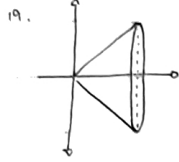
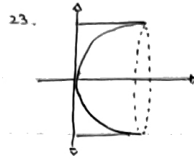


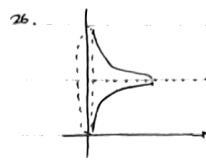
## Math Homework #1 5.2C



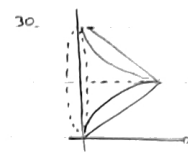
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi x^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



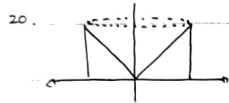
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (1 - (\sqrt{x})^2)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - \sqrt{x})^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[ x - \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



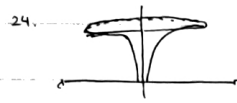
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (-\sqrt{x} + 1)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - 2\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ x - \frac{8}{5} x^{5/4} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{15}} \end{aligned}$$



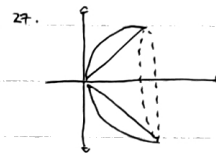
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi ((1-x)^2 - (1-\sqrt{x})^2)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (-2x + x^2 + 2\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x}) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ -x^2 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{8}{5} x^{5/4} - \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{4\pi}{15}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (1^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - y^2) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ y - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



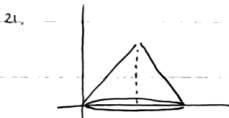
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (y^4)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 y^8 dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{9} y^9 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{9}} \end{aligned}$$



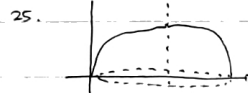
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 \pi ((\sqrt{x})^2 - x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

40.  $x = y^2$  from  $[-1, 1]$   
around  $x=1$

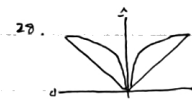
42. Rotate  $y = \sqrt{x}$  from  
 $[1, 4]$  about  $y=3$   
This is the top portion.



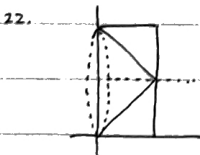
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (-y+1)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^2 - 2y + 1) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 - y^2 + y \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



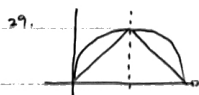
$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (1 - (-y^4 + 1)^2) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1 - y^8 + 2y^4 - 1) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (-y^8 + 2y^4) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ -\frac{1}{9} y^9 + \frac{2}{5} y^5 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{13\pi}{45}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (y^2 - y^4)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^2 - y^8) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{9} y^9 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{9}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi (1^2 - (-x+1)^2) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (1^2 - (x^2 - 2x + 1)) dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2x) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ -\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^2 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{2\pi}{3}} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \pi ((-y^4 + 1)^2 - (-y+1)^2) dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (y^8 + 2y - y^2 - 2y^7) dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{1}{9} y^9 - \frac{1}{3} y^3 - \frac{2}{8} y^8 + \frac{1}{9} y^9 \right]_0^1 \\ &= \boxed{\frac{17\pi}{45}} \end{aligned}$$