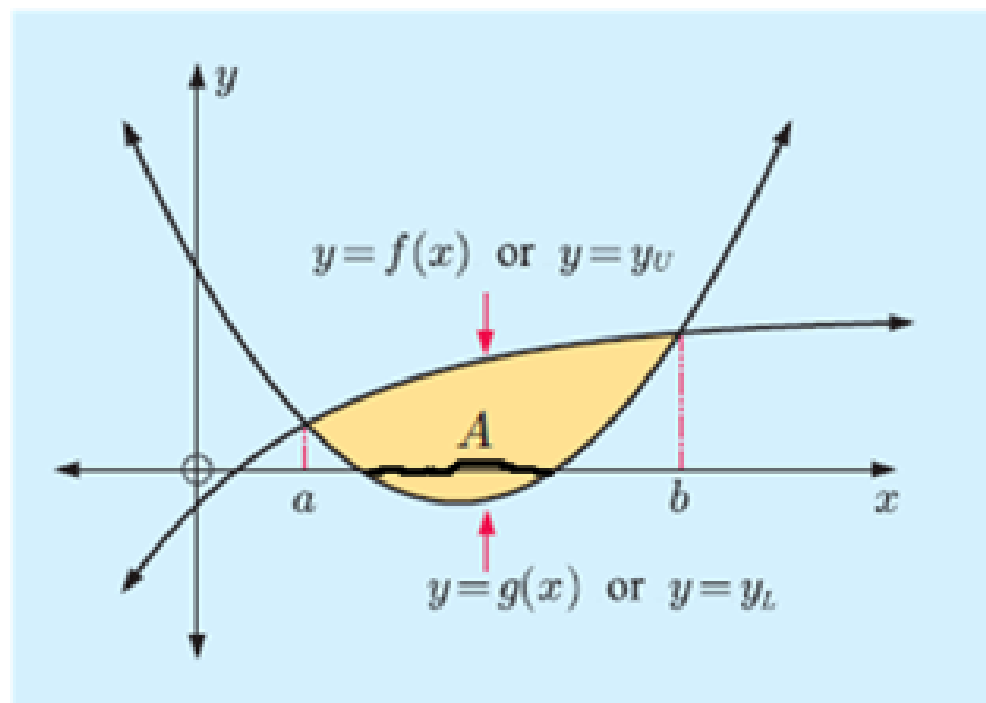
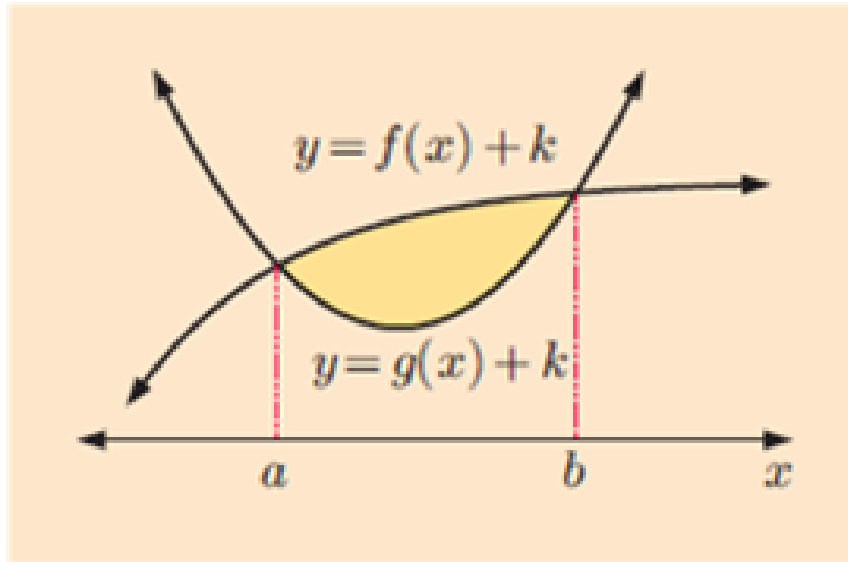


Ch 19B -Area Between TWO Functions Day 2

What if the curve is UNDER the x-axis??



