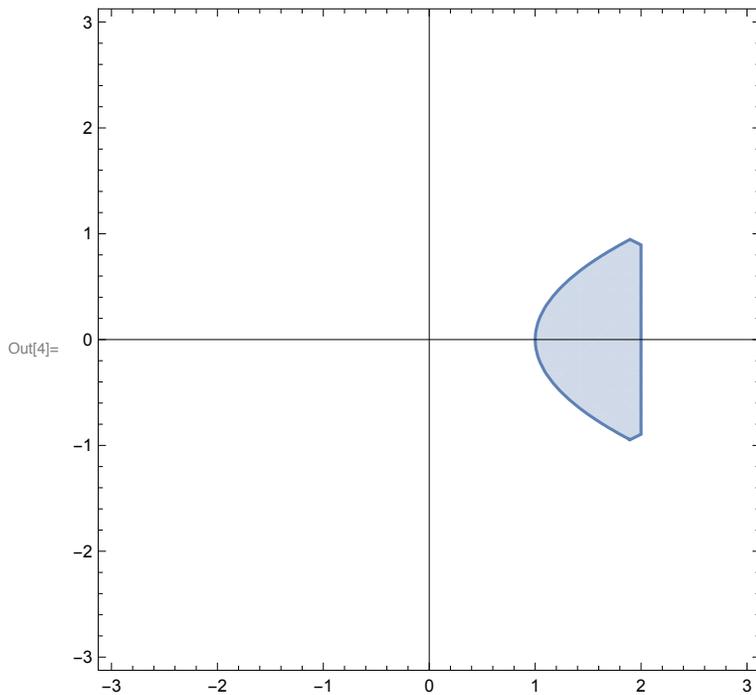


```
In[1]:= Integrate[4 (1 - y), {y, 0, 1}]
```

Out[1]= 2

(* Problem 4 | Quiz 39 | A period *)

In[4]:= **RegionPlot**[$y^2 + 1 < x < 2$, { x , -3, 3}, { y , -3, 3}, **Axes** → **True**]

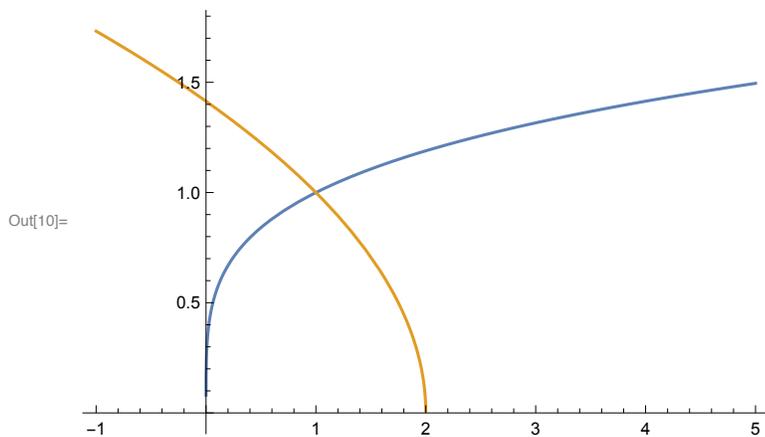


In[5]:= **Integrate**[$2 \pi (y + 2) (2 - (y^2 + 1))$, { y , -1, 1}] (* **Shell Method** *)

Out[5]=
$$\frac{16 \pi}{3}$$

(* **Problem 1 | Quiz 39 | F period** *)

In[10]:= **Plot**[{ $x^{1/4}$, $\text{Sqrt}[2 - x]$ }, { x , -1, 5}, **Axes** → **True**]



In[12]:= **MyArea** = **Integrate**[($2 - y^2$) - (y^4), { y , 0, 1}]

In[14]=
$$\frac{22}{15} // \mathbf{N}$$

Out[14]= 1.46667

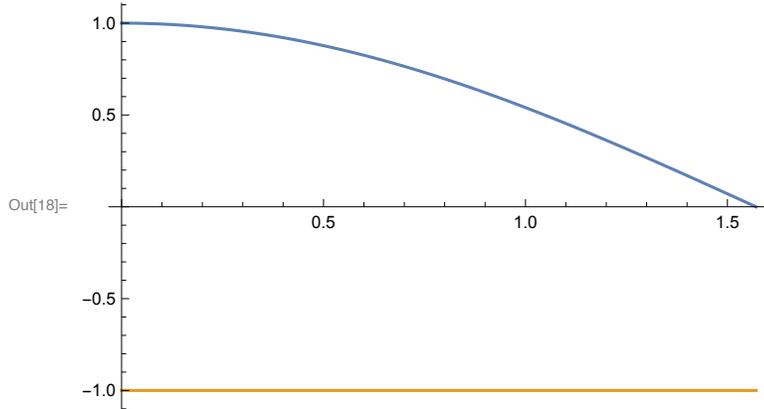
(* Or as a dx type *)

```
In[13]:= Integrate[x^0.25, {x, 0, 1}] + Integrate[Sqrt[2 - x], {x, 1, 2}]
```

