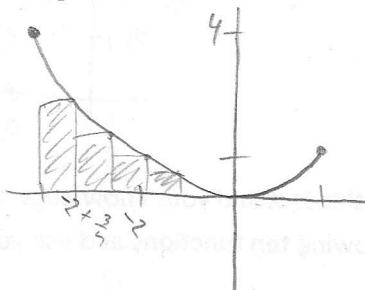


Practice with Integration

For #1 and #2, just express the limit as an integral. You do not need to compute the integral.

1. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\left(\frac{3}{n}i - 2 \right)^2 + 1 \right) \cdot \frac{3}{n}$

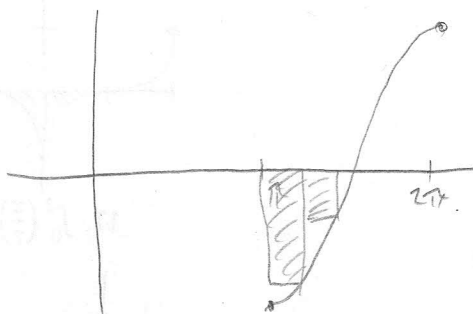
$\int_{-2}^1 (x^2 + 1) dx$



$\Delta x = \frac{3}{n}$

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

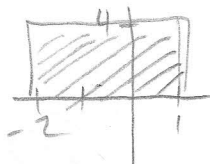
$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$



$\Delta x = \frac{\pi}{n}$

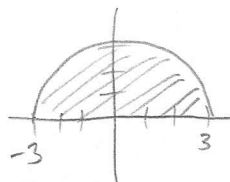
3. $\int_{-2}^1 4 dx =$

$\boxed{12}$



6. $\int_{-3}^3 \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx =$

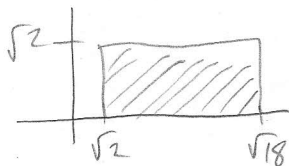
$\boxed{\frac{9\pi}{2}}$



4. $\int_{\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{18}} \sqrt{2} dr =$

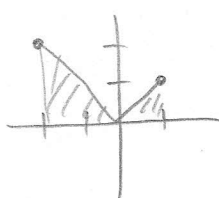
$(\sqrt{18} - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2}$
 $(3\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2})\sqrt{2}$

$\boxed{4}$

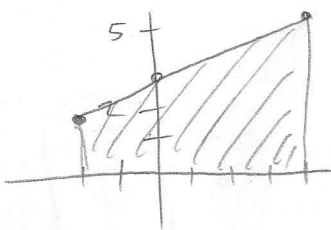


7. $\int_{-2}^1 |x| dx =$

$\boxed{\frac{5}{2}}$



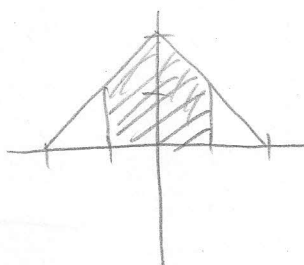
5. $\int_{-2}^4 \left(\frac{x}{2} + 3 \right) dx =$



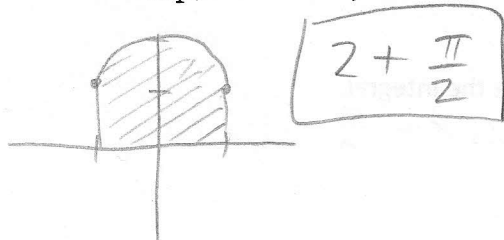
$\frac{5+2}{2} \cdot 6 = \boxed{21}$

8. $\int_{-1}^1 (2 - |x|) dx =$

$\boxed{3}$

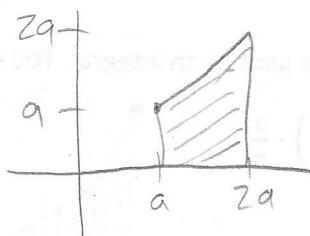


$$9. \int_{-1}^1 (1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}) dx =$$



