

**Integrals and Riemann Sums**

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{n^2} + \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{3}{n} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{n}{n} \right)^2 \right] =$

2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{1/2} + \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)^{1/2} + \left( \frac{3}{n} \right)^{1/2} + \dots + \left( \frac{2n}{n} \right)^{1/2} \right] =$

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \dots + \frac{5n}{n} \right] =$

4.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \left( \frac{2}{n} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{4}{n} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{8n}{n} \right)^2 \right] =$

5.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \left( \frac{n}{1} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{n}{2} \right)^2 + \dots + \left( \frac{n}{n} \right)^2 \right] =$

6. If  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = a + 2b$ , then  $\int_a^b (f(x) + 5) dx =$

7. The expression  $\frac{1}{50} \left( \sqrt{\frac{1}{50}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{50}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{50}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{50}{50}} \right)$  is a Riemann sum approximation for what integral?

8. If  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 5$  and  $\int_a^b g(x)dx = -1$ , which of the following must be true:

I.  $f(x) > g(x)$  for  $a \leq x \leq b$

II.  $\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]dx = 4$

III.  $\int_a^b [f(x)g(x)]dx = -5$

9. Use your calculator to give a decimal approximation for  $\int_1^{500} (13^x - 11^x)dx + \int_2^{500} (11^x - 13^x)dx$

10. Express the following limits of Reimann Sums as integrals:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[ \frac{i}{n} + \left( \frac{i}{n} \right)^2 \right] \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2i}{n} \right)}$$

11. Without computation, show that

$$2 \leq \int_0^2 \sqrt{1+x^3} dx \leq 6$$

12. If  $f(x)$  is odd and  $\int_{-2}^5 f(x) dx = 8$ , find  $\int_2^5 f(x) dx$ .

13. If  $f(x)$  is even,  $\int_{-2}^2 f(x) dx = 6$ , and  $\int_{-5}^5 f(x) dx = 14$ , then find  $\int_2^5 f(x) dx$ .