Out[13]= 1.46667

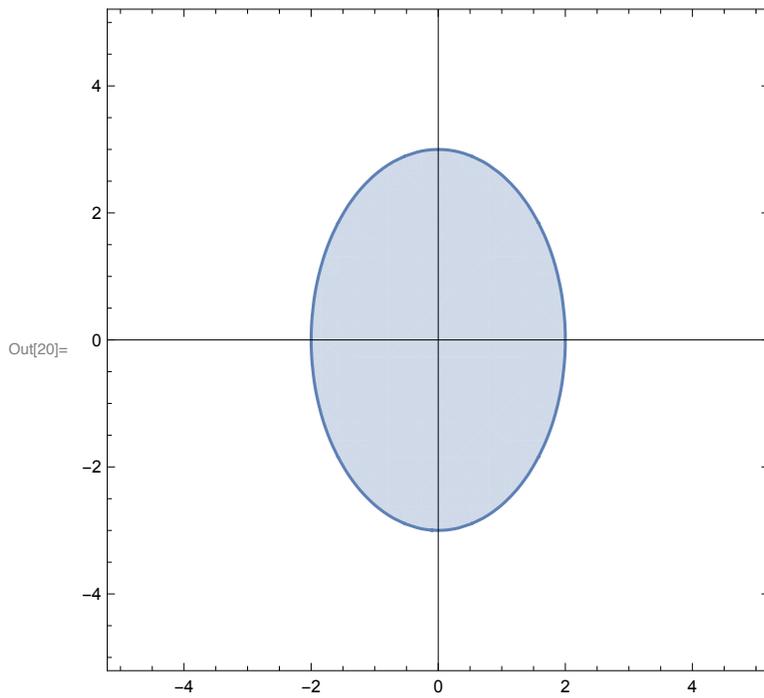
(* Problem 2 | Quiz 39 | F period *)

```
In[18]:= Plot[{Cos[x], -1}, {x, 0, Pi / 2}]
```



(* Problem 3 | Quiz 39 | F period *)

```
In[20]:= RegionPlot[9 x^2 + 4 y^2 < 36, {x, -5, 5}, {y, -5, 5}, Axes -> True]
```



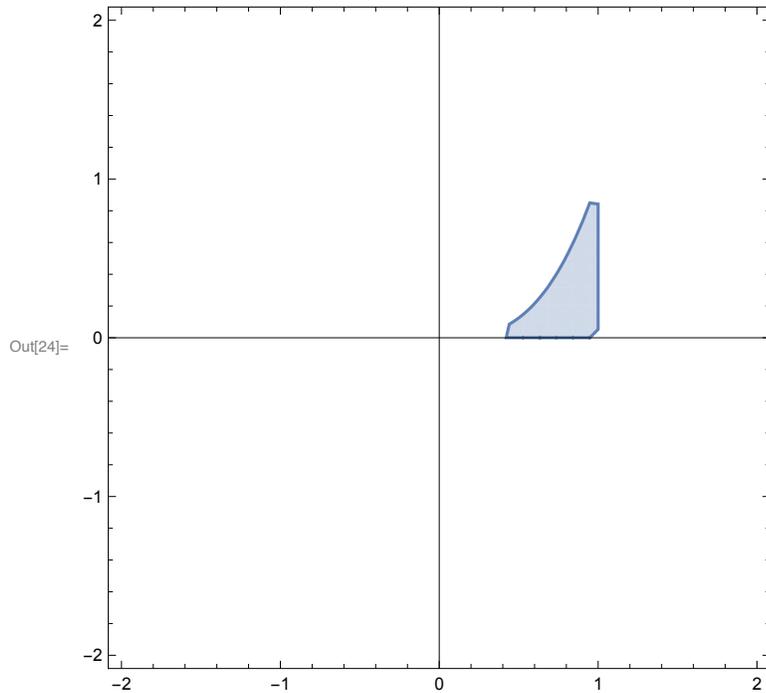
(* Each triangle has dimensions: m, m,
 and Sqrt[2]m. Since the hypotenuse is also y+y = 2y,
 we find: m = Sqrt[2] y. The area of a typical cross section is: m^2 / 2 =
 2 y^2 / 2 = y^2. In terms of x,
 then the area becomes: A(x) = y ^2 = (36 - 9x^2) / 4 . *)

In[21]:= `Integrate[(36 - 9 x^2) / 4, {x, -2, 2}]`

Out[21]= 24

(* Problem 4 | Quiz 39 | F period *)

In[24]:= `RegionPlot[0 < x < 1 && y < x^3 && y > 0, {x, -2, 2}, {y, -2, 2}, Axes -> True]`



In[25]:= `WasherVolume = Pi Integrate[1^2 - (1 - x^3)^2, {x, 0, 1}]`

Out[25]= $\frac{5\pi}{14}$

(* Or Shell Method: *)

In[26]:= `Integrate[2 Pi (1 - y) (1 - y^(1/3)), {y, 0, 1}]`

Out[26]= $\frac{5\pi}{14}$