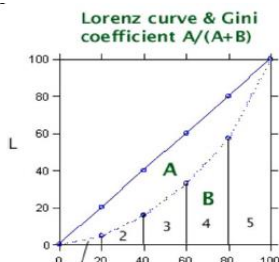


Goals



By the end of this unit, students:

- understand the concepts and techniques in applications of calculus and statistical inference
- apply reasoning skills and solve problems in applications of calculus and statistical inference
- communicate their arguments and strategies when solving problems
- construct proofs of results
- interpret mathematical and statistical information and ascertain the reasonableness of their solutions to problems.

This week:

Applications of integral calculus:

- calculate areas between curves determined by functions
- determine volumes of solids of revolution about either axis

Theoretical Components

It is a good idea to look at the graphs on CAS
Area Between Curves

View the following video

Areas about the x axis:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DRFyNHdVgUA>

View the following video

Areas about the y axis:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=70NQ3ISYihw>

Be careful of intersection points of the functions.
These may change the sign of the area...so you may have to split up the areas and add them to find the total area between curves.

Volume of Solids of Revolution:

<https://goo.gl/NJbvPP>

Videos:

Example 1: <https://goo.gl/uF2EFQ>

Example 2: <https://goo.gl/j6SgFD>

Example 3: <https://goo.gl/KT2hxf>

Example 4: <https://goo.gl/XGKMj5>

Practical Components

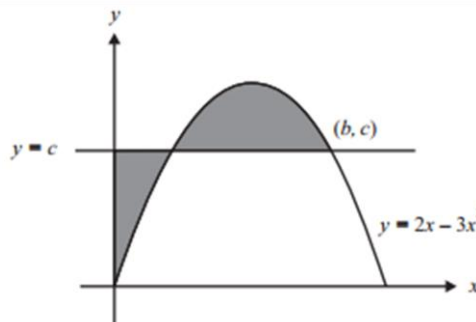
Exercises: available in Google Classroom/[ABOUT/Resources/WKo4](#)

Set 1: Area Between Curves– attempt all even numbered questions.

Set 2: Volume of Solids of Revolution – attempt odd numbered questions.

Investigation

The horizontal line $y = c$ intersects the curve $y = 2x - 3x^3$ in the first quadrant as in the figure. Show that c must be $\frac{4}{9}$ so that the areas of the two shaded regions are equal.



20 marks

Q/F/O

Quiz/Forum/Other

Around the x-axis $V = \int_{x=a}^{x=b} \pi y^2 dx$

Around the y-axis $V = \int_{y=a}^{y=b} \pi x^2 dy$

Application of Definite Integral (Lorenz Curve & Gini Coefficient)-

<https://goo.gl/kCcUWp>