

Name	Student ID
Saad Alhamdan	435103974

BMT223 Assignment #6

Find the area between  $f(x)$  &  $g(x)$  where:

1-  $f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - x$  and  $g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x$

Equalizing both equations to find all x roots "boundaries":

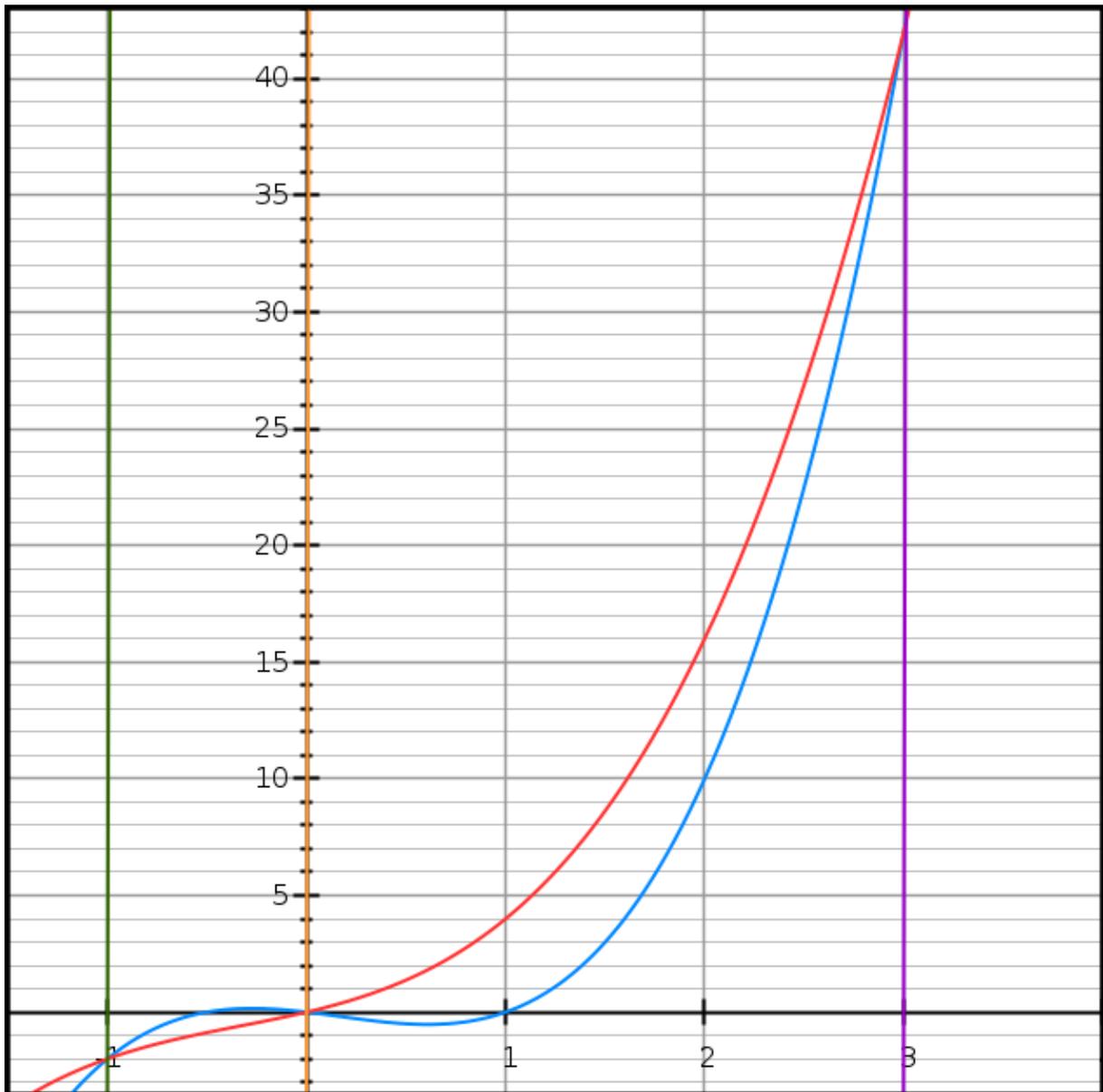
$$2x^3 - x^2 - x = x^3 + x^2 + 2x$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x = 0 \quad , \quad \text{So: } x_1 = -1 \quad , \quad x_2 = 0 \quad , \quad x_3 = 3$$

Checking which function is bigger between these values:

Between $[x=-1]$ & $[x=0]$	$f\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$	$f(x) > g(x)$
	$g\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{7}{8}$	
Between $[x=0]$ & $[x=3]$	$f(1) = 0$	$f(x) < g(x)$
	$g(1) = 4$	

Graphical explanation:



	$f(x) = 2x^3 - x^2 - x$
	$g(x) = x^3 + x^2 + 2x$
	$x = -1$
	$x = 0$
	$x = 3$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 f(x) - g(x) dx + \int_0^3 g(x) - f(x) dx$$

$$A = \int_{-1}^0 (2x^3 - x^2 - x) - (x^3 + x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$+ \int_0^3 (x^3 + x^2 + 2x) - (2x^3 - x^2 - x) dx$$

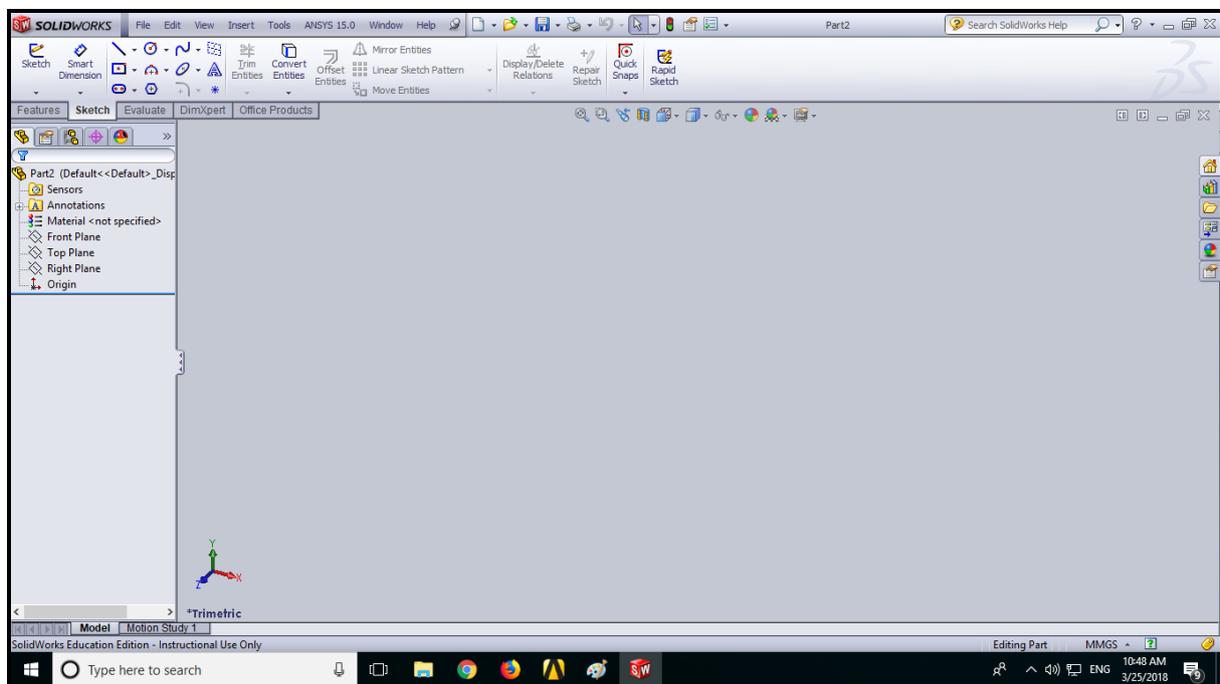
$$A = \int_{-1}^0 x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x dx + \int_0^3 -x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x dx$$

