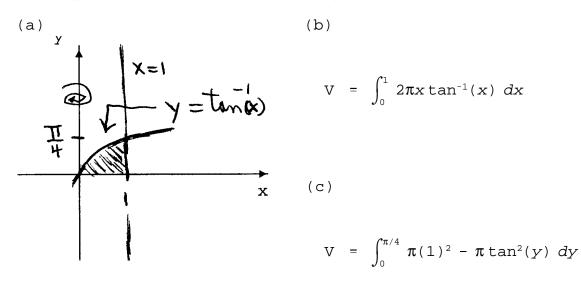
READ ME FIRST: Show me all the magic very neatly on the page, for I do not read minds. Use correct notation when presenting your computations and arguments. Use complete sentences. Remember this: "=" denotes "equals", "⇒" denotes "implies", and "⇔" denotes "is equivalent to". Since the answer consists of all the magic transformations, do not "box" your final results. Eschew obfuscation.

1. (20 pts.: (a) is 5 points. Remaining parts are 3 points each.) (a) Very carefully sketch the region R in the 1st quadrant enclosed by the curves defined by $y = \tan^{-1}(x)$, y = 0, and x = 1. Suppose the region is revolved around the y-axis. (b) Using the method of cylindrical shells, write down the definite integral dx used to compute the volume of the solid of revolution formed. **Don't evaluate the integral.** (c) Using the method of slicing [disks/washers here], write down the definite integral dy used to compute the same volume as in part (b). **Don't evaluate the integral.**



(d) Write down, but do not attempt to evaluate the definite integral whose numerical value gives the area of the region R above if one integrates with respect to y.

Area =
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} 1 - \tan(y) \, dy$$

(e) Write down, but do not attempt to evaluate the definite integral whose numerical value gives the area of the region R above if one integrates with respect to x.

Area =
$$\int_0^1 \tan^{-1}(x) dx$$

(f) Using one of the integrals from either Part (d) or Part (e) above, compute the exact value of the area of the region R.

Area =
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} 1 - \tan(y) \, dy = \frac{\pi}{4} - \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\sin(y)}{\cos(y)} \, dy$$

= $\frac{\pi}{4} + (\ln|\cos(y)|) \Big|_0^{\pi/4} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}\ln(2).$

Note: At this point in time, unless you have been exposed to integration by parts, (e) above is not accessible.