Apply a vertical translation to each function, such that

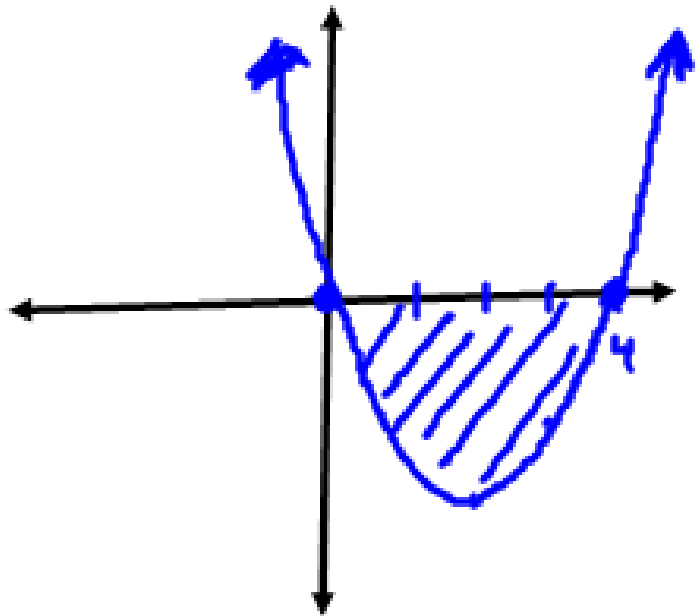


$$A = \int_a^b (Y_{\text{upper}} - Y_{\text{lower}}) dx$$
$$A = \int_a^b ((f(x) + k) - (g(x) + k)) dx$$
$$= \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$$

→ When we are looking at the area between two functions, it doesn't matter which portion is below the x-axis.

Example: Find the area bounded by the x-axis and $y = x^2 - 4x$

- Quadratic
- opens up
- x-int ($y=0$)
- $0 = x^2 - 4x$
- $0 = x(x-4)$
- $x=0 \quad x=4$
- $(0,0) \quad (4,0)$



$$A = \int_0^4 (y_{\text{up}} - y_{\text{low}}) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 (0 - (x^2 - 4x)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 (-x^2 + 4x) dx$$

$$= \left. \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{4}{2}x^2 \right) \right|_0^4$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{3}(4)^3 + 2(4)^2 \right) - (0)$$

$$= -\frac{64}{3} + 32$$

$$= \frac{32}{3}$$

$$\int_0^4 (x^2 - 4x) dx$$

-10.66666667

Example:

A) Find the total area of the regions contained by

$$y = x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2 \text{ and the } x\text{-axis.}$$

→ cubic

→ odd function

Start low, end high



$$0 = \underline{x^3 + 2x^2} - \underline{x - 2}$$

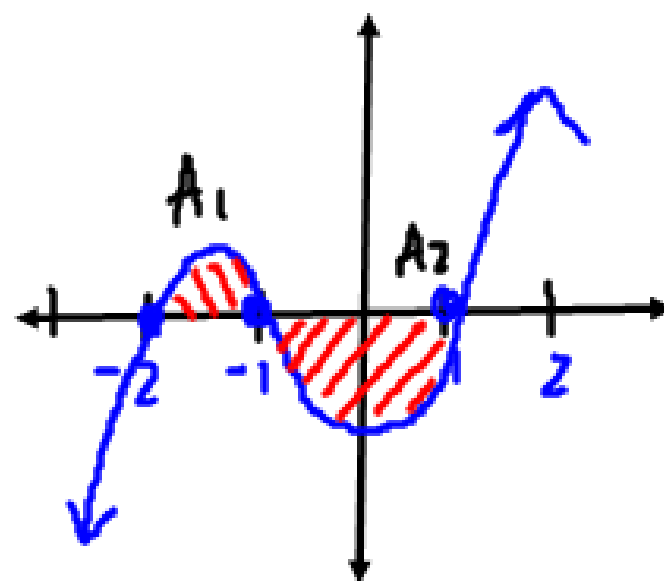
factor by grouping

$$0 = x^2(x+2) - 1(x+2)$$

$$= (x+2)(x^2 - 1)$$

$$= (x+2)(x+1)(x-1)$$

$$(-2, 0) \quad (-1, 0) \quad (1, 0)$$



$$A_T = A_1 + A_2$$

$$= \int_{-2}^{-1} ((x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2) - 0) dx + \int_{-1}^1 (0 - (x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2)) dx$$