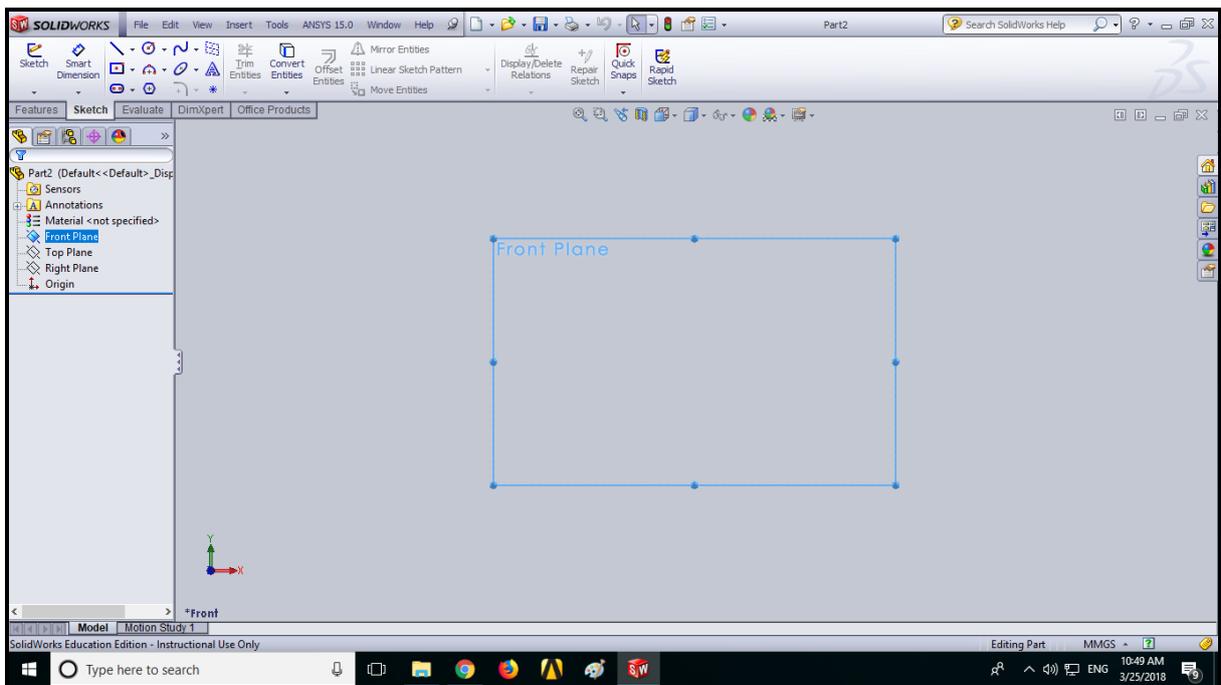
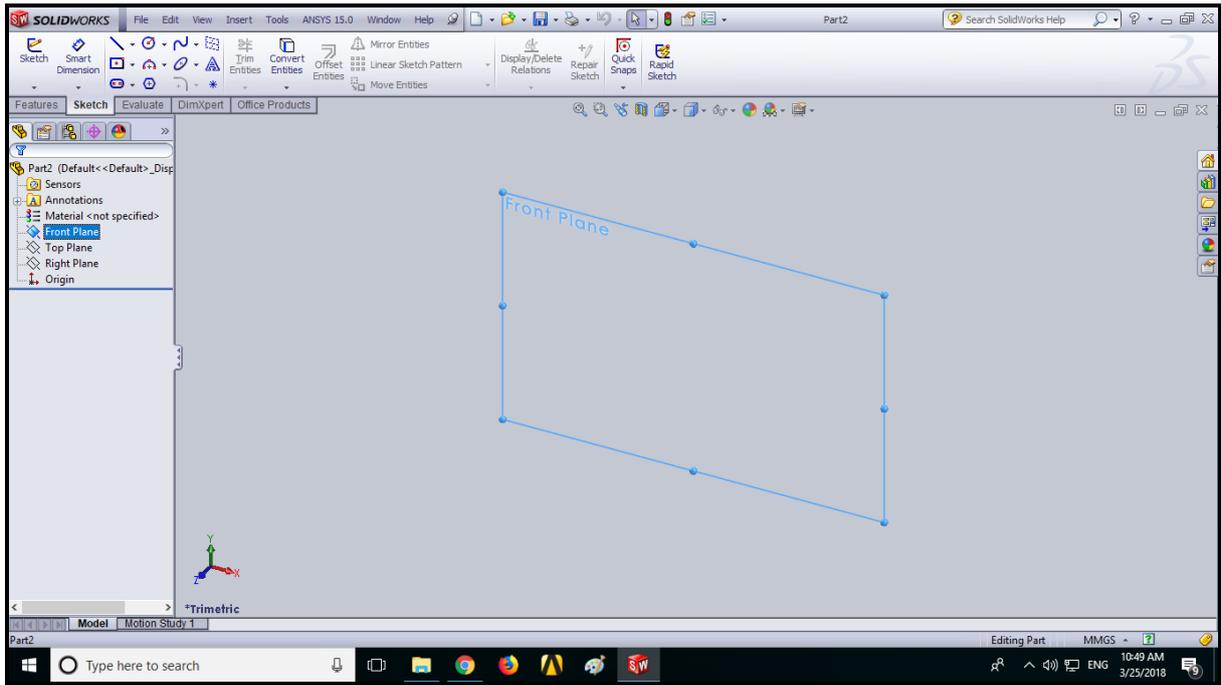
$$= \left( \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right)_{-1}^0 + \left( \frac{-x^4}{4} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} \right)_0^3 = \frac{7}{12} + \frac{45}{4}$$

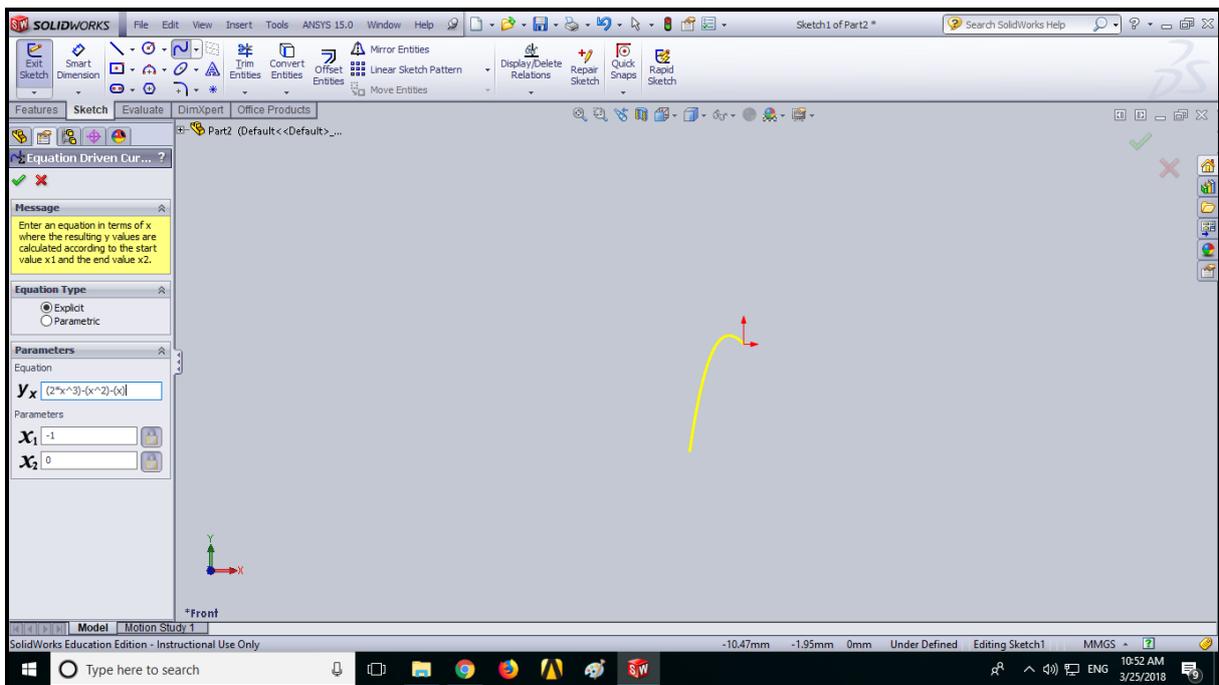
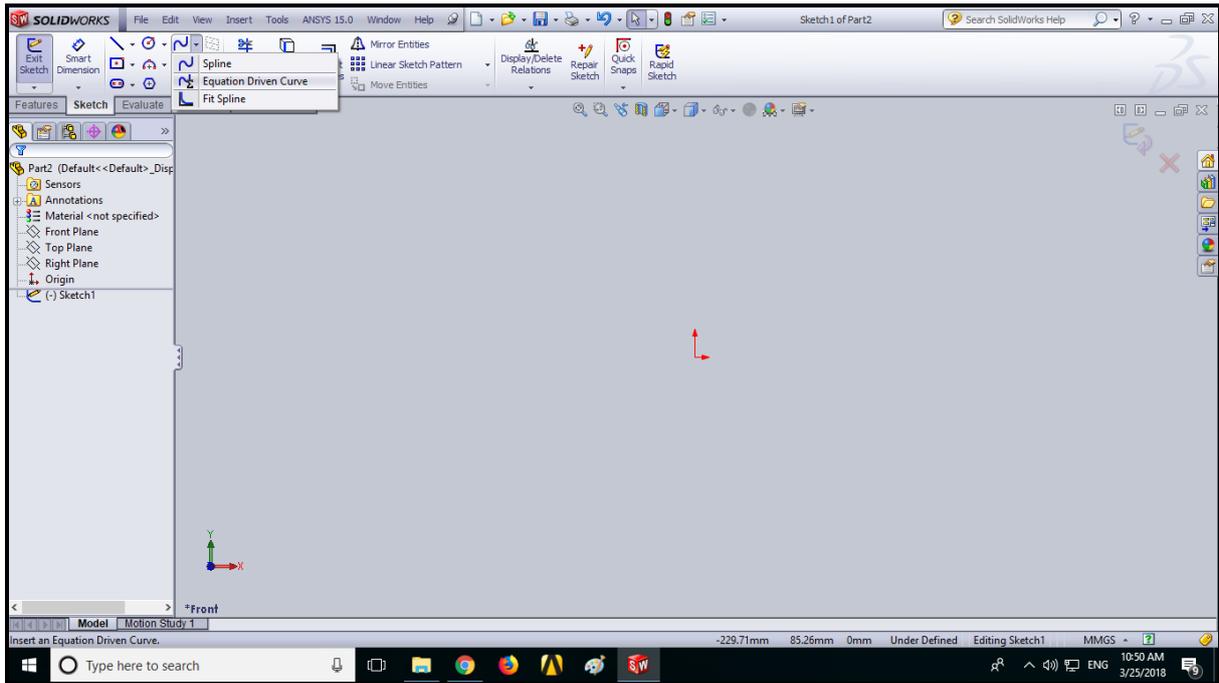
$$= \frac{71}{6} \text{ Sq. Unit}$$

