

S 116 Nr. 2 a)

$$V_a = \tilde{\pi} \int_0^4 (2^2 - (\sqrt{x})^2) dx = \tilde{\pi} \int_0^4 (4 - x) dx = \tilde{\pi} \left[ 4x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^4$$

$$V_a = \tilde{\pi} \left[ 16 - \frac{16}{2} - \{0\} \right] = \underline{\underline{8 \cdot \tilde{\pi} \approx 25,133}}$$

b)

$$V_b = \tilde{\pi} \int_0^1 ((x^2)^2 - (x^3)^2) dx = \tilde{\pi} \int_0^1 (x^4 - x^6) dx = \tilde{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} \right]_0^1$$

$$V_b = \tilde{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \{0\} \right] = \underline{\underline{\tilde{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{35} \approx 0,180}}$$

c) Integrationsgrenzen  $\hat{=}$  Schnittpunkten der Graphen

$$f(x) = g(x) \Rightarrow -x^2 + 2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^2 = 1 \Rightarrow x_{s_1} = -1 \vee x_{s_2} = +1$$

$$V_c = \tilde{\pi} \cdot \int_{-1}^1 (-x^2 + 2)^2 dx - \tilde{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 1^2 dx = \tilde{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 ((-x^2 + 2)^2 - 1^2) dx$$

$$V_c = \tilde{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 - 4x^2 + 4 - 1) dx = \tilde{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 (x^4 - 4x^2 + 3) dx$$

$$V_c = \tilde{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{4x^3}{3} + 3x \right]_{-1}^1 = \tilde{\pi} \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{5} - \frac{4}{3} + 3 - \left\{ -\frac{1}{5} + \frac{4}{3} - 3 \right\} \right]$$

$$V_c = \left[ \frac{2}{5} - \frac{8}{3} + 6 \right] \cdot \tilde{\pi} = \left[ \frac{6}{15} - \frac{40}{15} + 6 \right] \cdot \tilde{\pi} = \underline{\underline{\frac{56}{15} \cdot \tilde{\pi} \approx 11,729}}$$