

Revolved around x-axis

clockwise loop

$$V = + \int_{\text{loop}} \pi y^2 dx$$

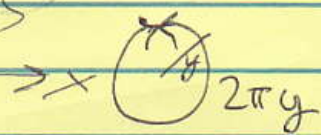


counterclockwise loop

$$V = - \int_{\text{loop}} \pi y^2 dx$$

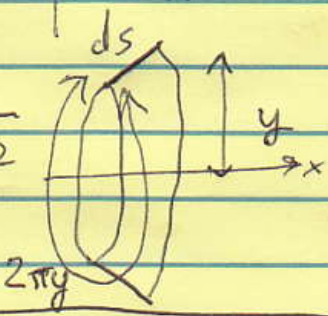
$$V = - \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi xy dy$$

$$V = + \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi xy dy$$



surface area:

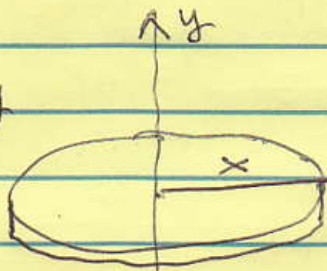
$$A = \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi y \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$



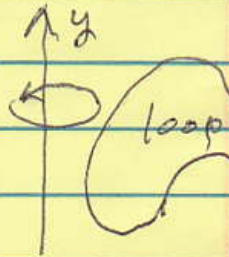
$$A = \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi x \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

Revolved around y-axis

$$V = - \int_{\text{loop}} \pi x^2 dy$$



$$V = + \int_{\text{loop}} \pi x^2 dy$$



$$V = + \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi xy dx$$

$$V = - \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi xy dx$$

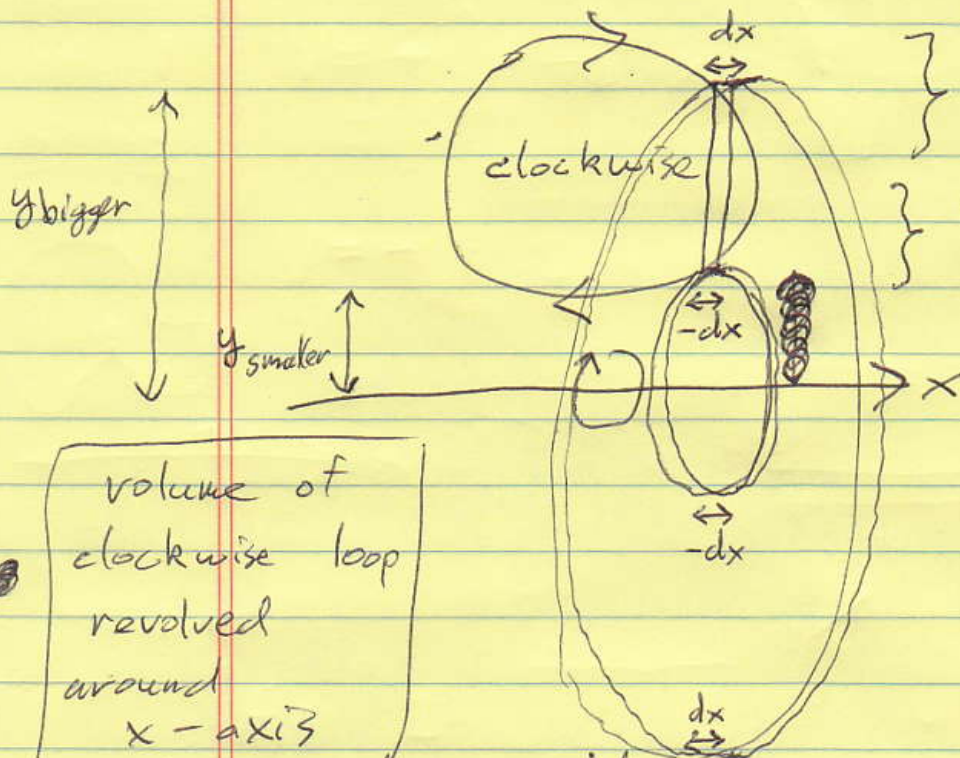
surface area:

$$A = \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi x \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$



$$A = \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi y \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2}$$

Example justifications of sign:



top: going to right, so $dx > 0$, so thickness = dx
 bottom: going to left, so $dx < 0$, so thickness = $-dx$

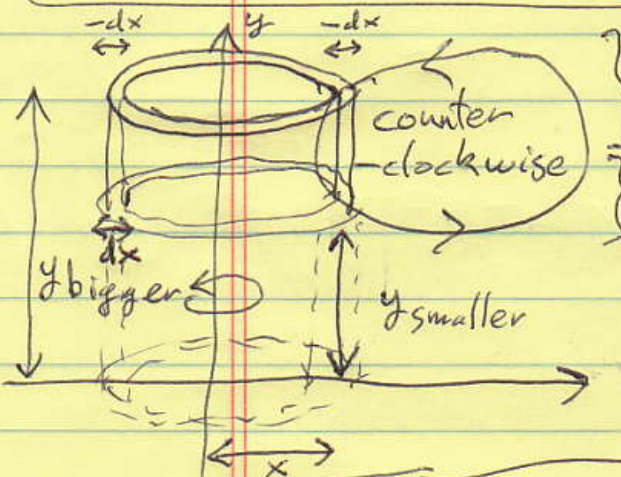
You want to subtract the smaller disk from the bigger disk:

volume of clockwise loop revolved around x -axis
 washer method for loops

$$V_{\text{washer}} = \pi y_{\text{bigger}}^2 dx - \pi y_{\text{smaller}}^2 (-dx)$$

$$V_{\text{washer}} = +\pi y_{\text{bigger}}^2 dx + \pi y_{\text{smaller}}^2 dx$$

$$V = + \int_{\text{loop}} \pi y^2 dx$$



top: going to left, so $dx < 0$, so thickness = $-dx$
 bottom: going to right, so $dx > 0$, so thickness = dx

$$V_{\text{shell}} = [2\pi y_{\text{bigger}} x (-dx)] - [2\pi y_{\text{smaller}} x dx]$$

$$V = - \int_{\text{loop}} 2\pi xy dx$$

volume of counter-clockwise loop revolved around y -axis: cylindrical shell method for loops