

## Section 14.9: Total Area and Area Between Curves.

### Review of Graphs.

In order to compute areas between curves, it is important that you can generate a graph for the given situation. You are expected to know the graphs of the following:

- $y = mx + b$

- $y = x^2$

- $y = |x|$

- $y = e^x$

- $y = \ln(x)$

- $y = \sqrt{x}$

You should also be able to move these graphs up/down/left/right as well as reflect/translate. See the examples below.

**Example #1:** Give a sketch of the following functions below.

(a)  $y = -(x + 5)^2 - 3$

(b)  $y = \ln(x - 4)$

(c)  $y = \sqrt{9 - x} + 3$

### Total Area.

Whenever a function  $f(x)$  takes on negative values on an interval  $[a, b]$ , the definite integral of  $f(x)$  over  $[a, b]$  will result in an aggregate area. This means that you might have cancellations with the negative and positive regions.

To compute the **total area** bounded by the graph of a function  $y = f(x)$  and the  $x$ -axis when the function takes on both positive and negative values, you must break up the interval  $[a, b]$  into monotonic subintervals. The correct total area will then be the result of the *absolute values* of the areas of each subinterval.

It will be a good idea to graph your integrand so that you can determine which sections of its graph falls above or below the  $x$ -axis.

**Examples:** Compute the total area of the following functions in the given interval.

1.  $f(x) = x^2 - 16$  over the interval  $[0, 6]$ .

2.  $g(x) = e^x - 1$  over the interval  $[-2, 2]$ .

### Area Between Curves.

If  $u(x)$  and  $v(x)$  are continuous with  $u(x) \geq v(x)$  throughout  $[a, b]$ , then **the area between the curves** from  $a$  to  $b$  is the integral of  $(u(x) - v(x))$  from  $a$  to  $b$ :

$$A = \int_a^b [u(x) - v(x)] dx$$

This value will be a positive total area. Notice that this definition is dependent on  $u(x)$  being **above**  $v(x)$ .

The following examples will illustrate the concept.

**Examples:** For the pair of functions given below, determine the area between their curves.

1.  $f(x) = x + 7$  and  $g(x) = 9 - x^2$ .

2.  $f(x) = x^3 - 6x$  and  $g(x) = x^2$ . (See graphic below.)