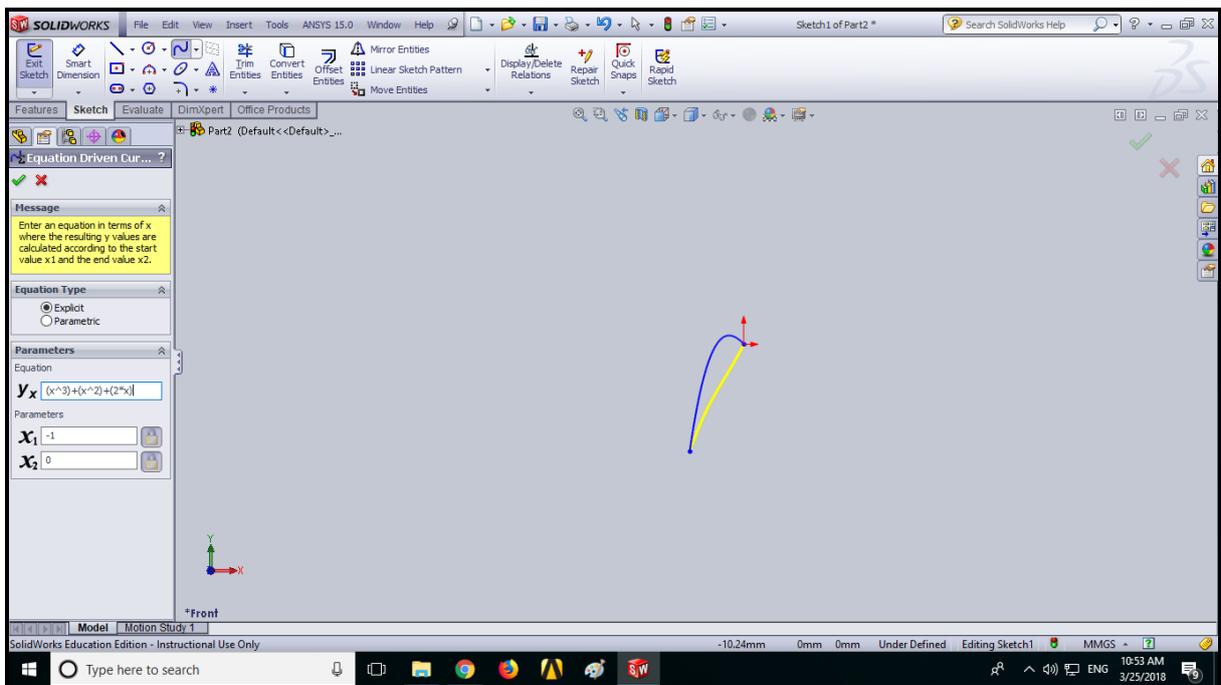
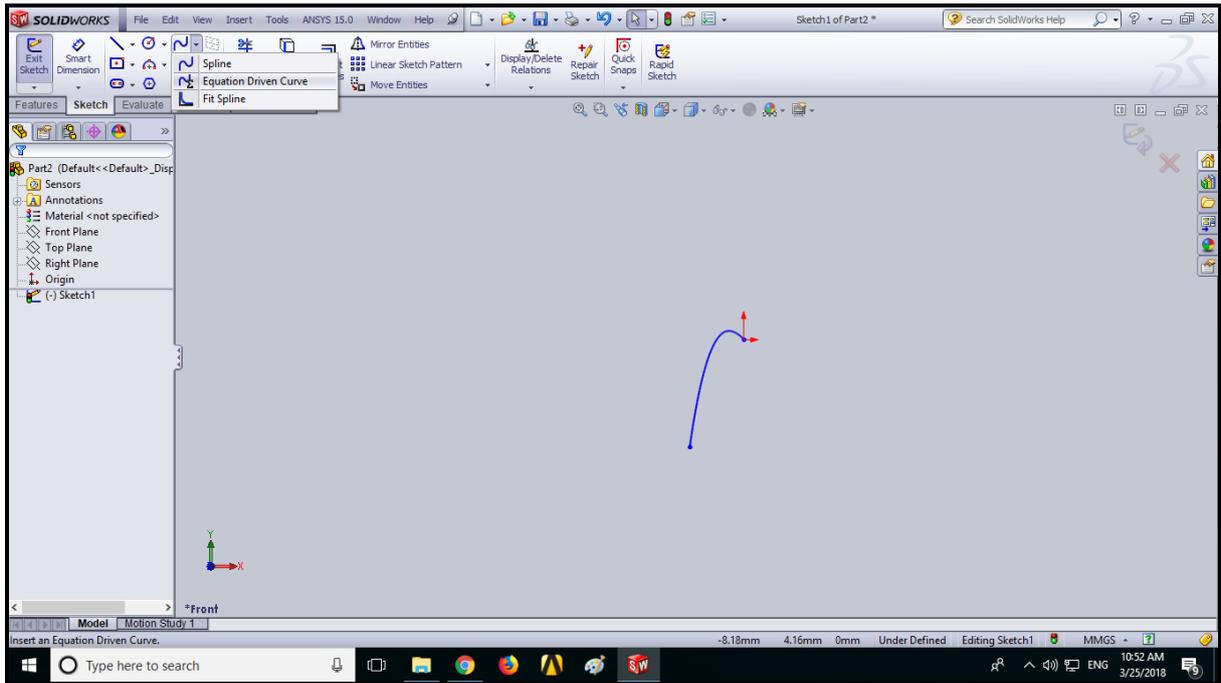
Let's confirm our solution by using "SolidWorks" software:

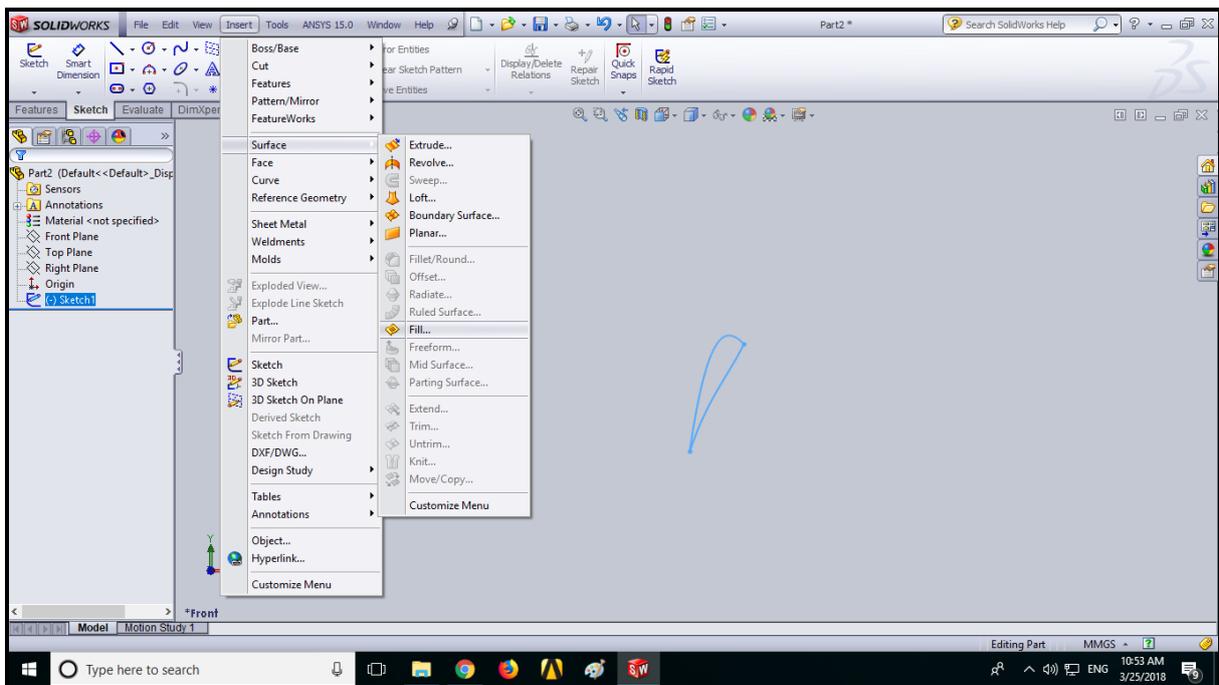
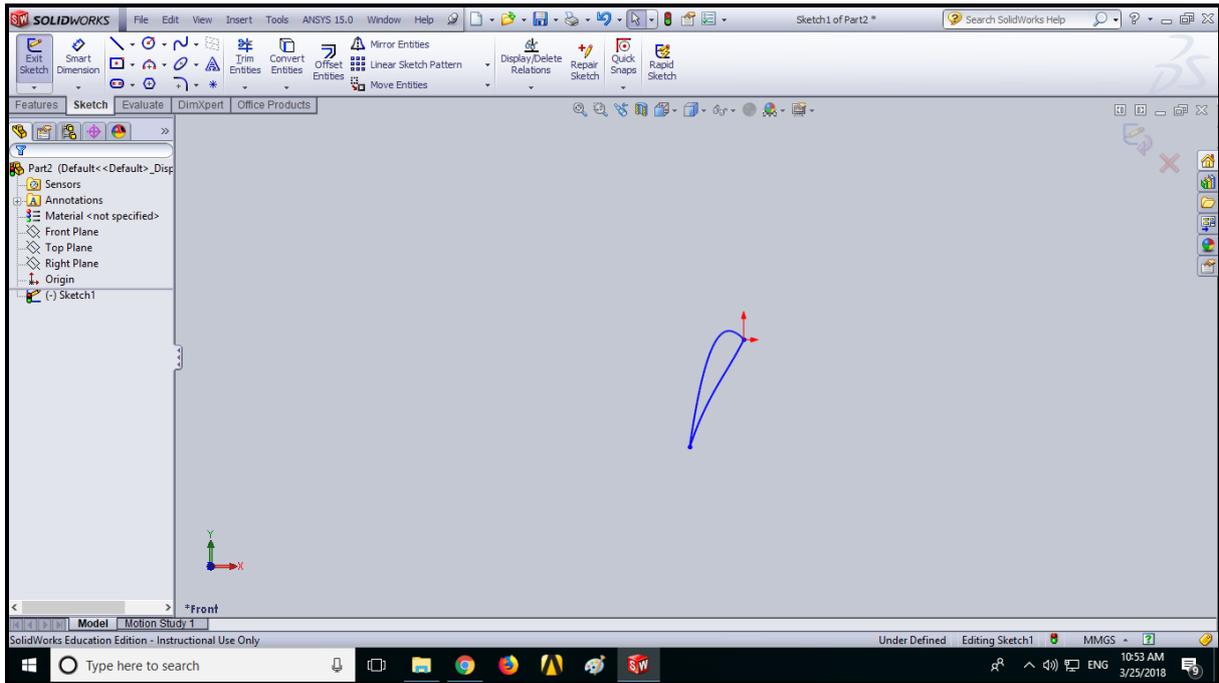
First, let's perform area calculation between [x=-1] & [x=0]:

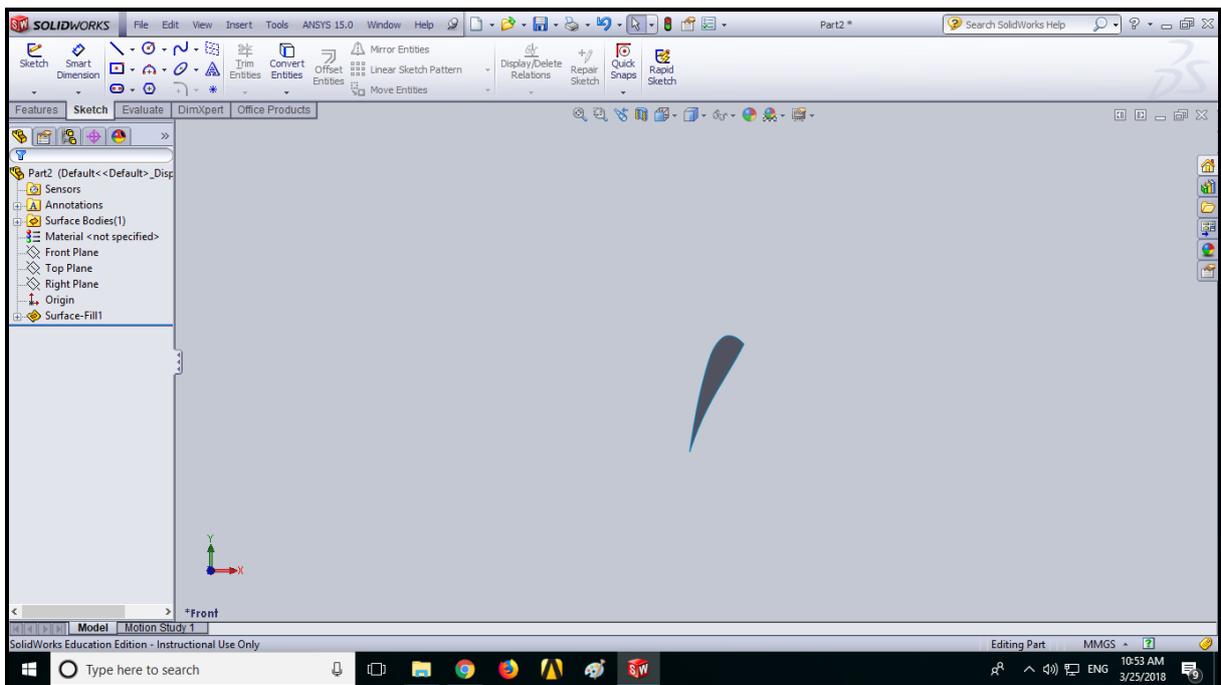
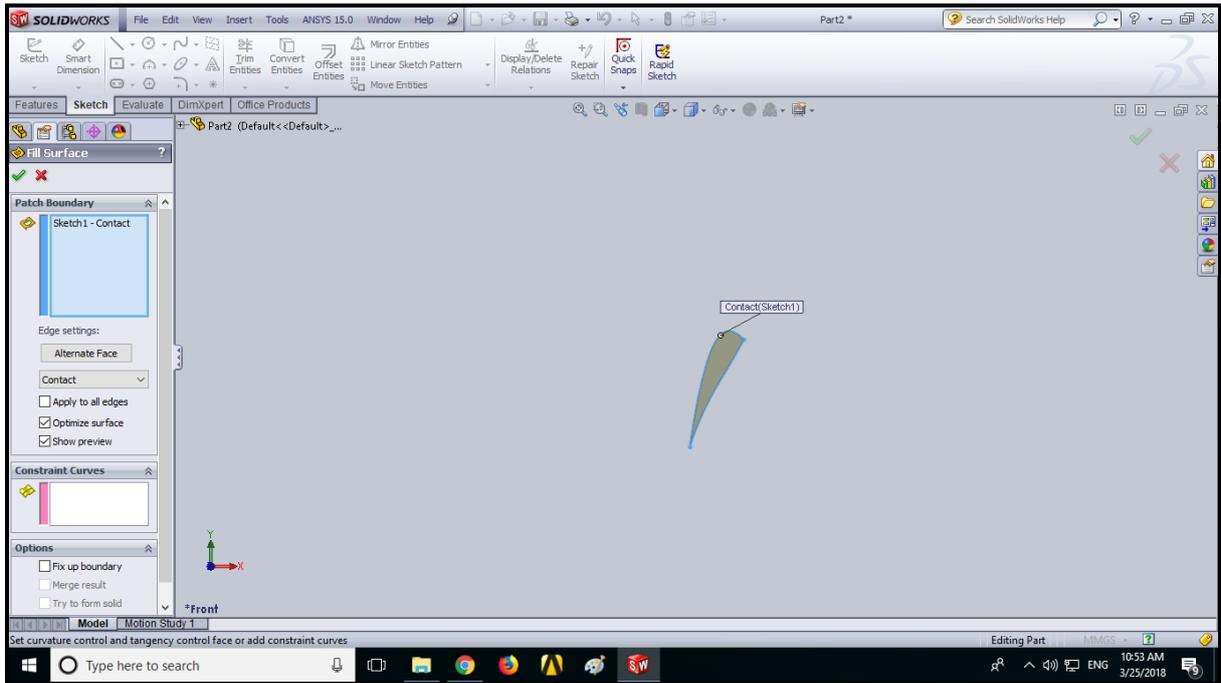