$$10. \int_a^{2a} x dx =$$

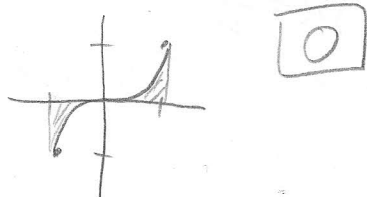
where $a > 0$



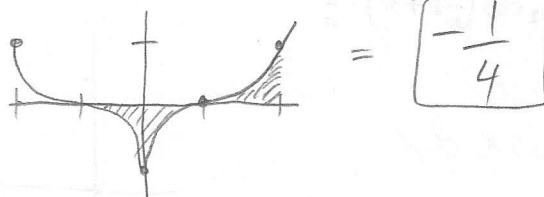
$$\frac{3a}{2} \cdot a = \frac{3}{2} a^2$$

It can be shown that $\int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$. Using this fact and your knowledge of integration and function transformations, make graphs of the following ten functions and use your graph to determine the integral.

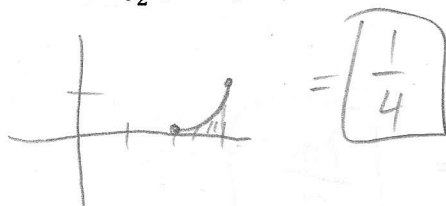
$$11. \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx$$



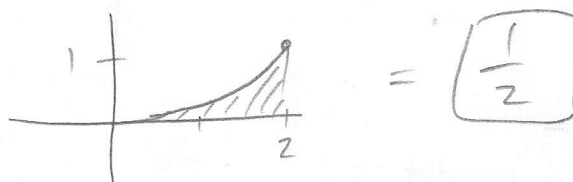
$$16. \int_{-1}^2 (|x| - 1)^3 dx$$



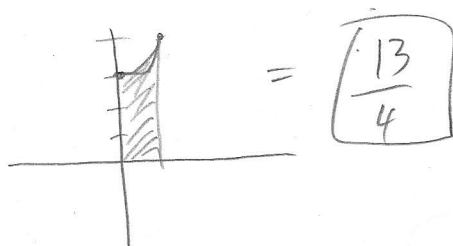
$$12. \int_2^3 (x-2)^3 dx$$



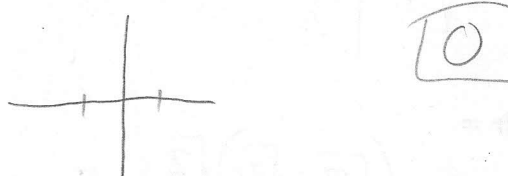
$$17. \int_0^2 \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^3 dx$$



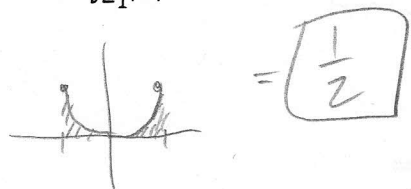
$$13. \int_0^1 (x^3 + 3) dx$$



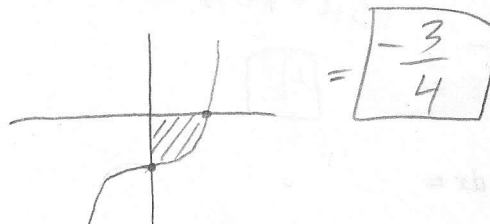
$$18. \int_{-8}^8 x^3 dx$$



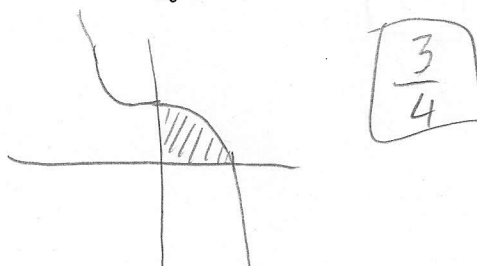
$$14. \int_{-1}^1 |x|^3 dx$$



$$19. \int_0^1 (x^3 - 1) dx$$



$$15. \int_0^1 (1 - x^3) dx$$



$$20. \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{x} dx$$