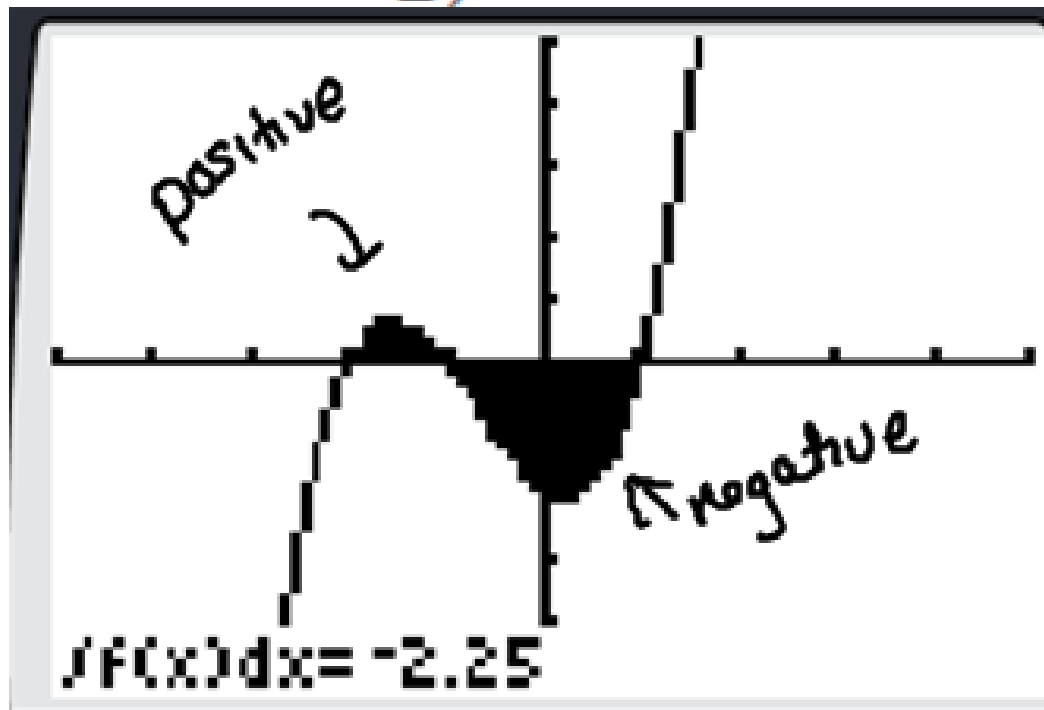
$$= \left[\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x \right]_{-2}^{-1} + \left[-\frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{4}(-1)^4 + \frac{2}{3}(-1)^3 - \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 - 2(-1) \right) - \left(\frac{1}{4}(-2)^4 + \frac{2}{3}(-2)^3 - \frac{1}{2}(-2)^2 - 2(-2) \right) \right] +$$
$$\left[\left(-\frac{1}{4}(1)^4 - \frac{2}{3}(1)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(1)^2 + 2(1) \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{4}(-1)^4 - \frac{2}{3}(-1)^3 + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^2 + 2(-1) \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{5}{12} + \frac{8}{3}$$

$$= \frac{37}{12}$$

B) Find $\int_{-2}^1 (x^3 + 2x^2 - x - 2) dx = -2.25$
 $= -\frac{9}{4}$



↑
not calc.
total Area ...
Net Area ...

HW: ch 19B# 5,6,7,9