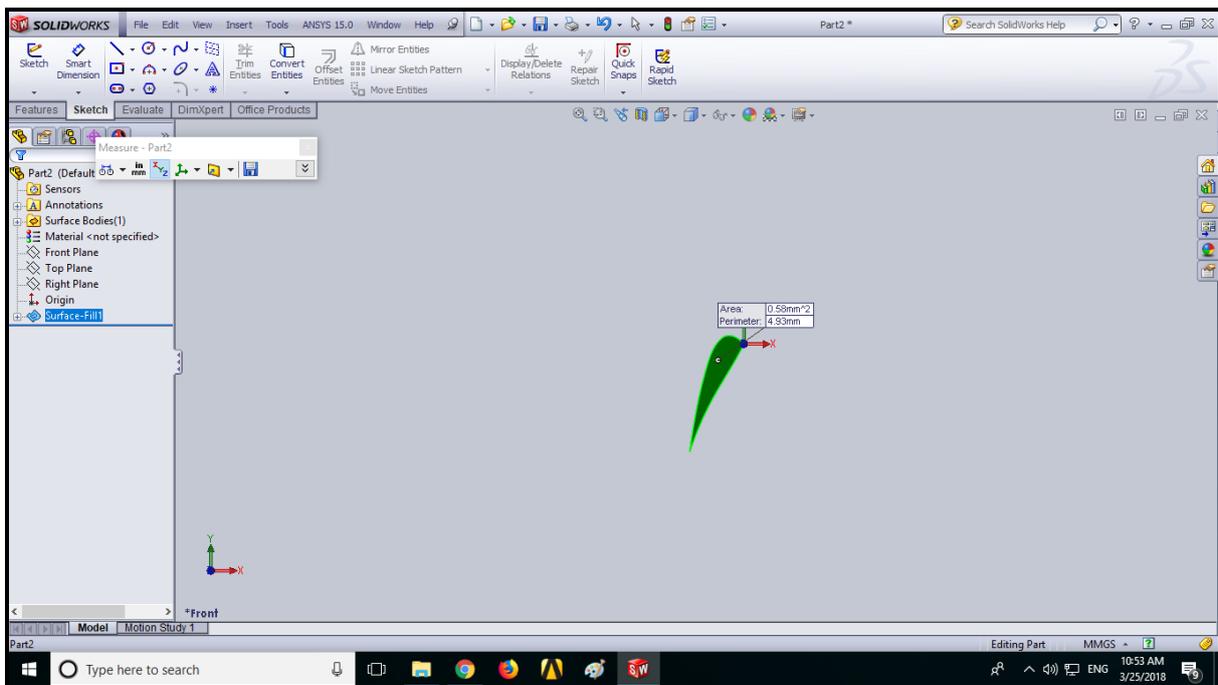
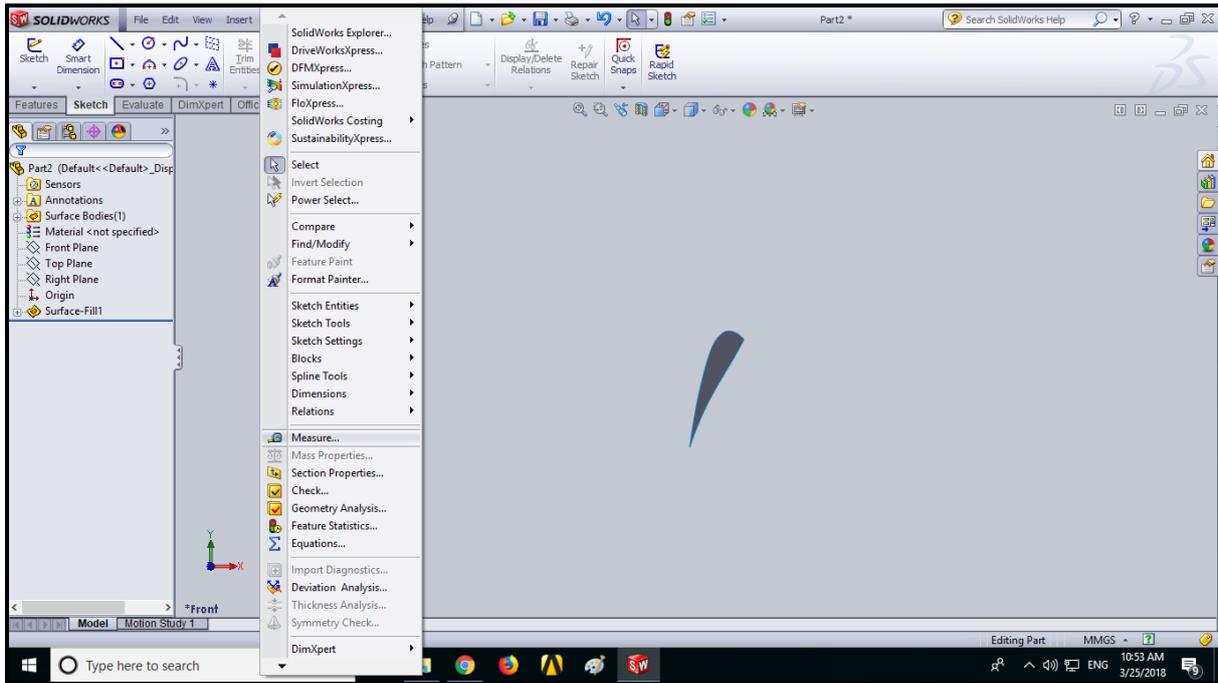






