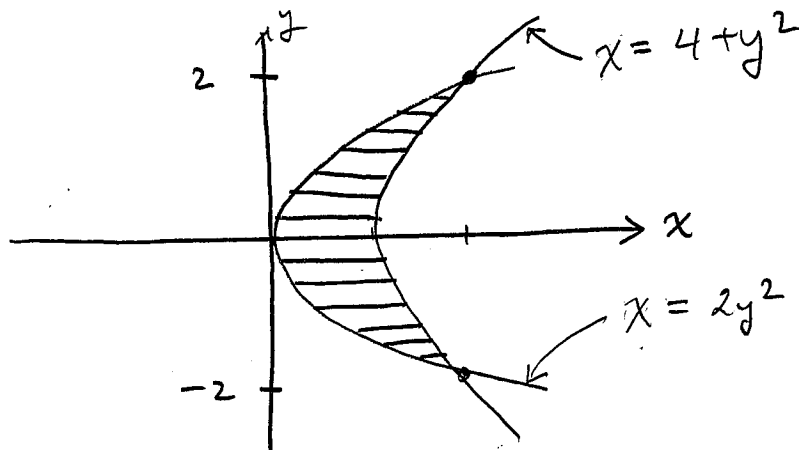


(1) [15 points] Determine the area bounded by the curves $x = 2y^2$ and $x = 4 + y^2$. First sketch the two given curves and determine the points of intersection.



Points of Intersection:

$$2y^2 = 4 + y^2$$

$$y^2 = 4$$

$$y = 2, -2$$

$$\therefore A = \int_{y=-2}^2 (4+y^2) - (2y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 4 - y^2 dy$$

$$= \left[4y - \frac{y^3}{3} \right]_{-2}^2$$

$$= \left(8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left(-8 + \frac{8}{3} \right)$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{32}{3}}$$

(2) [10 bonus points] Evaluate

$$I = \int \arccos(x) dx.$$

$$u = \arccos(x) ; dv = dx$$

$$du = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx ; v = x$$

$$\therefore I = \int u dv$$

$$= uv - \int v du$$

$$= \arccos(x) \cdot x - \int x \left(\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) dx$$

$$= x \arccos(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} (-2x) dx$$

let $w = 1-x^2$

$$dw = -2x dx$$

$$= x \arccos(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int w^{-1/2} dw$$

$$= x \arccos(x) - \frac{(\frac{1}{2}) w^{1/2}}{(\frac{1}{2})} + C$$

$$= x \arccos(x) - (1-x^2)^{1/2} + C.$$