

1. Let  $f(x) = x^2/2 + 1/2$ . Find the volume of “ $\int_0^1 \pi x^2 dy$ ” revolving about  $y$ -axis ”  
by disc/washer method

$$(sol.) \quad \int_0^1 \pi x^2 dy = \int_0^1 \pi x^2 \cdot x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Find the arc length of  $y=f(x)$   
 $x \in [0,1]$

$$\begin{aligned} (sol.) \quad & \int \sqrt{1+x^2} dx, \text{ let } x = \tan t \\ &= \int \sec^3 t dt = \int \sec t d(\tan t) \quad (+1) \\ &= \sec t \tan t - \int \tan^2 t \sec t dt \quad (+1) \\ &= \sec t \tan t + \int \sec t dt - \int \sec^3 t dt \quad (+1), \therefore \int \sec^3 t dt = \frac{1}{2}[\sec t \tan t + \ln |\sec t + \tan t|] \quad (+2). \\ &\therefore \text{弧長} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1+\sqrt{2})] \end{aligned}$$

by shell method

$$(sol.) \quad \int 2\pi x(1-y) dx = \int_0^1 \pi x(1-x^2) dx = \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Find the area of “ $y=f(x)$  revolving about  $y$ -axis ”.

$$(sol.) \quad \int_0^1 2\pi x \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = \pi \frac{2}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}\pi \sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

2.  $\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}+2x}$

$$\begin{aligned} (sol.) \quad \text{原式} &= \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(2+2\sqrt{x})} \quad (+1) \\ &= \int \frac{d(2+2\sqrt{x})}{2+2\sqrt{x}} \quad (+1) \\ &= \ln(2+2\sqrt{x}) \quad (+1) \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\int \frac{dx}{1+e^x}$

$$\begin{aligned} (sol.) \quad \text{原式} &= \int \frac{1+e^x-e^x}{1+e^x} dx \quad (+1) \\ &= x - \int \frac{d(1+e^x)}{1+e^x} \quad (+1) \\ &= x - \ln(1+e^x) \quad (+1) \end{aligned}$$

(Tidy up your work above. Anything written below does not count.)