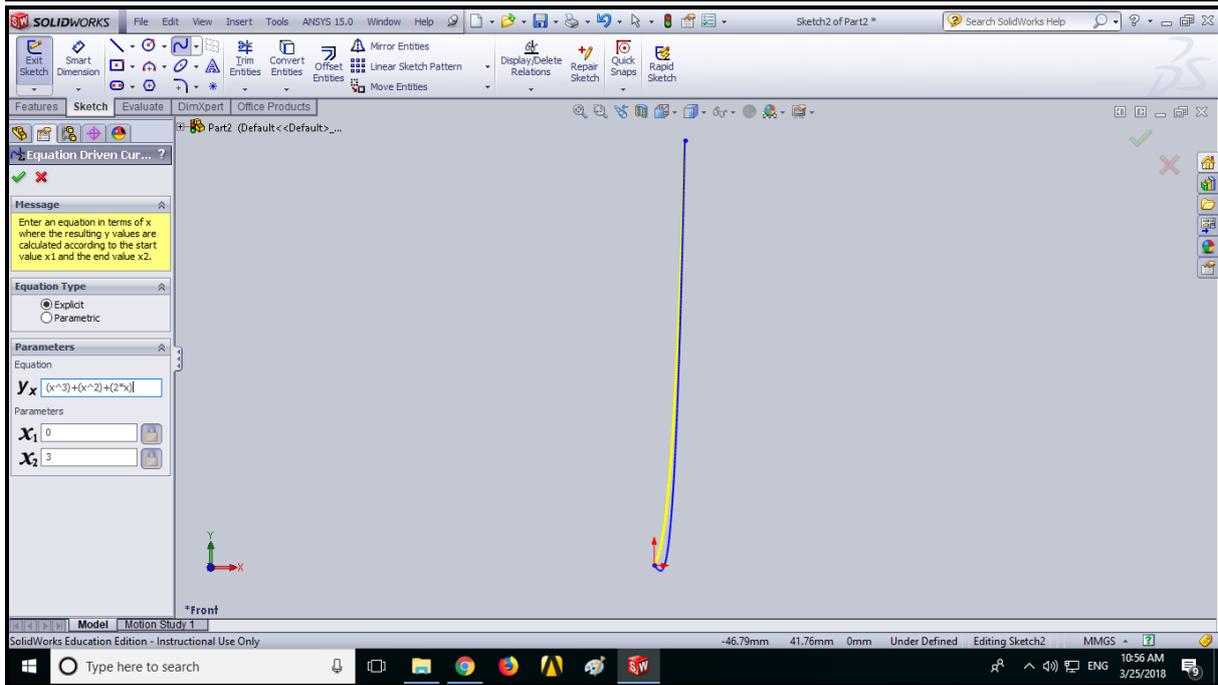
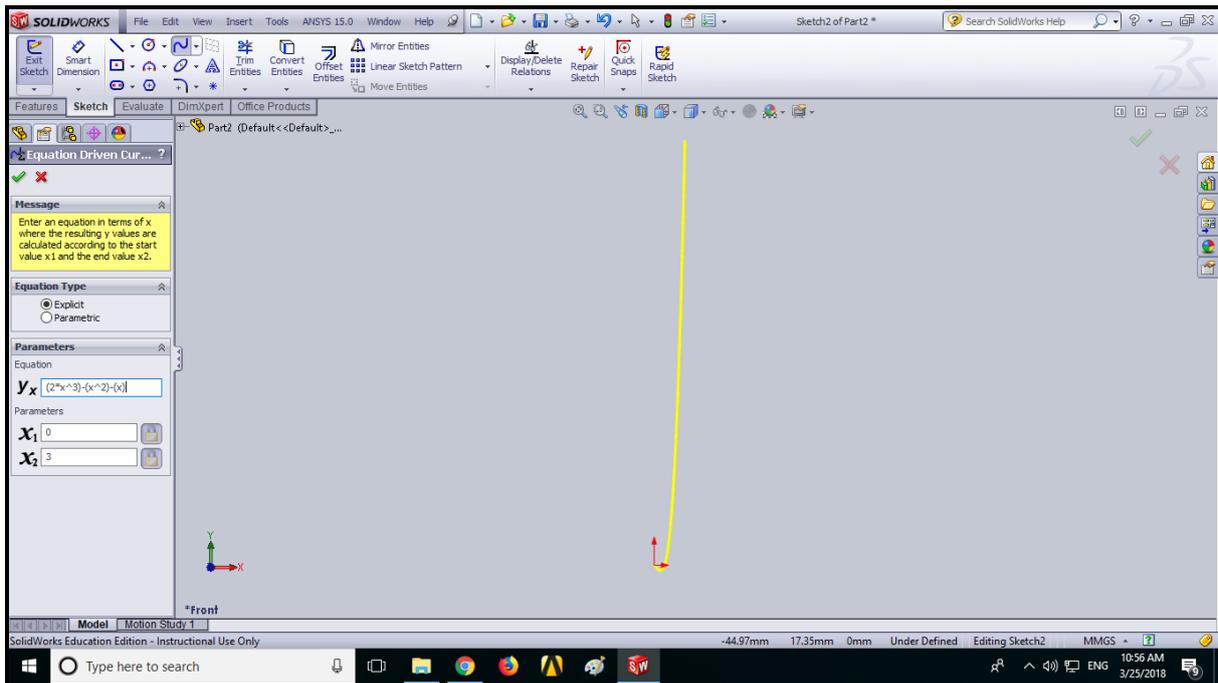


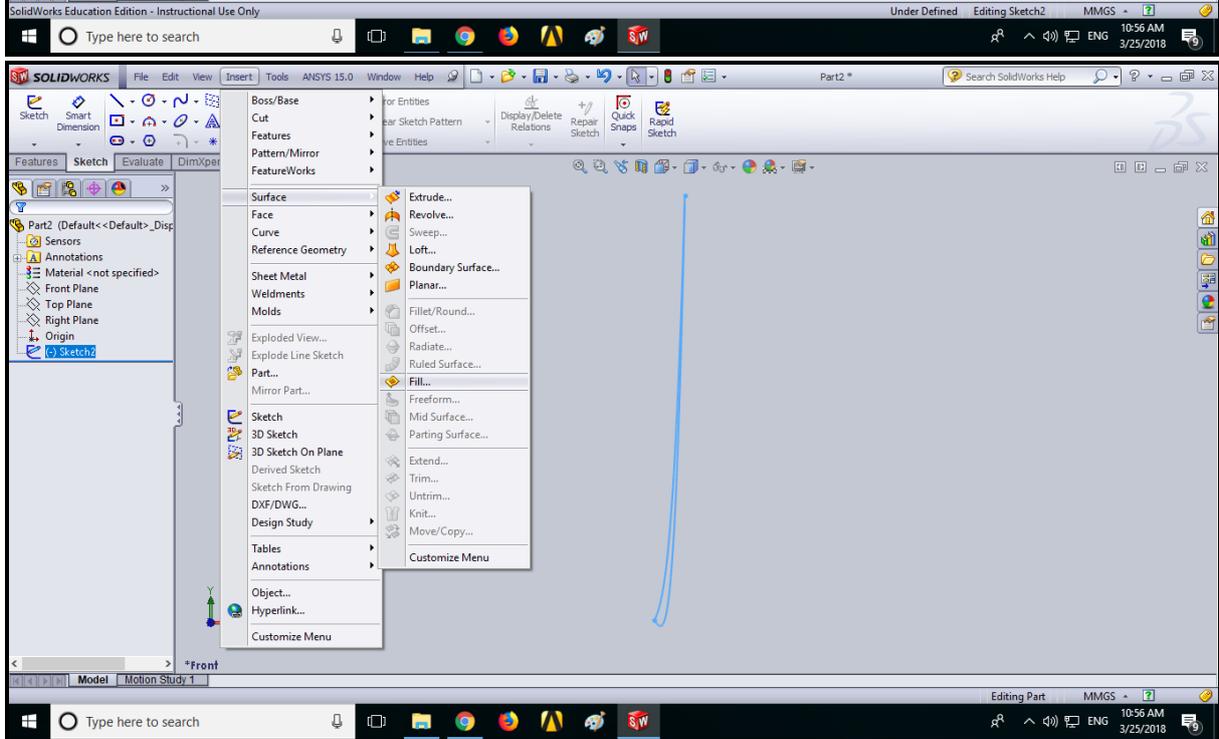
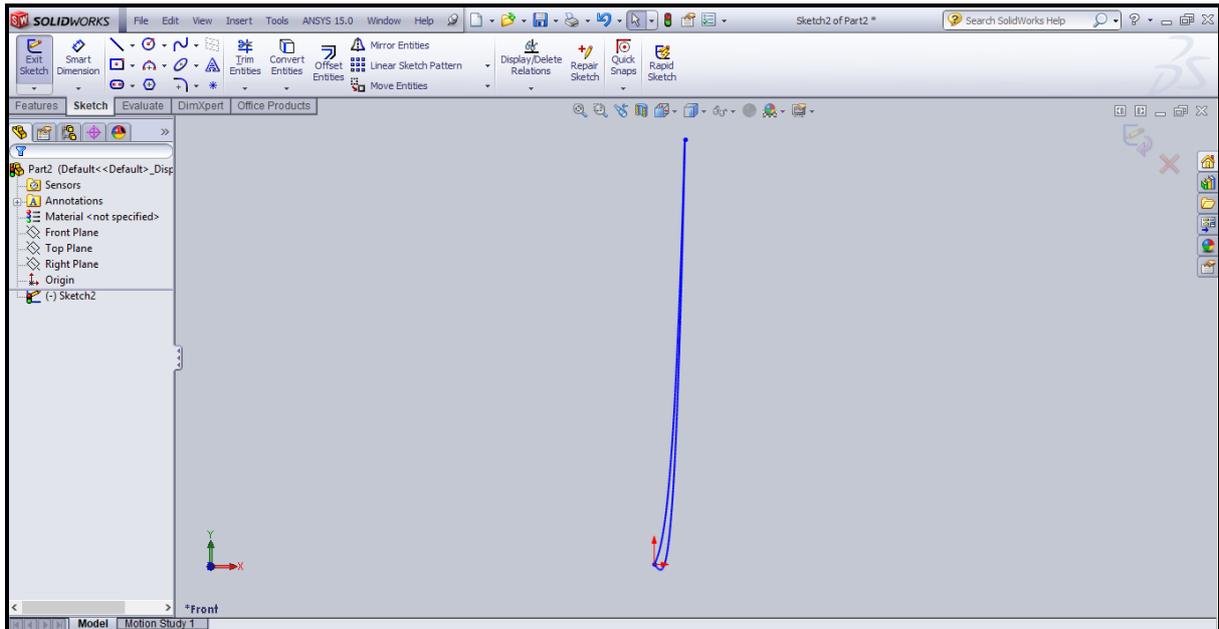


