Name:

AP Calculus - Volume or Cross Sections Practice

- 1. Find the volume of the solid whose base is the region bound by the curves $y = x^2$ and $y = 8 x^2$, and whose cross sections are perpendicular to the *x*-axis are
- (a) Squares

- (b) Semicircles
- 2. Let *R* be the region bound by the graphs of $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ and the y = 0 for $4 \le x \le 9$. Find the volume of the solid whose base is the region *R* and whose cross sections are perpendicular to the *x*-axis equilateral triangles.
- 3. Let f and g be the functions given by f(x) = 2x(1-x) and $g(x) = 3(x-1)\sqrt{x}$ for $0 \le x \le 1$. Find the volume of the solid whose base is the region bounded by f and g and whose cross sections are perpendicular to the x-axis are quarter circles.
- 4. Let R be the region enclosed by the graphs of $y = e^x$, $y = x^3$, and the y-axis.
- (a) Find the area of R.
- (b) Find the volume of the solid with base on region R and cross sections perpendicular to the x-axis. The cross sections are triangles with height equal to three times the length of their base.
- (c) Find the volume of the solid with base on region R and cross sections perpendicular to the y-axis. The cross sections are rectangles with height equal to six times the length of their base.
- 5. Consider the region bounded by the graph of $f(x) = \ln x$, and the lines x = 5 and y = 0.
- (a) Find the area of this region.
- (b) Find the volume of the solid with cross sections perpendicular to the *x*-axis if the cross sections are semicircles.
- (c) Find the volume of the solid with cross sections perpendicular to the *y*-axis if the cross sections are equilateral triangles.