

③  $y = \sqrt{5-x^2}$  : Fläche des Halbkreises

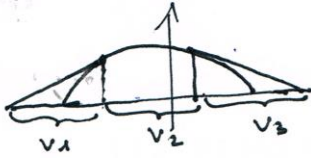
$$y' = \frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{5-x^2}} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{5-x^2}}$$

$$y'(2) = \frac{-2}{1} \rightarrow y = -2x+5$$

$$y'(-2) = \frac{2}{1} \rightarrow y = 2x+5$$

: (2,1)  $\vec{n}$   $\rightarrow$  normalenvektor

: (-2,1) " " "



$$V_1 = \pi \int_{-2.5}^{-2} (2x+5)^2 dx = \pi \left. \frac{(2x+5)^3}{3 \cdot 2} \right|_{-2.5}^{-2} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \pi$$

$$V_2 = \pi \int_{-2}^2 (5-x^2) dx = \left( 5x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_{-2}^2 \pi =$$

$$= \pi \left[ \left( 10 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( -10 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \right] = \left( 20 - 5\frac{1}{3} \right) \pi = 14\frac{2}{3} \pi$$

$$V_3 = V_1 = \frac{1}{6} \pi$$

$$V_1 + V_2 + V_3 = 15\pi$$