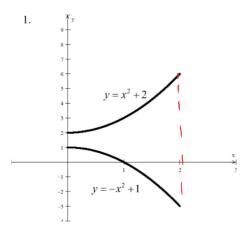
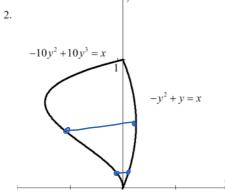
AP Calculus BC Name 8.2 Day 1 Areas in the Plane Area Between Curves: h= f(x)-g(x) width $\Delta x = dx$ Area of one rectangle (f(x)-g(x)) · dx Find the area between the curves analytically.



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

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

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{3} + x = \frac{16}{3} + 2 - 0 = \frac{22}{3}$$



$$A = \int_{0}^{1} \left[(-y^{2} + y) - (-10y^{2} + 10y^{3}) \right] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (-10y^{3} + 9y^{2} + y) dy$$

$$-\frac{10}{4}y^{4} + 3y^{3} + y^{2} \Big|_{1}^{1} = -\frac{10}{4}y^{4} + 3y^{4} + \frac{1}{2}y^{4} = -\frac{10}{4}y^{4} + \frac{10}{4}y^{4} +$$

Examples without given graphs:

Find the area of the region enclosed by lines and curves.

a.
$$y = \sqrt{x}$$
 $y = x - 2$ $y = 0$
 $\chi = y^2$ $\chi = y + 2$

b.
$$x = y(2-y)$$
 $x = -6y$

$$y(2-y) = -6y$$

$$2y - y^2 = -6y$$

$$y^2 - 8y = 0$$

$$y = 0 \quad y = 8$$

whespect to
$$X$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{x} \, dx + \int_{2}^{4} (\sqrt{x} - (x-2)) dx$$

where the y is a spect to y is
$$z = (y+2-y^2) dy$$
 which $z = (y+2-y^2) dy$ where $z = (y+2-y^2) dy$ is $z = -6(1)$ is $z = -6(1)$.