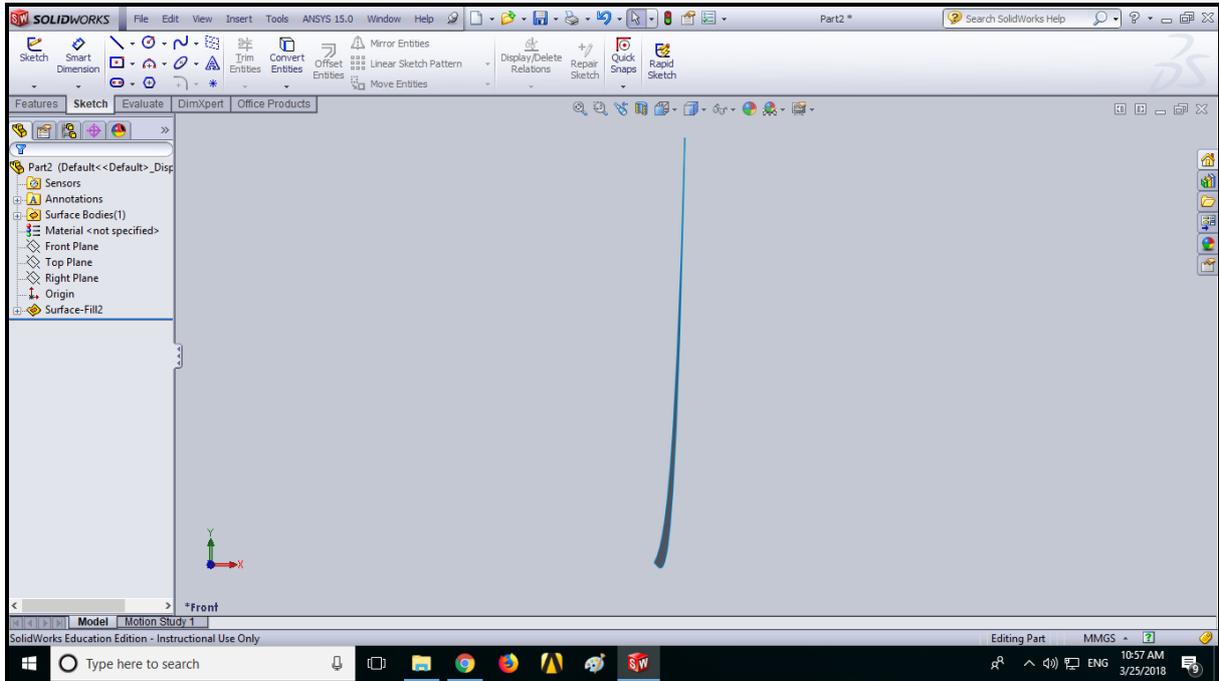
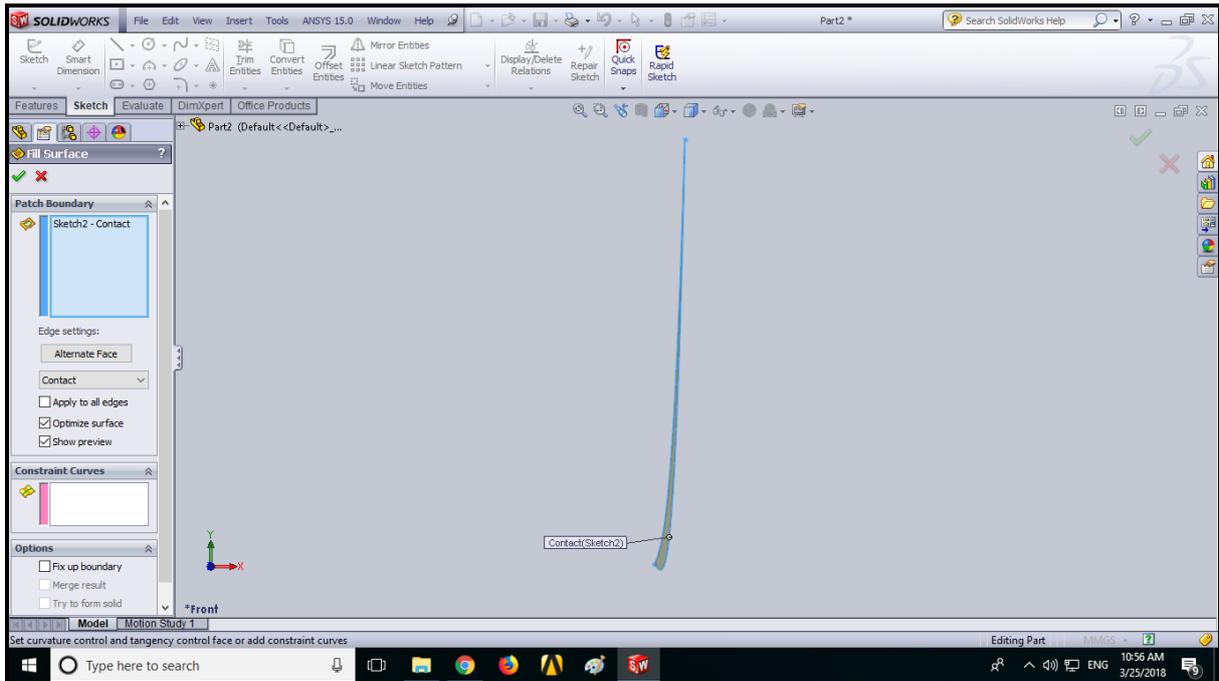


