AP Calculus AB Monday, May 5, 2014

Let's work through the "13 errors" paper unless you have other questions.



- 5. Let $f(x) = 2x^2 6x + 4$ and $g(x) = 4\cos(\frac{1}{4}\pi x)$. Let R be

 - shown in the figure above.

 (a) Find the area of R.

 (b) Write, but do not evalurotated about the horizon (c) Trial to encode it.

 (b) Write, but on to evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid general notated about the horizontal line y = 4.

 (c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the J. Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid.

(a)
$$\int_{0}^{2} [a(x) - f(x)] dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} [f(\cos(4\pi x)) - (2x^{2} - 6x^{2})] dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - (2x^{2} - 6x^{2})] dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

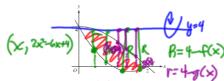
$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2} + 6x - 4) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} (f(\cos(4\pi x)) - 2x^{2$$

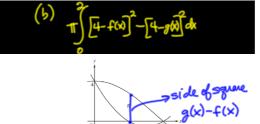


- 5. Let $f(x) = 2x^2 6x + 4$ and $g(x) = 4\cos\left(\frac{1}{4}\pi x\right)$. Let R be the region bounded by
- shown in the figure above.

 (a) Find the area of R.
- (a) Final title deads of R.

 (b) While above the absolute, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line y = 4.

 (c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a squan Write, but of not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid.



- they (1,4) = as shown in the figure above.

 (a) Find the area of R.

 (b) Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the followed of the solid generated when R is rotated about the horizontal line y = 4.

 (c) The region R is the base of a solid. For this solid, each cross section perpendicular to the x-axis is a square Write, but do not evaluate, an integral expression that gives the volume of the solid.