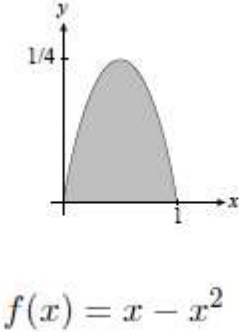
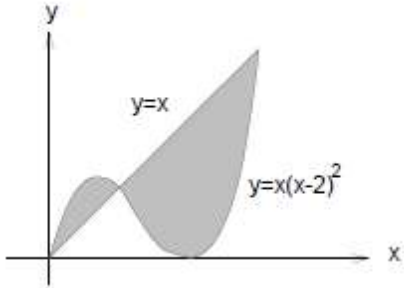
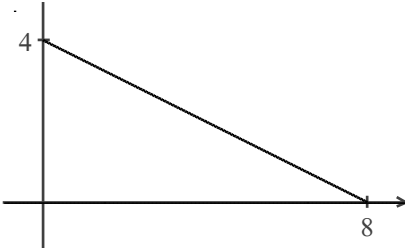


AP Calculus - Area & Volumes - Practice #1

<p>1.) What is the area of the region between the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $y = -x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = 2$?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="204 365 810 449"> <tr> <td>a.) $\frac{2}{3}$</td> <td>b.) $\frac{8}{3}$</td> <td>c.) $\frac{14}{3}$</td> <td>d.) 4</td> <td>e.) $\frac{16}{3}$</td> </tr> </table>	a.) $\frac{2}{3}$	b.) $\frac{8}{3}$	c.) $\frac{14}{3}$	d.) 4	e.) $\frac{16}{3}$	<p>2.) Let R be the region enclosed by the graph of $y = 1 + \ln(\cos^4 x)$, the x-axis and the lines $x = -\frac{2}{3}$ and $x = \frac{2}{3}$. The closest integer approximation to the area of R is</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="862 443 1414 480"> <tr> <td>a.) 0</td> <td>b.) 1</td> <td>c.) 2</td> <td>d.) 3</td> <td>e.) 4</td> </tr> </table>	a.) 0	b.) 1	c.) 2	d.) 3	e.) 4
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<p>3.) Find the area of the indicated region</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">$f(x) = x - x^2$</p>	<p>4.) Express the area using integrals.</p> 										
<p>5.) Let $L(x)$ be the line tangent to the graph of $f(x) = \cos(x)$ at $x = 1$.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Write an equation of $L(x)$ What is the area of the region bound by the line L, the function f and the y-axis? 	<p>6.) The area of the region enclosed by the graphs of $y = x^2$ and $y = x$ is</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="862 1003 1414 1087"> <tr> <td>a.) $\frac{1}{6}$</td> <td>b.) 1</td> <td>c.) $\frac{1}{2}$</td> <td>d.) $\frac{5}{6}$</td> <td>e.) $\frac{1}{3}$</td> </tr> </table>	a.) $\frac{1}{6}$	b.) 1	c.) $\frac{1}{2}$	d.) $\frac{5}{6}$	e.) $\frac{1}{3}$					
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<p>7.) Find the area of the region bounded by the graphs of $f(y) = y^2$ and $g(y) = y + 2$</p>	<p>8.) Find the area of the region bounded by $y = x^3$ and $y = \sqrt{x}$.</p>										
<p>9.) The base of a solid is the region in the first quadrant enclosed by the graph of $y = 10 - x^2$ and the coordinate axes. If every cross section of the solid perpendicular to the y-axis is a square, the volume of the solid is given by</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="862 1199 1414 1398"> <tr> <td>a.) $\int_0^{10} (10 - y) dy$</td> <td>b.) $\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2) dx$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c.) $\pi \int_0^{10} (10 - y)^2 dy$</td> <td>d.) $\int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2)^2 dx$</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">e.) $\int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2) dx$</td> </tr> </table>	a.) $\int_0^{10} (10 - y) dy$	b.) $\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2) dx$	c.) $\pi \int_0^{10} (10 - y)^2 dy$	d.) $\int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2)^2 dx$	e.) $\int_0^{\sqrt{10}} (10 - x^2) dx$					
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<p>10.) The base of a solid is a region in the first quadrant bounded by the x-axis, the y-axis and the line $x + 2y = 8$ as shown in the figure at the right. If cross sections of the solid perpendicular to the x-axis are semicircles, what is the volume of the solid?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="204 1577 883 1646"> <tr> <td>a.) 12.566</td> <td>b.) 14.661</td> <td>c.) 16.755</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d.) 67.021</td> <td>e.) 134.041</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	a.) 12.566	b.) 14.661	c.) 16.755	d.) 67.021	e.) 134.041						
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<p>11.) The base of a solid is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the graph of the y-axis and the graph of $y = \tan^{-1}(x)$, the horizontal line $y = 3$ and the vertical line $x = 1$. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a square. What is the volume of the solid?</p>											