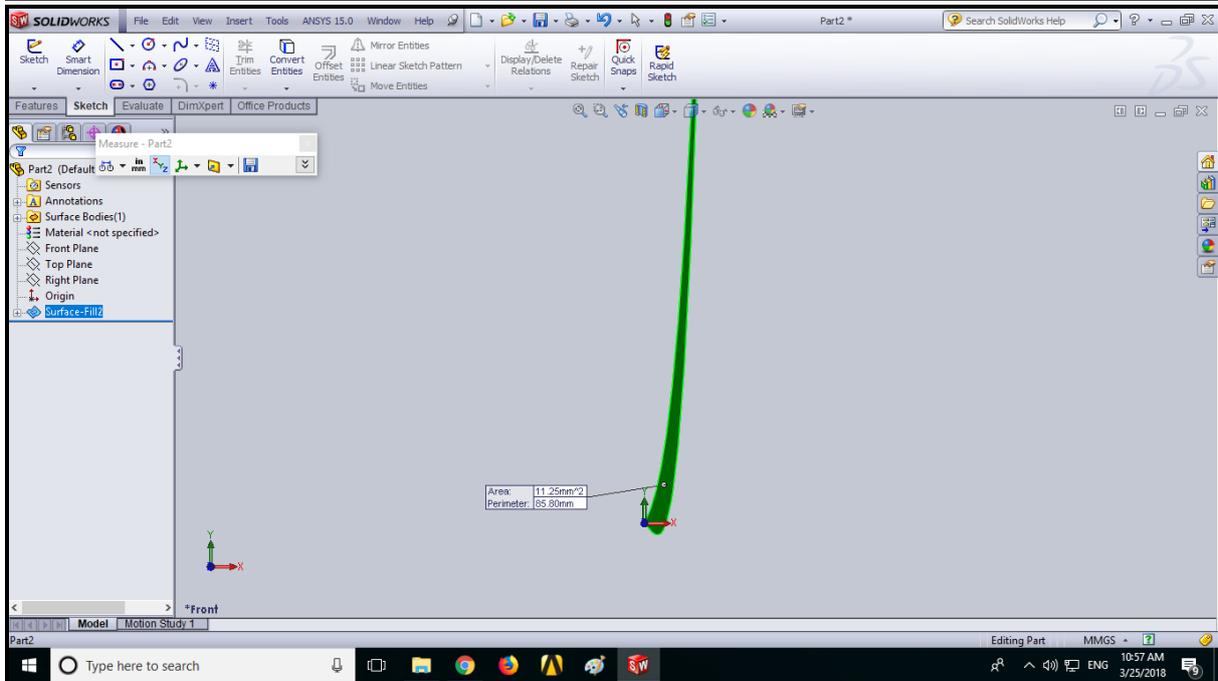
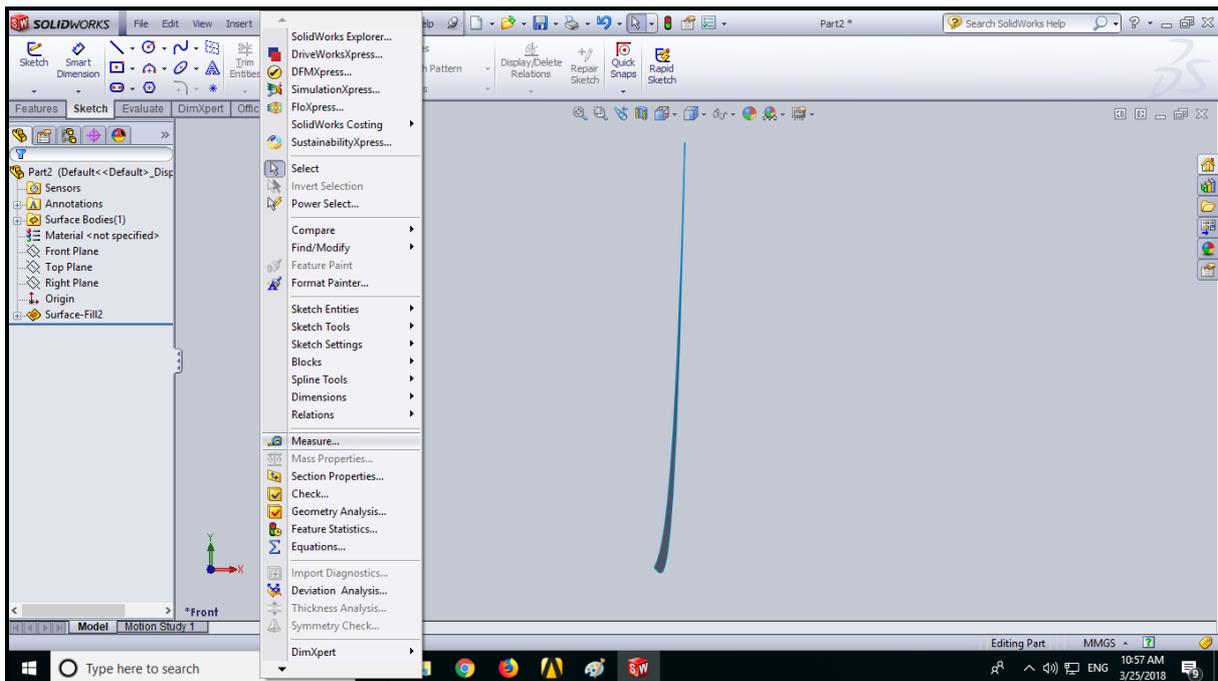
We can see that the area is approximately equal to  $\frac{7}{12}$  “0.58  $mm^2$  as shown in the figure”

Now let's find the area between  $[x=0]$  &  $[x=3]$ :









We can see that the area is equal to  $\frac{45}{4}$  "11.25  $mm^2$  as shown in the figure"

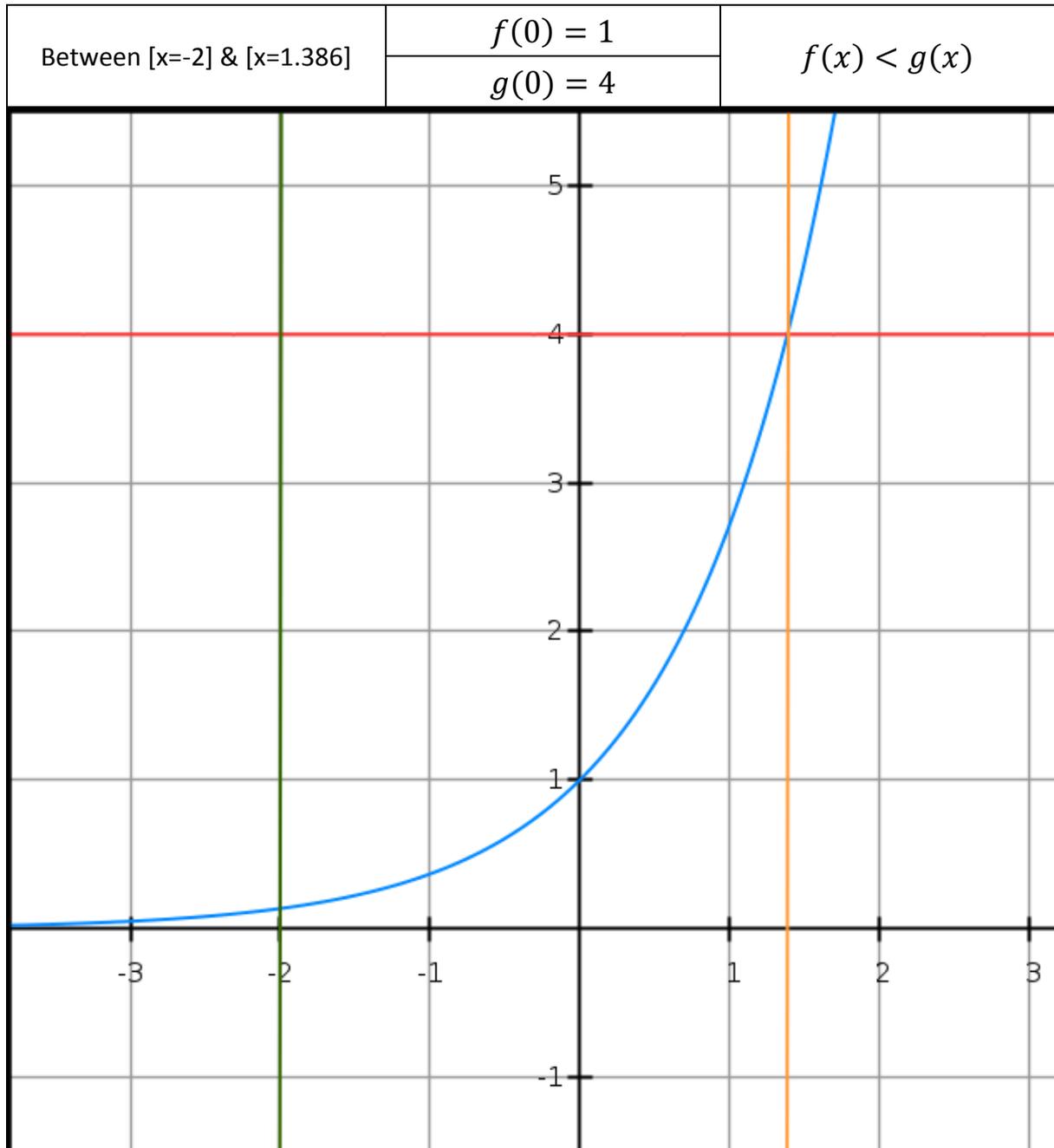
Finally, by summing up those 2 values, we get: 11.83  $mm^2$

2-  $f(x) = e^x$  and  $g(x) = 4$  and  $x = -2$

Equalizing both equations to find any x roots "boundaries":

$$e^x = 4, \ln(e^x) = \ln(4), x = \ln(4) = 1.386$$

Checking which function is bigger between these values:



	$f(x) = e^x$
	$g(x) = 4$
	$x = -2$
	$x = 1.386 \cong \ln(4)$

Now, let's solve by finding the area under  $g(x)$ , and then the area under  $f(x)$  "between the  $x$  boundaries", and finally we just subtract them to get the area between both curves:

$$A_{g(x)} = \int_{-2}^{1.386} 4 \, dx = (4x)_{-2}^{1.386} = 4(1.386) - 4(-2) = 13.544$$

$$A_{f(x)} = \int_{-2}^{1.386} e^x \, dx = (e^x)_{-2}^{1.386} = e^{(1.386)} - e^{(-2)} = 3.866$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Area between } f(x) \text{ \& } g(x) = A &= A_{g(x)} - A_{f(x)} = 13.544 - 3.866 \\ &= 9.678 \text{ Sq. Unit} \end{aligned}$$