

①

8.1 practice problem solutions

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 8x^2 = 27y^3 \quad \text{from } \left(1, \frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ to } \left(8, \frac{8}{3}\right)$$

either solve for x or solve for y

$$27y^3 = 8x^2$$

$$y^3 = \frac{8x^2}{27}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{8}{27}\right)^{1/3} (x^2)^{1/3}$$

$$y = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right) x^{2/3}$$

$$y' = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3}\right)$$

$$y' = \frac{4}{9} x^{-1/3}$$

Let's clean it up first

$$\sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{4}{9} x^{-1/3}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{81} x^{-2/3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{16}{81 x^{2/3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{81 x^{2/3} + 16}{81 x^{2/3}}} = \frac{1}{9 x^{1/3}} \sqrt{81 x^{2/3} + 16}$$

$$L = \int_1^8 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} dx = \int_1^8 \frac{1}{9} x^{-1/3} (81 x^{2/3} + 16)^{1/2} dx$$

solve using u -substitution

$$= \left(4 + \frac{16}{81}\right)^{3/2} - \left(1 + \frac{16}{81}\right)^{3/2}$$

(2)

$$\textcircled{2} \quad y = 5 - \sqrt{x^3} = 5 - x^{3/2} \quad (1, 4) \text{ to } (4, -3)$$

$$y' = -\frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}$$

let's clean up $\sqrt{\quad}$ first

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{3}{2}x^{1/2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x}$$

$$L = \int_1^4 \sqrt{1 + \frac{9}{4}x} \, dx$$

use substitution.

$$L = \frac{4}{9} \int_1^4 \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}x\right)^{1/2} \frac{9}{4} dx = \frac{4}{9} \left[\frac{2}{3} \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}x\right)^{3/2} \right]_1^4$$

$$= \frac{8}{27} \left[\left(1 + \frac{9}{4}(4)\right)^{3/2} - \left(1 + \frac{9}{4}(1)\right)^{3/2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{8}{27} \left[10^{3/2} - \left(\frac{13}{4}\right)^{3/2} \right]$$

③ $x = \frac{1}{16}y^4 + \frac{1}{2}y^{-2}$ $(\frac{9}{8}, -2)$ to $(\frac{9}{16}, -1)$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{16}(4)y^3 + \frac{1}{2}(-2)y^{-3}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{1}{4}y^3 - y^{-3} = \frac{y^3}{4} - \frac{1}{y^3} = \frac{y^6 - 4}{4y^3}$$

l.c.d = $4y^3$

prep work

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} &= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y^6 - 4}{4y^3}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{(y^6 - 4)^2}{16y^6}} = \sqrt{\frac{16y^6 + (y^{12} - 8y^6 + 16)}{16y^6}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4y^3} \sqrt{y^{12} + 8y^6 + 16} = \frac{1}{4y^3} \sqrt{(y^6 + 4)^2} \\ &= \frac{y^6 + 4}{4y^3} = \frac{1}{4}y^3 + \frac{1}{y^3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}y^3 + y^{-3}} \end{aligned}$$

so -1

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_{-2}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{4}y^3 + y^{-3}\right) dy = \left. \frac{1}{4} \frac{y^4}{4} + \frac{y^{-2}}{-2} \right|_{-2}^{-1} \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{16}y^4 - \frac{1}{2y^2} \right|_{-2}^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{16} - \frac{1}{2} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{16}(-1)^4 - \frac{1}{2(-1)^2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{16}(-2)^4 - \frac{1}{2(-2)^2}\right) = \frac{1}{16} - \frac{8}{16} - \frac{16}{16} + \frac{2}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$\left(\frac{21}{16}\right)$

4 Set up only

$$2y^3 - 7y + 2x - 8 = 0 \quad (3, 2) \text{ to } (4, 0)$$

solve for x $2x = -2y^3 + 7y + 8$

$$x = -y^3 + \frac{7}{2}y + 4$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = -3y^2 + \frac{7}{2}$$

the prep work

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dx}{dy}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{7}{2} - 3y^2\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{49}{4} - \frac{42}{2}y^2 + 9y^4\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{4} + \frac{49}{4} - \frac{84}{4}y^2 + \frac{36y^4}{4}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{53 - 84y^2 + 36y^4}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^0 \sqrt{36y^4 - 84y^2 + 53} \, dy$$

or $L = \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{9y^4 - 21y^2 + \frac{53}{4}} \, dy$

(5)

Set up only

$$(5) \quad 11x - 4x^3 - 7y + 7 = 0 \quad \text{from } (1,2) \text{ to } (0,1)$$

Solve for y

$$-7y = -11x + 4x^3 - 7$$

$$y = 1 + \frac{11}{7}x - \frac{4}{7}x^3$$

$$y = \frac{11}{7}x - \frac{4}{7}x^3 + 1 \quad y' = \frac{11}{7} - \frac{4}{7}(3)x^2$$

$$y' = \frac{11}{7} - \frac{12}{7}x^2$$

the prep work

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{11}{7} - \frac{12}{7}x^2\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{121}{49} - \frac{264x^2}{49} + \frac{144x^4}{49}\right)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{49}{49} + \frac{121}{49} - \frac{264x^2}{49} + \frac{144x^4}{49}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{7} \sqrt{170 - 264x^2 + 144x^4}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{7} \int_0^1 \sqrt{170 - 1848x^2 + 144x^4} \, dx$$

It is OK to use lowest to highest x despite the discrepancy in order.

you do not need to use the property $\int_a^b = -\int_b^a$ in this case.